



Audit Report



OIG-17-011

RESTORE ACT

Council Faces Challenges in Establishing its Organizational Infrastructure

November 16, 2016

Office of
Inspector General

Department of the Treasury

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Abbreviations

CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Council	Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council
Clean Water Act	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
FISMA	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
GAO	Government Accountability Office
IT	Information Technology
RESTORE Act	Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012
Trust Fund	Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund

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*The Department of the Treasury
Office of Inspector General*

November 16, 2016

Justin R. Ehrenwerth
Executive Director, Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council

This report presents the results of our audit of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's (Council) progress to establish the organizational infrastructure with the staff, operational policies and procedures, and information technology (IT) necessary for carrying out its responsibilities under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act).¹ Our audit objective was to assess whether the Council is positioned to oversee the environmental and economic recovery of the Gulf Coast region. The Council's grants management program was not within the scope of our audit as we are conducting a separate audit of that program. Appendix 1 provides more detail of our audit objective, scope, and methodology.

In brief, we concluded that the Council made progress in establishing the organizational infrastructure necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the RESTORE Act. That said, challenges remain in the areas of IT management and internal control over financial and administrative activities. Specifically, we found that the Council did not have IT personnel on staff as required by the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA)² and the Council had no IT strategic planning process. The lack of IT personnel and expertise resulted in insufficient oversight of the Council's IT contracts and interagency agreements. Furthermore, the Council did not complete an entity-wide risk assessment nor

¹ Pub. L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 588-607 (July 6, 2012)

² Pub. L. 113-283 updated and reformed FISMA by creating a revised subchapter II of Chapter 35 of Title 44 of the U.S. Code (codified as 44 U.S.C. sections 3551-3558).

fully develop and implement financial and administrative controls. Accordingly, we recommended that the Council: (1) ensures that personnel with expertise in information systems and systems security are in place to perform the functions of the Council; (2) establishes and documents its IT system strategic planning process including assigned accountability and responsibility for processes; (3) establishes an oversight plan for ensuring contract and interagency service agreements are properly monitored and that services are received and quality is acceptable; and (4) establishes and implements strong internal control over the Council's financial and administrative activities to include conducting an organizational risk assessment, documenting policies and procedures, and continually monitoring internal control to ensure identified risks are managed.

In a written response, the Council Executive Director concurred that challenges remain in the area of IT management and that internal controls over financial and administrative activities were not fully developed. Specific to addressing recommendations for improving information technology management, the Executive Director responded that the Council has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for an IT Security Specialist detail, who will assist with performance of the functions required by FISMA. The Council is also in the process of hiring an IT Specialist to manage the Council IT infrastructure and system security, serve as the Council's Chief Information Officer (CIO), and ensure FISMA compliance. The IT Security Specialist detailed will also assist in developing and documenting the Council's IT system strategic planning process and plan, including assigned accountability and responsibilities. These responsibilities will be transitioned to the Council's IT Specialist/CIO once hired. With regard to establishing an oversight plan for ensuring contract and interagency service agreements are properly monitored, management noted that the IT Security Specialist detailed to the Council will assist in developing an oversight plan to manage the Council's IT infrastructure contract in accordance with the terms of the contract, and assist with the oversight of the contract.

In response to our recommendation to establish and implement strong internal control over financial and administrative activities, management stated that an organizational risk assessment was

completed in May 2016, and the key recommendations from the risk assessment include establishing an agency-wide enterprise risk management organizational structure and framework; acquiring IT resources to support operations, and implementing a member technical assistance function with appropriate resources. The Council will work to implement these recommendations. Furthermore, the response commented that the Council finalized and adopted its administrative policies and procedures in June 2016 and its accounting, cash management, budget, grant payment, and audit follow-up policies and procedures in July 2016. The Council developed grants/interagency agreement management and oversight policies and procedures for staff and published recipient guidance in December 2015, and published the Restoration Assistance and Award Management System User Guide in January 2016.

Overall, we found management's response, if implemented as stated, meets the intent of all recommendations. Although not included in its response, management should record completion dates for implementing each corrective action in its tracking system. We have summarized the response in the recommendation sections of this report and included it, in its entirety, as appendix 2.

Background

The RESTORE Act established the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund) within the Department of the Treasury to provide funds for environmental and economic restoration of the Gulf Coast region that was damaged by the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Deposits into the Trust Fund will be comprised of 80 percent of all civil and administrative penalties paid after July 6, 2012, under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act).³ Additional details of the RESTORE Act are provided in appendix 3.

Section 1603 of the RESTORE Act required that the Council publish an Initial Comprehensive Plan no later than July 6, 2013. The Initial Comprehensive Plan serves as a framework that will guide the Council's selection of programs, projects, and activities to be funded under the Council-Selected Restoration Component.

³ 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.

The RESTORE Act requires that the plan include: (1) a list of projects or programs authorized prior to July 6, 2012, that have not yet commenced, the completion of which would further the purposes and goals of the act; (2) a description of the manner in which amounts from the Trust Fund projected to be made available to the Council for the succeeding 10 years will be allocated; and (3) a prioritized list, subject to available funding, of specific projects and programs to be funded (referred to as the Funded Priorities List) and carried out during the 3-year period immediately following the date of publication of the Initial Comprehensive Plan.

The Council approved the Initial Comprehensive Plan on August 28, 2013, but at that time it did not contain a Funded Priorities List or a 10 year funding strategy as required by the RESTORE Act.⁴ In addition, the RESTORE Act stipulates that the Council will administer the Spill Impact Component where 30 percent of the Trust Fund will be made available to fund activities described in each of the State Expenditure Plans consistent with the Comprehensive Plan established by the Council.

Audit Results

The Council prepared a comprehensive project management plan including milestones, tasks, and resources required to establish the organizational infrastructure necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the RESTORE Act. We concluded that the Council made progress implementing the project plan but challenges remain in the areas of IT management and internal control over financial and administrative activities.

Finding 1 Information Technology Management Needs Improvement

We found that the Council did not have IT personnel on staff as required by FISMA. Furthermore, the Council had no IT strategic planning process including the assignment of responsibilities and accountability for IT processes across the organization. Most IT services for data access and data security are sourced through

⁴ In October 2013, we reported that the Council's Initial Comprehensive Plan did not contain all of the elements required by the RESTORE Act (*RESTORE Act: Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council Faces Challenges in Completing Initial Comprehensive Plan* (OIG-14-003; issued Oct. 25, 2013)).

interagency agreements with other Federal entities. With no IT expertise on staff, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)/Director of Administration and the Executive Secretary/Program Analyst were assigned responsibility to oversee IT service agreements.

FISMA requires that agencies designate a Chief Information Officer who will have information security duties as their main responsibility and possess professional qualifications, including training and experience to administer the functions. According to the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) guidance, *Best Practices and Leading Practices in Information Technology Management*, an agency should document its IT strategic planning process, including the responsibilities and accountability for IT resources across the agency.

The lack of IT personnel and expertise resulted in insufficient oversight of the Council's IT contracts and interagency agreements. In one instance, the Council entered into an interagency service agreement to have network services and a trusted internet connection installed in 2015. In August 2015, before completing the work, the servicing agency terminated the agreement citing the servicing agency's lack of resources to fulfill services as manpower had to be redirected to deal with an IT breach. At the time, the Council had made progress payments of approximately \$24,250 or 75 percent of the service agreement amount, without a technical understanding of the work completed or the equipment installed.

According to the Office of Management and Budget Office of Federal Procurement Policy's June 2008 Memorandum to Chief Acquisition Officers and Senior Procurement Executives, "Improving the Management and Use of Interagency Acquisitions," a contractor's work should be monitored to ensure compliance with the contract terms and ensure services and/or products are received and the quality is acceptable. As of November 2015, when we inquired about the terminated IT services agreement, the Council still did not have a clear understanding of the work performed and equipment delivered. Council officials told us that they rejected the final invoice sent by the servicing agency, pending clarification of the technical details of the work performed. In May 2016, the Council reached an agreement with the servicing

agency and the Council was refunded all amounts previously paid related to the terminated agreement. Although amounts paid under the agreement were ultimately reimbursed, we believe that closer technical oversight during the performance period was warranted.

Without a documented IT strategic planning process and infrastructure with the requisite expertise to manage data access and data security as well as oversee IT service agreements, the Council cannot ensure that the necessary IT security is in place for the Council-Selected Restoration and Spill Impact Components. When asked about these weaknesses, the CFO/Director of Administration told us that the Council recognizes IT management as a high priority and the Council plans to hire an IT Specialist in fiscal year 2016 to assist with remediation of the deficiencies.

Recommendations

We recommend that the Executive Director do the following:

1. Ensures that personnel with expertise in information systems and systems security are in place to perform the functions of the Council as required by FISMA.

Management Response

The Council Executive Director concurred that challenges remain in the area of IT management and stated that it has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for a three to six month detail of an IT Security Specialist who will assist with performance of the functions required by FISMA. The Council is also in the process of hiring an IT Specialist to manage the Council IT infrastructure and system security, serve as the Council's CIO, and ensure FISMA compliance.

OIG Comment

Management's response, if implemented as stated, meets the intent of our recommendation.

2. Establishes and documents its IT system strategic planning process including assigned accountability and responsibility for

processes.

Management Response

Management responded that an IT Infrastructure Assessment was completed in June 2016, which included a FISMA review plan and report, a policy guide for cyber/IT security, a certification and accreditation handbook and a remote access policy guide. The Council's major IT systems (e.g., accounting, grants, procurement, travel, human resources, payroll, and website) are hosted, certified and accredited, and managed through Memoranda of Understanding with other Federal agencies. The Council has awarded a contract to implement and manage its IT infrastructure and security for administrative operations, and to develop system security, data governance and architecture plans, and ensure compliance that all elements of the Council's infrastructure comply with FISMA.

Specific to establishing and documenting its IT system strategic planning process including assigned accountability and responsibility for processes as recommended, management further stated that the IT Security Specialist detailed to the Council will assist in developing and documenting the Council's IT system strategic planning process and plan, including assigned accountability and responsibilities. These responsibilities will be transitioned to the Council's IT Specialist/CIO once hired.

OIG Comment

Management's response, if implemented as stated, meets the intent of our recommendation.

3. Establishes an oversight plan for ensuring IT contract and interagency service agreements are properly monitored and that services are received and quality is acceptable.

Management Response

Management stated that the IT Security Specialist detailed to the Council will assist in developing an oversight plan to

manage the Council's IT infrastructure contract in accordance with the terms of the contract, and assist with the oversight of the contract.

OIG Comment

Management's response meets the intent of our recommendation.

Finding 2 Internal Control Over Financial and Administrative Activities Is Not Fully Developed

We identified areas for improvement in the Council's internal control over financial and administrative activities. Specifically, the Council did not complete an entity-wide risk assessment nor fully develop financial and administrative controls. Furthermore, the Council had no written policies and procedures for cybersecurity/IT management and documentation for certain key control activities, including finance and budgeting, human resources, and records management, was not fully developed.

GAO's Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (September 10, 2014), stipulates that management should implement control activities through policies and should document in policies the internal control responsibilities of the organization. According to OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control* (December 21, 2004), management is responsible for developing and maintaining internal control activities that comply with specific standards. Actions required include defining the control environment, performing a risk assessment, defining control activities, establishing information and communications and performing monitoring.

When we asked about the deficiencies, the CFO/Director of Administration told us that the Council did not have the staff resources to complete a risk assessment and develop a more robust suite of financial, budgetary, and administrative policies and procedures and internal control structure. Due to limited staffing, in August 2015 the Council contracted for finance and administrative support to perform a risk assessment and to establish and document internal controls. In the Council's fiscal year 2015

financial statement audit, an independent public accounting firm, under contract with our office, reported a significant deficiency in the Council's internal control over financial reporting related to the lack of documented and implemented internal controls in place for the entire fiscal year.⁵

Without assessing entity-wide risk and establishing a strong internal control structure, the Council may not effectively manage and mitigate risks to its programs and operations. Furthermore, the lack of fully developed and documented policies and procedures increases the risk that the Council's day-to-day operations will not comply with internal control requirements for Federal entities, regulations, and guidelines. Documentation provides a means to retain organizational knowledge and mitigate the risk of having that knowledge limited to a few personnel. It is also a means to communicate that knowledge as needed to external parties, such as auditors.

Recommendation

1. We recommend that the Executive Director establishes and implements strong internal control over the Council's financial and administrative activities to include conducting an organizational risk assessment, documenting policies and procedures, and continually monitoring internal control to ensure identified risks are managed.

Management Response

The Council Executive Director concurred that internal controls over financial and administrative activities were not fully developed. The response noted that the Council had implemented and documented its entity level and process controls during fiscal year 2015, and that an organizational risk assessment had been initiated, although it had not been completed during the audit period. The organizational risk assessment, completed in May 2016, included a complete risk matrix, recommendations for strengthening the Council's risk

⁵ *Audit of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2014* (OIG-16-013; Nov. 16, 2015).

management process, documentation of the Council's risk management and internal control framework, a Council risk policy, a risk management plan, documentation of the Council's internal control structure, an internal control assessment guide, and an internal control training package. The key recommendations from the risk assessment include establishing an agency-wide enterprise risk management organizational structure and framework; acquiring IT resources to support operations, and implementing a member technical assistance function with appropriate resources. The Council will work to implement these recommendations.

With regard to documenting policies and procedures, management responded that it finalized and adopted its administrative policies and procedures in June 2016 and its accounting, cash management, budget, grant payment, and audit follow-up policies and procedures in July 2016. The Council developed grants/interagency agreement management and oversight policies and procedures for staff and published recipient guidance in December 2015, and published the Restoration Assistance and Award Management System User Guide in January 2016.

OIG Comment

Management's response, if implemented as stated, meets the intent of our recommendation. We continue to emphasize ongoing monitoring of internal control activities.

* * * * *

We appreciate the courtesies and cooperation extended by your staff as we inquired about these matters. Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix 4. A distribution list for this report is provided as appendix 5. If you have any questions, you may contact me at (202) 927-8782.

/s/

Cecilia K. Howland
Acting Director, Gulf Coast Restoration Audits

As part of our oversight of programs, projects, and activities authorized by the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act), we audited the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's (Council) progress to establish the organizational infrastructure with the staff, operational policies and procedures, and information technology necessary for carrying out its responsibilities under the RESTORE Act. Our audit objective was to assess whether the Council is positioned to oversee the environmental and economic recovery of the Gulf Coast region. The Council's grants management program was not within the scope of our audit as we are conducting a separate audit of that program.

We conducted our audit between November 2014 and November 2015, which included fieldwork at the Council's offices in New Orleans, Louisiana. As part of our audit, we performed the following steps.

- We reviewed applicable Federal laws, regulations and guidelines, including:
 - RESTORE Act, July 6, 2012;
 - Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, December 21, 2004;
 - U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO), Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, September 10, 2014;
 - Chief Information Officers Council, Federal Shared Services Implementation Guide, April 16, 2013;
 - RESTORE Act Spill Impact Component Planning Allocation, January 13, 2015;
 - Office of Management and Budget, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, December 26, 2013;
 - Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014;
 - Federal Acquisition Regulation Volume I, March 2005 edition;
 - Digital Accountability and Transparency Act, May 9, 2014 ;

- Office of Management and Budget, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Interagency Acquisitions, June 2008; and
- GAO, Best Practices and Leading Practices in Information Technology Management
- We reviewed the Council's website and key documents, including:
 - Initial Comprehensive Plan, August 2013;
 - Draft RESTORE Council's Financial Assistance Standard Terms and Conditions, March 30, 2015;
 - Council's Administrative Infrastructure and Staffing Action Plan Update; January 16, 2015, April 9, 2015, and August 31, 2015;
 - Policies and procedures
 - Council Standard Operating Procedures
 - Department of the Treasury's Administrative Resource Center Travel Guide/Council Travel Policy
 - Council Charge Card Management Plan
 - Council Purchase Card Guidelines
 - Telework Plan for Council Staff
 - Financial Internal Controls Policy;
 - Employee Training Plan, April 9, 2015;
 - Interagency Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding;
 - A non-statistical sample of the Executive Director's Reports to the Council from January 2014 to January 2015;
 - Grants System Performance Requirements Statement, August 14, 2014;
 - Grants Management Working Group Questionnaire, February 27, 2014;
 - Grant System Cost/Benefit Analysis, June 3, 2014;
 - Comprehensive Plan Draft Funded Priorities List, August 13, 2015;
 - Council Member Summary Notice of Application Process for Council-Selected Restoration Component Projects and Programs, May 4, 2015;
 - Steering Committee Materials, August 13, 2014;
 - Draft Procedures for Disclosure of Records Under the

Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act, provided on January 21, 2015; and

- Annual Report to Congress for fiscal years 2014 and 2015.


- We interviewed key Council officials.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.



GULF COAST ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deborah L. Harker
Director, Gulf Coast Restoration Audit

FROM: Justin R. Ehrenwerth 
Executive Director, Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council

DATE: August 25, 2016

SUBJECT: Response to the Treasury Office of Inspector General Audit Report
"Council Faces Challenges in Establishing its Organizational
Infrastructure"

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Treasury Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) above-entitled report, which evaluated the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's (Council) progress to establish the Council's organizational infrastructure, operational policies and procedures, and information technology necessary for carrying out its responsibilities under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act).

We appreciate OIG's recognition that the Council has made progress in establishing the organizational infrastructure necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the RESTORE Act and we concur that challenges remain in the area of Information Technology (IT) management and that internal controls over financial and administrative activities were not fully developed. We would like to note that the Council had implemented and documented its entity level and process controls during FY 2015, and that an organizational risk assessment had been initiated, although it had not been completed during the OIG's audit period. We also agree that financial and administrative controls needed to be more fully developed, integrated and documented; the Council initiated efforts to do so in August 2015.

The Council has now completed its Organizational Risk Assessment, which includes a complete risk matrix, recommendations for strengthening the Council's risk management process, documentation of the Council's risk management and internal control framework, a Council risk policy, a risk management plan, documentation of the Council's internal control structure, an internal control assessment guide, and an internal control training package.

The Council finalized and adopted its administrative policies and procedures in June 2016 and its accounting, cash management, budget, grant payment, and audit follow-up policies and procedures in July 2016. The Council developed grants/inter-agency agreement (IAA) management and oversight policies and procedures for staff and published recipient guidance in December 2015,

Appendix 2 Management Response

and published the Restoration Assistance and Award Management System (RAAMS) User Guide in January 2016.

Finally, the Council completed an Information Technology Infrastructure Assessment in June 2016 which included a Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) review plan and report, a policy guide for cyber/IT security, a certification and accreditation (C&A) handbook and a remote access policy guide. The Council's major IT systems (e.g., accounting, grants, procurement, travel, human resources, payroll, and website) are hosted, certified and accredited, and managed through Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with other federal agencies. The Council has awarded a contract to implement and manage its IT infrastructure and security for administrative operations, and to develop system security, data governance and architecture plans, and ensure compliance that all elements of the Council's infrastructure comply with FISMA.

With regard to Information Technology Management Needs Improvement (IT) Finding 1 (*"the Executive Director (ED) should ensure that personnel with expertise in information systems and systems security are in place to perform the functions of the Council as required by FISMA"*), the Council has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for a three to six month detail of an IT Security Specialist who will assist with performance of the functions required by FISMA. The Council is also in the process of hiring an IT Specialist to manage the Council IT infrastructure and system security, serve as the Council's CIO, and ensure FISMA compliance.

With regard to IT Finding 2 (*"the ED should establish and document its IT system strategic planning process including assigned accountability and responsibility for processes"*), the IT Security Specialist detailed to the Council will assist in developing and documenting the Council's IT system strategic planning process and plan, including assigned accountability and responsibilities. These responsibilities will be transitioned to the Council's IT Specialist/CIO once hired.

With regards to IT Finding 3 (*"the ED should establish an oversight plan for ensuring IT contract and interagency service agreements are properly monitored and that services are received and quality is acceptable"*), the IT Security Specialist detailed to the Council will assist in developing an oversight plan to manage the Council's IT Infrastructure contract in accordance with the terms of the contract, and assist with the oversight of the contract.

With regard to the recommendation that *"the ED establish and implement strong internal control over the Council's financial and administrative activities to include conducting an organizational risk assessment, documenting policies and procedures, and continually monitoring internal control to ensure identified risks are managed,"* the Council organizational risk assessment was completed in May 2016. The key recommendations from the risk assessment include establishing an agency-wide enterprise risk management (ERM) organizational structure and framework; acquiring IT resources to support operations, and implementing a member technical assistance function with appropriate resources. The Council will work to implement these recommendations which we believe address the OIG's recommendation.

Appendix 2
Management Response

We appreciate the OIG's review of the Council's activities and actions as we complete our organizational infrastructure so that we may successfully carry out our mission to help restore the Gulf.

As of April 2016, the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund) had received approximately \$816 million as a result of the government's settlement with the Transocean defendants and \$127 million as a result of its settlement with Anadarko Petroleum Corporation.¹ In July 2015, BP Exploration & Production Inc. agreed to settle with the Federal government and the Gulf Coast States. A U.S. District Judge from the Eastern District of Louisiana approved the terms of the settlement on April 4, 2016, where BP Exploration & Production Inc. agreed to pay \$20.8 billion. Of the \$20.8 billion, \$5.5 billion plus interest relates to civil and administrative penalties under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act); of that, \$4.4 billion (80 percent) will be deposited into the Trust Fund over 15 years.

The RESTORE Act allocates money in the Trust Fund to five components, as follows: (1) 35 percent will be made available to the Gulf Coast States in equal shares under the Direct Component; (2) 30 percent plus 50 percent of interest earned on the Trust Fund will be made available for grants under the Council-Selected Restoration Component; (3) 30 percent will be made available for grants under the Spill Impact Component; (4) 2.5 percent plus 25 percent of interest earned on the Trust Fund will be made available to the Science Program Component; and (5) 2.5 percent plus 25 percent of interest earned on the Trust Fund will be made available to the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program Component. The Department of the Treasury's Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary is responsible for administering the Direct Component and the Centers of Excellence Research Grants Program Component. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is responsible for administering the Science Program Component. The Council is responsible for administering the Council-Selected Restoration Component and the Spill Impact Component.

¹ On February 19, 2013, the civil settlement between the Department of Justice and Transocean defendants (Transocean Deepwater Inc., Transocean Offshore Deepwater Drilling Inc., Transocean Holdings LLC, and Triton Asset Leasing GmbH) was approved. Among other things in the settlement, the Transocean defendants paid a \$1 billion civil penalty plus interest. Of this amount, \$800 million plus interest was deposited into the Trust Fund. On December 16, 2015, the civil settlement between the Department of Justice and Anadarko Petroleum Corporation was approved. Anadarko agreed to civil penalties of \$159.5 million. Of this amount, approximately \$127 million has been deposited into the Trust Fund.

Appendix 4
Major Contributors to this Report

Deborah L. Harker, Assistant Inspector General for Audit
Marco T. Uribe, Auditor-in-Charge
Dionne L. Smith, Auditor
Jason E. Madden, Referencer
Brigit Larsen, Referencer

Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council

Chairperson, Department of Agriculture
Department of the Army Council Designee
Department of Commerce Council Designee
Environmental Protection Agency Council Designee
Department of Homeland Security Council Member
Department of the Interior Council Designee
State of Alabama Council Designee
State of Florida Council Designee
State of Louisiana Council Designee
State of Mississippi Council Designee
State of Texas Council Designee
Executive Director

Department of the Treasury

Deputy Secretary
Under Secretary for Domestic Finance
Fiscal Assistant Secretary
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fiscal Operations and Policy

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OIG Budget Examiner



Treasury OIG Website

Access Treasury OIG reports and other information online:

<http://www.treasury.gov/about/organizational-structure/ig/Pages/default.aspx>

Report Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

OIG Hotline for Treasury Programs and Operations – Call toll free: 1-800-359-3898

Gulf Coast Restoration Hotline – Call toll free: 1-855-584.GULF (4853)

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Submit a complaint using our online form:

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