



OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Semiannual Report to Congress



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April 1, 2013 - September 30, 2013

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About DOI and OIG

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is a large, decentralized agency with employees and volunteers serving in approximately 2,400 operating locations across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and freely associated states. DOI is responsible for 500 million acres of America's public land, or about one-fifth of the land in the United States, and 56 million acres of Indian Trust lands. DOI is also responsible for a variety of water and underwater resources, including hundreds of dams and reservoirs and thousands of oil and gas leases on millions of acres of the outer continental shelf. Approximately 30 percent of the Nation's energy production comes from projects on DOI-managed lands and offshore areas. DOI scientists conduct a wide range of research on biology, geology, and water to provide land and resource managers with critical information for sound decisionmaking. DOI lands also provide outstanding recreational and cultural opportunities to numerous visitors worldwide.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) promotes excellence, integrity, and accountability in these DOI programs. With less than 260 full-time employees, the organization is driven by a keen sense of mission and is dedicated to providing products and services that impact DOI mission results.

Message From the Deputy Inspector General



Yosemite National Park

In this semiannual report, I am pleased to submit a summary highlighting the Office of Inspector General's dedicated and successful work covering the 6-month period from April 1, 2013, through September 30, 2013. Our audit and investigative work focused on high priority areas, such as energy, climate change, public safety, and theft of Government funds, to promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within the programs, operations, and management of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Our work in audits, inspections, and evaluations centered on programs related to energy, health and safety, climate change, and DOI operations. We report on the DOI coal and offshore renewable energy programs; dam safety and the Hantavirus outbreak at Yosemite National Park; management of the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives; and the Bureau of Land Management's National Operations Center and DOI's challenges with its e-travel system, GovTrip.

Our investigative accomplishments overwhelmingly focused on wrongdoing in Indian Country, involving theft from tribes and Bureau of Indian Education schools, bribery, a fraudulent oil lease investment scheme, and embezzlement. We also report on a wholesale accountability failure by the United States Park Police for its weapons inventory, uncovered by a review we conducted after receiving allegations of chronic improper weapons management.

For the first time, we detail the excellent work completed by our Whistleblower Protection Program. We processed more than 50 complaints during this reporting period and provide two summaries of advisories sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service alerting them of accountability failures relative to Whistleblower complaints. The whistleblower represents one of our most important resources in preventing and detecting fraud, waste, mismanagement, and threats to public health and safety. We have worked tirelessly to educate employees and create a culture where retaliation is not only corrected, but resisted.

Although we have had a Whistleblower Protection Program since 2003, the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 has bolstered our efforts at prevention and holding management accountable through education, investigation, and influence. Other Federal agencies have reached out to us for guidance on establishing a meaningful program, and we are honored that our program has served as a positive model for other Government agencies, even as we strive for continuous improvement and impact for our customers.

We have much more excellent work underway that will advance our mission to prevent fraud, waste, and mismanagement and improve the programs and operations of DOI. We look forward to continuing our work in the next fiscal year to provide objective and actionable reports to our customers and stakeholders.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Maupia Sedall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Deputy Inspector General

OIG Operating Principles

Mission

OIG's mission is to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within the programs, operations, and management of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Values

OIG operates as an independent oversight organization responsible to the American people, DOI, and Congress. We abide by the highest ethical standards and have the courage to tell our customers and stakeholders what they need to know, not what they wish to hear. Our core values help us fulfill our mission and include—

- placing highest value on objectivity and independence to ensure integrity in our workforce and products;
- striving for continuous improvement; and
- believing in the limitless potential of our employees.

Responsibilities

OIG is responsible for independently and objectively identifying risks and vulnerabilities that directly impact DOI's ability to accomplish its mission. We are required to keep the Secretary and Congress informed of problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of DOI programs and operations. As a result of OIG fulfilling these responsibilities, Americans can expect greater accountability and integrity in Government program administration.

Activities

OIG accomplishes its mission by conducting audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations relating to DOI programs and operations. Our activities are tied to major departmental responsibilities and assist DOI in developing solutions for its most serious management and program challenges. These activities are designed to ensure that we prioritize critical issues. Such prioritizing provides opportunities to influence key decisionmakers and increases the likelihood that we will achieve desired outcomes and results that benefit the public.

Summaries of Significant Reports and Investigations



Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations

OIG Questions \$30 Million in CIAP Grant Funds

OIG audited Coastal Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) grants awarded to the State of Mississippi to determine whether grant recipients complied with Federal regulations and DOI policies and to identify grant management challenges that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) should address as it assumed responsibility for the program from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (BOEMRE). We identified multiple deficiencies that led us to question almost \$30 million in expenditures of CIAP funds.

CIAP provides grants derived from Federal offshore lease revenues to oil-producing States for conservation, protection, or restoration of coastal areas, wildlife, and natural resources. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to disburse up to \$250 million in each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010 to eligible CIAP recipients in the coastal zone counties, parishes, or boroughs of Alabama, Alaska, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to support coastal restoration activities. In fiscal year 2012, however, over \$500 million remained unobligated; the Office of the Solicitor determined that the Act established a permanent appropriation, allowing disbursement of funds until they are exhausted. On October 1, 2011, FWS assumed responsibility from BOEMRE to manage the ongoing grants and award the balance of CIAP funds.

The State of Mississippi had four eligible recipients: the Department of Marine Resources (DMR), and Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties. DMR managed the State government's portion of CIAP funds, while the county boards of supervisors managed funds allotted to each county. Together, the four recipients were awarded 100 CIAP grants totaling \$99.8 million from fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

Of the almost \$39 million in our sample from 57 grants, OIG identified approximately \$30 million in CIAP-ineligible or unsupported costs, as well as funds that could be put to better use. We identified seven major deficiencies in CIAP management. We found: grants were approved that did not meet criteria in CIAP legislation; widespread conflicts of interest at DMR in the administration of CIAP and land purchases; improper land appraisals that diminished CIAP's impact; circumvention of sole-source procurement regulations; improper charges to CIAP grants; improper use of equipment; and various accounting, payroll, and financial issues.

We provided 37 recommendations to help FWS resolve systemic deficiencies and personnel issues that have affected the policies, implementation, administration, management, and oversight of CIAP. Failure to act on these recommendations could further undermine CIAP and leave the Federal Government at risk from fraud, waste, and mismanagement of millions of dollars meant to conserve, protect, and restore American coastal areas, wildlife, and natural resources.

FWS concurred or partially concurred with all 37 recommendations and is working to implement or close these recommendations. We consider 20 resolved but not implemented, and 17 closed.



A view from Schooner Pier of the Ohr O'Keefe Museum of Art (designed by Frank Gehry), a site visited during the OIG audit.

OIG Takes Early Look at Administrative Practices of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

To address climate change and other impacts on America's natural and cultural resources, DOI oversees a Nationwide network of 22 landscape conservation cooperatives (LCCs) that collaborate across National and international jurisdictions to conduct large-scale scientific research. LCCs leverage resources and encourage science-based inquiries to respond to landscape-level stressors, including climate change.

OIG audited 6 of the 22 LCCs to determine if financial assistance awards, specifically grants and cooperative agreements, for LCCs are being properly awarded and effectively managed. Specifically, we found areas of concern that could potentially place millions of dollars at risk and jeopardize future funding and support for LCC activities overall. For example, we identified issues related to the effective implementation of internal controls and the selection and awarding of financial agreements through fair and open competition, as well as oversight and control of LCCs. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) demonstrated the primary issues associated with this audit.

The issues we identified are not new. Historically, we have found grant management to be an area of concern, particularly with FWS grant processes. Previous internal FWS reviews, as well as previous OIG reports, have identified similar problems. We noted that DOI policies designed to strengthen internal control mechanisms developed in response to previous OIG recommendations were not properly implemented or effectively enforced. As result, DOI is left open to possible allegations in its Federal award process for not sufficiently supporting competition and transparency.

To improve LCC management of financial assistance awards, we provided 15 recommendations to which FWS generally concurred. Our recommendations should help FWS conform its LCC grants management activities with regulations and DOI policies and maintain LCCs as important contributors to helping to preserve and manage America's natural and cultural resources.

BLM Committed To Improve Contracting Practices

OIG evaluated the contracting and contract administration activities of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) National Operations Center (NOC) because of concerns identified during other OIG work. Our previous work indicated that the Branch of National Acquisitions within NOC was not administering contracts according to the Federal Acquisition Regulation or BLM procurement policies.

In the current evaluation, OIG examined six contract files from 2009 through 2011 to determine if NOC issued and administered contracts according to Federal regulations and found missing and incomplete documentation and improper procedures.

We attributed these issues to four underlying causes: inadequate documentation of procedures and standards, poor understanding of roles and responsibilities by contracting officers' representatives and project officers, inadequate review of contract files and actions taken, and poor coordination between parties responsible for contract monitoring. NOC continues to face challenges in its contract administration practices and addressing these challenges would provide greater assurance that contracts are awarded and administered properly.

We offered four recommendations, to which BLM concurred, to address the need for NOC to better inform personnel by documenting procedures and improving training on staff roles, responsibilities, and limitations. We also recommended that NOC implement a records management plan and periodically review contract files to ensure that files are complete and that contract actions are proper.

Incomplete Regulations, Policies Hinder Offshore Renewable Energy Program

OIG evaluated DOI's Offshore Renewable Energy Program to determine program effectiveness as offshore renewable energy becomes viable. We reviewed the program's existing and proposed projects, budget and resource planning, the process for establishing fees, and planning for the inspection and enforcement program.

DOI received regulatory authority for offshore renewable energy from the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Act gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to grant a lease, easement, or right-of-way for activities on the Outer Continental Shelf that produce, transport, or transmit energy from sources other than oil or gas, including wind, solar, or hydrokinetic energy. DOI assigned responsibility for the program to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), with the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) responsible for collecting fees and revenues associated with offshore renewable energy.

Offshore renewable energy includes three types of sources: offshore wind energy, ocean wave energy, and ocean current energy. Offshore wind energy is currently the only type of commercial offshore renewable energy. To date, BOEM has issued four commercial leases: one off the coast of Massachusetts to Cape Wind Associates, LLC; one off the coast of Delaware to Bluewater Wind Delaware, LLC; and two off the coast of Rhode Island and Massachusetts to Deepwater Wind New England, LLC. No offshore projects have been constructed, but BOEM anticipates that Cape Wind—which is projected to produce enough energy to power tens of thousands of homes in Massachusetts—will begin construction in 2014.

Our review found three areas in which DOI can improve program oversight. First, we found that offshore renewable energy regulations were written when little was known about offshore renewable energy, leading to gaps and inconsistencies in the regulations.

For example, we identified inconsistencies within Federal regulations that cause confusion over whether BOEM or ONRR is the appropriate entity to which lessees should submit payments.

Second, we found that the program does not have standard operating procedures for establishing key internal processes such as audit policies, auction policies, and inspection policies and checklists. Also affected are bonding policies for establishing BOEM's determination of bond amounts once constructions and operations plans are approved, and qualification policies establishing how to determine whether a potential lessee is technically and financially capable of developing an offshore project.

Finally, we found that Secretarial Order 3299, which initially placed inspection and enforcement responsibility within the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), was amended in 2011 to postpone the transfer of this function from BOEM to BSEE until an increase in activity justified the realignment, thereby delaying proper separation of duties.

With the advancement of offshore wind leasing and anticipated construction of the first full offshore wind project in 2014, DOI has an opportunity to strengthen and improve the Offshore Renewable Energy Program by updating and finalizing regulations, completing and documenting internal procedures, and transferring the responsibility for inspection and enforcement activities to BSEE. DOI concurred or partially concurred with our recommendations and has developed plans to address our concerns.



Offshore wind turbines

Improvements to BLM Coal Program Could Return Millions of Dollars Annually to DOI

OIG evaluated the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) coal program to determine if DOI receives a fair financial return for coal mined on public lands, if BLM's inspection and enforcement program operates effectively, and if BLM sufficiently addresses concerns about venting methane gas from coal mines.

About 40 percent of the Nation's coal comes from public lands. BLM oversees coal mining activities on Federal and Indian lands and collects more than \$1 billion in bonus and royalty revenues from coal mining companies each year, a figure that is steadily rising. In fiscal year 2012, bonuses and royalties exceeded \$2.4 billion. The program meets the coal industry's continuing demand for additional leases and helps satisfy the Nation's energy needs.

Our evaluation found six weaknesses in the sale process for coal leases that put DOI at risk of not receiving fair market value for the leases. We found issues with valuing property, inconsistencies among BLM State offices on how they accept bids, insufficient internal controls for securing data on fair market value, failure to verify data related to site exploration, lease modifications that do not return fair market value, and an approval process that hinders timely award of royalty rate reductions if the mine becomes unprofitable. These factors contributed to lost bonus revenues of \$2 million in recent lease sales and \$60 million in potentially undervalued lease modifications.

We also found three issues with BLM's inspection and enforcement program. First, BLM's decentralized organizational structure weakens the program by leaving the individual State and field offices to administer inspections without consistent guidance. Second, the Notices of Noncompliance used by coal inspectors to enforce regulations do not have a financial penalty to deter noncompliance with Federal leases. Inspectors added that they prefer to work with mining companies informally to resolve noncompliance, an approach that complicates BLM's assessment of its inspections' effectiveness. Finally, BLM does not have a formal rotation policy to assign inspectors to different mines nor does it have a policy for cross training inspectors to better plan for succession. We did not identify any concerns with venting methane gas from coal mines.

We provided 13 recommendations targeted at improving the weaknesses to ensure that DOI obtains fair market value for all coal leases and improves the coal management program. Because even a 1 cent-per-ton undervaluation in the fair market value calculation for a sale can result in millions of dollars in lost revenues, correcting the identified weaknesses could produce significant returns to the Federal Government.

BIA and FWS Committed to Continuous Improvement of Dam Safety Controls

In its third evaluation on dam safety, OIG evaluated the emergency preparedness of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) dam safety programs to determine the bureaus' ability to respond to a disaster at high- and significant-hazard dams.

Out of DOI's total dam inventory of 2,600 dams, BIA is responsible for 900, a great majority of which are classified as low hazard. BIA is responsible for 136 high- and significant-hazard dams, which are spread through 8 regions and located on 41 reservations. BIA dams are primarily earth embankment dams with an average height of 44 feet. FWS has 251 dams, of which 14 are classified as high hazard. These dams are also earth embankment dams and range in height from 10 to 114 feet.

To ensure safety, high- and significant-hazard dams are required to have emergency action plans (EAPs). An EAP is a formal, living document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a dam and specifies actions for dam personnel to follow during an emergency. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's "Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety" and DOI's "Departmental Manual" require EAPs be reviewed and updated annually and tested every 5 years. In addition to EAPs, BIA also has an early warning system (EWS) in place at some of its dams. EWS equipment transmits data to the National Monitoring Center where it is checked against predetermined criteria to determine if dam conditions pose a serious threat to residents downstream.

OIG identified several areas in which BIA and FWS can improve their emergency management. Specifically, BIA is the only DOI bureau with dams that does not follow the Federal Emergency Management Agency guidelines for dam hazard classification. Instead, BIA follows the Indian Dams Safety Act of 1994, which has different definitions for determining a dam's hazard level. In addition, BIA does not have completely developed or fully functioning EWSs and communication directories at its National Monitoring Center are outdated. Further, BIA has had some challenges in documenting its EAP exercises and ensuring that EAPs are final and up to date.

In contrast, we found that FWS does have EAPs in place for the high-hazard dams we reviewed and routinely exercises these plans. In addition, FWS documents the exercises in after-action reports. We did find, however, that FWS has no formal written policy requiring it to prepare after-action reports.

Neither BIA nor FWS maintained documentation verifying equipment and materials mentioned in EAPs. While we acknowledge that BIA and FWS have no requirement for documenting this verification, we believe it is an important component of emergency preparedness.

OIG issued 13 recommendations, to which BIA and FWS concurred, pertaining to creating or updating policies, maintaining all of the required documentation and information, and verifying locations and existence of equipment and materials to assist BIA and FWS in their ongoing efforts to improve emergency management procedures at high- and significant-hazard dams.



Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Irrigation Project, BIA

NPS Responsive to Hantavirus Outbreak

In response to a Hantavirus outbreak at Yosemite National Park, OIG inspected the National Park Service (NPS) at Yosemite to determine if NPS provided adequate concessionaire oversight of visitor tent cabins involved in the outbreak, which resulted in 10 confirmed cases and 3 fatalities. Our inspection found that NPS' oversight was consistent with current policy regarding its review and approval of concessionaire plans and proposals, pest monitoring and management activities, inspection of visitor accommodations operated by the concessionaire, and dissemination of information about Hantavirus and other similar diseases.

Hantavirus is a potentially severe disease of the lungs that is transmitted to people from insects or other animals. The outbreak at Yosemite was caused by a strain carried by wild deer mice and shed in their feces, urine, and saliva. Nine of the 10 confirmed cases were linked to individuals who had stayed in the "Signature" tent cabins in Yosemite's Curry Village campground. In 2009, the concessionaire, Delaware North Companies Parks and Resorts (DNC), "winterized" the 91 cabins by adding ceiling rafters and wall studs. Ridged foam insulation was fitted between the wooden structural components. The infected deer mice built their nests within these insulated walls.

NPS first learned of the outbreak in July 2012. On August 23, Yosemite was notified about rodent nests found in the insulated walls. Yosemite relocated the guests and then permanently closed all of the Signature tent cabins on September 26, 2012. As one of five National parks with a detailed public health officer on staff, Yosemite led the NPS response with public health expertise provided by NPS' Office of Public Health. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention also provided Yosemite with support during the outbreak.

Our inspection found that when the outbreak was identified, NPS mobilized to contain and remediate it and to prevent further outbreaks. NPS conducted visitor outreach, established a Hantavirus call center, issued press releases, held employee and community meetings, and sent health alert notifications to healthcare communities and organizations. NPS also invited CDPH officials to review the "winterization" plans for the replacement tent cabins that DNC proposed to build. In addition, NPS increased its participation in monitoring, tent inspections, and educating park visitors on Hantavirus.

We made recommendations to both NPS and Yosemite regarding NPS' review, approval, and inspection of visitor accommodations; pest monitoring activities; and visitor education. If implemented, our recommendations may place NPS in a better position to prevent future outbreaks.

DOI, Tribes Implement Indian Land Consolidation Program

As part of our ongoing effort to monitor and evaluate the funding appropriated to DOI in the *Cobell v. Salazar* settlement, OIG addressed the tribes' interest to be involved in implementing the Indian land consolidation program and the proper use of funding agreements.

In November 2011, OIG issued a report identifying both the challenges and efficiencies presented by Federal and tribal government involvement in implementing *Cobell's* land consolidation provisions. The report discussed challenges in the areas of data access, data integrity, and privacy concerns. We also acknowledged the administrative and technological benefits provided by Federal involvement and the outreach and incentive benefits provided by tribal involvement.

Most recently, OIG addressed a number of important issues for DOI to consider when providing funding to tribes for Indian land consolidation. These issues included selecting the funding instrument—either a grant, cooperative agreement, or procurement agreement; drafting a scope of work that outlines specific responsibilities of the tribes and DOI; defining inherently governmental activities to determine which activities, if any, can only be performed by Government personnel; maintaining transparency when making single-source determination, which eliminates the requirement for competition when seeking an award; soliciting legal review from the Office of the Solicitor when developing new programs or policies that affect funding allocations and when making complex awards; and monitoring requirements for Federal financial assistance programs to promote good stewardship of awarded funds. OIG also provided sources for further guidance on these matters to assist in DOI's effort to provide funding to participating tribes to implement portions of the land consolidation program.

AOC Enforcement Not Working as Intended

We inspected the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM) to ensure that the Oklahoma Department of Mines (ODM) properly enforces Federal regulations requiring coal-mining operators in Oklahoma to return mined lands to their preexisting topography, or approximate original contour (AOC). We found that AOC enforcement in Oklahoma is not working as intended; OSM has not been successful in getting ODM to ensure that operators return land to AOC.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA) established the AOC requirement to ensure that land can still be used for its original purposes after mining operations cease. ODM's enforcement of AOC in Oklahoma is funded through a Federal grant, with OSM providing monitoring, oversight, and other support.

ODM's enforcement of AOC has been problematic for many years. From 1983 to 1987, OSM took over parts of the enforcement program when it found that ODM was not adequately implementing the program. In the 1990s, OSM initiated another action, but ultimately did not take over enforcement; instead, it established a 1-year probationary period for ODM to correct its deficiencies. More recently, OSM's 2010 National Priority Review report on AOC named Oklahoma as the primary surface mining State with ongoing, unresolved AOC problems. Despite this history of issues, OSM has consistently funded the Federal grant that finances ODM's program.

OIG visited 8 of the approximately 60 "inspectable" mining units in Oklahoma. We observed mines in various states of reclamation, restoration, and abandonment and learned that coal-mining companies were not restoring lands after mining, sometimes leaving behind large, dangerous holes that prevented landowners from using the lands for their original purposes. Some of the mines appeared to have been abandoned, while others did not meet reclamation standards.



An active mine site and equipment at the Liberty 6 mining site in Oklahoma.

In addition, we found that the Ten-Day Notice (TDN) process, a key tool for notifying States of mining violations and for beginning the enforcement process, is not functioning effectively in Oklahoma. Under SMCRA, Federal inspectors must issue a notice of violation to a mine operator if the State has been notified of a mining violation and failed to take appropriate action, or to show good cause for failing to do so, within 10 days. In Oklahoma, TDNs have remained in process or under appeal for much longer—in some cases well over a year—before a notice of violation has been issued.

OIG made three recommendations to address AOC issues in Oklahoma: consider suspending the Federal grant that funds the State enforcement program until Oklahoma complies with SMCRA, improve the effectiveness of the TDN process, and bring the process into compliance with established timeframes.

DOI Has Opportunity To Improve Travel Management Practices

DOI spends about a quarter of a billion dollars each year on travel, making management of travel funds across DOI and its bureaus a priority. OIG audited DOI's E-Government Travel Service (ETS), GovTrip, use and monitoring based on limitations discovered during a prior evaluation. Some of those limitations included DOI's inability to freely access travel system reports from GovTrip and uncertainty regarding the reliability of the data in those reports.

Since August 2007, DOI has used GovTrip under a task order from the U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA) master contract with Northrop Grumman for ETS. GSA's master contract establishes GovTrip's general requirements, and DOI's task order lays out other requirements specific to DOI's needs. GSA's master contract was set to expire in November 2013, at which time DOI expects a new system to take the place of GovTrip under a new GSA contract (ETS-2).

We assessed DOI's implementation, use, and monitoring of GovTrip as a part of its overall travel system. Our review of fiscal years 2009 and 2010 included testing more than 700 travel vouchers, reviewing 300 charge card statements, and interviewing 100 travel personnel across DOI. We found significant weaknesses in the design of the system and DOI's management of the travel process, presenting an opportunity for travel management improvements on a DOI-wide basis.

We issued 1 report to DOI, 8 memorandum reports to the heads of each bureau, and 17 Notices of Potential Findings and Recommendations to individual bureau offices, which detailed travel management deficiencies found unique to each bureau or office.

Whistleblower Protection

Training, Early Intervention Yields Positive Results

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 uniquely applies to DOI by affording protection to whistleblowers who challenge scientific misconduct or disclose violations of scientific integrity. We recently saw these protections tested in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) after three employees disclosed violations of scientific integrity. FWS supervisors subjected the three employees to hostility, adverse action, and censorship.

We advised FWS senior management of the complaints and provided evidence of retaliation by the employees' supervisors. FWS did not address these complaints, and regional management communicated poorly with the affected employees. In addition, regional management failed to take meaningful action to mitigate the reprisal and delayed and deferred action on the complaints, negatively impacting employee morale. By failing to act timely and appropriately, FWS management signaled to their employees that making a protected disclosure comes with consequences. Numerous FWS employees expressed fear of exercising their rights and responsibilities after witnessing the treatment of their colleagues.

In response to FWS's failure to act, we issued a management advisory to the Secretary on July 11, 2013, requesting immediate action on the complaints, but the employees are still waiting for final resolution. On August 19, 2013, the FWS Director publicly expressed his gratitude to the employees, citing that their courage and dedication to scientific integrity has helped FWS ensure it continues to meet the highest standards. As a result of this issue, we have targeted anti-retaliation training for FWS employees and supervisors in the affected region.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

We also received a reprisal complaint from a BIA employee who, after filing a complaint with us, was harassed and threatened with an investigation. Subsequent to the initial complaint, BIA management placed the employee on an indefinite, involuntary detail in a remote office and assigned them no meaningful duties. We researched the initial complaint and contacted BIA management responsible for the action. BIA management rescinded the action and restored the employee to their position. By acting promptly to rescind the retaliatory action, BIA management proved to its employees BIA would not tolerate retaliation.

Investigations

Former Tribal Chairman Convicted of Theft

In January 2011, the FBI informed OIG of allegations concerning theft of tribal funds by members of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation after discovering that numerous credit card purchases appeared to have personally benefited individual Council members. OIG and the FBI jointly investigated Michael Thomas, the former Council chairman, and his brother Steven Thomas for theft from an Indian tribal organization.

On January 4, 2013, Michael and Steven Thomas were indicted in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut on one count of theft from an Indian tribal organization and two counts of theft from an Indian tribal government receiving Federal funds. On July 24, 2013, a Federal jury found Michael Thomas guilty on all three counts. Steven Thomas faces the same charges.

Tribal CEO and Two Montana Contractors Charged in Separate Bribery Schemes Involving USBR Water Project

OIG investigated a Chippewa Cree Tribe official and two Montana contractors for allegedly engaging in bribery to obtain subcontracts for the Rocky Boys/North Central Montana Rural Water System, a Federally funded construction project awarded to the Tribe by the Bureau of Reclamation. We found that Chippewa Cree Construction Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Tony Belcourt, who also served as the corporation's contracting officer, awarded four construction contracts totaling more than \$700,000 to Hunter Burns Construction, LLC, to install PVC pipe on one portion of the construction project.

Our investigation determined that in exchange for receiving Federal funding, Hunter Burns and James Eastlick, Jr., the owners of Hunter Burns Construction, LLC, made significant payments to Tony Belcourt and his wife, Hailey Belcourt, for their own personal use and benefit; Hunter Burns Construction, LLC, paid Hailey Belcourt \$135,000 in proceeds from progress payments remitted against the contracts.

Our investigation also determined that Tammy Leischner, owner of T Leischner Consulting; her husband, Mark Leischner; and her father, James Eastlick, Sr., bribed Belcourt with \$163,000 in exchange for a shipping contract to ship steel pipe from Denver, CO, to the Rocky Boys/North Central Montana Rural Water System job site. We determined that Belcourt authorized two payments against the \$495,000 contract in the amount of \$660,000, an overpayment of \$165,000.

On September 20, 2013, a Federal Grand Jury in Billings, MT, indicted Tony Belcourt, Hailey Belcourt, Hunter Burns, James Eastlick, Jr., and Hunter Burns Construction, LLC, on charges of conspiracy, theft from an Indian tribal government receiving Federal funding, and bribery. A second indictment charged Tony Belcourt, Hailey Belcourt, Mark Leischner, Tammy Leischner and James Eastlick, Sr. on charges of conspiracy, theft from an Indian tribal government receiving Federal funding, and bribery.

Contractors Guilty of Defrauding Oil Lease Investors

OIG and the FBI conducted a joint investigation into allegations that Mike Alfons Campa, an employee from Domestic Energy Solutions, a private energy company, engaged in a fraudulent oil lease investment scheme on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provided a copy of a March 7, 2011 letter from Campa, acting under the alias Mike Heretel, to an investor in which Campa purported that a \$4,000 investment entitled the investor to a 0.5 percent ownership in Domestic Energy Solutions and all income generated from three specific oil leases on the Reservation. Fort Peck Agency personnel confirmed that Campa did not own the oil leases referenced in the letter.



Working oil rigs

Our investigation determined that Campa and five others—Suzette Gulyas Gal, Andras Zoltan Gal, Steven William Carpenter, Krisztian Zoltan George Gal, and Dana Yvonne Kent—solicited approximately \$675,406 from investors in connection with their fraudulent oil and gas leases on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. On September 5, 2012, the Federal Grand Jury in the U.S. District Court for the District of Montana indicted the six individuals, charging each defendant with one count of conspiracy, one count of mail fraud, and one count of wire fraud.

Kent pleaded guilty on January 2, 2013, to one count of wire fraud. On April 2, 2013, she was sentenced to 18 months in Federal prison, 1 year of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$101,490 in restitution jointly and severally.

On April 22, 2013, Mike Campa pleaded guilty to all three counts of the indictment. Campa has not yet been sentenced. On May 1, 2013, a jury found Suzette Gulyas Gal, Andras Zoltan Gal, and Carpenter guilty of all three counts in the indictment. The jury found Krisztian Zoltan George Gal guilty of conspiracy but acquitted him of the mail and wire fraud charges.

On August 26, 2013, Suzette Gulyas Gal was sentenced to 10 years in Federal prison and 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$675,406 in restitution jointly and severally with the other defendants. She was also ordered to pay \$4.5 million in restitution jointly and severally with Campa and Krisztian Zoltan George Gal, whose sentencing hearing was postponed and has not yet been rescheduled. On August 30, 2013, Andras Zoltan Gal was sentenced to 6 years in Federal prison and 2 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$675,406 in restitution jointly and severally with the other defendants. Carpenter was sentenced to 15 years and 8 months in Federal prison and 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$675,406 in restitution jointly and severally with the other defendants.

Crow Tribe Employees Guilty of Multiple Charges of Theft and Defrauding the Government

In a joint investigation with the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division, OIG substantiated information that Crow Tribe Historic Preservation Office (THPO) employees received payment for cultural monitoring duties directly from the companies for whom the work was performed. Tribe officials indicated this improper practice circumvented the procedure that requires the Tribe's financial office to submit invoices to companies for the cultural monitoring work performed, and the companies remit payment to the Tribe for those services.

The investigation determined that former THPO Director Dale Drew Old Horn told companies to pay the THPO employees directly for their cultural monitoring duties. The investigation also determined that the majority of individuals who received direct payments were relatives of Dale Drew Old Horn. In addition, we found that only two individuals were properly trained to conduct cultural monitoring, and that two other individuals who claimed to be THPO employees were paid for cultural monitoring duties but were never employed by THPO.

Between July 17, 2009, and November 21, 2011, Dale Drew Old Horn, Allen Joseph Old Horn, Danelle Lynn Old Horn, Martin Lloyd Old Horn, Shawn Talking Eagle Danforth, Larkin Troy Chandler, Mark James Denny, and Frederick Paul Deputee, Jr. received direct payments totaling more than \$500,000 from companies for performing cultural monitoring duties on behalf of THPO.

On November 14, 2012, a Federal Grand Jury in Billings, MT, indicted all eight individuals involved in the scheme of conspiracy to defraud the Crow Tribe, mail fraud, and theft from an Indian tribal organization. The Grand Jury also indicted Dale Drew Old Horn, Danelle Lynn Old Horn, Allen Joseph Old Horn, Shawn Talking Eagle Danforth, Larkin Troy Chandler and Mark Jason Denny on counts of theft from a program receiving Federal funding, and Allen Joseph Old Horn on counts of extortion involving a Federally funded program and Federal income tax fraud.

Danelle Old Horn passed away on December 5, 2012, and all charges against her were subsequently dismissed. On January 29, 2013, Denny, Deputee, Jr., and Chandler pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court for the District of Montana. Denny and Chandler pleaded guilty to one count of theft from a program receiving Federal funding, and Deputee, Jr. pleaded guilty to larceny. On May 1, 2013, Denny was sentenced to 5 years of probation and ordered to pay \$73,045 in restitution, Chandler was sentenced to 5 years of probation and ordered to pay \$44,546 in restitution, and Deputee, Jr. was sentenced to 5 years of probation and ordered to pay \$6,130 in restitution.

On April 18, 2013, a Federal Grand Jury in Billings, MT, indicted Martin Lloyd Old Horn for wire fraud, false statements, mail fraud, and larceny. The charges were filed because of a false Federal Application for Student Aid (FAFSA) Martin Lloyd Old Horn filed in October 2011 and payments he received from companies for purportedly performing services as a THPO Tribal Monitor. He pleaded guilty on May 21, 2013, to false statements in connection with FAFSA fraud and to mail fraud. On September 10 and September 11, 2013, Martin Old Horn was sentenced to serve two concurrent 6 month terms in Federal prison and 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$21,830 in restitution.

On August 16, 2013, a jury found Dale Drew Old Horn, Allen Joseph Old Horn, and Shawn Talking Eagle Danforth guilty of all counts in the indictment.

Employee Pleaded Guilty to Double-Payment Scheme

OIG investigated Kaylene Red Wolf, a former payroll clerk for Lodge Grass Public Schools, after receiving information alleging that Red Wolf paid herself double salary payments over a 6-month period in 2012.

We determined that from June 20, 2012, to August 21, 2012, Red Wolf issued herself double salary payments by advancing herself a portion of her normal paycheck between scheduled paydays and then paying herself her full salary on the scheduled payday. Red Wolf received an extra \$3,848 through this scheme. Red Wolf admitted that she was not entitled to receive the full 80 hours of pay on the scheduled payday when she had already advanced herself a portion of those hours.

We also found that between November 4, 2011, and June 12, 2012, Red Wolf engaged in fraudulent activities that amounted to \$6,154 for her own benefit, including pay for hours not documented as having been worked and overpayments for holiday pay.

On July 18, 2013, a Federal Grand Jury in Billings, MT, indicted Red Wolf on counts of theft from a program receiving Federal funding and theft of Government money. Red Wolf pleaded guilty on September 3, 2013, to theft from a program receiving Federal funding.

Fort Peck Community College Instructor Sentenced for Theft of Federal Funds, False Claims

In a joint investigation with the U.S. Attorney's Guardians Project, the FBI, and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigative Division, OIG investigated Jerome Seaman, a mathematics instructor and grant administrator at the Fort Peck Community College in Poplar, MT, for submitting false travel claims.

The investigation determined that Seaman submitted false claims for 12 trips he completed between December 2009 and March 2011. Seaman often made alternate travel plans, failed to attend trainings or conferences for which the travel was scheduled, and made claims against Federal and college finances as if he had not engaged in personal activities while on travel.

Seaman fabricated and falsified hotel receipts to support his reimbursement claims. He received a total of \$19,359 in reimbursement of travel costs. He also received \$9,668 in wages from the college for time periods covered by these trips that he would not have been entitled to receive if the college had known he traveled on what amounted to unauthorized personal leave.

Seaman pleaded guilty on March 29, 2013, in U.S. District Court for the District of Montana to theft from an Indian tribal organization receiving Federal grants, a Federal False Claims Act violation, and false writings affecting Federal monies.

On July 1, 2013, Seaman was sentenced to 6 months of incarceration, 1 year of supervised release and a \$300 special assessment. On September 25, 2013, the court amended the judgment and ordered Seaman to also pay \$26,649 in restitution.



BIA firefighters

BIA Firefighter Indicted for Theft of Federal Funds, False Statements

OIG investigated Christopher Menard, a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) firefighter at Rosebud Agency in Rosebud, SD, for using BIA-owned firefighting vehicle credit cards twice in December 2012 and once in January 2013. Menard purchased about \$150 in fuel for his personal vehicle and provided false answers when questioned by his supervisor about those transactions.

Menard was indicted on June 12, 2013, on counts of theft of Government property and false statements. Menard pleaded guilty on August 1, 2013, to theft.

BIE Employee Sentenced for Stealing From Indian Tribal Organization

OIG investigated Bureau of Indian Education employee Marcellina Tohonnie for embezzling account funds from Children Incorporated, an international nonprofit organization assisting needy children in the United States and abroad.

Our investigation determined that Tohonnie embezzled Children Incorporated account funds sponsoring 47 American Indian students at Kaibeto Boarding School. As the school's former Children Incorporated program coordinator, Tohonnie accepted donations to purchase basic necessities, like clothing and school supplies, for the children enrolled in the program. Instead, Tohonnie embezzled approximately \$25,000 to pay for personal expenses, including clothing, salon visits, gifts, car repairs, and travel to Las Vegas, NV.

On April 23, 2013, Tohonnie pleaded guilty to one count of embezzlement from an Indian tribal organization. Tohonnie was sentenced in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona to 5 years of supervised probation and ordered to pay \$23,226 in restitution.

Former Tribal Employee Embezzled Almost \$900,000

OIG, with the FBI and the Del Norte County District Attorney's Office in Crescent City, CA, jointly investigated Roland Raymond, the former director of the Yurok Tribe Forestry for embezzling approximately \$870,000 from the Tribe by submitting false invoices through Mad River Biologists, who were contracted by the Tribe to conduct scientific assessments, surveys, and environmental projects in support of Endangered Species Act projects.

On July 2, 2013, Raymond pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California to one count of conspiracy to commit embezzlement and theft from an Indian tribal organization.

Former Tribal Employee Embezzled More Than \$37,000

OIG investigated former Beaver Village Bookkeeper Colette Wiehl for theft of Federal funds. Beaver Village is a Federally recognized tribe in Beaver Village, AK, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) through a tribal self-determination funds contract. Our investigation determined that Wiehl embezzled approximately \$37,359 between 2009 and 2012 through unauthorized direct deposits and additional pay received from misreporting her hours. Wiehl voluntarily provided a written statement admitting to the theft.

On June 7, 2013, Wiehl pleaded guilty to one count of theft from an Indian tribal organization. Wiehl was sentenced on September 6, 2013, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, to 5 years of probation and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$37,359.

FWS Employee Sentenced for Theft of Government Property

OIG investigated Gabriela Lawson, a purchasing agent for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) at the Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge, in Calipatria, CA, after Lawson's Government credit card account was flagged for suspicious activity. Our investigation identified approximately \$30,123 in fraudulent purchases between December 2008 and May 2011. Lawson voluntarily provided a written statement admitting to misuse of her Government-issued credit card, and FWS subsequently terminated her employment effective September 12, 2011.

Lawson pleaded guilty to one count of theft of Government property. Lawson was sentenced on June 24, 2013, in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California to 5 years of probation and 250 hours of community service and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$30,122.

USBR Employee Indicted on Receipt and Possession of Child Pornography

OIG investigated Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) employee Timothy A. Casey in response to a report that a computer on the DOI network had visited several sites suspected of hosting child pornography. We identified approximately 2,800 child pornography images and videos located in the network traffic and digital evidence associated with Casey's Government computer. We provided the images for review and identification by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, which identified over 80 known child victims of sexual assault. Casey provided a written statement admitting that he had used his Government computer to search for and view child pornography, which he knew was illegal, and immediately resigned from USBR.

On September 4, 2013, Casey was indicted on charges of receipt and possession of child pornography. He was arraigned on September 23, 2013, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington.

Former NPS Employee Sentenced After Pleading Guilty to Viewing Child Pornography

OIG investigated Lino Sanchez, a National Park Service (NPS) employee, for viewing child pornography after an automatic network screening tool alerted officials of an unauthorized use of a Government computer. Our investigation determined that Sanchez used a Government computer to browse the Internet to locate, view, and download child pornographic material. Sanchez retired as soon as eligible upon investigation.

On January 25, 2013, Sanchez pleaded guilty to one count of accessing the Internet with intent to view child pornography in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. On July 12, 2013, Sanchez was sentenced to 24 months incarceration, probation for life, a \$5,000 fine, and a \$100 special assessment.

Physics Professor Pleaded Guilty to False Claims

With the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, OIG jointly investigated Dr. Alfred Y. Wong, a former University of California – Los Angeles (UCLA) physics professor, after receiving a complaint from the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) regarding a DOI contract awarded to the International Foundation for Science, Health, and the Environment, with which Wong was associated.

The investigation substantiated that Wong, the Foundation president, submitted several false claims to the Government and UCLA. The investigation revealed that Wong defrauded the Federal Government on several Federal contracts between 2004 and 2008, including submitting false invoices, directing employees to work on his personal property, falsifying information provided to DCAA, defrauding UCLA, fraudulently billing the Government for work that was never performed, converting Government property to his own, and billing the Government for work unrelated to the Government contracts specifications.

On June 20, 2013, Wong pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California to one count of making false, fictitious, and fraudulent claims.

Columbia Resource Conservation District Paid \$107,000 To Fulfill Settlement

OIG investigated the Columbia Resource Conservation District after a Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) contracting officer asked OIG to review a \$1.5 million cost proposal submitted by the District to renew an ongoing contract with USBR. The review led us to question approximately \$500,000 of the District's anticipated costs as unsupported. In addition, we determined that the District overstated labor expenses on 26 invoices it submitted to USBR from July 2007 through August 2009, resulting in a net overcharge of \$43,957.

The District and the U.S. Attorney's Office in Fresno, CA, negotiated a plea settlement, and on June 18, 2013, the District issued USBR a check in the amount of \$107,000 in fulfillment of the settlement.

Bonding Company Owner Indicted on 23 Fraud-Related Counts

OIG led a team of eight law enforcement agencies—the U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Division, the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the U.S. Department of Defense OIG, the U.S. Department of Transportation OIG, the General Services Administration OIG, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security OIG, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture OIG—to investigate Abel M. Carreon, owner of bonding company Tripartite Escrow Corporation (TEC), after a Department of Transportation (DOT) employee reported that TEC pledged the same collateral to support performance and payment bonds on several DOT contracts simultaneously.

The investigation determined that Carreon had pledged the same collateral for numerous contracts within DOI and for other factions of the Federal Government without disclosing those encumbrances. In addition, the collateral in question—shares of stock in several companies—was only worth a fraction of what Carreon had claimed and those shares were ostensibly held by three individual sureties that did not actually exist. The investigation determined that from approximately April 2005 through May 2011, TEC bonded Government projects with fraudulent bid bonds, payment bonds, and performance bonds, resulting in a loss of over \$1 million to the Government.

On July 11, 2013, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of California indicted Carreon on 23 fraud-related counts, including 10 counts of mail fraud, 7 counts of wire fraud, 3 counts of money laundering, 2 counts of aggravated identity theft, and 1 count of major fraud against the United States. On July 17, 2013, Carreon was arrested while entering the country from Mexico, where he had been living, and is awaiting trial.

NPS Contractor Indicted for Failure To Compensate Subcontractor

OIG investigated George Remini and Universal Contract Services, LLC, following receipt of an allegation that Remini failed to pay subcontractors who painted the Longfellow House at Washington's Headquarters and Carriage House in Cambridge, MA, via a National Park Service contract for \$29,800.

On June 25, 2013, Remini was indicted on one count of theft by failure to make the required disposition to entitled parties in the Rahway New Jersey Municipal Court. After failing to appear at his July 12, 2013 court date, Remini was arrested on a bench warrant. A trial date is pending.

USPP Failed To Properly Account for Hundreds of Firearms

OIG assessed the management and supervision of the U.S. Park Police (USPP) firearms program after receiving an anonymous complaint regarding potentially missing weapons. The assessment revealed that USPP could not properly account for various weapons, including Government-issued military-style rifles.

Issues concerning accountability, as well as problems with systemic mismanagement and oversight of USPP's firearms inventory, caused OIG to discontinue its efforts to prove or disprove the initial allegations. Instead, we reviewed the USPP firearms management program due to concerns that incomplete and inaccurate weapons inventories undermined USPP accountability for all of its weapons and potentially reduced public trust.

Our inspections of USPP field offices revealed hundreds of handguns, rifles, and shotguns were not accounted for on official USPP inventory records. We found that individuals appointed to oversee the firearms program, including senior command officers, gave only minimal supervision to officers and other program staff who had access to unassigned weapons. Our assessment revealed years of inattention to administrative detail and management principles by USPP leadership and management at all levels, undermining the practice of the basic tenets of property management and supervisory oversight of the firearms program.

Our 10 recommendations, aimed at updating USPP firearms policies and conducting complete inventories, could improve management of the USPP firearms program.

Suspension and Debarment Program's Use of Compliance and Ethics Agreements

OIG's collaboration with DOI to create an effective process for implementing compliance and ethics agreements has resulted in improved compliance and ethics programs in companies that have entered into these agreements with DOI. A compliance and ethics agreement is used in lieu of suspension or debarment between a company or individual and an agency and typically includes acceptance of responsibility for the conduct that gave rise to the agreement, a requirement for a code of ethics, a training program for all employees, an audit and internal control program, a compliance program, and a mechanism for reporting misconduct. Violating the agreement provides an independent cause for debarment. The agreement often mandates the appointment of a third-party monitor, who ensures compliance with the terms and spirit of the agreement and internal control procedures.

One agreement recently concluded after a 3-year period illustrated the benefits of the compliance and ethics agreement process. At the start of the agreement, the company had a decentralized compliance and ethics program with no executive responsible for the company's compliance and ethics program and inconsistency regarding compliance requirements.

During the 3-year period, we reviewed the work of the third-party monitor as well as the company's adherence to the terms of the agreement. The company now has a well-integrated compliance officer responsible for the development and maintenance of the company's compliance and ethics program, an enhanced culture focused on compliance and ethics, a robust internal monitoring and audit program, written procedures for investigating and addressing violations of corporate policy or law, and a well-developed training and education program. The firm's parent company recognized the value of this process for the firm and indicated it will now implement the compliance and ethics program at the parent company.

Similarly, another firm with an ongoing compliance and ethics agreement has also indicated that its parent company will implement the firm's compliance and ethics program.

OIG continues its vigorous support of DOI and the Federal Government in excluding nonresponsible parties from receiving Federal awards. At the same time, DOI and OIG efforts can result in greatly enhanced compliance and ethical behavior within companies, while allowing the companies to remain eligible for awards and preserving American jobs.

Appendices



Investigations Statistical Highlights

April 1, 2013 - September 30, 2013

Investigative Activities

Cases Closed.....	272
Cases Opened.....	302
Complaints Received From All Sources.....	362

Criminal Prosecution Activities

Indictments/Informations.....	26
Convictions.....	19
Sentencings.....	16
Jail.....	572 months
Community Service.....	250 hours
Probation.....	1,599 months
Criminal Penalties.....	\$55,446,784.88
Criminal Matters Referred for Prosecution.....	28
Criminal Matters Declined This Period.....	10

Civil Investigative Activities

Civil Referrals.....	4
Civil Declinations.....	4
Civil Settlements.....	\$1,117,627.76

Administrative Investigative Activities

Personnel Suspensions.....	2 (37 days)
Reprimands/Counseling.....	9
General Policy Actions.....	10
Contractor Suspensions.....	11
Contractor Debarments.....	20
Administrative Compliance Agreements.....	2
Voluntary Exclusion Agreements.....	1
Bureau Non-Responsive*.....	9
(3 BIA, 1 USBR, 4 NPS, 1 OS)	

*Bureau Non-Responsive is a category indicating failure by a bureau to respond to a referral for administrative action.

Statistical Highlights

Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Activities

Reports Issued.....	51
Performance Audits, Financial Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Verifications.....	39
Contract and Grant Audits.....	10
Single Audit Quality Control Reviews.....	2

Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Impacts

Total Monetary Impacts.....	\$43,978,319
Questioned Costs (includes unsupported costs).....	\$28,245,670
Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use.....	\$15,732,649
Audit and Evaluation Recommendations Made.....	188
Audit and Evaluation Recommendations Closed.....	186

Reports Issued During the 6-Month Reporting Period

This listing includes all audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued during the 6-month period that ended September 30, 2013. It provides the report number, title, issue date, and monetary amounts identified in each report (* Funds Be Put to Better Use, ** Questioned Costs, and *** Unsupported Costs).

Audits, Inspections, Evaluations, and Verifications

Bureau of Land Management

WR-IN-BLM-0013-2012

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior - Bureau of Land Management (05/21/2013)

CR-EV-BLM-0001-2012

Final Evaluation Report – Coal Management Program, U.S. Department of the Interior (06/11/2013)

C-VS-BLM-0003-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations from the May 4, 2009 Audit Report, “Bureau of Land Management – Mining Claimant Administration” (Report No. C-IN-BLM-0011-2008) (08/07/2013)

WR-VS-BLM-0016-2013

Verification Review – Recommendations for the Inspection Report, “Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the Bureau of Land Management” (C-IS-BLM-0005-2010, January 2010) (09/27/2013)

C-EV-BLM-0007-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Bureau of Land Management’s Branch of National Acquisitions, National Operations Center (09/30/2013)

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

WR-IN-BOEM-0007-2013

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (09/09/2013)

CR-EV-BOEM-0001-2013

U.S. Department of the Interior's Offshore Renewable Energy Program
(09/25/2013)

Indian Affairs**WR-IN-BIA-0005-2013**

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Indian Affairs (05/21/2013)

WR-VS-BIA-0010-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Inspection Report, “Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs” (C-IS-BIA-0004-2010, January 2010) (05/31/2013)

WR-VS-BIA-0021-2013

Verification Review of Recommendation for the Management Advisory Report, “Bureau of Indian Affairs’ Contract with the National Native American Law Enforcement Association Contract No. CBK00090002”
(WR-EV-BIA-0015-2009, February 2010) (07/23/2013)

WR-EV-BIA-0017-2013

Management Advisory – Indian Land Consolidation: Proper Use of Funding Agreements with Tribes (07/25/2013)

VI-VS-BIA-0003-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Report, “ONDCP [Office of National Drug Control Policy] Performance Summary Report – BIA”
(Report No. ER-IN-BIA-0014-2009) (08/06/2013)

Multi-Office Assignments**C-VS-MOI-0005-2013**

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Inspection Report, “Department of the Interior (DOI) Fuels Consumption Data is Incorrectly Reported”
(C-IS-MOI-0008-2008) (06/06/2013)

ER-IN-MOA-0013-2011

Final Audit Report – Management of the Coastal Impact Assistance Program, State of Mississippi (06/27/2013)
*\$13,240,424 **\$22,876,754 ***\$2,549,598

ER-IN-MOA-0015-2011

Final Audit Report – U.S. Department of the Interior’s Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (06/27/2013)

WR-VS-MOA-0018-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Evaluation Report, “Evaluation of the Department of the Interior’s Accountability of Desktop and Laptop Computers and their Sensitive Data” (WR-EV-MOI-0006-2008, April 2009) (08/13/2013)

WR-IN-MOA-0006-2011

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior (09/09/2013)

X-AT-MOA-0006-2013

Independent Accountants’ Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures for the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Transportation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, National Science Foundation, and Social Security Administration (09/11/2013)

ER-VS-MOA-0013-2013

Verification of Recommendations for the Report, “Department of the Interior Roads Programs: The Dangers of Decentralization” (Report No. C-EV-MOA-0003-2009, February 2010) (09/20/2013)

WR-EV-MOA-0002-2013

Final Evaluation Report – Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Safety of Dams: Emergency Preparedness (09/24/2013)

National Park Service

WR-IS-NPS-0009-2013

Final Inspection Report – NPS Contractor Oversight of Visitor Tent Cabins at Yosemite National Park Involved in Hantavirus Outbreak (05/15/2013)

WR-IN-NPS-0008-2013

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – National Park Service (09/11/2013)

WR-VS-NPS-0014-2013

Verification Review – Recommendations for the Inspection Report, “Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the National Park Service” (C-IS-NPS-0008-2010, January 2010) (09/18/2013)

Office of Insular Affairs**WR-VS-OIA-0020-2013**

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Evaluation Report, “Evaluation of Office of Insular Affairs’ Program Management” (WR-EV-OIA-0007-2008, May 2010) (08/07/2013)

VI-RR-OIG-0001-2013

Final Audit Report – Election System of the Virgin Islands’ Compliance With the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (08/08/2013)

Office of Natural Resources Revenue**C-VS-ONRR-0006-2013**

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Evaluation Report, “Office of Enforcement, Office of Natural Resources Revenue” (CR-EV-MMS-0002-2010, January 2012) (05/30/2013)

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians**WR-VS-OST-0019-2013**

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Evaluation Report, “Whereabouts Unknown” (WR-IS-OST-0006-2009, June 2010) (08/21/2013)

C-VS-OST-0008-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the “Indian Land Consolidation Advisory: Need for an Appraisal Tracking System” (WR-EV-OST-0010-2011, July 2011) (09/25/2013)

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

WR-IN-OSM-0014-2012

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (05/21/2013)

IU-IS-OSM-0002-2013

Final Inspection Report – Enforcement of Approximate Original Contour in Oklahoma by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (08/05/2013)

Office of the Secretary

WR-VS-OSS-0012-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Evaluation Report, “Aviation Maintenance Tracking and Pilot Inspector Practices - Further Advances Needed (WR-EV-OSS-0005-2009, April 2009) (05/22/2013)

VI-VS-OSS-0004-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Report, “Audit of the International Technical Assistance Program” (ER-IN-OSS-0009-2009, July 2010) (08/21/2013)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

WR-IN-BOR-0004-2013

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Reclamation (09/09/2013)

VI-VS-BOR-0006-2013

Verification Review – Verify Implementation of Recommendation in the “U.S. Department of the Interior Program Startup Inspection: Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Grant Program” (Report No. ER-IS-BOR-0012-2011, November 2011) (09/16/2013)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

WR-IN-FWS-0012-2012

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (05/21/2013)

WR-VS-FWS-0011-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Flash Report, “Fish and Wildlife Service: Jackson National Fish Hatchery In Need of Immediate Action” (C-IN-FWS-0009-2007, May 2007) (06/11/2013)

K-MA-FWS-0002-2013

Management Advisory – Clarification Needed on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s Guidance for Implementing the New Requirements of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, § 80.35, “Certification of License Holders” Report No. K-MA-FWS-0002-2013 (06/28/2013)

WR-VS-FWS-0015-2013

Verification Review of Recommendations for the Inspection Report, “Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service” (C-IS-FWS-0007-2010, January 2010) (07/01/2013)

U.S. Geological Survey

WR-IN-GSV-0006-2013

Final Audit Report – GovTrip Use and Monitoring by the U.S. Department of the Interior – U.S. Geological Survey (07/18/2013)

Contract and Grant Audits

Bureau of Land Management

WR-CA-BLM-0013-2013

Final Audit Report – Cooperative Agreement No. JSA071001/L08AC13913 between the Utah Correctional Industries and the Bureau of Land Management (09/27/2013)

\$1,076,464 *\$928,089

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

K-CX-BOEM-0001-2013

Final Audit Report – Interim Cost Audit Claimed by Sonoma Technology, Inc., Under Contract No. M08PC20057 With the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (05/14/2013)

\$25,318 *\$213,597

Indian Affairs

ER-CX-BIA-0005-2013

Final Audit Report – Interim Cost Audit Claimed by Veteran Solutions, Inc., Under Contract No. SBK00080062 With the Bureau of Indian Affairs (09/12/2013)

\$47,651 *\$7,731

Office of the Secretary

ER-CX-PMB-0003-2013

Final Audit Report – Claimed Costs by Carole Houk International Under Contract No. D11PX18783 With the Acquisition Services Directorate (04/11/2013)

**\$6,207

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

R-GR-FWS-0002-2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the State of Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency From July 1, 2010, Through June 30, 2012 (05/17/2013)

*\$759,082 **\$261,299

R-GR-FWS-0003-2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the State of South Dakota, Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, From July 1, 2010, Through June 30, 2012 (06/04/2013)

R-GR-FWS-0007-2013

Final Audit Report – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the State of Washington, Department of Fish and Wildlife, From July 1, 2010, Through June 30, 2012 (06/24/2013)

*\$1,500,000

R-GR-FWS-0005-2013

Final Audit Report – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the State of Oregon, Department of Fish and Wildlife, From July 1, 2010, Through June 30, 2012 (07/26/2013)

*\$233,143 ***\$58,976

R-GR-FWS-0006-2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the District of Columbia, Department of the Environment, From October 1, 2009, Through September 30, 2011 (07/30/2013)

**\$11,039

R-GR-FWS-0009-2013

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Grants Awarded to the State of Indiana, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, From July 1, 2010, Through June 30, 2012 (08/06/2013)

Single Audit Quality Control Reviews

Multi-Office Assignments

B-QC-MOA-0005-2013

Quality Control Review of Ernst & Young's Audit of the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2010 (06/24/2013)

B-QC-MOA-0003-2013

Review of Audit Report and Related Audit Documentation of Daggett County for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2009 (09/13/2013)

Monetary Resolution Activities

Table 1: Inspector General Reports With Questioned Costs*

	Number of Reports	Questioned Costs*	Unsupported Costs
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period.	4	\$2,187,717	\$811,287
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	9	\$28,245,670	\$3,757,991
Total (A+B)	13	\$30,433,387	\$4,569,278
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	9	\$27,623,572	\$3,218,896
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management.		\$27,623,572	\$3,218,896
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.		\$0	\$0
D. For which no management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period.	4	\$2,809,815	\$1,350,382

*Note: Does not include non-Federal funds.

Monetary Resolution Activities

**Table II: Inspector General Reports With Recommendations
That Funds Be Put to Better Use***

	Number of Reports	Dollar Value
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period.	2	\$23,390
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	4	\$15,732,649
Total (A+B)	6	\$15,756,039
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	5	\$15,747,535
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management.		\$15,747,535
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.		\$0
D. For which no management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period.	1	\$8,504

*Note: Does not include non-Federal funds.

Summary of Reports Over 6 Months Old Pending Management Decision

This listing includes a summary of audit, inspection, and evaluation reports that were more than 6 months old on September 30, 2013, and are still pending a management decision. It provides report number, title, issue date, and number of unresolved recommendations.

Audits, Inspections, Evaluations, and Verifications

Indian Affairs

CR-EV-BIA-0001-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Oil and Gas Leasing in Indian Country: An Opportunity for Economic Development (09/24/2012); 2 Recommendations

WR-EV-BIA-0001-2012

Final Evaluation Report – Management of Social Services in BIA: Opportunity for Action (03/18/2013); 1 Recommendation

Insular Area Reports

HI-EV-GUA-0001-2011

Final Report – Evaluation of Guam Power Authority (08/09/2012);
1 Recommendation

HI-EV-GUA-0002-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Guam Public Safety (11/20/2012);
3 Recommendations

P-EV-FSM-0001-2007

Kosrae State, Federated States of Micronesia: Property Accountability Process Needs To Be Improved (10/17/2007); 3 Recommendations

VI-EV-VIS-0002-2009

Evaluation Report – Energy Production in the Virgin Islands (12/28/2009);
4 Recommendations

VI-IN-VIS-0001-2010

Audit Report – Administrative Functions - Legislature of the Virgin Islands (11/28/2011); 1 Recommendation

VI-IN-VIS-0003-2009

Final Audit Report – Capital Improvement Projects Administrative Functions - Procurement Deficiencies Plague the Virgin Islands Port Authority (09/08/2010); 1 Recommendation; \$443,300 unresolved

VI-IS-VIS-0004-2009

Inspection Report – Security Improvements at the Governor’s Private Residence (01/19/2010); 4 Recommendations; \$490,000 unresolved

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

ISD-AT-BOR-0002-2012

Final Inspection Report – IT Security of the Hoover Dam Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (03/29/2013); 2 Recommendations

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

WR-EV-FWS-0003-2011

Evaluation Report – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Conservation Easement Monitoring and Enforcement (01/09/2012); 2 Recommendations

Contract and Grant Audits

Insular Area Reports

P-GR-NMI-0003-2005

Evaluation of Saipan Public Health Facility Project: Oversight of Capital Improvement Projects, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (06/08/2007); 1 Recommendation

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

R-GR-FWS-0008-2004

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Idaho, Department of Fish and Game, From July 1, 2001, Through June 30, 2003 (09/30/2005); 15 Recommendations; \$519,469 unresolved

Summary of Reports Over 6 Months Old Pending Corrective Action

This listing includes audit, inspection, and evaluation reports more than 6 months old with management decisions for which corrective action has not been completed. It provides report number, title, issue date, and the number of recommendations without final corrective action. These audits, inspections, and evaluations continue to be monitored by the Branch Chief for Internal Control and Audit Follow-up, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget, for completion of corrective action.

Bureau of Land Management

CR-EV-BLM-0001-2009

Evaluation Report of the Bureau of Land Management's Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement Program (12/02/2010); 3 Recommendations

C-IS-BLM-0018-2010

Bureau of Land Management Wild Horse and Burro Program (12/13/2010); 3 Recommendations

CR-EV-BLM-0004-2010

Final Evaluation Report – Bureau of Land Management's Renewable Energy Program: A Critical Point in Renewable Energy Development (06/12/2012); 2 Recommendations

ER-IS-BLM-0003-2012

Inspection- Bureau of Land Management: Meadowood Equestrian Facility (09/27/2012); 2 Recommendations

K-CA-BLM-0004-2012

Audit – Nevada Fire Safe Council Claimed Costs under Cooperative Agreements with Bureau of Land Management from January 1, 2008, Through February 29, 2012 (01/30/2013); 1 Recommendation

CR-EV-BLM-0004-2012

Final Evaluation Report – Bureau of Land Management's Geothermal Resources Management (03/07/2013); 4 Recommendations

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

CR-EV-MMS-0015-2010

A New Horizon: Looking to the Future of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement (12/07/2010); 15 Recommendations

Indian Affairs

WR-EV-BIA-0002-2010

Evaluation – Coordination of Efforts to Address Indian Land Fractionation (01/04/2011); 6 Recommendations

ER-IS-BIA-0010-2011

Inspection – U.S. Department of the Interior Program Startup Inspection: Bureau of Indian Affairs Youth Initiative Program (11/10/2011); 1 Recommendation

WR-EV-BIA-0009-2012

Advisory – Indian Land Consolidation: Probate and Estate Planning Activities (08/16/2012); 2 Recommendations

CR-EV-BIA-0001-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Oil and Gas Leasing in Indian Country: An Opportunity for Economic Development (09/24/2012); 1 Recommendation

WR-EV-BIA-0001-2012

Final Evaluation Report – Management of Social Services in BIA: Opportunity for Action (03/18/2013); 6 Recommendations

Insular Area Reports

V-IN-VIS-0004-2005

Controls Over Video Lottery Terminal Operations, Government of the Virgin Islands (06/08/2007); 2 Recommendations

P-EV-FSM-0001-2007

Kosrae State, Federated States of Micronesia: Property Accountability Process Needs To Be Improved (10/17/2007); 5 Recommendations

V-IN-VIS-0011-2006

Collection of Outstanding Taxes and Fees, Government of the Virgin Islands (01/10/2008); 3 Recommendations

V-IN-VIS-0001-2007

Administrative Functions, Roy Lester Schneider Regional Medical Center, Government of the Virgin Islands (07/28/2008); 4 Recommendations

P-EV-GUA-0002-2008

Tax Collection Activities, Government of Guam, Revitalized Tax Collection and Enforcement Effort Needed (11/26/2008); 2 Recommendations

V-IN-VIS-0003-2007

U.S. Virgin Islands Workers' Compensation Benefits at Risk (11/28/2008); 3 Recommendations

VI-IS-VIS-0002-2008

Final Evaluation Report Virgin Islands Police Department Evidence Integrity at Risk (03/31/2009); 10 Recommendations

VI-IN-VIS-0003-2009

Final Audit Report – Capital Improvement Projects Administrative Functions - Procurement Deficiencies Plague the Virgin Islands Port Authority (09/08/2010); 1 Recommendation

VI-EV-VIS-0002-2010

Evaluation Report – Administrative Functions of the Virgin Islands Government Employees Retirement System (09/27/2011); 6 Recommendations

VI-IN-VIS-0001-2010

Audit Report – Administrative Functions - Legislature of the Virgin Islands (11/28/2011); 10 Recommendations

HI-EV-GUA-0001-2011

Final Report – Evaluation of Guam Power Authority (08/09/2012); 4 Recommendations

VI-EV-VIS-0002-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Juan F. Luis Hospital and Medical Center (09/19/2012); 10 Recommendations

Multi-Office Assignments

2002-I-0045

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program – National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management (08/19/2002); 1 Recommendation

C-IN-MOA-0049-2004

Department of the Interior Concessions Management (06/13/2005);
1 Recommendation

C-IN-MOA-0007-2005

U.S. Department of the Interior Radio Communications Program (01/30/2007);
5 Recommendations

C-IN-MOA-0004-2007

Abandoned Mine Lands in the Department of the Interior (07/24/2008);
1 Recommendation

WR-EV-MOI-0008-2008

Employee Relocation, U.S. Department of the Interior (09/21/2009);
3 Recommendations

C-IN-MOA-0010-2008

Audit Report – Department of the Interior Museum Collections: Accountability and Preservation (12/16/2009); 9 Recommendations

CR-IS-MOA-0004-2009

Inspection Report – BLM and MMS Beneficial Use Deductions (03/08/2010);
2 Recommendations

C-IN-MOA-0001-2009

Final Audit Report – Department of the Interior's Management of Land Boundaries (07/16/2010); 1 Recommendation

ER-EV-MOA-0012-2009

Wildland Urban Interface: Community Assistance (07/30/2010);
3 Recommendations

C-EV-MOA-0010-2010

Final Evaluation Report – Portable Nuclear Gauges (09/28/2011);
1 Recommendation

WR-EV-MOA-0004-2010

Final Evaluation Report – U.S. Department of the Interior’s Video
Teleconferencing Usage (12/20/2011); 3 Recommendations

C-IN-MOA-0013-2010

Final Audit Report – Management of Rights-of-Way in the U.S. Department of
the Interior (09/27/2012); 17 Recommendations

C-EV-MOA-0009-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Controls over Check Writing (10/31/2012);
2 Recommendations

C-IN-MOA-0010-2011

Final Audit Report – Bureau of Land Management’s Helium Program
(11/09/2012); 3 Recommendations

ISD-EV-MOA-0001-2012

Independent Auditors’ Performance Audit Report on the U.S. Department of the
Interior Federal Information Security Management Act for Fiscal Year 2012
(11/13/2012); 13 Recommendations

X-IN-MOA-0002-2012

Independent Auditors’ Report on the U.S. Department of the Interior Financial
Statements for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2011 (11/15/2012); 6 Recommendations

WR-EV-MOA-0015-2011

Final Evaluation Report – Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service,
and Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement’s Safety of Dams:
Emergency Preparedness (12/27/2012); 5 Recommendations

National Park Service**C-IN-NPS-0013-2004**

The National Park Service’s Recording of Facility Maintenance Expenditures
(01/26/2005); 2 Recommendations

Office of Natural Resources Revenue

CR-MA-ONRR-0003-2012

Management Advisory – Civil Penalty Sharing Provisions of 30 U.S.C. § 1736 for Federal Oil and Gas Leases (05/01/2012); 1 Recommendation

Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

X-IN-OST-0005-2012

Independent Auditors' Report on the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians Tribal and Other Trust Funds and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2012 and 2011 (11/09/2012); 1 Recommendation

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

ER-IS-OSM-0011-2011

Inspection – U.S. Department of the Interior Program Startup Inspection: Office of Surface Mining Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative (11/10/2011); 1 Recommendation

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

C-IS-BOR-0006-2010

Inspection Report – Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation (01/29/2010); 1 Recommendation

WR-EV-BOR-0003-2012

Final Evaluation Report – Central Valley Project, California: Repayment Status and Payoff (03/26/2013); 2 Recommendations

ISD-AT-BOR-0002-2012

Final Inspection Report – IT Security of the Hoover Dam Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (03/29/2013); 3 Recommendations

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

C-IN-FWS-0009-2007

Flash Report – Fish and Wildlife Service: Jackson National Fish Hatchery In Need of Immediate Action (05/08/2007); 1 Recommendation

C-IS-FWS-0007-2010

Inspection Report – Museum Collections: Preservation and Protection Issues with Collections Maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service (01/29/2010); 2 Recommendations

NM-EV-FWS-0001-2010

Evaluation – The National Bison Range (03/30/2011); 1 Recommendation

WR-EV-FWS-0003-2011

Evaluation Report – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Conservation Easement Monitoring and Enforcement (01/09/2012); 2 Recommendations

U.S. Geological Survey

ER-CX-GSV-0002-2013

Final Audit Report – Interim Cost Audit Claimed by ASRC Research and Technology Under Contract No. 08PC91508 With the U.S. Geological Survey (03/22/2013); 1 Recommendation

OIG Peer Reviews

Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) OIG conducted a peer review of our audit organization for the period ending September 30, 2010. We received a peer review rating of pass with no deficiencies noted. OPM OIG did, however, make three recommendations for improvement, which we have addressed.

Investigations

The U.S. Department of the Treasury OIG conducted a peer review of our investigative function for the period ending November 19, 2010. The peer review found that the system of internal safeguards and management procedures for our investigative function complied with the quality standards established by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency and the “Attorney General’s Guidelines for Office of Inspectors General with Statutory Law Enforcement Authority.”

Cross-References to the Inspector General Act

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*N/A: Not applicable to this reporting period.

Cross-References to the Inspector General Act

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*N/A: Not applicable to this reporting period.



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