

Office of INSPECTOR GENERAL

Semiannual Report

October 1, 1995 – March 31, 1996



April 1996

Date Issued



UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

April 30, 1996

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SEMIANNUAL REPORT**

TO THE COMMISSION AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

I hereby submit this Semiannual Report which summarizes the major activities and accomplishments of the Office of Inspector General (OIG), U.S. International Trade Commission for the period October 1, 1995, through March 31, 1996. The submission of this report is in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. Section 5 of the Inspector General Act requires that the Chairman transmit this report to the appropriate committees or subcommittees of the Congress within 30 days of its receipt.

During this period, one audit report was issued on the USITC Local Area Network (LAN) operations. We found that procedures were sufficient to provide for effective LAN administration and control, but identified several security weaknesses concerning use of modems, deleting unauthorized and fictitious users, investigating security violations, testing security and disaster recovery plans, access to backup tapes, compliance with software licensing requirements, and transporting backup tapes.

Nine inspection reports were issued; most addressed issues related to the Commission's funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996. Five reports addressed the Commission's response to the anticipated FY 1996 appropriation and one was on the implications for the Commission of operating under a long-term continuing resolution (CR). Overall, we found procedures were properly followed to conduct the reduction-in-force (RIF); the cost estimates for FY 1996 were calculated in a comprehensive, accurate, and conservative manner; the Commission's total operating expenditures were well within the appropriated level for each CR; however, the allocation of the apportionment in the Commission's accounting system did not correspond to the Commission approved expenditure plan. We will continue to issue status reports on funding issues in the current reporting period.

Six new investigations were initiated and seven investigations were closed. One investigation resulted in the removal of an employee for prolonged and egregious abuse of a government phone and recovery of \$2,244 for the unauthorized calls. When the employee appealed the removal to the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB), the OIG was instrumental in supporting the Commission's decision which was affirmed by the administrative judge.

The funding reductions faced by the Commission for FY 1996 resulted in reduced resources for the OIG. The Commission initially approved a staffing level of 1.5 positions for the OIG in FY 1996 based on an anticipated funding level of \$38.125 million. The staffing level was increased to 2.5 positions in January 1996 when the anticipated funding increased to \$40 million. One permanent position for an auditor, which was vacant, and a part-time temporary position for a student assistant were eliminated. Contract funds were initially reduced 50 percent from the amount in the Commission's FY 1996 Budget Justification; additional funds were recently made available so the reduction is now 80 percent of the budgeted amount.

The reduced resources have had a significant effect on OIG operations. I have scheduled no program audits or inspections which would have been conducted by the auditor; past program audits have identified cost savings in the processes for recurring reports and section 337 reports. I have canceled the periodic inspections of travel and imprest funds that were conducted by the student assistant; past inspections have addressed topics of current interest to members of Congress, such as the American Express Program and the Hotel and Fire Act. I have relied on contract auditors to perform work related to the financial inspections, but the reduced funding will limit additional audits. I and the OIG Counsel have limited our activities in the Inspector General community, proactive work in the Commission, and efforts to establish or update OIG policies. We have thereby been able to maintain operations, but are concerned that the OIG may not be able to fully perform its statutory functions and responsibilities if resources were further reduced as a part of a Commission-wide response to a reduced appropriation.

I appreciate the support of all Commission employees in achieving the accomplishments set forth in this report.


Jane E. Altenhofen
Inspector General

COMMISSION PROFILE

The Commission is a quasi-judicial, independent, nonpartisan agency established by Congress with broad investigative powers on matters of trade. The Commission has a unique mission to develop factual, objective research and information on a wide variety of matters pertaining to international trade. Major Commission activities include: determining whether U.S. industries are materially injured by reason of imports sold at less than fair value or benefiting from subsidies; conducting studies on tariff and trade issues; and participating in the development of statistical data on imports, exports, and domestic production and the establishment of an international harmonized commodity code.

The Commission conducts investigations under several statutory provisions, generally upon petition or complaint, with respect to the impact of imports on U.S. industries. The Commission also provides advice and information, upon request, to the President and the Congress on tariff and trade matters. When appropriate, the Commissioners conduct public hearings and evaluate testimony and other information in making findings and recommendations. Decisions of the Commissioners under certain statutory provisions administered by the Commission are binding and subject to judicial review.

The Commission has six Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who serve one term of nine years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The Chairman is designated by the President and serves a two-year statutory term. No more than three Commissioners may be of the same political party and the Chairman must be of a different political party than the Chairman for the immediately preceding term. No changes were made to the Commission during this period.

The Commission has operated under a series of CRs in FY 1996 under which the operating level was a single salaries and expense account. The Commission operated at a funding level of \$38,125,000 or \$40,000,000 under the CRs. The Commission also has a \$667,000 carry-over from FY 1995. Approximately 70 percent of the Commission's funds are allocated to personnel compensation and benefits, reflecting the labor intensive nature of the Commission's mission. In addition, approximately 17 percent of the funds are allocated for space rental. The balance of expenses consist primarily of communications, travel, supplies and equipment.

The Commission has an authorized staffing level of 502 permanent positions in FY 1996 of which 378 positions are funded at the \$40 million level. The Commission terminated 35 employees in January 1996 as part of a RIF. All of its employees are located in one building at 500 E Street, SW, Washington, D.C.

THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Commission established the OIG pursuant to the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-504). The Inspector General reports directly to the Chairman as head of the agency, subject to the limitations of section 331 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. §1331). The Inspector General is responsible for directing and carrying out audits, investigations and inspections relating to Commission programs and operations, and for recommending and commenting on proposed legislation, regulations and procedures as to their economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Certain information and statistics that are required by section 5(a) of the Inspector General Act to be included in the Semiannual Reports are summarized in Attachment A.

RESOURCES

FY 1996

The OIG was allocated 2.5 staff years. This provided for two full-time positions (the Inspector General and a staff assistant) and one half-time permanent position (attorney-advisor).

The OIG continued to lose staff resources during this reporting period. The auditor position, which was filled in June 1995 as a part-time position due to potential cutbacks, was announced after the auditor resigned in August 1995, but not filled due to a hiring freeze. The position was then eliminated for FY 1996. The temporary part-time position for a student assistant, whose duties supported the audit, inspection, and investigative functions, was also eliminated.

In October 1995, the OIG was reduced to an authorized staff level of 1.5 staff years based on an anticipated Commission funding level of \$38.125 million. The staff assistant received a RIF notice in October 1995, that was to be effective on January 15, 1996. That notice was rescinded in January 1996 and the position restored so no OIG staff were actually RIFFed, but this event raised concerns that resources could be reduced to a level at which the OIG could not fulfill its statutory functions and responsibilities.

The OIG was budgeted \$25,000 for contract audit services, specifically to provide funds to conduct an audit of the Commission response to the anticipated FY 1996 appropriation. This is a reduction of 50 percent from the \$50,000 identified in the Commission FY 1996 Budget Justification for contract audit services and 75 percent from the \$65,000 actually spent in FY 1995 on contract audit services. An additional \$15,000 was approved in April 1996 which will change the reduction to 80 percent.

The Office of Personnel continues to provide support in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding dated April 26, 1993.

**Procurement
Issues**

In prior semiannual reports, we identified a need for clarification of the procurement authority given in the Inspector General Act, including whether legal advice on OIG purchases should be provided by the Counsel to the Inspector General or the Commission's Office of General Counsel (OGC). Other priorities prevented us from addressing procurement authority during this period, although the need to do so still exists.

AUDIT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

**Audits and
Reviews**

One audit report was issued this period. Report No. IG-01-96 was an Audit of the USITC Local Area Network Operations. As stated in the audit report, which is summarized in Attachment B, the Commission procedures were sufficient, in all material aspects, to provide for effective LAN administration and control, but controls should be strengthened to remove potential security weaknesses in several areas.

As of April 1, 1996, the one ongoing effort was a Review of Building Security.

**Access to
Documents**

Over a year ago, the General Counsel raised an issue as to whether contract auditors had access to privileged information. In the prior period, when the OIG initiated an audit of the USITC Local Area Network Operations, the General Counsel raised the issue of access to documents by contract auditors again in an even broader context, questioning access to confidential business information, privileged information, and other non-public information. In this period, the General Counsel again raised this issue, questioning the release of documents on a personnel matter to permanent OIG staff.

Protecting confidential business information, privileged documents and other information as legally required is a legitimate concern of the Commission. However, we believe that the Inspector General Act gives the OIG, both permanent staff and contract auditors, unequivocal access to this information if it is needed to conduct an audit, inspection or investigation. While no information requested was ultimately refused or not provided, repeatedly raising this issue hinders OIG operations and requires an expenditure of resources that the OIG cannot afford. The General Counsel and I met to discuss how we can reach agreement on this issue, but did not agree on a solution. Due to other priorities, we were unable to pursue this matter further.

INSPECTIONS

Reports Issued

During this period, nine inspections were completed and the following reports were issued:

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|-----------------|---|
| Report No. 1-96 | Review of USITC's Efforts to Reduce and Update Internal Regulations |
| Report No. 2-96 | Verification of August 1995 Property Inventory |
| Report No. 3-96 | Status Report (#1) on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation |
| Report No. 4-96 | Status Report #2 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation |
| Report No. 5-96 | Status Report #3 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation |
| Report No. 6-96 | Review of USITC's Compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982 |
| Report No. 7-96 | Status Report #4 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation |
| Report No. 8-96 | Implications for the Commission of Operating Under a Long-Term Continuing Resolution |
| Report No. 9-96 | Status Report #5 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation |

The inspection reports included findings and suggestions to improve operations or internal controls. A summary of the findings in each report is presented in Attachment C.

Prior Period Reports

The topics of two inspection reports issued in prior periods were relevant in this period.

- In February 1996, the Honorable William F. Clinger Jr., Chairman, House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, requested that various agencies provide information on use of American Express cards, and that the Inspector General conduct a review of the program. The OIG had reviewed the Commission's implementation of the

American Express program as a quarterly travel review in 1995. Inspection Report No. 11-95, dated June 21, 1995, was provided to Congressman Clinger on March 12, 1996.

Our review found that most Commission employees complied with the requirements to only use the card for official travel related expenses away from the official duty station and not for personal purposes. We identified isolated instances of personal expenditures for cash advances, retail stores, restaurants, and a donation. In addition, a few employees' credit charge payments were overdue by more than 60 days and in the first stage of suspension or cancellation.

- On February 26, 1996, the General Accounting Office (GAO) requested that the Commission report on compliance with the Hotel and Motel Fire Safety Act of 1990. In preparing the Commission's response, the Office of Finance and Budget (OFB) used OIG Inspection Report No. 7-95, dated March 1, 1995, which addressed the Commission's compliance with the Act.

The OIG report stated that less than half of the nights Commission employees were on business travel from October 1994 through January 1995 were spent in approved accommodations, significantly less than the requirement that at least 65 percent of employee travel nights be spent in approved accommodations in FY 1995.

We made the following suggestions as steps that would enable the Commission to meet the FY 1995 requirement and more stringent requirements for subsequent years.

- Issue guidance to all Commission employees on when they should or must stay in certified accommodations.

- Make supervisors and cost center managers aware of the Act's requirements so that they are considered when reviewing travel orders and vouchers.

- Have employees provide the name and address of the hotel or motel where they stayed when the receipt is lost.

We noted in the report that the Act requires the GAO to conduct an audit of compliance with the Act in the first six months of FY 1996 and every FY thereafter and that the Commission could be included in this report.

On March 29, 1996, OFB reported to GAO that the Commission had 59 percent of travelers stay at approved accommodations in FY 1995, and therefore, was not in

compliance with the Act. The failure was mainly attributed to the fact that Commission employees were unaware of the Act, as we had reported in March 1995. OFB intends to provide travelers with information on the Act and implement a procedure requiring reservations to be booked at approved hotels and motels through the Commission's Travel Management Center.

FRAUD, WASTE AND ABUSE

Investigations

A summary of investigative activity is presented below:

Open 10/01/95	8
Initiated	<u>6</u>
Total	14
Closed	<u>6</u>
Open 03/31/96	8

Two of the investigations open as of September 30, 1995, were closed during this reporting period. These investigations involved private use of official mail and time and attendance abuse by a senior Commission employee.

Four of the six investigations initiated during this period were closed. These investigations entailed allegations of misuse of government property, time and attendance violations, and possible release of non-public information.

Six investigations initiated in prior periods remain open. Five involve allegations of distribution of Privacy Act data, misuse of Commission photocopiers, misuse/abuse of government staff resources, and allegations of abuse of power, cronyism, and appointment of unqualified individuals by upper management officials.

The sixth open investigation concerns the misuse of government phones to make long-distance calls charged to the Commission. It resulted in the removal of an employee for prolonged and egregious abuse of a government phone and recovery of \$2,244 for the unauthorized calls. The former employee filed suit with the MSPB alleging procedural error, whistleblowing, reprisal, and racial discrimination. The OIG assisted the OGC with various MSPB filings and testified at the hearing. In January 1996, the administrative judge issued an opinion upholding the removal of the employee, and affirming the evidence developed by the OIG investigation as sufficient to support the employee's removal.

Two of the six investigations initiated this period remain open. These involve a referral that sensitive information was left in an unsecured location and a review of supervision levels in the Office of Operations.

Review of Legislation, Regulations

As set forth in the Inspector General Act, a duty and responsibility of the Inspector General is to review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of the Commission. We reviewed no amendments to the Commission's rules because no changes were proposed.

In October 1995, the OIG Counsel discussed a recent District of Columbia district court case with the Privacy Act Officer. The case held that an agency's existing capability to retrieve information by reference to an individual's name creates a system of records for purposes of the Privacy Act. This decision is relevant to the revision of the Commission's rules on the Privacy Act and its system of records notices.

The Inspector General also has the responsibility to review all proposed Commission directives to evaluate the impact that new or revised procedures will have on the efficiency of operations and to minimize the potential for fraud or abuse. Three directives were reviewed during this period on revised records management regulations and a proposed reorganization to establish an Office of External Relations.

Additional work related to reviewing regulations was conducted to determine whether the Commission was meeting goals to reduce internal directions required by Executive Order 12861. We issued Inspection Report No. 1-96, Review of USITC's Efforts to Reduce and Update Internal Regulations dated October 5, 1995. We found that as of August 16, 1995, the Commission reduced directives and administrative orders by 23 percent since Executive Order 12861 was implemented, accomplishing less than half of the interim goal to reduce internal regulations. Furthermore, the directives system has not been updated as suggested in a 1993 inspection report on directives.

LIAISON ACTIVITIES

ECIE/PCIE

The Inspector General is an active member of the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE), which consists primarily of the Inspectors General at the 34 Federal entities designated in the 1988 amendments to the Act. She also participates in activities sponsored by the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), which consists primarily of the Presidentially-appointed Inspectors General. The ECIE and PCIE have identical functions and

joint responsibility to promote integrity and efficiency and to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Federal programs.

The Inspector General became Chair of the ECIE Peer Review Committee in October 1993. As such, she is responsible for arranging peer reviews when requested by an Inspector General and for coordinating the peer review activities. During this period, she arranged and/or coordinated three reviews that are in process, three reviews that were completed in September 1995, and four reviews completed in this period.

Since January 1995, the Inspector General had been the ECIE Liaison to the PCIE Professional Development Committee (PDC) and Chair of an ECIE ad hoc Committee on Professional Development. She also served on the Editorial Board of the PDC. She resigned these positions in November 1995 because of time restraints due to the reduced OIG resources.

She assisted in organizing the joint PCIE/ECIE meeting and ECIE session held in October at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. She has participated in several Executive Committee meetings subsequent to the joint session to discuss the role of the ECIE Inspectors General. In March, she became part of a three person committee to prepare a paper on the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating the Inspectors General at the designated federal entities.

**Institute of
Internal
Auditors**

The Inspector General has been active in the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) for five years to promote the development of the auditing profession. Since 1994, she has been a member of the Government Relations Committee, although she was unable to participate in the November 1995 meeting due to OIG resource limitations.

On behalf of the IIA, she participated in a task force headed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), U.S. Department of Commerce. That task force resulted in NIST Special Publication 500-233, A Manager's Guide for Monitoring Data Integrity in Financial Systems, which was issued in February 1996.

**General
Accounting
Office**

The Inspector General Act states that each Inspector General shall give particular regard to the activities of the Comptroller General of the United States with a view toward avoiding duplication and ensuring effective coordination and cooperation. No GAO reviews were initiated or completed during this period. One review initiated in a prior period is ongoing.

**INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SECTION 5(a)
OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT**

Certain information and statistics based on the activities accomplished during this period are required by section 5(a) of the Act to be included in the Semiannual Reports. These are set forth below:

Section 5(A)

- (1), (2),(7) - The OIG did not identify any significant problems, abuses or deficiencies relating to the administration of programs.
- (3) - Corrective action has been completed on all significant recommendations which were described in the previous semiannual reports.
- (4) - No matters were referred to prosecutorial authorities. There were no prosecutions or convictions.
- (5) - No reports were made to the Chairman that information or assistance requested by the Inspector General were unreasonably refused or not provided.
- (6) - A listing by subject matter is located in Attachment D.
- (8) (9) - The audit report issued during this period included no recommendations on questioned costs or funds that could be put to better use. See Tables 1 and 2.
- (10) - There are no audit reports issued before the commencement of the reporting period for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period.
- (11) - No significant revised management decisions were made during the reporting period.
- (12) - There are no significant management decisions with which I am in disagreement.

SUMMARY OF THE AUDIT REPORT

TITLE: AUDIT OF THE USITC LOCAL AREA NETWORK OPERATIONS

REPORT NUMBER: IG-01-96

REPORT DATE: March 15, 1996

FINDINGS: The objectives of this review were to: update the 1992 evaluation of the Commission's administration and control of the LAN; assess the adequacy of LAN security; and evaluate the appropriateness of Commission policies on use of the LAN.

The auditors found that procedures were sufficient, in all material aspects, to provide for effective LAN administration and control, but identified several areas in which controls should be strengthened to remove potential security weaknesses. The areas were:

- Security control weaknesses exist regarding use of modems;
- Unauthorized and fictitious users are not deleted from the network on a timely basis;
- Procedures for investigating security violations should be strengthened;
- A security plan should be developed and security controls tested;
- Unauthorized persons have access to backup tapes;
- Procedures for assuring compliance with software licensing requirements are inadequate;
- Procedures for transporting backup tapes are not documented;
- The disaster recovery plan is not tested;
- Clarify the titles and roles of network administrators; and
- Policies regarding non-essential software and unofficial computer use should be established.

RECOMMENDATIONS: We recommended that the Director of the Office of Information Services take appropriate actions to correct the internal control weaknesses. The Director generally concurred with the findings and recommendations.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION REPORTS

INSPECTION REPORT:

FINDINGS:

Report No. 1-96
Review of USITC's Efforts to Reduce and Update Internal Regulations
October 5, 1995

As of August 16, 1995, the Commission reduced directives and administrative orders by 23 percent since Executive Order 12861 was implemented, accomplishing less than half of the interim goal to reduce internal regulations. Furthermore, the directives system has not been updated as suggested in a 1993 inspection report on directives.

Report No. 2-96
Verification of August 1995 Property Inventory
October 5, 1995

The inventory was conducted two months late, inappropriate management practices identified in the February 1995 inspection have not been corrected, and the fixed asset listing has still not been updated as recommended in our July 1995 audit report.

Report No. 3-96
Status Report (#1) on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation
November 20, 1995

Overall, it appears procedures were properly followed to conduct the RIF. The estimated gross savings per employee appears reasonable. The estimated cost per employee is quite conservative. The amount estimated to be saved on a furlough is based on a formula that appears generally reasonable.

Report No. 4-96
Status Report #2 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation
December 1, 1995

Additional work by the auditors supported the conclusions previously reported that the average savings per RIFFed employee and the amount estimated to be saved on a furlough appear reasonable. The agreements that the Commission will not be required to pay rent after space is returned and that renovation estimates are "not to exceed" figures were not confirmed in writing. A formal plan was not developed coordinating relocation of Commission offices, pending final appropriation and budget decisions.

Report No. 5-96
Status Report #3 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation
January 22, 1996

The Commission is incurring a risk operating at the \$40 million level in the absence of a final appropriation. On January 5, the number of employees to be terminated was reduced from 127 to 35 employees, which reduced the gross savings to \$301,700. This estimate appears reasonable. The estimated savings of \$556,000 for space rental appears to be conservative, particularly if the space is vacated by January 31, 1996, which is the

intention of the Office of Management Services. Because fewer employees were terminated, the savings from the furloughs increased to \$1,170,208. The amount estimated appears reasonable.

Report No. 6-96
Review of USITC's Compliance with the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982
January 23, 1996

The evaluation of the system of internal accounting and administrative control as described in USITC Internal Control Reporting Requirements, was carried out in a reasonable and prudent manner in the Commission for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1995. As reported last year, the process would be strengthened if office directors were required to identify potential weaknesses that exist in the Commission outside of the activities in the letters of assurance.

Report No. 7-96
Status Report #4 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation
February 9, 1996

Our reasonableness tests of budget estimates supporting the FY 1996 budget and staffing plan that the Commission approved on January 5, 1996, indicated that the estimates were calculated in a comprehensive, accurate, and conservative manner.

Report No. 8-96
Implications for the Commission of Operating Under a Long-Term Continuing Resolution
March 5, 1996

The Commission is not incurring a significant risk in operating at a level higher than the base funding level for each CR and/or having to adjust to a permanent appropriation of less than \$40 million, because actual expenses have been at or below those levels. The Commission's total operating expenditures were well within the appropriated level for each CR. If the CR funding is cumulative, the controls in the Commission's accounting system are sufficient to prevent a violation of the Antideficiency Act. The base funding level was calculated incorrectly in the first period. The Commission does not have a system to track expenditures from the carryover funds. The Commission does not have a system in place to adequately account for expenditures if CRs, as the OIG believes, must be treated as three distinct periods for accounting purposes.

Report No. 9-96
Status Report #5 on Audit of Commission's Response to Anticipated FY 1996 Appropriation
March 13, 1996

The allocation of the apportionment in the Commission's accounting system did not correspond to the Commission approved expenditure plan, and obligations and expenditures were not fully recorded in the non-personnel account reviewed.

**LIST OF AUDIT REPORT
BY SUBJECT MATTER**

ADMINISTRATION

<u>Report Title</u>	<u>Report Number</u>	<u>Questioned Costs</u>	<u>Unsupported Costs</u>	<u>Ineligible</u>	<u>Funds Be Put To Better Use</u>
Audit of the USITC Local Area Network Operations	IG-01-96	0	0	0	0

Table 1

**INSPECTOR GENERAL ISSUED REPORTS WITH
QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD
ENDING MARCH 31, 1996**

	Number of Reports	Dollar Value	
		Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the period	0	0	0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	0	0	0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	0	0
C. For which a management decision was made during reporting period	0	0	0
(i) Dollar value of disallowed costs	0	0	0
(ii) Dollar value of costs not disallowed	0	0	0
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	0	0	0
Reports for which no management decision was made within six months of issuance	0	0	0

Table 2

**INSPECTOR GENERAL ISSUED REPORTS WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO
BETTER USE FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD
ENDING MARCH 31, 1996**

	Number of Reports	Dollar Value
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the period	0	0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	0	0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	0
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	0	0
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management	0	0
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management	0	0
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	0	0
Reports for which no management decision was made within six months of issuance	0	0

