U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
OCTOBER 1, 2015 – MARCH 31, 2016

GPO

ABOUT THE
GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE ...

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

AND THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ...

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

The GPO Inspector General (IG) Act of 1988, title II of Public Law 100-504 (October 18, 1988) establishes the responsibilities and duties of the IG. OIG, located in Washington, D.C., has 22 employees and is organized into 2 line elements—the Office of Investigations and the Office of Audits and Inspections. Through audits, evaluations, investigations, inspections, and other reviews, OIG conducts independent and objective reviews of Agency programs and helps keep the Director and Congress informed of problems or deficiencies relating to administering and operating GPO.

ONLINE AVAILABILITY

This report and other OIG reports are available on our Web site: **www.gpo.gov/oig**

A MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

I am pleased to submit this issue of the Semiannual Report to Congress. This report presents the results of our accomplishments during the reporting period October 1, 2015, through March 31, 2016. Highlighted below are some of the key findings and conclusions that were the result of our work during this reporting period.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued 15 reports on GPO programs and operations. OIG investigations, inspections, audits, evaluations, and other reviews identified more than $10.9 million in monetary impact. Among our recent accomplishments, we made 102 program improvement recommendations and referred 17 businesses and individuals for suspension and/or debarment to GPO for consideration.

With the increasing dependency upon information technology (IT) systems and networked operations, OIG audits continue to place emphasis on IT and cybersecurity. For this period, five of our reports pertained to penetration testing, system development, and reviews of system general and application controls. Investigations remained vigilant and focused on deterring and detecting fraud. Within the Print Procurement Program, investigations revealed noncompliance with security and product delivery requirements, violations of quality requirements specified in contracts, and violations of the Buy American Act. Investigations also identified concerns related to Personally Identifiable Information contained in publications distributed through the FDLP.

I am not only appreciative of the continued strong support of our mission demonstrated by GPO's Director and senior managers but also interested Committees and Members of Congress. Further, I am thankful to our staff for their unwavering dedication to our commitments in helping GPO be more efficient and effective.

MICHAEL A. RAPONI
Inspector General

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SELECTED STATISTICS

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Questioned costs, funds put to better use, and other monetary impact	$10.4 million
Number of recommendations made	102
Number of recommendations closed	45

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

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

- Keeping focus on its mission of information dissemination

- Addressing emerging workforce skills

- Improving the enterprise architecture and infrastructure to support enterprise-wide as well as GPO's Federal Digital System (FDsys) transformation

- Securing IT systems and protecting related information assets

- Improving print procurement programs

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

Changes from Previous Reporting Period

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

We believe GPO has met the criteria for removing the management challenge associated with its Workers' Compensation Programs. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, GPO demonstrated a strong leadership commitment and the ability to address financial uncertainty when it posted a strong financial performance result. In FY 2016, GPO continues its approach to addressing financial uncertainty.

Challenge 1: Keeping Focus on Its Mission of Information Dissemination

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

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

GPO's Progress: GPO continues its efforts to examine emerging technologies associated with electronic information dissemination for use within GPO.

Challenge 2: Addressing Emerging Workforce Skills

Overview: As more Government information goes digital, GPO is likely to be confronted with a gap in workforce skills. GPO of today as well as tomorrow is clearly being defined by digital technology, and digital technology itself has radically changed the way printing is performed. Another important product for which GPO is responsible is producing blank ePassports for the Department of State. The next generation ePassport incorporates electronic devices (chips and antennae array) upon which important information such as biometric identification data are maintained. The next generation ePassport also requires enhanced security features making it one of the most secure identification credentials in the world. GPO has also developed a line of secure identification "smart cards" that help support credential requirements of the Department of Homeland Security and other agencies.

GPO is working closely with other Federal agencies to offer a wide range of smart card credential products and services in the areas of design, printing, manufacturing, and personalization to meet their requirements.

GPO is exploring new ways for users to interact with FDsys content by providing mobile-optimized access to FDsys and enabling direct interfacing with it through Application Programming Interfaces.

Challenge: Developing effective strategies for addressing emerging issues related to potential labor and skills shortages as GPO continues its transformation to a digital-based platform.

GPO's Progress: GPO is making efforts to identify emerging skills gaps and identify measurable goals and targets.

Challenge 3: Improving the Enterprise Architecture and Infrastructure to Support Enterprise-wide and FDsys Transformation

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

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

GPO's Progress: GPO continues to move forward with its EA and IT infrastructures by taking steps to mature the as-is and target architecture framework.

Challenge 4: Securing IT Systems and Protecting Related Information Assets

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

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

GPO Progress: GPO continues to advance its efforts in addressing risks to cyber assets through select actions to strengthen continuous monitoring and resolving identified deficiencies.

Challenge 5: Improving Print Procurement Programs

Overview: GPO is the principal agent for almost all Government printing. Title 44 requires that GPO accomplish any printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, executive branch offices, the Judiciary—other than the Supreme Court of the United States—and every Executive Office, independent office, and establishment of the Government. The only exceptions include: (1) classes of work that the

Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) considers urgent or necessary to be completed elsewhere, (2) printing in field printing plants operated by an Executive Office, independent office, or establishment, and (3) procurement of printing by an Executive Office, independent office, or establishment from allotments for contract field printing, if approved by the JCP.

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

GPO's Progress: GPO continues to identify, prioritize, and address customer publishing needs.

TRANSFORMING GPO INTO A DIGITAL PLATFORM

OIG Strategic Goal 1:

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

Security Testing of Select Information Systems

Penetration testing was conducted to simulate real-world attacks to identify vulnerabilities in security features of the application, system, network, or to identify operational weaknesses in the process or with technical countermeasures.

Testing disclosed opportunities exist for strengthening access and configuration management controls for the following three systems:

- ePassport System
- Secure Card Personalization System—Transportation Workers Identification Credential
- Secure Card Personalization System—Trusted Traveler Program

Recommendations: OIG made 61 recommendations to strengthen the vulnerabilities associated with the three systems. Management agreed and has implemented or planned necessary corrective actions for addressing the vulnerabilities. (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's ePassport System, Report No. 16-07*, March 2, 2016), (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure Card Personalization System—Transportation Workers Identification Credential*), Report No. 16-08, March 30, 2016), and (*Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure Card Personalization System—Trusted Traveler Program, Report No. 16-09*, March 30, 2016).

GPO's Composition System Replacement Software Development

OIG reviewed GPO's practices and approach for development of its Composition System Replacement (CSR) software. CSR is the anticipated replacement for Microcomp. Microcomp is used to compose the majority of congressional documents and other Federal agency publications that are printed and published electronically by GPO.

OIG assessed GPO's software development practices for CSR. Generally, we assessed the current state of requirements, the architecture, and the action plans for a number of identified risks. The assessment disclosed that the development team made strides in meeting the overall goal; however, improvements could be made with accountability, streamlining the process and its documentation,

increasing transparency, and reducing certain risks. As of March 2016, GPO incurred $742,952 worth of development costs.

Recommendations: OIG made 29 recommendations to improve the development of the CSR software. Management agreed and has implemented or planned necessary corrective actions. (*Independent Verification and Validation of GPO's Composition System Replacement, Report No. 16-11*, March 30, 2016)

Information Technology Fiscal Year 2015 Financial Statements

In connection with the audit of GPO FY 2015 financial statements, an assessment of IT controls was performed. Audit results indicated deficiencies in the areas of access controls, segregation of duties, and contingency planning. Those conditions were generally the result of GPO's resource constraints and competing priorities.

Access Controls. GPO did not always remove system access from all separated employees.

Segregation of Duties. GPO has not implemented automated controls for enforcing segregation of duties. Automation would prevent conflicting roles from being assigned to a GPO Business Information System (GBIS) user.

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

Recommendations: OIG made three recommendations for strengthening access controls, segregation of duties, and contingency planning. (*Information Technology—FY 2015 Financial Statements, Report No. 16-05*, January 22, 2016)

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OIG Strategic Goal 2:

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

U.S. Government Publishing Office FY 2015 Independent Auditor's Report

The OIG contracted with an independent audit firm to audit GPO's financial statements. In the opinion of the independent auditor, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the GPO as of September 30, 2015, and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Recommendations: The report did not contain any recommendations. (*U.S. Government Publishing Office FY 2015 Independent Auditor's Report, Report No. 16-03*, December 23, 2015).

Management Advisory Comments

In conjunction with the FY 2015 financial statement audit, a management letter was issued to GPO reporting findings not included in the consolidated financial audit report. The following six areas with recommendations were reported.

- **Untimely Recording of Fixed Assets Disposals and Lack of Adequate Supporting Documentation**
- **Lack of Contract Review Board Approval**
- **Inadequate Controls Over Financial Reporting**
- **Inadequate Review of Personnel Action Forms**
- **Misclassification of Inventory**
- **Customer's Billing Process for Goods and Services Provided Needs Improvemen**t

We questioned $988,970 in two contracts that did not receive the required approval and identified $2,333,553 in other monetary impacts.

Recommendations: We made six recommendations to improve internal controls or other operating efficiencies associated with financial accounting. (*Management Letter FY 2015 Financial Statements, Report No. 16-04*, January 22, 2016)

PRINT PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS

OIG Strategic Goal 3:

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

Follow-up Audit of Contract Requirements: Paper Specifications

In June 2015, we reported contract requirements were not always clear when GPO executed a one-time sealed bid procurement to print the 2015 Medicare & You handbook for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. We reported that while contracting documents state paper must be in accordance with the JCP paper specifications, several of the same contract documents identified text paper stock products on a Qualified Products List that did not meet all of the JCP specifications. Deviations included noncompliance with coating, caliper, gloss, and smoothness specifications.

To follow up, we reviewed 20 one-time sealed bid procurements awarded between October 2014 and March 2015 in excess of $100,000 to determine steps GPO took for ensuring compliance with JCP paper specifications. Our audit found that GPO has established guidance for the procurement of printing, binding, and related services. However, of the 20 one-time sealed bid procurements reviewed, contracting language for 8 contracts (40 percent) were not consistent with JCP paper specifications. We reported that clearly defined paper specifications would help GPO recover costs and/or enhance its ability to take appropriate disciplinary action when vendors do not comply with contract requirements. We identified approximately $1.3 million worth of funds that could have been put to better use because contract language proved to be unclear and inconsistent with JCP guidance.

Recommendations: OIG recommended that the Managing Director for Customer Services develop and implement procedures that would ensure contract language is in accordance with paper specification requirements, and develop and implement procedures to address, if necessary, authorized deviations from JCP paper specification requirements. (*Follow-up Audit of Contract Requirements: Paper Specifications, Report No. 16-06*, February 25, 2016).

Production Method Misrepresented

A Florida-based contractor violated contract requirements when it knowingly did not use the required sheet-fed printing process for five contracts. The contractor admitted it was not authorized to produce Quality Level II jobs requiring process color matching with Web presses, but did so anyway. The contractor invoiced

a total of $462,022 for the five contracts reviewed. In March 2016, OIG referred the Florida-based company and seven of its officers and/or employees to GPO for suspension and/or debarment. Final disposition regarding the proposed suspension and/or debarment is pending. (*Case No. 16-0005-I*).

Security Requirements Violated

An Indiana-based contractor violated contract requirements when an illegal drug (marijuana), drug paraphernalia (pipe), and a weapon (large knife) were discovered at the time its subcontractor attempted to deliver products to a Federal facility on two separate dates. The contractor did not accept any responsibility or take corrective action for either incident. In February 2016, OIG referred the Indiana-based company and its officers to GPO for suspension and/or debarment. Final disposition regarding the proposed suspension and/or debarment is pending. (*Case No. 16-0001-I*).

Failed to Disclose Foreign Sourced Purchase

In April 2016, OIG referred a Florida-based company and its officers to GPO for suspension and/or debarment based on our investigative findings that revealed the contractor violated the Buy American Act when it knowingly certified three bids as domestic end products even though the products were foreign sourced. For all three bids, the contractor was no longer the lowest price offer after a foreign source adjustment was applied to its bids. The contractor invoiced a total of $18,003 for the three contracts. Final disposition regarding the proposed suspension and/or debarment is pending. (*Case No. 15-0004-I*).

PROGRAM AND OPERATIONAL INTEGRITY

OIG Strategic Goal 4:

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

Procurement of End Sheets Used in the Production of U.S. Passports

OIG assessed the steps GPO took in procuring end sheets—the inside front and back cover of the finished U.S. passport. By agreement with the U.S. Department of State, GPO manufactures blank U.S. passport books. Among the many components used to manufacture passport books are the end sheets.

Our audit found that while GPO established a framework for obtaining goods and services from other, non-GPO entities, since FY 2012 GPO has purchased or transferred approximately $5 million to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for printed end pages without an executed interagency agreement. We reported that missing documentation creates uncertainties, including whether proper procedures were followed and whether the purchases resulted in the best value to the Government. We questioned $5 million in costs for end sheets due to missing documentation.

Recommendations: OIG recommended that the Chief, Acquisition Services finalize and if appropriate execute an interagency acquisition agreement to ensure all aspects of the end sheet procurement are performed and documented, as required. (*Procurement of End Sheets Used in the Production of U.S. Passports, Report No. 16-10*, March 30, 2016).

Employee Misconduct—Misuse of a Government Position

OIG investigated an allegation asserting an employee misused his Government position to steer a contract in return for something of value. The investigation determined the employee played a key role in the acquisition process in which the employee solicited something of value in exchange for preferential treatment and solicited and accepted favors from an offeror during the contract evaluation period. We also reported the employee solicited and accepted favors from a subordinate employee. In December 2015, the results of the investigation were provided to GPO management. Follow-up work is pending. (*Case No. 15-0016-I*).

Employee Misconduct—Inappropriate use of Government Computers

OIG conducted an investigation into three GPO email domain accounts found in the Ashley Madison registration database after hackers made the information publically available online. OIG identified three instances where gpo.gov email domain accounts were used to establish an Ashley Madison user account. For

one employee, we identified approximately 275 inbound emails related to Ashley Madison to GPO with 8 of those emails showing they had been opened after entering the gpo.gov email domain. For the second employee, we noted two inbound emails. One email was opened after entering the gpo.gov email domain. We did not pursue the third employee because that individual is no longer an employee at GPO. The investigation revealed that increased security risks exist because the two employees have a security clearance. In February 2016, the results of the investigation were provided to GPO management. (*Case No. 16-0002-I*).

STEWARDSHIP OVER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Strategic Goal 5:

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

Personally Identifiable Information was Distributed Through the Federal Depository Library Program

An OIG investigation revealed that military service members' personally identifiable information, such as social security numbers (SSNs), were published in various hardcopy and/or microform registers distributed through FDLP. We estimated that as many as 459,800 service members' SSNs were published in registers for the U.S. Navy, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard from 1970 through 1976. The information contained within the registers varied and may have contained the service members' personally identifiable information such as the individual's full name, date of birth, place of birth, SSN, official position/title, office of assignment, and education level. We found that there were no violations of the Privacy Act of 1974 because the registers were published prior to when the protections of the Act took effect. Based on our investigation, GPO's Library Services and Content Management notified all libraries within FDLP to immediately remove and destroy all publications of these registers. (*Case No. 15-00020-I*).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSR	Composition System Replacement
EA	Enterprise Architecture
FDLP	Federal Depository Library Program
FDsys	Federal Digital System
GBIS	GPO Business Information System
GPO	Government Publishing Office
IG	Inspector General
IT	Information Technology
JCP	Joint Committee on Printing
OIG	Office of Inspector General
SSN	Social Security Number

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

Follow-Up
The process that ensures prompt and responsive action once resolution is reached on an IG recommendation.

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

Management Decision
An agreement between the IG and management on the actions taken or to be taken to resolve a recommendation. The agreement may include an agreed-upon dollar amount affecting the recommendation and an estimated completion date, unless all corrective action is completed by the time agreement is reached.

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

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

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

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

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

Unsupported Costs
Questioned costs not supported by adequate documentation.

APPENDIX A

Index of Reporting Requirements under the IG Act of 1978

Reporting	Requirement	Page
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulation	None
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	All
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations with Respect to Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	All
Section 5(a)(3)	Prior Significant Recommendations on Which Corrective Action Has Not Been Completed	19
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	23
Section 5(a)(5) and Section 6(b)(2)	Summary of Instances Where Information Was Refused	None
Section 5(a)(6)	List of Audit Reports	7-14
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of Significant Reports	All
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical Tables on Management Decisions on Questioned Costs	21
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Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of Each Audit Report over Six Months Old for Which No Management Decision Has Been Made	20
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and Explanation of Any Significant Revised Management Decision	None
Section 5(a)(12)	Information on Any Significant Management Decisions With Which the Inspector General Disagrees	None
Section 3(d)	Peer Review	24

APPENDIX B

Final Reports Issued and Grouped by OIG Strategic Goal

Report Name	Number of Recommendations	Questioned Costs ($)	Funds Put To Better Use ($)	Other Monetary Impact ($)
Transforming GPO into a Digital Platform				
Controls Over Information Technology Fiscal Year 2015 Financial Statements	3			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's ePassport System	31			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure Card Personalization System (Transportation Workers Identification Credential)	15			
Information Security: Penetration Testing of GPO's Secure Card Personalization System (Trusted Traveler Program)	15			
Independent Verification and Validation of GPO's Composition System Replacement	29			$742,952
Operational and Financial Management				
Financial Statement Audit U.S. Government Publishing Office Fiscal Year 2015 Independent Auditor's Report	0			
Management Letter FY 2015 Financial Statements	6	$988,970		$2,333,553
Print Procurement				
Follow-up Audit of Contract Requirements: Paper Specifications	2	$1,323,161		
Program and Operational Integrity				
Procurement of End Sheets Used in the Production of U.S. Passports	1	$5,038,506		
Stewardship over Official Publications				
Management Referral— Service Members' SSNs Distributed Through the FDLP Web Application	0			

APPENDIX C

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

Date Issued	Name of Audit	Report Number	Number of Recommendations	Costs ($)
None				

APPENDIX D

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

Date Issued	Name of Audit	Report Number	Number of Recommendations	Monetary Impact ($)
Nov. 16, 2011	Final Report on Audit of Selected Aspects of GPO Time and Attendance and Payroll Administration	12-01	1	$ 372,717
Sep. 28, 2012	Audit of Controls over GPO's Fleet Credit Card Program	12-18	1	$ 4,751
Mar. 29, 2013	Opportunities Exist to Reduce Costs Associated with Oracle Software Licensing	13-06	1	$ 885,240
Mar. 24, 2014	Changes Can Provide GPO Better Information on Establishing Billing Rates for Congressional Hearings (Product Code 83)	14-07	1	
Mar. 25, 2014	Information Technology Professional Services— Oracle Software	14-08	1	$ 2,760,000
Mar. 27, 2014	Information Technology Microsoft Software Licenses	14-10	2	$ 250,000
Aug. 1, 2014	Acquisition of US Passport Covers	14-14	2	$15,700,000
Sep. 23, 2014	Prompt Payment of Invoices on Hold	14-21	1	$ 45,572
Sep. 26, 2014	IT Professional Services Integrated Library System	14-16	2	$ 1,100,000
Mar. 20, 2015	Development of a Secure Credential Production System	15-02	5	
Mar. 24, 2015	GPO Mailroom: Controls over Express Package Processing	15-07	3	
Mar. 27, 2015	Improved Contract Administration Needed for the Acquisition of U.S. Passport Paper (Visa)	15-09	3	

APPENDIX E

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

Description	Number of Reports	Funds Put to Better Use, Questioned Costs, and Other Monetary Impact ($)
Reports for which no management decisions were made by beginning of reporting period	0	0
Reports issued during reporting period: none	4	$10,427,142
Subtotals	**4**	**$10,427,142**
Management Letter FY 2015 Financial Statements, *Report No. 16-04, January 22, 2016*		$3,322,523
Follow-up Audit of Contract Requirements: Paper Specifications, *Report No. 16-06, February 25, 2016*		$1,323,161
Procurement of End Sheets Used in the Production of U.S. Passports, Report No. 16-10, March 30, 2016		$5,038,506
Independent Verification and Validation of GPO's Composition System Replacement, Report No. 16-11, March 30, 2016		$742,952

APPENDIX F

Investigations Case Summary

Item	Quantity
Total New Hotline/Other Allegations Received during Reporting Period	31
Preliminary Investigations (Complaints) Closed	29
Complaint Referrals to Other Agencies	5
Complaint Referrals to Office of Audits and Inspections	1
Investigations Opened by Office of Investigations during Reporting Period	12
Investigations Open at Beginning of Reporting Period	44
Investigations Closed during Reporting Period	1
Investigations Open at End of Reporting Period	55
Referrals to GPO Management (Complaints and Investigations for corrective action or information purposes)	6

Current Open Investigations	Number	Percent
Procurement/Contract Fraud	29	52.7
Employee Misconduct	12	21.8
Workers' Compensation Fraud	1	1.8
Information Technology/Computer Crimes	3	5.5
Proactive Initiatives	9	16.4
Other Investigations	1	1.8
Total	**55**	**100.0**

APPENDIX G

Investigations Productivity Summary

Item	Quantity
Investigative cost-efficiencies, restitutions, recoveries, fines, and penalties, Funds Put to Better Use	$480,025
Arrests	1
Presentations to Prosecuting Authorities	4
Criminal Acceptances	2
Criminal Declinations	3
Indictments/Information/Complaints	1
Convictions	0
Guilty Pleas/Deferred Prosecution Agreements	0
Probation (months)	0
Jail Time (days)	0
Criminal Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	$ 0
Presentations for Civil Action	5
Civil Acceptances	1
Civil Declinations	3
Civil Settlements	0
Civil Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	$ 0
Referrals to GPO Management for Possible Corrective Action and/or Information Purposes	6
Employee Corrective Action	2
Agency/Process Corrective Action	4
Business/Individual Referrals to GPO Suspending and Debarring Official (SDO) for Suspension and/or Debarment	17
Suspensions	12
Debarment	3
Other Suspending and Debarring Official Response/Action	9
Employee Suspension	1

APPENDIX H

Peer Review Reporting

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

Peer Review of GPO-OIG Audit Function

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the audit organization of the GPO OIG in effect for the year ended September 30, 2013, and issued a final report on May 2, 2014. GPO OIG received a peer review rating of pass with deficiencies. After addressing the deficiencies, GPO OIG entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Library of Congress OIG to conduct a review of the system of quality control for the audit organization of the GPO OIG. The Library of Congress OIG completed its review and provided a letter stating nothing came to their attention that would indicate that the GPO OIG would not receive a rating of pass in its upcoming peer review.

Peer Review of GPO-OIG Investigative Function

The National Science Foundation OIG conducted the most recent peer review of the investigative function at GPO in March 2011. The OIG received a rating of compliant.

The U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation OIG performed a peer review of the investigative function at GPO in February 2016. We are awaiting their draft report.

A copy of both peer review reports can be viewed at **www.gpo.gov/oig**

Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

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