FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2009

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 2009, more than 12,600 employees at 69 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 almost $44 billion. This includes:

- **$34.9 billion** in potential savings from audit recommendations, and
- **$8.9 billion** in potential savings from investigative receivables and recoveries.

In FY 2009, OIGs also considerably strengthened programs through:

- 7,270 audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued;
- 28,256 investigations closed;
- 417,349 hotline complaints processed;
- 6,201 indictments and criminal informations;
- 5,964 successful prosecutions;
- 1,102 successful civil actions;
- 4,485 suspensions or debarments; and
- 3,825 personnel actions.

This report was prepared on behalf of CIGIE by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Office of Inspector General. Copies of this publication may be obtained by calling (202) 720-8001. It is also available on the Inspectors General website at www.ignet.gov.
A Progress Report

to the President

Fiscal Year 2009

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 brought 69 individual 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). CIGIE’s mandated mission is to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies, and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the IG workforce. FY 2009 saw CIGIE take major steps towards accomplishing this mission.

CIGIE’s achievements are all the more remarkable considering the significant increase in IGs’ oversight and accountability responsibilities for Federal expenditures and operations under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). This cross-agency challenge afforded CIGIE the opportunity to identify and share best practices, successful techniques, and effective analyses throughout the IG community. As a result, IGs have been helped in implementing proven oversight practices in a timely manner to ensure the integrity of Recovery Act fund expenditures.

In this report, we discuss CIGIE’s FY 2009 accomplishments in establishing an infrastructure and carrying out its mission. First, in IG History, we summarize how 69 IGs developed into CIGIE and recap some of the accomplishments achieved by CIGIE’s committees in FY 2009. Then, in A Strategic Plan To Implement the IG Reform Act, we describe CIGIE’s progress in reaching three major business goals that will guide it for the next 2 years. After relating CIGIE’s successes in reaching these goals, we outline Shared Management and Performance Challenges. We also offer perspective on IG Community Accomplishments and list Contact Information for CIGIE Members. Last, we note recipients for several of our 2009 IG Community Awards.

In this first full year of CIGIE operations, our work has been strengthened by the efforts of leaders in the IG community, colleagues in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), other Federal agencies, law enforcement and professional organizations, and private-sector supporters who share a dedication to helping improve Government programs by ensuring accountability, efficiency, and oversight.

Most especially, we sincerely thank the more than 12,600 members of the OIG workforce for the work they do every day.
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A Progress Report to the President ★ Fiscal Year 2009
IG HISTORY

Background

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, 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 OIGs’ most noteworthy recent 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 unique relationship provides the legislative safety net that protects 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 past the original 12 agencies. The 1988 amendments established IGs in most agencies of the Federal Government and in certain independent agencies, corporations, and other Federal entities.

Today, CIGIE has 69 IG members that provide audit and investigative oversight across Government and seek to prevent problems before they materialize. Most IGs are either nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate or are appointed by their respective agency head. They are selected without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of personal integrity and professional expertise in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations.

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. Senior officials from other selected agencies were also members of both Councils.

The IG Reform Act of 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

On October 14, 2008, 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 69 Federal IGs from both the Executive and Legislative branches, and 6 other Federal leaders:

- 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 Honorable Jeffrey Zients, DDM, OMB, is CIGIE’s Executive Chair.

CIGIE is led by the elected Chair, Phyllis K. Fong, IG, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); the Vice Chair, 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.

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

In February 2009, the Council adopted its charter, which instituted six committees representing major OIG divisions (audit, investigations, and inspections and evaluations) and areas of mutual concern (professional development, information technology, and legislation).

### Table 1. FY 2009 Executive Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Affiliation</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phyllis K. Fong, Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl A. Clinefelter, Farm Credit Administration</td>
<td>Vice Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon T. Rymer, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation</td>
<td>Audit Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon S. Heddell, Department of Defense</td>
<td>Information Technology Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel R. Levinson, Health and Human Services</td>
<td>Inspection and Evaluation Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard W. Moore, Tennessee Valley Authority</td>
<td>Investigations Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Anthony Ogden, Government Printing Office</td>
<td>Legislation Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary L. Kendall, Department of the Interior (Acting IG)</td>
<td>Professional Development Committee Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory H. Friedman, Department of Energy</td>
<td>Past Vice Chair, President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynne A. McFarland, Federal Election Commission</td>
<td>At-Large Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

As shown in Table 2 below, in FY 2009, CIGIE’s committees undertook several noteworthy projects to benefit the wider IG community.

Table 2. CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee and Purpose</th>
<th>FY 2009 Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **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. | • Represented the IG community on national advisory panels dedicated to improving auditing and accounting standards.  
• Completed the update of and provided training on the audit community’s peer review guide.  
• Coordinated with the OMB task force responsible for implementing single audit recommendations and with GAO on revising its *Federal Information System Controls Audit Manual*.  
• Developed and delivered introductory audit training courses for CIGIE members’ entry-level auditors. |
| **Professional Development** — Provides educational opportunities for members of the IG community and ensures the development of competent personnel. Seeks opportunities to improve training methods, enhance the development of OIG staff, and establish training to meet continuing educational requirements. | • Developed roadmap for founding CIGIE training institute.  
• Coordinated with IGs to provide improved, cost-effective leadership courses that meet their needs for strengthening current managers and grooming future leaders.  
• Conducted survey of the CIGIE community in the summer of 2009, and used responses to determine the demand for leadership courses. Based on these responses and feedback from students, learning modules were revisited and modified. The cost for OIG leadership training is now supplemented by the CIGIE training budget to lower the cost to CIGIE member organizations. As a result, 128 students from 17 different OIGs attended OIG leadership training programs in FY 2009. |
| **Information Technology** — Facilitates effective OIG information technology (IT) audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations, and provides a vehicle for expressing the IG community’s perspective on Governmentwide IT operations. | • Analyzed key IT advances to address concerns such as technology audits, digital forensics, and IT staff hiring and retention.  
• Worked with external experts to determine how to strengthen data integrity and IT security.  
• Liaised with other key Federal stakeholders on IT issues that affect OIG policies and practices. |
| **Inspection and Evaluation** — Provides leadership to the IG Inspection and Evaluation community, develops and maintains professional standards, and seeks opportunities to enhance the work of the IG community to improve management across Federal Departments and agencies by developing and sharing protocols on cross-cutting issues. | • Hosted the first community-wide conference for IG evaluators. The conference focused on the advancement of evaluation expertise for new and experienced evaluators as well as the consistent application of standards throughout the IG community. |

Table 2 continued on page 4.
### Table 2. CIGIE Committee Accomplishments continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee and Purpose</th>
<th>FY 2009 Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Investigations** — Advises the IG community on issues involving criminal investigations, investigative personnel, and investigative guidelines. | • Updated law enforcement guidelines in response to new guidance from the U.S. Attorney General.  
• Developed a cost-effective, standardized Investigator credential that offers enhanced security features and a professional, uniform appearance.  
• Approved procedures for agents to volunteer in helping the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children review inactive cases, and to investigate unsolved civil rights crimes as specified in the Emmett Till Civil Rights Crime Act of 2007. |
| **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. | • Advanced initiatives to Congressional committees in response to IG concerns about legislative issues, such as proposing exemptions from elements of the Paperwork Reduction Act and the Computer Matching Act.  
• Offered proactive recommendations on drafts of legislation to represent the IG community’s interests, such as ensuring the protection of personal information and the efficient prioritization of whistleblower investigations.  
• Worked with Congressional staff and Department of Justice officials to develop consensus around uniform legislative approach to expanding IG subpoena authority. |
| **Integrity** — Investigative mechanism for allegations of administrative misconduct brought against IGs. Reviews allegations and, when necessary, refers them for investigation either to the agency with jurisdiction or to an investigative team that is selected, supervised, and controlled by the Committee’s Chair. | • Received 43 allegations:  
— Closed 36.  
— Referred 5 (including criminal investigations) to appropriate agency.  
— Referred 2 to the Committee’s Chair for investigation. |
A STRATEGIC PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE IG REFORM ACT

The IG Reform Act of 2008 created a council of Federal IGs to address issues of integrity, economy, and effectiveness that transcend individual agencies, and to enhance their respective workforces. In FY 2009, the resulting entity – CIGIE – took significant strides to carry out this mission and to build the infrastructure needed to support its activities.

CIGIE’s Executive Council provides corporate leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the IG community. The Executive Council is composed of 10 IGs, including the Chair, Vice Chair, the IGs that chair CIGIE’s six committees representing major OIG divisions, the past PCIE Vice Chair, and an IG appointed by the Chair (see Table 1). On February 17, 2009, CIGIE’s Executive Council and CIGIE’s full membership adopted a charter laying out its organizational structure and overall vision. That same day, the Executive Council and the full membership approved a strategic plan to guide CIGIE’s activities for the next 2 years by establishing three major business goals, supporting objectives, and performance measures. The Executive Council and CIGIE’s committees then put the plan into action, working toward the three major goals and laying the groundwork for continued cross-agency improvement.

GOAL 1: CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVEMENTS IN PROGRAM INTEGRITY, EFFICIENCY, AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS GOVERNMENTWIDE BY PROVIDING CROSS-AGENCY ANALYSES TO MITIGATE VULNERABILITIES THAT CONFRONT MULTIPLE FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ENTITIES.

To achieve this goal, CIGIE approved four studies.

THE FIRST STUDY, performed during FY 2009, examined whether agencies’ Recovery Act websites met Governmentwide standards for providing members of the public with easy access to (1) ways to report fraud directly to OIGs and (2) OIGs’ Recovery Act oversight reports.

OMB set these standards to ensure that agency Recovery Act websites lived up to the President’s goals of providing transparency and accountability in the expenditure of these public funds.

We found that almost every agency met the guidance. In addition, although OMB’s standards did not directly apply to OIGs, we also reviewed OIG Recovery Act websites and confirmed that almost all offered clear links for reporting fraud and for accessing OIG Recovery Act work. The Council issued the results of its review in January 2010.

THE SECOND STUDY (in process as of this publication) is identifying proactive steps IGs took in the first 6 months after being entrusted to oversee $787 billion in expenditures authorized by the Recovery Act.
Individually, IGs reacted swiftly in helping ensure that the funds were disbursed as intended and that opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse were minimized. The study’s goal is to gather and share the most effective preventive measures each IG took to safeguard Recovery Act funds so that the community as a whole can benefit and focus oversight resources where they will do the most good.

In addition to offering proven best practices, such as evaluating spending plans and conducting risk assessments, the report will highlight other demonstrated successes, such as setting up dedicated Recovery Act oversight units and training external stakeholders in fraud prevention techniques.

**TWO OTHER CROSS-AGENCY PROJECTS** have also been approved to standardize IG procedures throughout the Government in order to enhance efficiency.

In April 2009, the Executive Council agreed to develop enhanced practices for OIG hotline operation and whistleblower protection. This study will identify each IG’s most effective policies, procedures, and staff training to develop into uniform guidelines that will benefit the entire community.

Similarly, in November 2009, the Executive Council approved a project to help IGs assess Federal disaster response capabilities throughout the Government. Currently, there are 12 Federal Departments with key emergency support functions during a nationwide disaster, but there is no consistent guidance about how to evaluate their preparedness to fulfill their roles and responsibilities. Accordingly, this cross-cutting project will produce, test, and perfect a review guide, which OIGs can then use in assessing their respective Departments’ emergency response readiness.

The two projects are planned for release in 2010.

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**GOAL 2: INCREASE THE PROFESSIONALISM AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IG COMMUNITY WORKFORCE.**

In May 2009, CIGIE members voted to establish a training institute with audit, investigation, inspection and evaluation, and leadership and mission support academies to provide comprehensive professional development opportunities for OIG staff and leaders. That summer, CIGIE surveyed the IG community to determine the need for leadership courses, and then identified courses that met the needs of the community. Subsequently during FY 2009, 128 professionals from the IG community attended the leadership training courses.

The leadership courses were designed both to sharpen experienced managers’ skills and to equip new and future leaders with the tools they need to become effective public administrators. Drawing from historical lessons learned as well as current technological advances, the courses met with great success and IGs have requested many more slots for these courses in FY 2010.

In FY 2009, CIGIE also organized 2 introductory audit courses for 57 entering auditors from IGs throughout the Government. These 2-week courses offered instruction ranging from government accounting standards to interviewing skills. The courses provided both a unified training structure for the IG community and a cost-effective means to prepare new staff for their professional
responsibilities. The success of these courses has led to a decision to offer at least four more sessions in FY 2010.

CIGIE is also responsible for helping the investigator workforce acquire and strengthen its skill set. To accomplish this in FY 2009, the IG Criminal Investigator Academy delivered basic and refresher training courses along with more specialized instruction, such as the Public Corruption Investigations Training Program. In total, the academy taught 622 students representing most Federal OIGs in addition to some professionals from State and local entities.

In FY 2009, CIGIE also organized the first community-wide training conference for IG inspectors and evaluators. Forty-four IG offices sent 225 inspectors and evaluators to the training conference. This 2-day training advanced the evaluation expertise of new and experienced evaluators. Coursework pertained to the consistent application of accepted standards throughout the IG community and the dynamics of OIGs working with Congress.

IGs throughout the community worked together to ensure that these educational opportunities were possible by instructing, meeting personally with classes, and contributing administrative staff and instructors. Several OIG managers also gave their time to help develop the OIG workforce, including executives and senior managers.

In FY 2010, CIGIE has committed to establishing a full-time training institute that will assist the IG community in meeting its ongoing training needs. The institute will ensure that IG training continues to excel and also adapt to the needs of complex auditing, investigating, inspecting, and evaluating environments.

GOAL 3: CREATE AN EFFECTIVELY FUNCTIONING COUNCIL ABLE TO MEET ITS VISION, MISSION, AND GOALS.

In August 2009, CIGIE’s Executive Council approved a business and staffing plan to provide administrative and professional support in carrying out CIGIE’s legislated mandates.

CIGIE’S STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES include:

- Coordinating OIG activities Governmentwide to identify and produce cross-cutting studies that mitigate common vulnerabilities and increase economy, efficiency, and effectiveness (Goal 1);
Increasing the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in establishing a well-trained and highly skilled IG workforce (Goal 2);

Responding to inquiries from the public about CIGIE and IG activities, including complaints/allegations against IGs;

Organizing peer-review programs that assess OIG compliance with professional standards; and

Recommending individuals to the appointing authority for selection as Inspector General.

IN SUPPORT OF THESE RESPONSIBILITIES, the new CIGIE staff will:

Provide training for the IG workforce—including auditors, investigators, inspectors, evaluators, attorneys, and other IG personnel—to enhance their professional and leadership skills;

Prepare and publish the IG community’s annual A Progress Report to the President to summarize accomplishments achieved during the fiscal year;

Maintain IGnet.gov, which serves as a central portal for the public to access Federal IGs online, as well as, CIGIE publications and information; and

Plan and coordinate CIGIE events, such as the annual awards ceremony to honor OIG achievements, the annual IG conference, the biannual publication of The Journal of Public Inquiry, and other cross-functional efforts to support IGs Governmentwide in efficiently achieving their mission.
SHARED MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

Each year, IGs identify and report top management and performance challenges facing their individual agencies in accord with 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 these agency-specific challenges indicates that there are certain top management challenges that many Federal agencies share. These are listed in bold below.

OIGs share a common commitment to ensure that Federal Departments’ Homeland Security and Disaster Preparedness efforts adequately mitigate threats from terrorism and unexpected disasters. The effectiveness of the Federal Government’s more than 10,000 information systems is crucial to the integrity and efficiency of program operations, so OIGs have identified Information Technology Management and Security as a top management challenge for most Federal agencies. IGs also agree that Financial Management and Performance challenges exist Governmentwide as agencies seek to provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information while integrating budget information with results-oriented and cost-effective performance management. Financial and program integrity are also central to Federal agencies’ continuing commitment to safeguarding the integrity of Federal Expenditures and Operations under the 2009 Recovery Act in order to ensure that the $787 billion in funding which Federal agencies received under the Act is disbursed for activities that help the Nation’s economy recover.

Human Capital Management is a performance goal and challenge that concerns the entire Government as agencies seek to hire, train, and retain a competent and motivated workforce. In addition, because procurement and grants historically have been subject to fraud and waste throughout the Government, effective Procurement and Grants Management continues to be a challenge facing many agencies. Obtaining and effectively using reliable Performance Management and Accountability data has also been identified by OIGs as critical to making informed decisions and achieving the maximum public benefit.
Together, CIGIE’s member OIGs achieved considerable cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2009. IG community 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 2009 Performance Profile: IG Community Accomplishments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Funds To Be Put to Better Use</td>
<td>$28,798,007,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Questioned Costs</td>
<td>$6,134,700,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigative Receivables and Recoveries</td>
<td>$8,895,965,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Criminal Prosecutions</td>
<td>5,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indictments and Criminal Informations</td>
<td>6,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful Civil Actions</td>
<td>1,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspensions and Debarments</td>
<td>4,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Actions</td>
<td>3,825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 the actual spending of funds. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use</th>
<th>Amount of Recommendations Agreed to by Management*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>$45,970,302,132</td>
<td>$28,798,007,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>$23,566,673,218</td>
<td>$9,753,263,909</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>$21,151,726,355</td>
<td>$7,313,756,130</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>$16,434,386,326</td>
<td>$9,982,235,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>$13,851,596,950</td>
<td>$15,708,882,069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The amounts in this column may exceed the amounts in the preceding column because either management agreed to a higher dollar amount than an OIG recommended or it includes recommendations issued in previous reporting periods that were accepted in the current fiscal year.
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>Amount of Questioned Costs</th>
<th>Amount of Recommendations Agreed to by Management*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>$9,156,791,667</td>
<td>$6,134,700,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>$6,308,035,525</td>
<td>$4,419,333,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>$5,464,017,707</td>
<td>$4,087,941,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>$5,334,641,555</td>
<td>$3,955,711,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>$4,353,684,456</td>
<td>$4,458,011,519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The amounts in this column may exceed the amounts in the preceding column because either management agreed to a higher dollar amount than an OIG recommended or it includes recommendations issued in previous reporting periods that were accepted in the current fiscal year.

### 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>$8,249,306,505</td>
<td>$646,658,551</td>
<td>$8,895,965,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>$3,335,353,638</td>
<td>$1,109,300,817</td>
<td>$4,444,654,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>$3,856,379,659</td>
<td>$1,266,375,062</td>
<td>$5,122,754,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>$3,348,177,094</td>
<td>$3,434,571,754</td>
<td>$6,782,748,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>$2,777,558,301</td>
<td>$1,483,062,002</td>
<td>$4,260,620,303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

### Table 7. Criminal Prosecutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>5,847</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>5,964</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>6,640</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>6,866</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>8,348</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>8,961</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>8,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>6,626</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>7,703</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>6,009</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>6,201</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>6,404</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>6,647</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>6,232</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>6,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>5,686</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>6,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>5,676</td>
<td>1,171</td>
<td>6,847</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Civil Actions**, resolved through legal or legal-related actions other than criminal prosecution, include civil judgments, settlements, or settlements or agreements in cases governed by the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, or other agency-specific civil litigation authority, including civil money penalties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1,102</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suspensions 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>4,417</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>4,485</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>4,957</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>4,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>7,125</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>7,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>9,715</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>9,918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Year</th>
<th>OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Joint OIG Investigations</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2009</td>
<td>3,724</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>3,825</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2008</td>
<td>5,657</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5,712</td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
<td>5,674</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>5,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2006</td>
<td>4,092</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2005</td>
<td>2,686</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>2,819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX A: CONTACT INFORMATION FOR CIGIE MEMBERS

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http://www.dhs.gov/xoig/  
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Hotline Email dhsoighotline@dhs.gov  
Disaster Fraud Hotline (866) 720-5721  
Disaster Fraud Email disaster@leo.gov  

---  

**APPENDIX A: CONTACT INFORMATION FOR CIGIE MEMBERS**
APPENDIX A: CONTACT INFORMATION FOR CIGIE MEMBERS

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(800) 347-3735  
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http://www.sba.gov/ig/aboutus/overview/rsa/
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## APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CIGIE</td>
<td>Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCAA</td>
<td>Defense Contract Audit Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDM</td>
<td>Deputy Director for Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOD</td>
<td>Department of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECIE</td>
<td>Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI</td>
<td>Federal Bureau of Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fiscal Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAO</td>
<td>Government Accountability Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IG</td>
<td>Inspector General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IG Act</td>
<td>Inspector General Act of 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IG Reform Act</td>
<td>Inspector General Reform Act of 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIG</td>
<td>Office of Inspector General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMB</td>
<td>Office of Management and Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCIE</td>
<td>President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency</td>
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<td>USDA</td>
<td>U.S. Department of Agriculture</td>
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RECIPIENTS OF THE 2009 ANNUAL IG COMMUNITY AWARDS

On October 20, 2009, 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:

The Effect of Boeing Pension Funds on Department of Defense (DOD) Contracts Team, DOD OIG, in recognition of exceptional performance during the audit of the effect of payments into Boeing pension funds on economic price adjustment clauses in DOD contracts.

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:

James G. Jacovides, Special Agent, General Services Administration OIG, in recognition of hard work, innovation, commitment, dedication, and dogged perseverance to ensure the public's confidence in the U.S. Government.

THE JUNE GIBBS BROWN CAREER ACHIEVEMENT AWARD, which recognizes sustained and significant individual contributions to the mission of Inspectors General throughout one's career, was presented to:

Helen Ceglia, Director, Division of Labor Racketeering, Department of Labor OIG, in recognition of outstanding leadership and expertise in furthering the mission of the Department of Labor OIG's Office of Labor Racketeering and Fraud Investigations.

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:

Crystal L. Johnson, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, General Services Administration OIG, in recognition of outstanding contributions, leadership, and dedication on multiple procurement fraud investigations and task forces resulting in multimillion-dollar recoveries for the United States over the past 11 years.

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:

David R. Gray, Counsel to the Inspector General, USDA OIG, in recognition of exceptional skill in representing Inspectors General interests in legislation enacted to strengthen their independence and accountability and give them a critical oversight role in economic recovery legislation.

THE SENTNER AWARD FOR DEDICATION AND COURAGE recognizes uncommon selflessness, dedication to duty, or courage while performing OIG duties.

This award was presented to:

The Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction Inspections Directorate in recognition of its members who endured arduous travel conditions and significant personal risk in traveling throughout Iraq to provide information to help U.S. agencies involved in relief and reconstruction.

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:

The Eli Lilly Investigative Team in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the success of the Eli Lilly investigation.
It is also available on the Inspectors General website at www.ignet.gov.