

Denali Commission

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS



April 1, 2022-September 30, 2022

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Online Report Availability

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) audits, evaluations, inspections, special review reports, and ongoing work are available at <https://www.denali.gov/office-of-inspector-general/>, as well as at www.oversight.gov. Information about the federal Inspector General community is available at www.ignet.gov. Public reports from all federal Inspectors General who are members of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) are available at www.oversight.gov.

A MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, RODERICK H. FILLINGER

I am pleased to present the Denali Commission Office of Inspector General's (OIG's) *Semiannual Report to Congress* for the period of April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022. This report describes the work of the OIG during the reporting period and reflects our responsibility to report independently to Congress and the Commission. The work that is described illustrates the OIG's efforts to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the Denali Commission and demonstrate the impact that the OIG's work has had on the Commission's programs and operations.

During this reporting period, the Denali Commission, like several other federal agencies, developed plans to make grants from the additional funding received through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). This additional funding presents both challenges and opportunities for much needed infrastructure work that is at the core of the Denali Commission's mission. In a time of continued supply chain and labor force challenges, the Commission continues to invest in projects designed to address critical infrastructure needs while enhancing the quality of life in Alaska's communities, especially in those who have historically been the most economically distressed.

During this period, we issued audit reports and an evaluation on the Commission's compliance with various financial monitoring and reporting obligations. The funding the Commission received under the IIJA for broadband connectivity, workforce development to enhance the skills of rural Alaskan community members, village infrastructure protection, and other economic development services in rural communities to address infrastructure needs also presents additional oversight challenges. I look forward to continuing to work with Commission management to provide oversight as it addresses the challenges identified in the IIJA, as well as the ongoing challenges it faces in its unique and important mission of providing job training and other economic development services in rural communities with a specific focus on promoting rural development, and providing power generation, transition facilities, modern communication systems, water and sewer systems and other infrastructure needs in rural Alaska.

The work conducted by the OIG during this semi-annual period focused upon ensuring that no operational or internal control issues exist that would impede the Commission in the delivery of its mission. Fostering trust and confidence in the operations of the Commission strengthens the Commission's ability to enter into partnership opportunities with federal, state, and local governments and corporations, non-profit organizations, and the Alaskan Federation of Natives and the 229 federally recognized tribes, 141 village corporations, 12 regional corporations, and 12 regional nonprofit and tribal consortiums that contract and compact to run federal and state programs that it represents. By providing oversight to and transparency of Commission activities, the OIG supports this mission. I appreciate the significant support that I continue to receive from the Commissioners and staff, as well as Congress. I look forward to continuing to work closely with all the Commission's stakeholders to accomplish this mission.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Semiannual Report, submitted pursuant to Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, summarizes the major activities and accomplishments of the Denali Commission Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the period April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022.

Audits and Reviews Highlights

During this reporting period, the OIG performed two audits and reviews including: (1) Audit of the Commission's Purchase Card Program and Risk Assessment and (2) Audit of the Commission's Compliance with IPERA.

SB & Company, LLC (SBC), under contract with the OIG, SBC performed an Audit of the Commission's Purchase Card Program and Risk Assessment and Audit of the Commission's Compliance with IPERA.

Looking Ahead

The OIG plans to complete the following audits and reviews during the first half of FY 2023:

1. Audit of the Commission's FY 2022 financial statements;
2. Audit of the Commission's FY 2022 compliance with FISMA; and
3. Review of Commission's compliance with section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, as amended, for privacy and data protection procedures and policies.

DENALI COMMISSION OVERVIEW

The Denali Commission Act of 1998 (Denali Commission Act) established the Denali Commission (Commission) to deliver a wide range of services to Alaska in the most cost-effective manner by reducing administrative and overhead costs. As part of the Denali Commission Act, the Commission provides job training and other economic development services in rural communities, with a focus on promoting development in rural Alaska and on providing key infrastructure, such as power generation and transition facilities, modern communication systems, and water and sewer systems.

Since its enactment, the Denali Commission Act has been updated several times, expanding the Commission's mission to include the planning and construction of health care facilities and the establishment of the Denali Access System Program to support surface transportation infrastructure and waterfront transportation projects.

The Commission oversees nine program areas. These program oversight areas are described below.

OVERSIGHT AREAS

Energy Reliability and Security/Bulk Fuel Safety and Security

Recognizing the critical role energy plays in the quality of life and economic development of Alaska's rural communities; the Denali Commission has made energy and bulk fuel its primary infrastructure theme since it was created in 1998. The types of projects currently being funded include the design and construction of replacement bulk fuel storage facilities, upgrades to community power generation and distribution systems (including inerties), and energy efficiency related initiatives. The Commission primarily works with the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), Alaska Village Electric Cooperative (AVEC), and Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium to prioritize projects based on need. Other key partners include the US Department of Energy – Office of Indian Energy, US Department of Agriculture – Rural Utilities Service, State of Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, and Rural Alaska Fuel Services.

Village Infrastructure Protection

The goal of the VIP Program is to mitigate the impact of erosion, permafrost thaw, and flooding threats with respect to safety, health, and the protection of infrastructure. In fiscal years 2016 through 2020 the agency invested a total of just under \$40 million of its discretionary program funds for VIP related initiatives; primarily in support of the four most vulnerable communities identified in GAO Report 09-551 (Newtok, Kivalina, Shaktoolik, and Shishmaref). Program development funding has also been allocated to statewide initiatives such as establishing the technical-assistance Center for Environmentally Threatened Communities (CETC), conducting a coastal infrastructure erosion vulnerability assessment, hazard mitigation plans (HMPs), project designs stemming from HMPs, emergency drills & exercises, and publishing a Catalog of Federal Programs. The Commission has worked directly with 18 communities on VIP efforts - and 13 other communities assisted through Dept of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM/DMVA) for Hazard Mitigation and Small Community Emergency Response Planning, seven more through YKHC for health clinic permafrost-affected foundation repair, and other statewide mapping, reporting, and prototype efforts.

Transportation

The Transportation Program aids rural Alaskan communities in developing or improving transportation infrastructure. The roads portion of the program targets basic roads and trail projects, drainage, bridge, and safety development and improvements. The waterfront portion of the program addresses port, harbor, barge landings and other rural waterfront needs. The Commission's Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC) is the body that advises the Federal Co-Chair on transportation needs in rural Alaska and evaluates project applications.

Sanitation

The Indian Health Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation have historically been the lead agencies for the design and construction of sanitation facilities in rural Alaska. However, over the years the Commission has contributed approximately \$34 million for various projects, primarily village washeterias.

Health Facilities

The Health Facilities program funds the design, construction, and improvements of primary care clinics throughout rural Alaska and has supported other new hospital projects in Nome and Barrow, behavioral health facilities, and rural Emergency Medical Services.

Housing

The Housing program funds the design and construction of senior housing, long-term care facilities, teacher housing, domestic violence shelters, and adolescent residential treatment facilities.

Broadband

The Broadband program intends to implement, expand, and extend infrastructure to reduce the cost of connecting unserved and underserved areas in Alaska, as well as coordinate efforts on strategy, plans, and asset mapping for increasing eligibility of the state.

Workforce and Economic Development

The Workforce and Economic Development program supports construction training with the intent to increase local hire on capital projects being funded by the Commission and others, leading to improved economic conditions in rural villages. Developing administrative and technical capabilities in rural communities increases long term employment opportunities, and such training extends the useful life of infrastructure constructed in rural Alaska. This program also focuses on projects and initiatives that support overall economic conditions in rural communities.

The Commission works with various program partners that include other federal agencies, the state of Alaska, Alaskan Native groups, and several non-profit organizations throughout the state of Alaska.

The Commission's approved FY 2022 work plan includes funding for each of these programmatic areas. The work plan also includes programmatic funding for grants consistent with the Commission's mission not specifically addressed by one of the other program areas.

Organization

The Commission is organized into three direct components: Programs, General Counsel, and Financial Operations.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent office established under the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (hereafter referred to as the IG Act). The IG Act, as amended by the Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016, safeguards OIG access to agency information and mandates additional reporting to increase transparent in government operations.

The IG Act gives the Inspector General the authority and responsibility to:

1. Conduct and supervise audits and investigations of the Commission's programs and operations
2. Provide leadership, coordination, and recommend policies for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the Commission's programs and operations; and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse of the Commission's programs and operations; and
3. Keep the Federal Co-Chair, Commissioners, and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies, as well as the necessity for corrective actions.

Office of Inspector General Activities

During the semi-annual period, the OIG completed two audits.

COMPLETED WORKS

Audit and Risk assessment of the Denali Commission's Charge Card Program

SBC completed an audit and risk assessment of the Commission's charge card program in accordance with the *Government Charge Card Abuse and Prevention Act of 2012* noting no issues.

Review of the Denali Commission's Compliance with FY 2021 Improper Payments Requirements

SBC performed a review of the Commission's compliance with FY2021 improper payments requirements in accordance with the requirements of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 and the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-123, Appendix C, "Requirements for Effective Estimation and Remediation of Improper Payments," as amended noting no issues.

ONGOING/PLANNED AUDITS AND MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

Audit of the Denali Commission's Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Financial Statements

SBC is currently performing an audit of the Commission's FY 2022 financial statements in accordance with the Government Accountability Office's Government Auditing Standards and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin 17-03, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*.

Audit of the Denali Commission's FY 2022 Compliance with FISMA

SBC is currently performing an audit of the Commission's FY 2022 compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) in accordance with OMB Memorandum 18-02, *Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Guidance on Federal Information Security and Privacy Management Requirements*.

Review of Commission's compliance with section 522 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, as amended, for privacy and data protection procedures and policies

SBC is currently performing the review of the Commission's privacy and data protection policies and procedures in accordance with Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, Division H, Section 522, as amended; Section 208 of the 2002 E-Government Act; Privacy Act of 1974; and OMB memorandums.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEWS

No administrative reviews were performed during this reporting period.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Commission OIG receives and investigates allegations of fraud, waste, abuse and misconduct within Commission programs and operations. The Commission OIG investigations can give rise to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties. Based on investigations conducted, the Commission OIG issues reports that set forth the allegations and an objective description of the facts to Commission management regarding administrative and civil matters. Investigations which uncover potential criminal activity are referred to the Department of Justice.

Allegations of Financial, Record Keeping, and Hiring Improprieties by a Former Agency Employee

During this reporting period, the Denali Commission Office of the Inspector General completed an investigation undertaken pursuant to a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General on June 21, 2019, based on a referral from the former Federal Co-Chair that an agency employee may have embezzled Denali Commission funds through a Denali Commission “reserve fund” in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641, wrongfully destroyed Government records in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1519, hired a family member at the Denali Commission in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 3110, concealed travel fraud by a Denali Commission employee in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001, and awarded grants and other payments to an entity in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 208. The investigation found no evidence to substantiate the allegations that the former employee committed any of the acts as alleged, nor did it find any other violation of law, regulation, rule, or policy. The United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Alaska declined prosecution on February 7, 2022. This is a summary of an investigative report issued to the Denali Commission Federal Co-Chair.

As of the end of the semiannual reporting period, the OIG has no ongoing investigations.

OIG Hotline

To facilitate reporting of allegations, the Commission OIG maintains a hotline (see “Contacting the Office of Inspector General”). Callers who have general questions or concerns that do not fall within the OIG’s jurisdiction are referred to other entities, such as other Commission offices, Federal agencies, Federal offices of inspectors general, and local or state governments.

During the semiannual reporting period, we received 10 hotline inquiries.

Report on Instances of Whistleblower Retaliation

For this semiannual reporting period, the OIG found no instances of whistleblower retaliation to report.

Liaison Activities

The IG is a member of the CIGIE, which was established on October 14, 2008, pursuant to the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008. The IG also serves on the Audit, Inspections and Evaluations, Investigations, and Professional Development Committees of CIGIE, as well as the Infrastructure Working Group formed to oversee implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The IG attended regular meetings of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) and served as an adjunct instructor for the CIGIE Training Institute's Audit, Inspection & Evaluation Academy.

Table of Reporting Requirements of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as Amended

The reporting requirements of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, are listed in the following table along with the location of the required information. The work “None” appears where this is no data to report under a particular requirement.

Reference	Reporting Requirements	Page
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of legislation and regulations	16
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations	None
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations with respect to significant problems, abuses, or deficiencies	None
Section 5(a)(3)	Significant recommendations included in previous reports on which corrective action has not been taken (Table 1)	13
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters referred to prosecutive authorities	None
Section 5(a)(5)	Summary of instances where information was refused	None
Section 5(a)(6)	Listing of reports by subject matter (Table 2)	13
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of significant reports	8
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical table – Reports with questioned costs (Table 3)	13
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical table – Recommendations that funds be put to better use (Table 4)	14
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of each audit, inspection, and evaluation report issued before this reporting period for which no management decision was made by end of the reporting period, no establishment comment was returned within 60 days; or for those with any outstanding unimplemented recommendations, including the potential aggregate cost savings (Table 5)	14
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and explanation of significant revised management decisions	None
Section 5(a)(12)	Significant management decisions with which the Inspector General disagrees	None
Section 5(a)(13)	Information under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996	None
Section 5(a)(14)(15)(16)	Peer review activity on OIG and Peer review activity by OIG on another OIG	20
Section 5(a)(17)	Statistical Table – Investigative Reports / Summary of Investigative Activity for the Reporting Period of April 1, 2021, to September 30, 2021 (Table 6)	14
Section 5(a)(18)	Description of metrics used for developing the data for the statistical table under Section 5(a)(17)	None
Section 5(a)(19)	Report on each investigation involving a senior Government employee where allegations of misconduct were substantiated	21
Section 5(a)(20)	Description of whistleblower retaliation	None
Section 5(a)(21)	Description of any attempt by establishment to interfere with the independence including budget constraints, resisted to or objected to oversight, delayed access to information	None
Section 5(a)(22)	Description of particular circumstances of each inspection, evaluation, and audit conducted that is closed and was not disclosed to the public; and investigation conducted by the OIG involving a senior Government employee that is closed and was not disclosed to the public	21

First Half of FY 2021 Freedom of Information Act Requests

Activity	Total
Number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests Received	0
Number of FOIA Requests Processed	0
Number Granted	
Number Partially Granted	
Number Not Granted	
Reasons for Denial	
No Records Available	
Referred to Other Agencies	
Requests Denied in Full Exemption 3	
Requests Denied in Full Exemption 5	
Requests Denied in Full Exemption 7(A)	
Requests Denied in Full Exemption 7(C)	
Request Withdrawn	
Not a Proper FOIA Request	
Not an Agency Record	
Duplicate Request	
Other	
Requests for OIG Reports from Congress and Other Government Agencies	
Received	
Processed	
Number of OIG Reports/Documents Released i Response to Requests	

Investigations Statistical Highlights for this Period

Table 1. Reports from Previous Periods with Unimplemented Recommendations

Report Title	Unimplemented Recommendations
None	None

Table 2. Listing of Reports Issued

Report Number	Subject Matter	Issue Date	Report Title	Questioned Cost	Unsupported Cost	Funds Put to Better Use
2022.07.08	Audit	7/8/22	Review of the Denali Commission's Compliance with FY 2021 Improper Payments Requirements	\$0	\$0	\$0
2022.07.27	Audit	7/27/22	Audit and Risk Assessment of the Denali Commission's Charge Card Program	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 3. Reports with Questioned Costs

Description	Number of Reports	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period.	0	\$0	\$0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	0	\$0	\$0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	\$0	\$0
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	0	\$0	\$0
i. Dollar value of disallowed costs; and	0	\$0	\$0
ii. Dollar value of costs not disallowed.	0	\$0	\$0
D. For which no management decision was made by the end of the reporting period.	0	\$0	\$0

Table 4. Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use

Description	Number of Reports	Unsupported Cost
A. For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period.	0	\$0
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	0	\$0
Subtotals (A + B)	0	\$0
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	0	\$0
i. Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management; and	0	\$0
ii. Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.	0	\$0
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period.	0	\$0

Table 5. Summary of Reports for Which No Establishment Comment Was Returned within 60 Days of Providing the Report

Fiscal Year	Number of Reports with Unimplemented Recommendations	Number of Unimplemented Recommendations	Dollar Value of Aggregate Potential Cost Savings
0	0	0	\$0

Table 6. Listing of Investigative Reports/ Summary of Investigative Activity for the Reporting Period of April 1, 2022, to September 30, 2022

The data contained in this table was compiled from the OIG's investigations records.

Investigative Caseload	Number
Cases Open at Beginning of Period	1
Cases Completed but Not Closed* at Beginning of Period	0
Cases Opened During Period	0
Cases Closed During Period	1
Cases Completed but Not Closed at End of Period	0
Open Cases at End of Period	0
Investigative Reports Issued During the Reporting Period	1

* A case is “completed” but not “closed” when the investigative work has been performed but disposition (such as corrective administrative action) is pending.

Criminal and Civil Investigative Activities	Number
Referrals for Criminal Prosecution to DOJ	0
Accepted	0
Indictments/Information	0
Arrests	0
Convictions	0
Referrals for Criminal Prosecution to State and Local Prosecuting Authorities	0
Referrals for Civil Prosecution to DOJ	0
Accepted	0
Referrals for Civil Prosecution to State and Local Prosecuting Authorities	0

The following section includes information that is required under the Inspector General Act that is not otherwise addressed in this report, along with supplemental information on select reporting topics.

Section 4(a)(2): Review of Legislation and Regulations

This section requires the Inspector General of each agency to review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to that agency's programs and operations. Based on this review, the Inspector General is required to make recommendations in the semiannual report concerning the impact of such legislation or regulations on (1) the economy and efficiency of the management of programs and operations administered or financed by the agency or (2) the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in those programs and operations. This review includes legislation that could affect the Denali Commission, or the oversight work of offices of inspectors general. During this reporting period, the following legislation was monitored and reviewed for potential effect on future work conducted in oversight of the Commission:

H.R. 2988 Whistleblower Protection Improvement Act of 2021

Introduced by Representative Maloney, the House Committee on Oversight and Reform voted the bill out of committee. The bill would add investigations to the definition of "personnel action" for purposes of prohibited personnel practices with a carve out for OIG investigations. The bill also would allow the Office of Special Counsel (OSC) to "refer" matters under 5 USC 1213(c) involving all OIG employees to the CIGIE Integrity committee.

In addition to other provisions, the bill would Amend the IG Act and require the IG to add in the Semiannual Reports to Congress the number of instances in which the office did not make a determination regarding whether there were reasonable grounds to believe that a prohibited personnel practice had occurred, existed, or was to be taken within 240 days after receiving a whistleblower retaliation complaint. It would also mandate the IG of each Federal Agency as defined under the IG act to set up a mechanism for the receipt of anonymous whistleblower information, which may not include the use of any computer or telephone systems in collecting such information but may include the use of the United States mail, physical receptacles for receiving information, or any other system that can assure anonymity.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation.

S. 3011 State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure, and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act

Introduced by Senator Cornyn, the Senate passed this bill on October 19, 2021 and is currently held at the desk in the House of Representatives. This bill allows states, tribes, territories, and localities to use certain COVID-19 relief funds for new categories of spending, including for natural disasters and infrastructure projects. It also makes changes to expenditure deadlines and other aspects of this funding.

Specifically, recipients may use funds for emergency relief from natural disasters and associated negative economic impacts of natural disasters. In addition, recipients may use a portion of their COVID-19 relief funds for designated infrastructure projects, such as nationally significant freight and highway projects. Furthermore, the bill allows recipients to expend COVID-19 relief funds on

these types of infrastructure projects until September 30, 2026. Under current law, recipients must expend the funds by December 31, 2024.

Other changes in the bill include (1) modifying eligibility and allocation requirements for funding set aside for counties and Indian tribes that are near public lands, (2) allowing Indian tribes an additional year to expend their COVID-19 relief funds, and (3) establishing a process for government entities to decline COVID-19 relief funds and requiring any declined funds to be used to reduce the federal deficit.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation

H.R. 3764 Ocean-Based Climate Solutions Act of 2021

Introduced by Representative Grijalva, this bill is currently in committee. This bill establishes a variety of requirements to reduce carbon emissions and protect oceans, coastal habitats, marine mammals, and fish populations from climate change and other threats.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation

S. 3600 Strengthening American Cybersecurity Act of 2022

Sponsored by Senator Peters, this bill passed the Senate on March 1, 2022 and is currently held at the desk at the House of Representatives.

This bill addresses cybersecurity threats against critical infrastructure and the federal government. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) must perform ongoing and continuous assessments of federal risk posture. An agency, within a specified time frame, must (1) determine whether notice to any individual potentially affected by a breach is appropriate based on a risk assessment; and (2) as appropriate, provide written notice to each individual potentially affected. Each agency must (1) provide information relating to a major incident to specified parties, and (2) develop specified training for individuals with access to federal information or information systems.

The bill establishes (1) an interagency council to standardize federal reporting of cybersecurity threats, (2) a task force on ransomware attacks, and (3) a pilot program to identify information systems vulnerable to such attacks. The bill provides statutory authority for the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) within the General Services Administration (GSA). FedRAMP is a government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud computing products and services. The bill establishes a FedRAMP Board to examine the operations of FedRAMP and the Federal Secure Cloud Advisory Committee.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation.

H.R. 6497/S. 2902 Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2022

Sponsored by Representative Maloney and Senator Peters, this bill is currently in committee.

This bill addresses federal information security management, notification and remediation of cybersecurity incidents, and the roles of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). CISA must perform, on an ongoing and continuous basis, assessments of federal risk posture. The bill requires evaluation by each agency of whether additional cybersecurity procedures are appropriate at least once every three years.

An agency, as expeditiously as practicable and without unreasonable delay, and within 45 days after it has a reasonable basis to conclude that a breach has occurred, must (1) determine whether notice to any individual potentially affected by the breach is appropriate based on a risk assessment; and (2) as appropriate, provide written notice to each individual potentially affected. Notification may be delayed under specified circumstances.

Each agency must provide any information relating to a major incident to CISA, the OMB, the Office of the National Cyber Director, the agency's office of inspector general, the Government Accountability Office, and Congress.

An agency's contractors and grant recipients must notify the agency of an incident involving federal information within a specified time frame.

Each agency shall develop training for individuals at the agency with access to federal information or information systems on how to identify and respond to an incident.

CISA must establish a program to provide ongoing, hypothesis-driven threat-hunting services on the network of each agency.

The bill establishes specified pilot programs to enhance federal cybersecurity.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation.

H.R. 7900 – National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2023

The House Armed Services Committee advanced their amended version of the NDAA out of Committee on June 23, 2022. The bill passed the House on July 14, 2022, and it includes certain provisions of H.R. 2662 – the IG Independence and Empowerment Act. The version of H.R. 2662 in the NDAA was materially similar to the text that the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs previously attempted to hotline. It includes Vacancies Act reform and notification to Congress when an IG is placed on non-duty status.

Some other provisions in the NDAA of note include:

- A version of Representative's Speier's COVID-19 whistleblower bill to enhance protections for employees of defense and civilian contractors and grantees.
- A provision establishing an IG for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
- A requirement for the CIGIE Chair to submit a report to Congress on the oversight infrastructure established with respect to Ukraine assistance. The report would examine which Federal agencies are overseeing assistance to Ukraine, how well those agencies are

coordinating, whether there are gaps in oversight, and whether the Federal government is positioned to accurately oversee U.S. expenditures.

The OIG is continuing to review and monitor this legislation.

Section 5(a)(1) and 5(a)(2): Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies, and Resulting Recommendations for Corrective Action

These sections require a description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations disclosed during the reporting period and the resulting recommendations for corrective action. There were no significant problems, abuses, or deficiencies found during the reporting period, and no resulting recommendations for corrective action were issued.

Section 5(a)(3): Prior Significant Recommendations Unimplemented

This section requires identification of each significant recommendation described in previous semiannual reports for which corrective action has not been completed. Section 5(b) requires that the Commission transmit to Congress statistical tables showing the number and value of audit reports for which no final action has been taken, as well as an explanation of why recommended action has not occurred, except when the management decision was made within the preceding year. We have no prior significant unimplemented recommendations.

Section 5(a)(4): Matters Referred to Prosecutorial Authorities

This section requires a summary of matters referred to prosecutorial authorities and the resulting prosecutions and convictions. No new matters were referred to prosecutorial authorities during this reporting period.

Sections 5(a)(5) and 6(c)(2): Information or Assistance Refused

These sections require a summary of each report to the Commissioners when access, information, or assistance has been unreasonably refused or not provided. We were not refused access, information, or assistance.

Section 5(a)(10): Prior Audit Reports Unresolved

This section requires: a summary of each audit report, inspection report, and evaluation report issued before commencement of the reporting period (A) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period, an explanation of why a decision has not been made, and a statement concerning the desired timetable for delivering a decision on each such report; (B) for which no establishment comment was returned within 60 days of providing the report to the establishment; and (C) for which there are any outstanding unimplemented recommendations, including the aggregate potential cost savings of those recommendations. There are no reports for which no management decision was made by the end of the reporting period or for which no establishment comment was returned within 60 days of providing the report to the establishment.

Section 5(a)(11): Significant Revised Management Decisions

This section requires an explanation of the reasons for any significant revision to a management decision made during the reporting period. There were no significant revised management decisions during this period.

Section 5(a)(12): Significant Management Decisions with Which OIG Disagreed

This section requires information concerning any significant management decision with which the inspector general disagrees. There were no significant management decisions with which the previous or current inspector general disagreed.

Section 5(a)(13): Noncompliance with Federal Financial Management Systems

Agencies are required to implement and maintain financial management systems that comply substantially with federal financial management systems requirements, applicable federal accounting standards, and the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. If an agency does not comply with federal financial systems, it is required to establish a remediation plan. This section requires the reporting of instances and reasons when an agency has not met target dates established in the remediation plan. There were no instances of noncompliance with federal financial management systems.

Section 5(a)(14) and 5(a)(15): Results of Peer Review Received by OIG

These sections require an appendix containing the results of any peer review conducted by another inspector general during the reporting period and a list of outstanding recommendations.

On February 3, 2022, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Office of Inspector General (CFTC OIG) completed a modified peer review of the OIG. In its report, the CFTC OIG concluded that the OIG monitored the independent public accountants work that was planned in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. The CFTC OIG issued one comment to the OIG which did not alter the CFTC OIG conclusion.

Section 5(a)(16) Results of Peer Review Conducted by OIG

This section requires a list of any peer reviews conducted of another inspector general during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer reviews. As of this reporting period, the Denali Commission OIG has not conducted a peer review, and there are no outstanding recommendations.

Sections 5(a)(17) and 5(a)(18): Investigations, Criminal Prosecutions, and Criminal Indictments and Metrics Used to Develop Statistical Data of Investigations, Criminal Prosecutions, and Criminal Indictments

These sections require a statistical table and a description of the metrics used to develop the data related to (1) the number of investigative reports issued, (2) number of persons referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, (3) number of persons referred to state and local

authorities for criminal prosecution, and (4) number of criminal indictments and criminal information resulting from any prior referrals to prospective authorities. There were no investigations opened, no criminal prosecutions, and no criminal indictments during this reporting period.

Section 5(a)(19): Substantiated Investigations of Senior Government Employees

This section requires a detailed description of each investigation involving a senior government employee where allegations of misconduct were substantiated, including a detailed description of (1) the facts and circumstances of the investigations and (2) the status and disposition of the matter—including, if referred to or declined by the Department of Justice, the date of referral or declination. There are no substantiated allegations of misconduct involving a senior government employee.

Section 5(a)(20): Instances of Whistleblower Retaliation

This section requires a detailed description of any instance of whistleblower retaliation, including (1) information about the official found to have engaged in retaliation and (2) the consequences the agency imposed to hold the official accountable. There were no instances of whistleblower retaliation.

Section 5(a)(21): Interference with Inspector General Independence

This section requires a detailed description of any attempt by the Commission to interfere with the independence of the inspector general, including (1) budget constraints designed to limit OIG capabilities and (2) incidents where the establishment has resisted OIG oversight or delayed OIG access to information, including the justification of the establishment for such action. There were no instances of the Commission attempting to interfere with the independence of the OIG.

Section 5(a)(22): Closed Inspector General Matters Not Publicly Disclosed

This section requires a detailed description of the particular circumstances of each (1) inspection, evaluation, and audit conducted by OIG that is closed and was not publicly disclosed and (2) investigation conducted by OIG involving a senior government employee that is closed and was not disclosed to the public. There are no closed investigations involving a senior government employee that were not disclosed to the public.