



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018

GPO

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

Office of Inspector General



ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE...

GPO is the Federal Government's primary resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the U.S. Government in both digital and tangible formats. GPO is responsible for producing and distributing information products and services for all three branches of the Federal Government, including U.S. passports for the Department of State as well as official publications of Congress, the White House, and other Federal agencies. In addition to publication sales, GPO provides for permanent public access to Federal Government information at no charge through GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys [www.fdsys.gov]) and through partnerships with approximately 1,200 libraries nationwide participating in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

AND THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ...

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) helps GPO effectively carry out its responsibilities by promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of GPO programs and conduct operations designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in those programs and operations.

The GPO Inspector General Act of 1988, title II of Public Law 100-504 (October 18, 1988) establishes the responsibilities and duties. OIG, located in Washington, D.C., has 22 employees and is organized into 3 line elements—the Office of Investigations, the Office of Information Technology Audits, and the Office of Audits and Inspections. Through audits, evaluations, investigations, inspections, and other reviews, OIG conducts independent and objective reviews of Agency programs and helps keep the Director and Congress informed of any problems or deficiencies relating to administering and operating GPO.

Online Availability

This report is available on our Web site: <https://www.gpo.gov/oig/>

Message from the **INSPECTOR GENERAL**

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

I am pleased to submit this Semiannual Report to the Congress, which covers the period from October 1, 2017, through March 31, 2018, detailing some of the OIG's most significant accomplishments. OIG issued 18 reports. We made 81 program improvement recommendations and referred 27 businesses and individuals for suspension and/or debarment to GPO for consideration. OIG audits, reviews, investigations, and other reviews identified more than \$71.2 million in funds put to better use and other monetary impact.

Our work revealed a number of issues related to cybersecurity, internal controls over financial reporting, availability of government information through the FDLP, employee misconduct, and issues with the integrity of select print procurement contractors. OIG has ongoing work related to the integration of security activities into system development, sustainability plans for critical components in the secure credential supply chain, security protocols for developing and handling passport transport keys, the effect of idle time on product billing rates, and contractor's safeguarding of personally identifiable information (PII) from unauthorized use.

OIG looks forward to continuing to work constructively with the Director, the GPO team, and Congress to further our common goal of ensuring the effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity of GPO programs. I would like to express my appreciation to the OIG staff for working diligently to identify program weaknesses and to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse.

Michael A. Raponi
Inspector General

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SELECTED STATISTICS

Investigations

Investigative cost efficiencies, restitutions, fines, penalties, and funds put to better use.....	\$49.9 million
Complaints opened	25
Complaints closed.....	29
Investigative cases opened	6
Investigative cases referred for prosecution.....	0
Investigative cases referred for administrative/civil action	7
Investigative cases closed.....	12
Suspension and/or debarment referrals.....	27
Subpoenas issued.....	4

Audits and Inspections

Audits and other reports issued	11
Questioned costs, funds put to better use, and other monetary impact.....	\$21.3 million
Number of Recommendations made.....	81

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires that OIG identify and report annually on the most serious management challenges the Agency faces. To identify management challenges, we routinely examine past audit, inspection, and investigative work, as well as include reports where corrective actions have yet to be taken; assess ongoing audit, inspection, and investigative work to identify significant vulnerabilities; and analyze new programs and activities that could pose significant challenges because of their breadth and complexity. We believe GPO faces the following challenges:

- Keeping focus on its mission of information dissemination
- Improving the Enterprise Architecture (EA) and infrastructure to support enterprise-wide as well as GPO's FDsys transformation
- Securing Information Technology (IT) systems and protecting related information assets
- Improving Print Procurement Programs

For each challenge, OIG presents the challenge and an assessment of GPO's progress in addressing that challenge.

Changes from Previous Reporting Period

When GPO attains significant progress toward resolving an issue identified as a management challenge, OIG removes the challenge. The following key criteria are considered in whether to remove a management challenge: (1) demonstrated strong leadership commitment to addressing the issue, (2) ability to address the problem, (3) plan for how corrective measures will be implemented, (4) program to monitor the corrective action, and (5) demonstrated progress in the implementation of the corrective measures.

Last reporting period, GPO demonstrated it met the criteria for removing the management challenge associated with developing effective strategies for addressing emerging issues related to potential labor and skills shortages as it continues transformation to a digital-based platform. Although GPO prepared a plan during the prior reporting period, little progress was made. OIG will continue to report and monitor GPO's actions and progress toward addressing the prior challenge.

Challenge 1: Keeping Focus on Its Mission of Information Dissemination

Overview: The transformation of GPO has been underway for several years. The trend of producing Government documents through electronic publishing technology and providing the public with Government documents through the Internet has affected all of the programs at GPO.

Challenge: Making operational and cultural changes that will keep GPO relevant and efficient while at the same time meeting the needs of its customers.

GPO's Progress: Senior management continues its focus on advancing GPO's transformation by identifying and developing technological innovations that support its mission through various system development and improvement projects.

Challenge 2: Improving the Enterprise Architecture and Infrastructure to Support Enterprise-Wide and FDsys Transformation

Overview: : GPO relies extensively on computerized information systems and technology to support its transformation. The Government classifies EA as an IT function and defines the term not as the process of examining the enterprise but as the documented results of that examination. Specifically, chapter 36, title 44 of the United States Code defines EA as a "strategic information base" that defines the mission of an agency and describes the technology and information needed to perform that mission, along with descriptions of how the architecture of the organization should be changed in order to respond to changes in the mission.

Challenge: Existing EA and IT infrastructures need to be able to support the changes and increasing demands that GPO anticipates.

GPO's Progress: GPO continues to address its defined EA and IT infrastructure framework.

Challenge 3: Securing Information Technology Systems and Protecting Related Information Assets

Overview: GPO systems contain vital information central to the GPO mission and effective administration of its programs. Providing assurances that IT systems will function reliably while safeguarding information assets—especially in the face of new security threats and IT developments—will challenge Federal agencies for years to come.

Challenge: Safeguarding information assets is a continuing challenge for Federal agencies, including GPO. Compromise of GPO's data or systems could cause substantial harm to GPO, negatively impact operations, and lead to theft or other fraudulent use of information.

GPO's Progress: GPO continues to respond and in some incidences identify and address risks to cyber assets, information, and efforts for resolving identified deficiencies.

Challenge 4: Improving Print Procurement Programs

Overview: GPO is the principal agent for almost all Government printing. Title 44 of the United States Code requires that GPO accomplish any printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, executive branch offices, the Judiciary—other than the Supreme Court of the United States—and every Executive Office, independent office, and establishment of the Government. The only exceptions include: (1) classes of work that the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) considers urgent or necessary to be completed elsewhere, (2) printing in field printing plants operated by an Executive Office, independent office, or establishment, and (3) procurement of printing by an Executive Office, independent office, or establishment from allotments for contract field printing, if approved by the JCP.

Challenge: GPO's identification of title 44 violations and working with executive branch agencies to prevent a loss of documents for FDLP as well as preventing potential higher printing cost as a result of inefficient printing by Executive Office agencies.

GPO's Progress: GPO continues to identify deficiencies and address known deficiencies.

TRANSFORMING GPO INTO A DIGITAL PLATFORM

OIG Strategic Goal 1:

GPO is increasingly dependent on IT to efficiently and effectively deliver its programs and provide meaningful and reliable financial reporting. As a result, OIG will assist GPO in meeting its strategic management goals related to transforming itself into a digital information platform and provider of secure documents to satisfy changing customer requirements in the present and in the future.

Evaluation of Cybersecurity

OIG conducted penetration testing of select networks and systems was conducted to assess GPO's cybersecurity efforts and find vulnerabilities that an attacker could exploit. The results of the tests disclosed that opportunities existed for strengthening controls for the following six networks and systems:

- External Internet Facing Network and Applications
- Web Time and Attendance (WebTA) version 4.2
- Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) System
- Data Center in a Crate-2 System
- Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Infineon Technologies and ePassport System
- Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Gemalto and ePassport System

Recommendations: OIG made 53 recommendations designed for strengthening cybersecurity controls with a select 6 networks and systems. Management implemented or has plans for the corrective actions for addressing the vulnerabilities. (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's External Internet Facing Network and Applications, Report No. 18-02, December 11, 2017*), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's WebTA version 4.2, Report No. 18-05, March 1, 2018*), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's PKI System, Report No. 18-06, March 1, 2018*), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Data Center in a Crate-2 (DCIAC-2) System, Report No. 18-11, March xx, 2018*), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Infineon Technologies and ePassport System, Report No. 18-09, March 21, 2018*), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Gemalto and ePassport System, Report No. 18-10, March 21, 2018*).

Information Technology—Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Financial Statements

Implementing effective IT controls and continuously monitoring those controls is an ongoing challenge at GPO. In connection with the audit of the GPO FY 2017 financial statements, an assessment of IT controls was performed. Audit results indicated deficiencies in the areas of access controls, segregation of duties, and contingency planning. Those conditions were generally the result of GPO's resource constraints and competing priorities.

Access Controls. We noted controls could be strengthened in the GPO Business Information System (GBIS) separated user process and new user process.

Segregation of Duties. We noted the GBIS segregation of duties policy could be strengthened.

Contingency Planning. The General Support System (GSS) contingency plan was not finalized, approved, and tested.

Recommendations: OIG made six recommendations designed for improving internal controls associated with financial accounting computer systems. (*Information Technology—FY 2017 Financial Statements, Report No. 18-08, January 19, 2018*).

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OIG Strategic Goal 2:

Promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in GPO operations by helping managers ensure financial responsibility. Establishing and maintaining sound financial management is a top priority for GPO because managers need accurate and timely information to make decisions about budget, policy, and operations.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

OIG conducted an analysis to identify differences—gaps—between applicable Government Accountability Office (GAO) “Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government” or “*Green Book*” and GPO’s internal control framework over financial reporting. The analysis identified the need to strengthen key controls pertaining to the risk assessment processes and the design and implementation of control activities over financial reporting. The analysis also revealed GPO could strengthen controls over the design and implementation of control activities associated with financial information systems.

Recommendations: OIG made 14 recommendations to improve internal controls over financial reporting. (*Financial Management: Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting, Report No. 18-04, February 5, 2018*).

U.S. Government Publishing Office FY 2017 Independent Auditor’s Report

OIG contracted with an independent audit firm to audit GPO’s financial statements. In the opinion of the independent auditor, the consolidated financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GPO as of September 30, 2017, and 2016, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

In the opinion of the independent audit firm, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GPO.

Recommendations: The reports did not contain any recommendations. (*U.S. Government Publishing Office FY 2017 Independent Auditor’s Report, Report No. 18-03, December 15, 2017*).

Management Advisory Comments

In conjunction with the FY 2017 financial statement audit, a management letter was issued to GPO reporting operational matters involving internal controls not included in the consolidated financial audit report. The following five areas with recommendations were reported. The monetary impact related to those areas totaled \$718,569.

- Insufficient control activities and review within Acquisition Services
- Processing of personnel actions
- Validation and Certification of timesheets
- Improper recording of Fixed Assets Disposals
- Unbilled Accounts Receivable

Recommendations: OIG made six recommendations for improving internal controls over financial reporting and other operating efficiencies. (*Management Letter—FY 2017 Financial Statements, Report No. 18-07, January 19, 2018*).

¹ Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, GAO-14-704G, September 2014. The Green Book sets the standards for an effective internal control system and provides the overall framework for designing, implementing, and operating an internal control system.

PRINT PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS

OIG Strategic Goal 3:

Strengthen GPO's print procurement programs that support other Government entities by providing quality and timely assessments.

Pennsylvania-Based Print Procurement Contractor Did Not Safeguard Personally Identifiable Information

An OIG investigation determined a Pennsylvania-based contractor violated contract requirements when it (1) did not always safeguard PII from unauthorized use and (2) allowed multiple employees without proper clearances to access the secure digital printing area.

In June 2011, GPO awarded the printing of a handbook to a Pennsylvania-based contractor under Program 741-S, VA [Veterans Affairs] Health Benefit Communications. For Program 741-S, the VA benefits handbook contains both identity information and identifying health information, highlighting the recipient's status as a military veteran, home address, as well as "priority group," which identifies their disability and benefit status. The information in the handbooks contained PII, Sensitive Personal Information, and VA Sensitive Information/Data. Between 2011 and 2017, the contractor submitted 385 invoices under the program and was paid more than \$46.3 million. (Case Number 16-0017-I).

New Jersey/Wisconsin-Based Print Procurement Contractor Violations of Collusive Bidding and Subcontracting of the Predominant Production Function

An OIG investigation disclosed that a print procurement contractor and its sister company routinely colluded in the submission of GPO bid pricing, production planning, and shipping of products procured through GPO contracts. Our investigation determined that there were frequent meetings conducted by the contractors in an effort to increase the chances GPO would award contracts to the desired company. On several occasions after being awarded GPO contracts, the contractor and its sister company subcontracted with each other for production, based on capacity and workloads. A key contractor employee admitted to having coordinated pricing for bids on behalf of the two companies on numerous GPO contract solicitations since early 2014. We were told all of the actions of the contractor and its sister company were reviewed and approved at the direction of the owner of the parent company (a third company) and the management team. OIG identified 108 contract jackets where both companies colluded and bid in violation of the Certification of Independent Price Determination.

Since April 2013, the contractor has invoiced GPO for a total of \$1,721,346 and received \$1,666,273. The sister company has invoiced GPO for a total of \$409,669.71 and received \$403,219. (Case Number 17-0014-I).

California-Based Print Procurement Contractor Violated Buy American Act

Our investigation found a California-based contractor violated the Buy American Act (BAA) and GPO contract when it provided foreign-manufactured goods in fulfillment of GPO contracts. Our review of shipping documents provided in invoice submissions referenced China or Hong Kong as the place of origin for 13 contracts and their respective bids were within the 12-percent margin that BAA and GPO contract terms. For the 13 contracts, the contractor invoiced GPO a total of \$207,818 and was paid \$205,782 (less discounts and adjustments). We noted the contractor did not disclose the country of origin for the products during the bidding process and was not issued a waiver to the BAA. (Case Number 15-0003-I).

Georgia-Based Print Procurement Contractor Violated Buy American Act

A Georgia-based contractor contracts with GPO to provide promotional items such as pens, lanyards, and Universal Serial Bus drives imprinted with an agency's name and logo. Our review of the contractor's invoice submissions disclosed shipping documents referencing overseas origins. Our investigation revealed 16 of the foreign-sourced contracts and their respective bids were within the 12-percent margin, therefore, violating the BAA and GPO contract terms. The contractor did not disclose the country of origin for the products during the bidding process and was not issued a waiver to the BAA. For the 16 contracts, the contractor invoiced GPO a total of \$198,293 and was paid \$195,629. (Case Number 17-0015-I).

PROGRAM AND OPERATIONAL INTEGRITY

Strategic Goal 4:

Reduce improper payments and related vulnerabilities by helping GPO managers reduce payment errors, waste, fraud, and abuse in the major GPO programs and operations while continuing to ensure that programs serve and provide access to their intended parties.

Discriminatory Phrase Embedded in the Mailing Address of a GPO Distribution

OIG initiated an investigation after U.S. Congresswoman Grace Meng (New York, 6th District) notified GPO that its Public Documents Distribution Center in Pueblo, Colorado distributed a Federal Trade Commission (FTC) publication that contained an anti-Semitic phrase embedded in the mailing address to one of her constituents.

Our investigation revealed: (1) a discriminatory phrase was included in the data file provided to GPO by FTC, (2) GPO processed and mailed the documents without detecting the inappropriate content, and (3) relevant GPO procedures do not require an adequate review to detect inappropriate content. The agreement that started on January 1, 2017 and ended on December 31, 2017 was for the amount of \$1.2 million. OIG referred the case to GPO management. (Case Number 17-0017-I).

Employee Misconduct

OIG initiated an investigation after the Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives requested we investigate allegations of misconduct by a GPO manager. Our investigation identified a pattern of poor judgment and favoritism when the manager engaged in personal relationships with other GPO employees. We found, for example, emails containing inappropriate content, discussions of promotions, GPO business trips orchestrated to ensure a specific employee's attendance, improper use of a Government rental car, recommendations to a highly sought after and competitive training and development program, and covering up off-the-books leave. We noted several instances for each of the other employees where the manager either requested or authorized personnel actions for reassignments, promotions, and performance ratings for the other GPO employees. (Case Number 18-0002-I).

Concerns over the 2020 Census Printing and Mailing Contract after the Connecticut-Based Contractor Filed for Bankruptcy

OIG reviewed the integrity of the procurement process following multiple news reports that the Connecticut-based contractor was awarded the 2020 Census printing and mailing contract award even though it had been reporting financial distress for years. The \$61 million contract covers the production of materials that will help the public respond to the 2020 Census, including questionnaires in English and Spanish, letters, inserts, postcards, and envelopes.

Our investigation revealed contracting personnel did not follow key provisions in GPO's Printing Procurement Regulations when awarding the 2020 Census printing and mailing contract. Specifically, we noted supporting documentation was absent to: 1) justify GPO's acceptance of the contractor lowering its bid by approximately \$9 million after bids were unsealed and prior to award, and 2) demonstrate due diligence was performed to evaluate whether the contractor had adequate financial resources to perform on the contract. (Case Number 18-0006-I).

STEWARDSHIP OVER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

OIG Strategic Goal 5:

Increase the efficiency and effectiveness with which GPO managers exercise stewardship over official publications from all three branches of the Federal Government.

Additional Information Needed for Ensuring Availability of Government Information Through the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)

OIG conducted a review to determine the steps GPO took for ensuring information developed at the expense of taxpayers was made available to the public through the FDLP. While GPO took a number of prominent steps for ensuring information was available through the FDLP, we noted it did not identify outcome-oriented goals and metrics that would more clearly define the achievements it sought through those efforts. We also noted: (1) agencies did not provide a list of publications to GPO, as the law requires, (2) policies and procedures were not detailed to support program goals, and (3) processes to capture Government publications needed strengthening.

Without clear goals and metrics, the effectiveness and efficiency of the FDLP was difficult to measure. In Fiscal Years (FYs) 2016 and 2017, GPO was appropriated \$21.3 million and \$20.6 million respectively to disseminate information products to participating libraries in the FDLP. The costs of the program are related to identifying, acquiring, cataloging, linking to, authenticating, modernizing, and providing permanent public access to digital Government information. The costs included on-going maintenance and update expenses for digital resources.

Recommendations: OIG recommended that GPO: (1) strengthen policies, procedures, and processes to capture Government publications, and (2) define goals and metrics to provide a basis for assessing and reporting on the status of the accuracy and completeness of the FDLP. (*Additional Information Needed for Ensuring Availability of Government Information Through the FDLP, Report No. 18-01, October 12, 2017*).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAA	Buy American Act
EA	Enterprise Architecture
FDLP	Federal Depository Library Program
FDsys	Federal Digital System
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GBIS	GPO's Business Information System
GPO	Government Publishing Office
GSS	General Support System
IG	Inspector General
IT	Information Technology
JCP	Joint Committee on Printing
OIG	Office of Inspector General
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
VA	Veterans Affairs
WebTA	Web Time and Attendance

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Criminal Complaint

A formal charging document that sets out the facts and cause of action (establishing probable cause) that the government alleges are sufficient to support a claim against the charged party (the defendant).

Finding

Statement of problem identified during an audit or inspection typically having a condition, cause, and effect.

Follow-Up

The process that ensures prompt and responsive action once resolution is reached on an Inspector General (IG) recommendation.

Funds Put To Better Use

An IG recommendation that funds could be used more efficiently if management took actions to implement and complete the audit or inspection recommendation.

Indictment

The written formal charge of a crime by the grand jury, returned when 12 or more grand jurors vote in favor of it.

Information

The written formal charge of crime by the United States Attorney, filed against an accused who, if charged with a serious crime, must have knowingly waived the requirements that the evidence first be presented to a grand jury.

Management Implication Report

A report to management issued during or at the completion of an investigation identifying systemic problems or advising management of significant issues that require immediate attention.

Material Weakness

A significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Questioned Cost

A cost the IG questions because of an alleged violation of a law, regulation, contract, cooperative agreement, or other document governing the expenditure of funds; such cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or the expenditure of funds for the intended purposes was determined by the IG to be unnecessary or unreasonable.

Recommendation

Actions needed to correct or eliminate recurrence of the cause of the finding identified by the IG to take advantage of an opportunity.

Resolved Audit/Inspection

A report containing recommendations that have all been resolved without exception but not yet implemented.

Unsupported Costs

Questioned costs not supported by adequate documentation.

APPENDIX A

Index of Reporting Requirements under the IG Act of 1978

REPORTING	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulation	None
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	All
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations with Respect to Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	All
Section 5(a)(3)	Prior Significant Recommendations on Which Corrective Action Has Not Been Completed	22
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	27
Section 5(a)(5) and Section 6(b)(2)	Summary of Instances Where Information Was Refused	None
Section 5(a)(6)	List of Audit Reports	6-14
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of Significant Reports	All
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical Tables on Management Decisions on Questioned Costs	24
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical Tables on Management Decisions on Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use	24

APPENDIX A (Continued)

REPORTING	REQUIREMENT	PAGE
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of Each Audit Report over 6 Months Old for Which No Management Decision Has Been Made	22
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and Explanation of Any Significant Revised Management Decision	None
Section 5(a)(12)	Information on Any Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees	None
Section 5(a)(17)	Statistical Tables on Investigative Reports Issued; Persons Referred to Department of Justice, State, and Local Prosecuting Authorities for Criminal Prosecution; and Indictments and Criminal Informations	25
Section 5(a)(18)	A Description of Metrics Used for Developing the Data for the Statistical Tables under Paragraph (17)	25
Section 5(a)(19)	Investigations Involving Senior Government Employees Where Allegations of Misconduct Were Substantiated	26
Section 5(a)(20)	Description of Any Instance of Whistleblower Retaliation	26
Section 5(a)(21)	Description of Any Attempt by the Agency to Interfere With the Independence of the OIG	26
Section 5(a)(22)	Inspections, Evaluations, and Audits, and Investigations Involving Senior Government Employees That Were Not Disclosed	26
Section 3(d)	Peer Review	29

APPENDIX B

Final Reports Issued and Grouped by OIG Strategic Goal

REPORT NAME	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	QUESTIONED COSTS	FUNDS PUT TO BETTER USES (\$)	OTHER MONETARY IMPACT (\$)
Transforming GPO into a Digital Platform				
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's External Internet Facing Network and Applications (Report Number 18-02)	4			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's WebTA version 4.2 (Report Number 18-05)	3			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's PKI System (Report Number 18-06)	8			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Data Center in a Crate-2 System (Report Number 18-11)	16			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Infineon Technologies and ePassport System (Report Number 18-09)	11			

APPENDIX B (Continued)

REPORT NAME	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	QUESTIONED COSTS	FUNDS PUT TO BETTER USES (\$)	OTHER MONETARY IMPACT (\$)
Information Security: Penetration Testing of Secure File Transfer Protocol Connection between Gemalto and ePassport System (Report Number 18-10)	11			
Operational and Financial Management				
Financial Management: Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting (Report Number 18-04)	14			
U.S. Government Publishing Office FY 2017 Independent Auditor's Report (Report Number 18-03)				
Management Letter—FY 2017 Financial Statements (Report Number 18-07)	6			\$718,145
Information Technology—FY 2017 Financial Statements (Report Number 18-08)	6			
Stewardship over Official Publications				
Additional Information Needed to Ensure Availability of Government Information Through the FDLP (Report Number 18-01)	2			\$20.6 million

APPENDIX C

Unresolved Audit Recommendations More Than 6 Months Old OIG Negotiating with Agency

DATE ISSUED	NAME OF AUDIT	REPORT NUMBER	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	COSTS (\$)
None				

APPENDIX D

Prior Recommendations on Which Corrective Action Has Not Been Completed in More Than 1 Year

DATE ISSUED	NAME OF AUDIT	REPORT NUMBER	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	MONETARY IMPACT (\$)
Mar. 24, 2014	Changes Can Provide GPO Better Information on Establishing Billing Rates for Congressional Hearings (Product Code 83)	14-07	1	
Mar. 25, 2014	Information Technology Professional Services—Oracle Software	14-08	1	\$2,760,000
Aug. 1, 2014	Acquisition of U.S. Passport Covers	14-14	2	\$15,700,000

APPENDIX D (Continued)

DATE ISSUED	NAME OF AUDIT	REPORT NUMBER	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS	MONETARY IMPACT (\$)
Mar. 20, 2015	Development of a Secure Credential Production System	15-02	1	
Mar. 30, 2016	Independent Verification and Validation of GPO's Composition System Replacement	16-11	4	\$742,952
Sep. 29, 2016	Information Technology: Oracle Maintenance and Support Licenses	16-19	3	\$7,076,179
Sep. 29, 2016	Organizational Transformation: Composition System Replacement	16-21	2	\$4,600,000
Sep. 30, 2016	Cloud Computing: Transition of GPO's Integrated Library System	16-22	1	
		Total	15	\$30,879,131

APPENDIX E

Audit Reports with Recommendations That Funds Be Put To Better Use, Questioned Costs, and Other Monetary Impact

Description	Number of Reports	Funds Put to Better Use, Questioned Costs, and Other Monetary Impact (\$)
Reports for which no management decisions were made by beginning of reporting period	0	0
Reports issued during reporting period	11	\$21.3 million
Subtotal	11	\$21.3 million
<i>Additional Information Needed to Ensure Availability of Government Information Through the FDLP Report Number 18-01, October 12, 2017</i>	1	\$20.6 million
<i>Management Letter—FY 2017 Financial Statements Report Number 18-07, January 19, 2018</i>	1	\$718,145

APPENDIX F

Investigations Case Summary

ITEM	QUANTITY
Total New Hotline/Other Allegations Received during Reporting Period	25
Preliminary Investigations (Complaints) Closed	29
Complaint Referrals to Other Agencies	0
Complaint Referrals to Office of Audits and Inspections	0
Investigations Opened by Office of Investigations during Reporting Period	6
Investigations Open at Beginning of Reporting Period	56
Investigations Closed during Reporting Period	12
Investigations Open at End of Reporting Period	50
Referrals to GPO Management (Complaints and Investigations for Corrective Action or Information Purposes)	7

CURRENT OPEN INVESTIGATIONS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Procurement/Contract Fraud	22	44
Employee Misconduct	7	14
Workers' Compensation Fraud	0	0
Information Technology/Computer Crimes	2	4
Proactive Initiatives	9	18
Other Investigations	10	20
Total	50	100

APPENDIX F (Continued)

Senior Government Employees Where Allegations of Misconduct Were Substantiated Investigations

OIG has two whistle blower retaliation investigations open. One pertains to similar allegations pending a hearing with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The second pertains to similar allegations associated with on going litigation.

Whistle blower Retaliation Investigations

OIG has two whistle blower retaliation investigations open. One pertains to similar allegations pending a hearing with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The second pertains to similar allegations associated with on going litigation.

Attempt by the Agency to Interfere With the Independence of the OIG

Several instances have been reported to either the Committee on House Administration and/or the Senate Rules Committee.

Inspections, Evaluations, and Audits, and Investigations Involving Senior Government Employees That Were Not Disclosed

All OIG investigative reports have been disclosed and referenced on the OIG website.

APPENDIX G

Investigations Productivity Summary

ITEM	QUANTITY
Investigative cost efficiencies, restitutions, recoveries, fines, and penalties, Funds Put to Better Use	\$49.9
Arrests, including summons in lieu of arrest	1
Persons referred to Federal prosecutors	0
Persons accepted for Federal prosecution	0
Persons declined for Federal prosecution	0
Persons referred to state/local prosecutors	0
Persons accepted for state/local prosecution	0
Persons declined for state/local prosecution	0
Indictments/Information/Complaints	0
Convictions	0
Guilty Pleas/Deferred Prosecution Agreements	0
Probation (months)	0
Jail Time (days)	0
Criminal Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	\$0
Persons referred for civil action	0
Persons accepted for civil action	0
Persons declined for civil action	2
Civil Settlements	0
Civil Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	\$0

APPENDIX G (Continued)

Total Number of Investigative Reports Issued	7
Referrals to GPO Management for Possible Corrective Action and or Information Purpose	7
Employee Corrective Action	3
Agency/Process Corrective Action	0
Business/Individual Referrals to GPO Suspending and Debarring Official for Suspension and/or Debarment	27
Suspensions	7
Debarment	0
Other Suspending and Debarring Official Response/Action	1
Employee Suspension/Termination	1

APPENDIX H

Peer Review Reporting

The following meets the requirement under section 989C of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) that IGs include peer review results as an appendix to each semiannual report. Federal audit functions can receive a rating of “pass,” “pass with deficiencies,” or “fail.” Federal investigation functions can receive a rating of “compliant” or “noncompliant.”

Peer Review of GPO-OIG Audit Function

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the audit organization of the GPO OIG in effect for the year ended September 30, 2013. GPO OIG received a peer review rating of pass with deficiencies.

After addressing the deficiencies, GPO OIG entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Library of Congress OIG to conduct a review of the system of quality control for the audit organization of the GPO OIG. The Library of Congress OIG completed its review and provided a letter stating nothing came to their attention that would indicate that the GPO OIG would not receive a rating of pass in its upcoming peer review.

Peer Review of GPO OIG Investigative Function

The U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation OIG conducted the most recent peer review of the investigative function at GPO in May 2016. OIG received a rating of compliant with the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) quality standards established and the applicable Attorney General guidelines.

A copy of both peer review reports can be viewed at <http://www.gpo.gov/oig/>



REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE

Report violations of law, rules, or agency regulations, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, danger to public health and safety related to GPO contracts, programs, and/or employees.

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