

Progress Report | to the President



Fiscal Year 2012



Council of the
INSPECTORS GENERAL
on INTEGRITY and EFFICIENCY

Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 Results at a Glance

Federal Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Government operations and help detect and deter fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

In FY 2012, more than 14,000 employees at 73 OIGs conducted audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations. Together, the work of the OIG community resulted in significant improvements to the economy and efficiency of programs Governmentwide, with potential savings totaling approximately **\$46.3 billion**. With the OIG community's aggregate FY 2012 budget of approximately \$2.7 billion, these potential savings represent about a \$17 return on every dollar invested in the OIGs. The potential savings total includes:

\$35.9 billion in potential savings from audit recommendations agreed to by management, and

\$10.4 billion from investigative receivables and recoveries.

In FY 2012, OIGs also considerably strengthened programs through:

- ♦ **8,141** audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued;
- ♦ **27,237** investigations closed;
- ♦ **632,623** hotline complaints processed;
- ♦ **6,669** indictments and criminal informations;
- ♦ **5,374** successful prosecutions;
- ♦ **1,069** successful civil actions;
- ♦ **5,805** suspensions or debarments; and
- ♦ **3,432** personnel actions.

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Foreword

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 brought 69 individual Federal Inspectors General (IGs) and 6 integrity-related senior officials together as a community to form the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE or the Council). In October 2010, Congress added four IGs from the intelligence community, thereby expanding the Council's membership to include this important oversight sector. We are pleased to report that the Council and its member organizations function as a robust oversight group engaged in issues of nationwide significance.

CIGIE's mandated missions are to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies, and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the IG workforce. In FY 2012, CIGIE continued to meet these missions. CIGIE also issued its first five-year strategic plan in August 2011, providing operational direction for the Council in carrying out its mission. In this report, we discuss CIGIE's FY 2012 accomplishments in achieving its mission.

First, in **Background**, we summarize the Council's history and some of the accomplishments of CIGIE's standing committees in FY 2012. Then, in **Strategic Plan Business Goal Accomplishments**, we describe CIGIE's accomplishments under FY 2012's three major strategic business goals. Next, we summarize current issues of concern to CIGIE members in **Key Legislation Affecting the IG Community** and **Shared Management and Performance Challenges**. We then offer perspective on **IG Community Accomplishments** and provide **Contact Information for CIGIE Members**. Finally, we recognize the recipients of the most noteworthy **2012 CIGIE Awards**.

CIGIE's evolution into an important supporting institution for its members is strengthened by the efforts of leaders in the IG community; Congress; colleagues in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO); other Federal agencies, law enforcement, and professional organizations; and private-sector supporters who share a commitment to improve Government programs. We appreciate the continuing support and interest of all in our work.

Most especially, we thank the over 14,000 professionals who make up the Federal IG community, whose tireless efforts continue to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Federal Government.



PHYLLIS K. FONG
Chairperson



LYNNE A. MCFARLAND
Vice Chairperson





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Background

IG History

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act), initially consolidated the audit and investigative functions in 12 Cabinet-level agencies under their respective IGs. The IGs became independent forces for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, while preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in their agencies' programs. The IG Act established a dual reporting responsibility, whereby IGs report both to the head of their respective agencies and to Congress. The IGs' semiannual reports to Congress, which summarize noteworthy activity and management action on significant IG recommendations, are examples of this reporting responsibility, as are the testimonies on various matters that IGs provide to Congress. This relationship with Congress provides the legislative safety net that helps protect IG independence and objectivity.

After the passage of the IG Act, OIGs made an impact in those early years by helping agencies repair serious and widespread internal control weaknesses. Recognizing OIGs' effectiveness, Congress expanded the IG concept beyond the original 12 agencies. The 1988 amendments to the IG Act established IGs in most agencies of the Federal Government, including certain independent agencies, corporations, and other Federal entities. Subsequent legislation has established IGs to oversee specific initiatives (e.g., war efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, financial institution reform, and the mortgage industry).

Today, CIGIE has 73 IG members that provide audit and investigative oversight to agencies across the Government and seek to prevent problems before they materialize. IGs are either nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, or appointed by their respective agency head. One IG is appointed by the President but Senate confirmation is not required. They are selected without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of personal integrity and professional expertise.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan, by Executive Order 12301, created the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to provide a forum for the Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs, to coordinate their professional activities. In May 1992, President George H. W. Bush's Executive Order 12805 created the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) for agency-appointed IGs to work together. Both councils were chaired by OMB's Deputy Director for Management, who reported to the President on their activities.

The latest amendments to the IG Act, the IG Reform Act of 2008, enacted October 14, 2008, further strengthened IG independence, enhanced IG operations, and created a significant milestone in IG history by combining the two former IG councils, PCIE and ECIE, into one—CIGIE.

Community

The IG Reform Act of 2008 established CIGIE as the unified council of all statutory IGs to provide Governmentwide coordination of, and focus on, OIG activities. CIGIE consists of 73 Federal IGs and 6 other Federal leaders as follows:

- ♦ Deputy Director for Management (DDM), OMB;
- ♦ Deputy Director, Office of Personnel Management;
- ♦ Special Counsel, Office of the Special Counsel;
- ♦ Assistant Director of the Criminal Investigative Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- ♦ Director, Office of Government Ethics; and
- ♦ Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management, OMB.

The Deputy Director for Management, OMB, is CIGIE's Executive Chairperson.

In FY 2012, CIGIE was led by its elected Chairperson, Phyllis K. Fong, IG, U.S. Department of Agriculture; its Vice Chairperson, Carl A. Clinefelter, IG, Farm Credit Administration; and the members of the Executive Council (see Table 1 below).

CIGIE's Executive Council provides corporate leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the IG community.

| Table 1. FY 2012 CIGIE Executive Council | |
|---|--|
| Phyllis K. Fong, Department of Agriculture | Chairperson |
| Carl A. Clinefelter, Farm Credit Administration (Retired) | Vice Chairperson |
| Jon T. Rymer, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | Audit Committee Chair |
| Rebecca Anne Batts, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation | Information Technology Committee Chair |
| Kathy A. Buller, Peace Corps | Inspection and Evaluation Committee Co-Chair |
| Daniel R. Levinson, Department of Health and Human Services | Inspection and Evaluation Committee Co-Chair |
| Carl W. Hoecker, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission | Investigations Committee Chair |
| Peggy E. Gustafson, Small Business Administration | Legislation Committee Chair |
| Mary L. Kendall, Department of the Interior (Deputy IG) | Professional Development Committee Chair |
| Gregory H. Friedman, Department of Energy | Past Vice Chair, President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency |
| Lynne A. McFarland, Federal Election Commission | At-Large Member |

The IG Reform Act of 2008 also established an Integrity Committee whose chair, by law, is the CIGIE member who represents the FBI. The Integrity Committee serves a vital role as an independent investigative mechanism for allegations of IG misconduct, which it reviews and refers for investigation when warranted.

The Council's charter provides for six standing committees representing major OIG functions (audit, investigation, and inspection and evaluation) and areas of mutual concern (professional development, information technology, and legislation).



CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

As shown below in Table 2, in FY 2012 CIGIE's committees undertook a variety of noteworthy projects to benefit the OIG community.

Table 2. FY 2012 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

| Committee and Purpose | FY 2012 Accomplishments |
|---|---|
| <p>Audit— Provides leadership to, and serves as a resource for the Federal audit community. Sponsors and coordinates audits that address multi-agency or Governmentwide issues, develops and maintains professional standards for OIG audit activities, and provides oversight of auditor training.</p> | <p>Represented the IG community on the Comptroller General's Advisory Council on Government Auditing Standards.</p> <p>Continued to administer CIGIE's audit peer review program to promote OIG compliance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> and CIGIE's <i>Guide for Conducting External Quality Control Reviews of the Audit Operations of Offices of Inspector General</i>.</p> <p>Represented the IG community in initiatives and workgroups on various issues, including improper payments, grant reform, information security, and accounting and auditing policies.</p> <p>Oversaw training for auditors and peer reviewers, as well as co-hosted the annual Financial Statement Audit Conference.</p> |
| <p>Information Technology (IT) — Facilitates effective OIG information technology audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations, and provides a vehicle for expressing the IG community's perspective on Governmentwide IT operations.</p> | <p>Developed CIGIE's <i>Quality Standards for Digital Forensics</i>.</p> <p>Represented the IG community on developing proposed language to incorporate in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR).</p> <p>Worked with the Department of Homeland Security to refine the Federal Information Security Management Act metrics for OIGs.</p> <p>Conducted a survey of the IG community related to OIG penetration testing usage, tools, staffing, and training, as well as future needs.</p> |
| <p>Inspection and Evaluation (I&E) — Provides leadership to, and serves as a resource for the Federal IG I&E community. Sponsors and coordinates inspections and evaluations that address multi-agency or Governmentwide issues, develops and maintains professional standards for OIG I&E community activities, and provides oversight of I&E training.</p> | <p>Developed training for I&E practitioners, based on a needs assessment the I&E Committee conducted earlier in the year, that included writing to communicate findings and recommendations, fraud awareness, suspension and debarment, new OIG authorities, and peer reviews.</p> <p>Updated CIGIE's <i>Quality Standards for Inspections and Evaluations</i>.</p> <p>Developed a framework for conducting pilot peer reviews based on CIGIE's I&E quality standards, and initiated a pilot peer review program.</p> |
| <p>Investigations— Advises the IG community on issues involving criminal investigations, investigative personnel, and investigative standards and guidelines.</p> | <p>Updated CIGIE's <i>Quality Standards for Investigations and Quality Assessment Review Guidelines</i>.</p> <p>Continued to administer CIGIE's investigation peer review program to promote OIG compliance with CIGIE's investigative standards and Attorney General guidelines.</p> <p>Provided input for the development of CIGIE's <i>Quality Standards for Digital Forensics</i>.</p> <p>Led a successful suspension and debarment conference for over 200 participants from 70 agencies.</p> <p>Led the Undercover Review Committee charged with reviewing and approving OIG undercover operations.</p> |

| Table 2. FY 2012 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments | |
|--|---|
| Committee and Purpose | FY 2012 Accomplishments |
| <p>Legislation— Ensures that CIGIE is kept abreast of matters in the Congressional arena that are of interest to the IG community. Develops, coordinates, and represents the official IG community positions on legislative issues.</p> | <p>Communicated with Congressional committees about the IG community's concerns over OIG roles, independence, and overlapping investigative authority related to certain legislative proposals.</p> <p>Provided Congressional testimony to share expertise on matters that impact the IG community.</p> <p>Shared expertise in the development or amendment of legislation aimed at mitigating fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal agencies.</p> <p>Provided information to Congressional staff on the impact of legislative provisions that affect IGs.</p> <p>Offered proactive recommendations on legislative drafts to represent CIGIE members' interests.</p> <p>Promoted technical amendments to the IG Reform Act of 2008, codifying CIGIE's authority and clarifying OIGs' website requirements.</p> |
| <p>Professional Development— Provides educational opportunities for members of the IG community and supports the development of competent personnel. Seeks opportunities to improve training methods, enhance the development of OIG staff, and establish training to meet continuing education requirements.</p> | <p>Updated CIGIE's <i>Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General</i>.</p> <p>Provided leadership for the community in advising and working with the CIGIE Training Institute that ensured the delivery of specialized training to over 1,600 OIG staff through 55 courses.</p> <p>Established the Leadership Development Subcommittee to assist in providing subject matter expertise to the CIGIE Training Institute on leadership training.</p> |
| <p>Integrity— Provides an investigative mechanism for allegations of administrative misconduct brought against IGs and their designated senior staff members. Reviews allegations and, when necessary, refers them for investigation either to the agency with jurisdiction or to an investigative team that is selected and supervised by the Committee's Chair.</p> | <p>Received 44 allegations:</p> <p>Closed 8.</p> <p>Referred 25 to the appropriate agency.</p> <p>Referred 3 to the Committee's Chair for investigation.</p> <p>8 pending review.</p> |



Strategic Plan Business Goal Accomplishments

In early 2012, the Executive Council set three major goals to provide direction to CIGIE's activities for 2012. CIGIE's accomplishments in support of these goals included issuing reports and communications, establishing a permanent staff, optimizing its Training Institute, and finalizing a strategic plan that will guide its actions in the coming years.

Goal 1: Deliver timely, relevant products that identify and address cross-government vulnerabilities, opportunities for improvements, and best practices.

To achieve this goal in FY 2012, CIGIE focused on efforts to assist in improving program integrity, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness, by commissioning four cross-cutting studies.

The first study, performed during the reporting period and led by the Social Security Administration's OIG, compiled the work of the IGs associated with improper payments since the issuance of Executive Order 13520 in November 2009. This initial report, issued in August 2012, includes a summary of the work of those OIGs whose agencies were designated by the OMB as having high-priority programs. Another report was issued in March 2013 summarizing the work of the IGs under the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA).

For the second study, led by the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) OIG, CIGIE established a standing working group on new media. The working group is charged with studying and compiling information in order to develop and issue educational guides on critical issues identified. These guides will be available as a resource to both the IG and Federal communities. The purpose of the guides is to assist organizations as they prepare to implement new media resources, as well as inform them of potential issues that may arise.

The next two studies, being performed by CIGIE working groups, are focused toward standardizing IG procedures throughout the Government in order to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and oversight of particular programs.

CIGIE's Cyber Security Working Group, led by DHS OIG, reports to the Information Technology Committee, and is working toward developing a high-level, non-binding audit guide that is expected to be available for use in FY 2013 by OIGs to conduct cyber and IT security-related reviews. The reviews associated with the guide are expected to assist in protecting agency IT systems against cyber threats and vulnerabilities the Nation faces daily. While in initial development stages of the guide, the working group surveyed CIGIE members to obtain, review, and analyze necessary information.

In late FY 2012, CIGIE established a working group, led by the Department of Defense OIG, to develop a common framework for conducting evaluations under Public Law 111-258, *Reducing Over-Classification Act*. The working group works in consultation with representatives from the Information Security Oversight Office to lead development of an evaluation guide for OIGs to use.

Goal 2: Promote and improve professional development for the IG community.

CIGIE's Training Institute serves the IG community by offering comprehensive training and professional development on audits; inspections and evaluations; criminal and administrative investigations; and leadership and mission support. In FY 2012, CIGIE implemented a robust training evaluation process, receiving evaluations reflecting a 97 percent positive score from participants throughout the year. In an effort to build upon its successes in this area, CIGIE prepared a three-year business plan that will be finalized in FY 2013, and implemented in subsequent years.

CIGIE took steps to further staff the Training Institute through the employment of two additional OIG detail staff assigned to the Audit, Inspection and Evaluation Academy. This brought the staffing level of the Training Institute to 12 full-time employees, while providing additional support to operate the Training Institute, to facilitate CIGIE's full establishment of the program.

In FY 2012, the Training Institute delivered 55 specialized training courses to 1,677 students, representing an increase of 241 (17%) students above those enrolled in the previous year. Training was provided to a broad cross-section of the IG community, including auditors, inspectors, investigators, hotline operators, attorneys, and others from 60 CIGIE member offices and 13 other Federal, State, and military OIGs.

CIGIE plans to make training widely available and synchronized with the professional needs of its member organizations by creating a variety of courses including instructor-led, web-based, and blended learning courses. CIGIE's goal is to create a gateway to responsive, high-quality, cost effective, state-of-the-art, specialized training that can satisfy the IG community's needs today and in the future.

Goal 3: Improve CIGIE capacity to carry out its mission and vision.

A major function of CIGIE is to set policies and standards for the IG community. CIGIE member offices depend on these standards to measure and improve their work quality and effectiveness. In FY 2012, CIGIE updated its *Quality Standards for Inspections and Evaluations* and the *Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General*. A comprehensive review of these quality standards was performed. Based on these reviews, several updates and modifications were conducted to reflect current practices and requirements for both standards. The *Quality Standards for Inspections and Evaluations* was revised and issued in January 2012, and the updated *Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General* was issued in the fall of 2012. Additionally, CIGIE's peer review program guides for both audits and investigations were reviewed to ensure that they are current, relevant, and appropriately laid out an evaluative plan to adequately assess OIG operations in these professional areas.

CIGIE also established various working groups of specialists and practitioners within the OIG community to exchange information on effective practices in the areas of their specialty. Examples of these workgroups include a new media workgroup and a reducing over-classification workgroup. These workgroups will assist in the sharing of information across the OIG community that will contribute to further advancing effective operations.

Additionally, CIGIE is working to develop mechanisms to help facilitate the provision of professional and technical services needed by OIGs, such as legal services, information technology services, and human resource management services. These mechanisms are expected to be in place in the fall of 2013.

In late FY 2012, CIGIE assembled a team to assess the content and design of its Web site to develop a redesign plan that is intended to make the website more user-friendly through better-organized content and more intuitive navigation that will enhance the ability of the user to find information. The redesign plan was completed in September 2012 and implementation of the plan will begin in FY 2013.

In CIGIE's second year of staff operations, CIGIE performed a review to determine if the initial staffing plan met operational requirements. A new staffing plan, based on this review, included additional staffing for the Audit, Inspections and Evaluations Academy, the addition of an administrative assistant for the IG Criminal Investigator Academy, and the addition of an administrative assistant for CIGIE Operations. CIGIE also researched and developed individual development plan procedures that when deployed, are designed to enhance the staff's knowledge, skills, and abilities. Implementation of these procedures will be dependent on availability of resources in future years.

Additionally, CIGIE continues to efficiently administer its financial resources as reflected in its FY 2011 Financial Statement audit, in which it received an unqualified opinion.

FY 2012 was a year of transformation and evolution for CIGIE. Looking forward to 2013, CIGIE continues to increase its value by conducting additional cross-agency studies designed to assist the IG community and CIGIE stakeholders in addressing issues of economy, effectiveness, and integrity.



Key Legislation Affecting the IG Community

During FY 2012, Congress considered several major legislative initiatives that could affect CIGIE members. CIGIE's Legislation Committee took the lead in surveying the IG community to determine community perspectives to discuss with congressional staff about proposed laws. In addition to keeping Congress and CIGIE members mutually informed, CIGIE took proactive steps to recommend legislative enhancements based on the IGs' concerns, as summarized below.

Congress sought the perspective of the IG community as it debated legislation to enhance rights of non-Federal employee whistleblowers. The Legislation Committee Chair provided testimony during a congressional hearing to communicate the views of the IG community on this legislative proposal. The Legislation Committee also provided technical assistance and information on the process to investigate whistleblower complaints. OIGs believe that they are well positioned to investigate these complaints, but the broad scope of the proposed legislation necessitates granting them the authority to access key records and the flexibility to balance these investigations with their other priorities.

As Congress considered legislation to reduce improper payments across the Government, the Legislation Committee was frequently called upon to share perspective and offer technical assistance. The prevailing bill intends to fortify existing laws and would require OMB to provide guidance to agencies for improving improper payment estimates. The bill also would codify an executive order regarding the establishment of a Governmentwide "Do Not Pay" list, based on information from Federal databases, of parties ineligible to receive payments from, or work with, the Government. Shaped by input from the IG community, the bill includes a provision to streamline computer matching agreements initiated by IGs and agency heads in order to assist in the detection and prevention of improper payments.

Inspectors General are keenly aware of their responsibility to keep Congress fully and currently informed concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by respective establishments. The Legislation Committee worked to inform congressional staff on common practices employed by OIGs to meet this responsibility, and to develop a mutual understanding of the statutory reporting requirements.

The Legislation Committee continued to provide IG community perspectives in the legislative debate concerning Governmentwide transparency and accountability frameworks. Key legislative proposals have sought to model the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009's Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board. The Committee communicated with congressional staff on behalf of OIGs to ensure the IGs' roles complement these initiatives and also to preserve the capacity of IGs to conduct efficient oversight of Federal funds.

Cyber security was identified as a top priority by congressional leaders in the 112th Congress. OIGs have gained experience with information security issues through more than a decade of Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002-mandated audits and evaluations. The Committee communicated the IG community's support for the purpose of this legislation, and offered formal views to key congressional committees and staff to improve legislative concepts and preserve existing best oversight practices. The Committee has identified the need for a Freedom of Information Act exemption that protects certain information that, if disclosed, could jeopardize an agency's information security system. CIGIE proposes that cyber security legislation include a statutory exemption to ensure IG reports concerning vulnerabilities in an agency's information security infrastructure are properly protected.

Finally, CIGIE continues to support a comprehensive set of technical amendments to the IG Act. The amendments will codify provisions of the IG Act, such as authorizing CIGIE's Integrity Committee to consider allegations against the Special Counsel and Deputy Special Counsel, and allowing all OIGs to fund or participate in CIGIE activities. The Legislation Committee also continued to promote initiatives to relieve OIGs from some of the constraints of the Paperwork Reduction and Computer Matching Acts, which would facilitate the independent work of OIGs to deter and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

Shared Management and Performance Challenges

Each year, IGs identify and report on top management and performance challenges facing their individual agencies pursuant to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. These challenges focus on high-risk activities and performance issues that affect agency operations or strategic goals. A comparison of agency-specific top management challenges indicates that many Federal agencies share the same challenges and concerns.

The following are the top management and performance challenges shared by Federal agencies, as identified by OIGs in FY 2012:

- ♦ **Information Technology Management and Security.** Keeping the Government's over 10,000 information systems safe and effective is crucial to program operations.
- ♦ **Financial Management and Performance.** Agencies need to be increasingly innovative in finding ways to maximize scarce financial resources.
- ♦ **Human Capital Management.** Managing human capital—hiring, training, and retaining a competent and motivated workforce—is a performance challenge that concerns the entire Government.
- ♦ **Procurement and Grants Management.** Throughout the Government, procurement and grants have historically been prone to fraud and waste. Improving management in these areas, while minimizing loss, continues to be a challenge.
- ♦ **Performance Management and Accountability.** Agencies must obtain and effectively use reliable performance management and accountability data in order to make informed decisions and achieve the greatest benefit to the public.



IG Community Accomplishments

Together, CIGIE’s member OIGs achieved considerable potential cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2012. OIG audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations helped Federal agency managers strengthen program integrity and use funds more effectively and efficiently. Over the years, OIGs have compiled statistics to measure these accomplishments quantitatively as presented in the following tables.

Table 3. FY 2012 Performance Profile: IG Community Accomplishments

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Funds To Be Put to Better Use | \$25,466,666,873 |
| Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Questioned Costs | \$10,475,824,965 |
| Investigative Receivables and Recoveries | \$10,431,592,390 |
| Successful Criminal Prosecutions | 5,374 |
| Indictments and Criminal Informations | 6,669 |
| Successful Civil Actions | 1,069 |
| Suspensions and Debarments | 5,805 |
| Personnel Actions | 3,432 |

Audit-Related Accomplishments

OIG audit reports generally provide agency management with recommendations on ways to improve their operations. These recommendations include enhancing management practices and procedures, offering ways to better use agency funds, and questioning actual expenditures. Agency management either agrees or disagrees, in whole or in part, with these recommendations. Many recommendations are qualitative and do not specify quantitative savings. However, other recommendations are quantitative and associated dollar amounts can be captured from year to year. Section 5 of the IG Act establishes a uniform set of statistical categories under which OIGs must report the quantitative results of their audit activities.

The categories used in the next two tables correspond to the IG Act’s reporting requirements. The total accomplishments also include results associated with audits performed by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) under agreements with OIGs and agencies. Due to reporting processes, the results of audits performed by DCAA and corresponding management decisions may be reported by more than one OIG.

Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use tell agency management that taking action to implement the recommendations would result in more efficient or effective use of funds. Such actions could include reducing outlays, deobligating funds, and avoiding unnecessary expenditures.

Table 4. Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use

| Reporting Year | Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use | Amount of Recommendations Agreed to by Management |
|----------------|---|---|
| FY 2012 | \$61,956,640,547 | \$25,466,666,873 |
| FY 2011 | *\$101,236,877,704 | *\$74,367,073,339 |
| FY 2010 | \$42,014,062,365 | \$23,654,925,334 |
| FY 2009 | \$45,970,302,132 | \$28,798,007,411 |
| FY 2008 | \$23,566,673,218 | \$9,753,263,909 |

** This amount includes nearly \$60 billion reported by the U.S. Postal Service’s Office of Inspector General on its work associated with “Substantial Savings Available by Prefunding Pensions and Retirees’ Health Care at Benchmarked Levels.”*

Questioned Costs recommendations tell agency management that the expenditures are questionable because they violated a law, regulation, contract, or grant; were not adequately documented; or were unnecessary or unreasonable.

Table 5. Questioned Costs

| Reporting Year | Amount of Questioned Costs | Amount of Recommendations Agreed to by Management |
|----------------|----------------------------|---|
| FY 2012 | \$12,810,083,550 | \$10,475,824,965 |
| FY 2011 | \$17,236,755,075 | \$10,422,761,199 |
| FY 2010 | \$62,173,747,225* | \$56,577,408,559* |
| FY 2009 | \$9,156,791,667 | \$6,134,700,586 |
| FY 2008 | \$6,308,035,525 | \$4,419,333,800 |

* This amount includes nearly \$50 billion reported by the U.S. Postal Service's Office of Inspector General on its work associated with the "Civil Service Retirement System Overpayment by the Postal Service," and "Certification Process for Electronic Payments."

Investigation-Related Accomplishments

The categories used below reflect the broad range of accomplishments generated by OIG investigative components. Unlike the specific reporting categories for audit reports, the IG Act did not create a uniform system for reporting the results of investigative activities. Over the years, OIGs have developed a relatively uniform set of performance indicators for their semiannual reports that include most of the data presented in this section.

Investigative work often involves several law enforcement agencies working on the same case. OIGs may conduct cases with other OIGs, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and State or local law enforcement entities. The investigative statistics below have been compiled using a methodology that attempts to eliminate duplicate reporting by multiple OIGs. As a result, these consolidated statistics differ from the collective totals for the equivalent categories in individual OIG semiannual reports. The joint OIG investigations statistics include investigations that were worked on with other Federal OIGs.

Investigative Receivables and Recoveries reflect the results of criminal and civil cases that were ordered plus any voluntary repayments during the fiscal year. In criminal cases, the dollar value reflects the restitution, criminal fines, and special assessments resulting from successful criminal prosecutions. The dollar value in civil cases reflects the amount of damages, penalties, settlements, and forfeitures resulting from successful civil actions. Voluntary repayments include the amount paid by the subject of an investigation, or the value of government property recovered before prosecutorial action is taken. We note that these totals do not reflect the dollar amounts associated with recovered items, such as original historical documents and cultural artifacts, whose value cannot be readily determined.

Table 6. Investigative Receivables and Recoveries

| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| FY 2012 | \$6,409,334,081 | \$4,022,258,309 | \$10,431,592,390 |
| FY 2011 | \$4,823,839,722 | \$4,297,951,776 | \$9,121,791,498 |
| FY 2010 | \$4,734,962,989 | \$2,236,796,884 | \$6,971,759,873 |
| FY 2009 | \$8,249,306,505 | \$646,658,551 | \$8,895,965,056 |
| FY 2008 | \$3,335,353,638 | \$1,109,300,817 | \$4,444,654,455 |



Criminal Prosecutions are included below when the subjects were convicted in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or were accepted for pretrial diversion agreements by the Department of Justice or other equivalents within the state or local governments.

| Table 7. Criminal Prosecutions | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
| FY 2012 | 4,695 | 679 | 5,374 |
| FY 2011 | 5,531 | 500 | 6,031 |
| FY 2010 | 5,455 | 138 | 5,593 |
| FY 2009 | 5,847 | 117 | 5,964 |
| FY 2008 | 6,640 | 226 | 6,866 |

Indictments and Criminal Informations comprise those filed in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

| Table 8. Indictments and Criminal Informations | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
| FY 2012 | 5,822 | 847 | 6,669 |
| FY 2011 | 5,878 | 647 | 6,525 |
| FY 2010 | 5,469 | 141 | 5,610 |
| FY 2009 | 6,009 | 192 | 6,201 |
| FY 2008 | 6,404 | 243 | 6,647 |

Civil Actions, resolved through legal or legal-related actions other than criminal prosecution, include civil judgments, settlements, agreements or settlements in cases governed by the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, or other agency-specific civil litigation authority, including civil money penalties.

| Table 9. Civil Actions | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
| FY 2012 | 954 | 115 | 1,069 |
| FY 2011 | 878 | 85 | 963 |
| FY 2010 | 927 | 46 | 973 |
| FY 2009 | 1,078 | 24 | 1,102 |
| FY 2008 | 1,168 | 38 | 1,206 |

Suspension and Debarment actions include proceedings by Federal agencies to suspend, debar, or exclude parties from contracts, grants, loans, and other forms of financial or nonfinancial transactions with the Government.

| Table 10. Suspensions and Debarments | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
| FY 2012 | 5,440 | 365 | 5,805 |
| FY 2011 | 5,329 | 308 | 5,637 |
| FY 2010 | 5,073 | 41 | 5,114 |
| FY 2009 | 4,417 | 68 | 4,485 |
| FY 2008 | 4,957 | 29 | 4,986 |

Personnel Actions include reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, or local government employees, or of Federal contractors and grantees.

| Table 11. Personnel Actions | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Reporting Year | OIG Investigations | Joint OIG Investigations | Total |
| FY 2012 | 3,247 | 185 | 3,432 |
| FY 2011 | 3,732 | 201 | 3,933 |
| FY 2010 | 4,093 | 156 | 4,249 |
| FY 2009 | 3,724 | 101 | 3,825 |
| FY 2008 | 5,657 | 55 | 5,712 |



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Appendix B: Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| CIGIE/Council | Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency |
| DCAA | Defense Contract Audit Agency |
| DDM | Deputy Director for Management |
| ECIE | Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency |
| FAR | Federal Acquisitions Regulations |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GAO | Government Accountability Office |
| I&E | Inspection and Evaluation |
| IG | Inspector General |
| IG Act | Inspector General Act of 1978 |
| IT | Information Technology |
| OIG | Office of Inspector General |
| OMB | Office of Management and Budget |
| PCIE | President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency |

Recipients of the 2012 Annual CIGIE Awards

On October 16, 2012, the IG community held its annual awards ceremony and recognized individuals and groups for their achievements and excellence over the preceding year. In addition to acknowledging a cross-section of OIG personnel, many of these awards recognized individuals from outside the IG community who collaborated with OIGs to promote efficiency and effectiveness and to ensure integrity in Federal programs and operations. Listed below are featured awards bestowed by the Executive Council.

The Alexander Hamilton Award, which recognizes achievements in improving the integrity, efficiency, or effectiveness of Executive Branch agency operations, was presented to:

Environmental Protection Agency OIG's Deep-water Horizon Interdisciplinary Audit, Evaluation and Legal Team, in recognition of significant contributions to improving the protection of the environment from oil spills of unprecedented magnitude and the government's ability to meet its legal obligations and effectively manage and pay for associated costs.

The Gaston L. Gianni, Jr., Better Government Award, which is open to those who contribute to the ideals of the IG Act and recognizes actions that improve the public's confidence in government, was presented to:

Small Business Administration OIG's Operation Five Aces Investigation, in recognition of outstanding achievement for successfully investigating and prosecuting "the largest bribery and bid steering scheme in the history of federal contracting."

Individual Accomplishment Award, which recognizes sustained contributions to the IG community over a period of time or outstanding leadership of projects or events that contribute to the IG community's mission, was presented to:

J.T. Mickey McDermott, Special Deputy Inspector General for Southwest Asia, U.S. Department of Defense OIG, in recognition of extraordinary performance in serving as problem solver and liaison between the CIGIE Inspectors General, Military Service Auditors General, operational commands in Southwest Asia, and policy makers in the Department of Defense.

The Glenn/Roth Exemplary Service to Congress Award recognizes achievements in furthering relations between a Department or agency (or the community) and Congress. This award was named for former Senators John Glenn and William Roth (deceased), who were considered by many to be the forefathers of the IG Act. It was presented to:

U.S. Department of Defense OIG's Exposure to Sodium Dichromate at Qarmat Ali Team, in recognition of exceptional performance providing reporting that addressed Congressional concerns regarding efforts to provide access to health care for DoD personnel exposed to the carcinogen sodium dichromate at Qarmat Ali, Iraq.

The Sentner Award for Dedication and Courage recognizes uncommon selflessness, dedication to duty, or courage while performing OIG duties. This award was presented to:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration OIG Investigative Team for the investigation and apprehension of a child pornography suspect. In recognition of uncommon selflessness and dedication to duty involving life threatening violence during service of a search warrant.

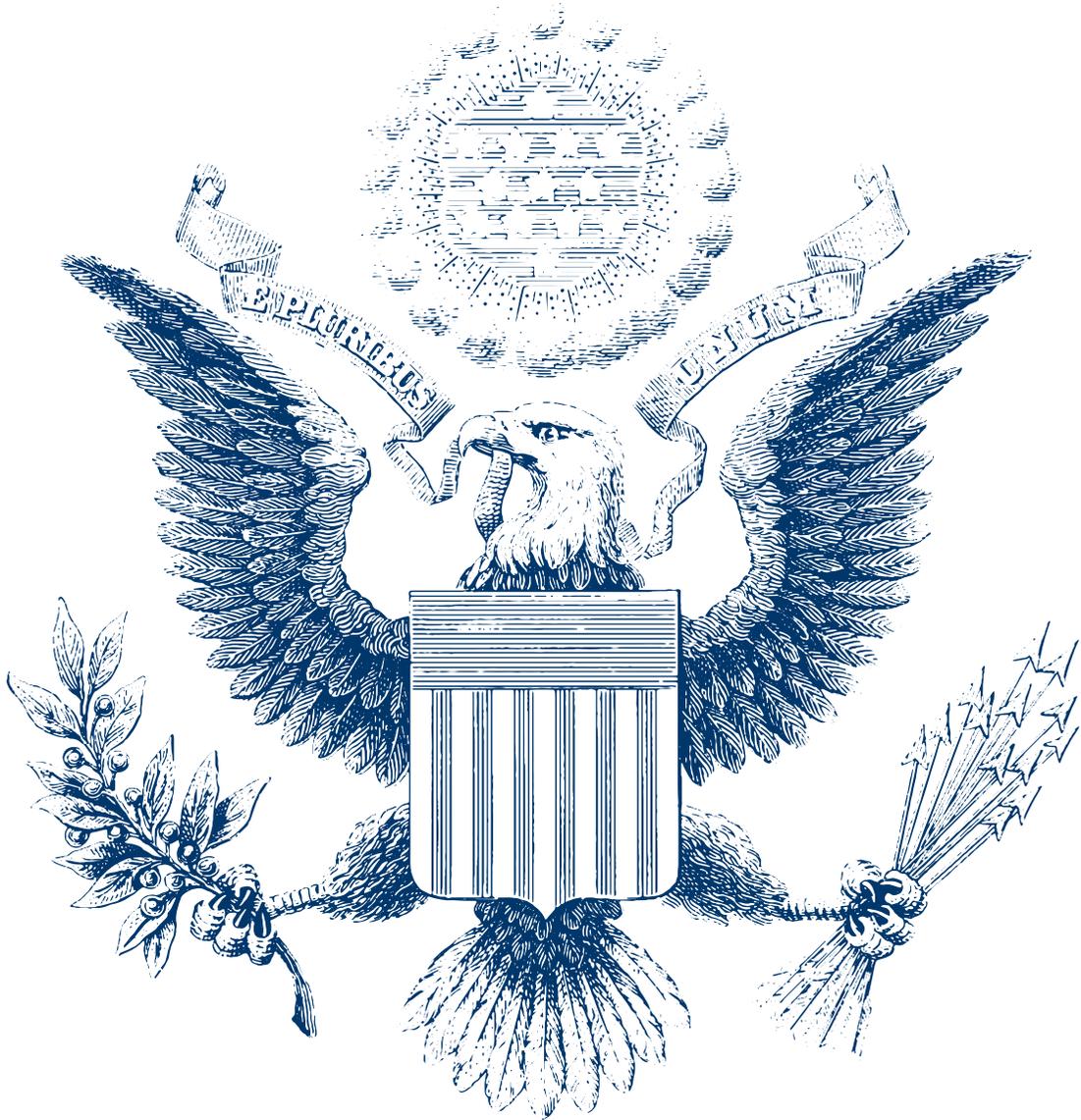


The June Gibbs Brown Career Achievement Award recognizes sustained and significant individual contributions to the mission of Inspectors General throughout one's career. This award was presented to:

Peter L. McClintock, Deputy Inspector General, Small Business Administration OIG, in recognition of 42 years of dedicated and exemplary public service, including over 23 years of leadership to the Small Business Administration Office of Inspector General.

The Barry R. Snyder Joint Awards recognize groups that have made significant contributions through a cooperative effort in support of the mission of the IG community. This award was presented to:

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection OIG, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation OIG, and Department of the Treasury OIG Joint Review Team, in recognition of exemplary joint work to review the transfer of functions of the Office of Thrift Supervision to the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency





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