



Appalachian Regional Commission

Inspector General's
Semiannual Report
To Congress

October 1, 2002 - March 31, 2003





MEMORANDUM FOR THE FEDERAL CO-CHAIR
SUBJECT: Semiannual Report to Congress

In accordance with the requirements of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100-504, I am pleased to submit the Office of Inspector General Semiannual Report to Congress for the period October 1, 2002, through March 31, 2003.

This Semiannual Report to Congress summarizes the activities of our office for the 6-month period ending March 31, 2003. This report covers 13 reviews/audits dealing with Commission grantees. There were no investigations closed during this period. One investigative referral was made to other prosecutive authorities.

During the reporting period, the IG continued to serve as representative of the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency. Also, the IG continued to serve as the IG of the Denali Commission in line with a Memorandum of Agreement between the Appalachian Regional Commission Inspector General and the Denali Commission Federal Co-Chair.

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, provides that this report be forwarded to appropriate Congressional committees within 30 days and that you provide whatever additional comments you consider appropriate.

I appreciate the Commission's and your cooperation with the Office of Inspector General in the conduct of our operations.

Clifford H. Jennings
Inspector General

Enclosure

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary		ii
Purpose and Requirements of the OIG Semiannual Report		iii
I.	Introduction	1
II.	Background	1
	Appalachian Regional Commission	1
	Office of Inspector General	5
III.	OIG Activity	6
	Audits	6
	Investigations	6
IV.	Audit Planning	6
V.	OIG Hotline	7
VI.	Legislative & Regulatory Review	8
VII.	Other	8
Appendices	A. Schedule of Audit Reports Issued October 1, 2002, through March 31, 2003	
	B. Schedule of Audit Reports with Questioned or Unsupported Costs	
	C. Schedule of Audit Reports with Recommendations that Funds be put to Better Use	
	D. Definition of Terms Used	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During this reporting period, the Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued 13 reports. Recommendations in grant reviews were directed at improved reporting and eligibility of expenditures.

Grant reviews disclosed that projects were generally being implemented in accordance with program requirements and that grantees generally had satisfactory accounting systems and internal controls. However, reading all reports as a group, the need for better oversight and management by Commission staff is apparent. Reviews and checks of the J-1 Visa Waiver program were deferred during this reporting period as the Commission recently performed a 100-percent validation of all doctors granted waivers. The J-1 Visa Waiver program provides a waiver of the requirements for a foreign physician to return to his/her home country after completion of medical training in the United States. ARC participates as a Federal Entity sponsor to assist Appalachian communities in providing healthcare services to medically underserved areas. The applicable ARC policies and procedures require J-1 physicians to practice 40 hours of primary care per week in a designated Health Profession Shortage Area (HPSA) in the Appalachian Region. The ARC program requires the physician to serve at least 3 years (unless a State has a longer period). There is no prohibition on J-1 physicians working extra hours or practicing subspecialties after fulfilling primary care requirements.

During the reporting period, the IG served on the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency and attended the joint meeting with the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency. The IG is a member of the Government Audit Training Institute Advisory Committee. The IG continued as the Inspector General of the Denali Commission under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Denali Commission Federal Co-Chair.

The OIG has met with Commission staff and contractors to work towards positioning the Commission for audited financial statements. While the unique makeup of the Commission requires much research on determining the applicable standard to be used in preparing financial statements, the Commission staff has made great strides during the past year in working towards a final determination of standards to be used and coming up with a standard format that will be equally acceptable to all parties. Lastly, the Inspector General has continued the process of designing an OIG portion of the Commission Management Information System (MIS), which, when completed, will allow Commission managers access to OIG reports and information directly. The OIG will also work with the Commission staff to place OIG information on the Commission web site.

**PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SEMIANNUAL REPORT**

The Inspector General Act of 1978 requires the IG to keep the Federal Co-Chair and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies in the Commission's operations and the necessity for corrective action. In addition, the Act specifies that semiannual reports will be provided to the Federal Co-Chair by April 30 and October 31 and to Congress 30 days later.

The Federal Co-Chair may transmit comments to Congress along with the report but may not change any part of the report. The specific requirements prescribed in the Act, as amended (Public Law 100-504), are listed below.

Reporting Requirements

Section 4(a)(2)	Review of legislation and regulations	Page 8
Section 5(a)(1)	Problems, abuses, and deficiencies	Page 6
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations with respect to problems, abuses, and deficiencies	Page 6
Section 5(a)(3)	Prior significant recommendations not yet implemented	*
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters referred to prosecutive authorities	Page 6
Section 5(a)(5) and 6(b)(2)	Summary of instances where information was refused	*
Section 5(a)(6)	Listing of audit reports showing number of reports and dollar value of questioned costs	App A
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of each particularly significant report	**
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical table showing number of reports and dollar value of questioned costs	App B
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical table showing number of reports and dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use	App C
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of each audit issued before this reporting period for which no management decision was made by end of the reporting period	*
Section 5(a)(11)	Significant revised management decisions	*
Section 5(a)(12)	Significant management decisions with which the Inspector General disagrees	*

* None.

** See references to Sections 5(a)(1) and 5(a)(2) for discussion of significant reports.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-504) provided for the establishment of an Office of Inspector General (OIG) at 30 designated Federal entities, including the ARC. The ARC OIG became operational on October 1, 1989, with the appointment of an IG and provision of budgetary authority for contracted audit and/or investigation activities.

II. BACKGROUND

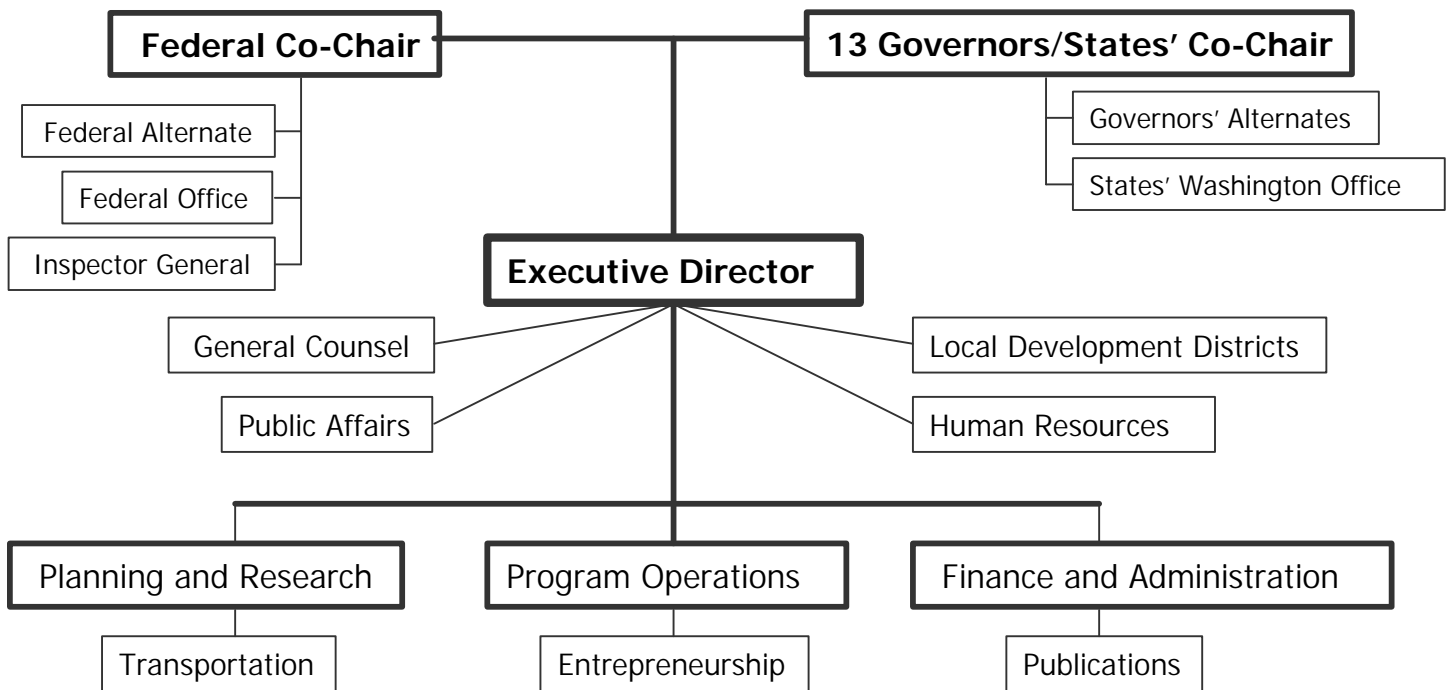
A. APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-4) established the Appalachian Regional Commission. The Act authorizes a Federal/State partnership designed to promote long-term economic development on a coordinated regional basis in the 13 Appalachian States. The Commission represents a unique experiment in partnership among the Federal, State, and local levels of Government and between the public and private sectors. It is composed of the Governors of the 13 Appalachian States and a Federal representative who is appointed by the President. The Federal representative serves as the Federal Co-Chair with the Governors electing one of their number to serve as the States' Co-Chair.

- Through joint planning and development of regional priorities, ARC funds are used to assist and encourage other public and private resources to address Appalachia's unique needs. Program direction and policy are established by the Commission (ARC Code) by the vote of a majority of the State members and the affirmative vote of the Federal Co-Chair. Emphasis has been placed on highways, infrastructure development, business enterprise, and human resources programs.
- Administratively, the Office of the Federal Co-Chair, with a staff of 11, and the Commission, with a staff of 48, are responsible for ARC operations. The States maintain an Office of States' Representative (3 persons) that has primarily liaison responsibilities. All personnel are located in Washington, DC. The Commission staff's administrative expenses, including salaries, are funded jointly by Federal and State funds; the States' Representative staff is funded entirely by the States; and the Federal Office staff is funded entirely from Federal funds.
- The Commission's appropriation for FY 2003 was \$71 million. ARC was fully reauthorized by Congress in FY 1999, for the first time since 1982, and reauthorized in March 2002. Also, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized \$2.25 billion for the construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System (ADHS) under Section 201 of the 1965 Appalachian Regional Development Act. Enacted in 1998, TEA-21 authorizes \$450 million to be appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund annually from FY 1999 through FY 2003. These funds are derived from the Federal Highway Trust Fund but remain under ARC's programmatic jurisdiction.

- Program funds are distributed to State and local entities in line with an allocation formula intended to provide fair and reasonable distribution of available resources. ARC staff has responsibilities for program development, policy analysis and review, grant development, technical assistance to States, and management and oversight.
- In order to avail itself of Federal agency expertise and administrative capability in certain areas, the ARC often relies on other departments and agencies for program administration, especially with respect to highways and infrastructure projects. For example, the Appalachian Regional Development Act authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to administer the Commission's highway programs. Under this arrangement, the Commission retains responsibility for priorities, highway locations, and fund allocations.

Appalachian Regional Commission






The Appalachian Region



Appalachia, as defined in the legislation from which the Appalachian Regional Commission derives its authority, is a 200,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of twelve other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Appalachian Development Highway System



-  Adequate or Complete--
September 30, 2002
-  To be Completed
-  Interstate System

B. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The ARC OIG is an independent audit and investigative unit. An independent Inspector General who reports directly to the Federal Co-Chair heads the OIG.

Role and Authority

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-452), as amended in 1988, states that the IG is responsible for (1) audits and investigations; (2) review of legislation; and (3) recommendation of policies for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of, or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in, the program and operations of the establishment. In this regard, the IG is responsible for keeping the Federal Co-Chair and Congress fully informed about the problems and deficiencies in ARC programs and operations and the need for corrective action. The IG has authority to inquire into all ARC programs and activities that are Federally funded. The inquiries may be in the form of audits, surveys, investigations, personnel security checks, or other appropriate methods. The two primary purposes of these inquiries are (1) to assist all levels of ARC management by identifying and reporting problem areas, weaknesses, or deficiencies in procedures, policies, program implementation, and employee conduct and (2) to recommend appropriate corrective actions.

Relationship to Other Principal ARC Offices

The States' and Federal Co-Chairs, acting together as the Commission, establish policies for ARC's programs and its administration. These policies are codified in the ARC Code and implemented by the Commission staff, which is responsible for monitoring project performance and providing technical assistance as needed. The Federal Co-Chair, as the Federal fiscal officer, is responsible for the proper use and protection of Federal funds, for ensuring compliance with applicable Federal laws and regulations, and for taking appropriate action on conditions needing improvement, including those reported by the OIG. The operations of the OIG neither replace established lines of operating authority nor eliminate the need for the Commission offices to take reasonable measures to protect and enhance the integrity and effectiveness of their operations. All Commission offices are responsible for monitoring and evaluating the programs entrusted to them and reporting information or incidences needing further audit and/or investigation to the IG.

Funding and Staffing

The OIG funding level for FY 2003 was \$501,000 prior to a rescission. For FY 2003, approximately 25 percent was for contract audit services; 62 percent, for salaries and benefits; 6.5 percent, for travel; and 6.5 percent, for all other activities (training, equipment, space, supplies, etc.).

Staffing consists of the Inspector General, an auditor, and a confidential assistant. Grant review activities continue to emphasize use of contracted services (e.g., independent public accounting firms or other OIG offices) supplemented by programmatic and performance reviews directed by OIG staff. Investigative assistance has been provided by other OIG offices on an as-needed basis through memoranda of understanding. This approach has been deemed the most appropriate to date in view of the nature of ARC operations and limited resources.

III. OIG ACTIVITY

A. AUDITS

During the reporting period, 13 reports were issued dealing with grants and grantees. The division of OIG resources results in audit work being performed by a combination of permanent and contractor staff. Emphasis will continue to be placed on surveys of ARC operations and programs, completion of grant audits, audit resolution and followup, and physician compliance with J-1 Visa Waiver program requirements.

The one common theme resulting from a reading of all the audit reports as a group is the need for ARC staff to put more emphasis on oversight of ongoing grants and to be firmer in the administration and management of grants. There have been instances where grantees have been given further funding when they had not submitted status reports supporting the expenditure of previous allocations. The problems we have seen appear to stem from a lack of initial understanding by the grantees of grant terms and the necessity to stick to the grant terms absent official approval for deviations. The IG met with program operations staff to discuss the need for better grant oversight and the need to require that the grantees adhere to grant provisions and timeframes.

B. INVESTIGATIONS

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, provides that the IG may receive and investigate complaints or information concerning the possible existence of an activity constituting a violation of law, rules, or regulations; mismanagement; gross waste of funds; or abuse of authority. The OIG does not employ criminal investigators. When the need has arisen, the matter would be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or assistance would be contracted with another Federal OIG. Also, the results of investigations may be referred to the appropriate Federal, State, or local prosecutive authorities for action.

During this reporting period, the OIG has made one referral and is utilizing the services of criminal investigators from another Federal OIG.

IV. AUDIT PLANNING

The OIG will be alert for new or revised areas of ARC operations based on the priorities and emphasis of ARC management, including results of strategic planning initiatives. Audit planning will include consideration of such initiatives with the overall goal being to ensure coverage of high priority, including high dollar, areas in order to assist management to fulfill their responsibilities for effective and efficient program operations.

Of particular importance is maintaining the flexibility of the audit plan to address changing needs and priorities. Coordination with ongoing ARC efforts to implement an entity-wide strategic plan is considered an important element of planning, and discussions with ARC management have identified several areas for review.

The OIG's strategies and objectives for the next 5 years are defined in a strategic plan. The FY 2003 Annual Plan provides the operational details for OIG activities during FYs 2002-2005 to implement this strategic plan. We expect to revise this strategic plan periodically until our experiences validate our planning assumptions and we have achieved a comfort level with how we have programmed activities over this extended time period.

Planned FY 2003 audit work includes about 30 individual grant audits in the Appalachian States; additional followup on grants with completed budget periods, grant extensions, and project results; and tests of the J-1 Visa Waiver program. Continued emphasis will be placed on audit followup and corrective action plans, including working with agency management to address open issues and achieve audit resolution and closure. Further emphasis will be placed on audits performed prior to grant completion. This method will allow the auditors to spot problems during the period of performance and will allow the grantees, who are usually smaller entities, to correct problems mid-stream and avoid grant closeout problems that, in many cases, the grantee cannot afford to remedy. The proactivity with the grantees serves not only the grantee but also the Commission as it allows for a better use of funding and a greater likelihood of mission accomplishment.

In order to maximize use of available resources directed at reviewing ARC activities, emphasis will continue to be placed on nonstandard reporting formats including memorandum, letter, and survey reports. Although such reporting formats reduce the time and resources necessary for review completion, the results and information included in such reports is based on evidence and supporting documentation consistent with generally accepted auditing standards.

V. OIG HOTLINE

A regionwide toll-free hotline was previously established to enable direct and confidential contact with the ARC OIG in line with governmental and longstanding OIG initiatives as identified in the IG Act of 1978 to afford opportunities for identification of areas subject to fraud, waste, or abuse. However, contacts with the ARC OIG relative to public complaints or concerns continue to be primarily received through ARC staff, on regular OIG phone lines, or from other OIG offices. During the reporting period, followup action was initiated on calls identifying concerns with actions by several grantees.

Also, numerous hotline calls were received with respect to matters for which other agencies have jurisdiction. This resulted primarily from the ARC OIG hotline apparently being the first such OIG listing in some telephone directories, resulting in ARC OIG being contacted by citizens who did not know the appropriate agency for handling their concerns. The ARC OIG facilitated the complaint process by identifying the applicable agency based on complainant information and providing the correct OIG hotline number. The ARC OIG Hotline also serves as the hotline for the Denali Commission. During this period, the ARC OIG made three referrals to other OIGs based on information provided on the hotline or by mail.

VI. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REVIEW

Primary efforts in this area continued to be related to potential legislative initiatives with respect to OIG operations. The ARC OIG continues to support legislation that would provide improved protections for IGs, including designated and career IGs, by consideration of alternatives such as removal for cause criteria and term limits. The IG disagrees with current proposals about consolidation of designated federal entity IG offices.

VII. OTHER

The Inspector General has met with Commission staff to work towards positioning the Commission for audited financial statements. While the unique makeup of the Commission requires research on determining the applicable standard to be used in preparing financial statements, the Commission staff has made great strides during this period in working towards a final determination of standards to be used and coming up with a standard format that will be equally acceptable to all parties. Further, the IG has worked with Commission staff responsible for the J-1 program to gather information early in the process that will assist not only the Commission but also the OIG in monitoring the program internal controls. Lastly, the IG has started the process of designing an OIG portion of the Commission MIS, which, when completed, will allow Commission managers access to OIG reports and information directly. The OIG will also work with the Commission staff to place OIG information on the Commission website.

The IG continued to serve on the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency. The IG continued to serve as the Inspector General of the Denali Commission in line with a Memorandum of Agreement between the ARC IG and the Denali Commission Federal Co-Chair. During this period, we issued one report to the Denali Commission. A partial followup was conducted and will be completed early in the next fiscal year. The full audit report is included in the most recent Denali Commission annual report. The Denali Commission has also forwarded an inquiry into a project that the OIG will review during the upcoming period.

The IG worked with the Commission staff to help plan an upcoming teleconference dealing with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 34, which deals with basic financial statements for State and local governments. The IG attended the annual joint meeting of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency and the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency as well as the annual Development Districts Association of Appalachia conference.

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF REPORTS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, 2002, TO MARCH 31, 2003

Report No.	Entity and Title	Program Dollars or Contract/Grant Amount*	Questioned/Unsupported Costs**	Funds to Better Use***
03-1	Shoals Entrepreneurial Center, Alabama Kitchen Incubator	\$ 98,730		
03-2	Kentucky Department for Local Government Kentucky Flex-E Grant	377,000		
03-3	Itawamba County Development Council, Mississippi Small Business Entrepreneurship Pilot Project	26,750	\$15,877	
03-4	Grace Child Development Center, Alabama Courtland School Readiness Program	196,000	2,783	\$14,660
03-5	Byesville Area Community Development Corporation, Ohio Byesville Area Entrepreneur Development Partnership (C1)	20,000		
03-6	Center for Information Technology Enterprise, Inc., Kentucky Telecommunications Regional Initiative Project	249,994		
03-7	University of Alabama Rural Services and Research Program Better Schools Building Better Communities Project	197,179		
03-8	Kentucky Department for Local Government Kentucky Appalachian Housing Program	1,450,000		
03-9	Kentucky Finance and Administrative Cabinet Appalachian Kentucky Entrepreneurship Initiative	250,000		
03-10	Byesville Area Community Development Corporation, Ohio Byesville Area Entrepreneur Development Partnership (I)	48,940		
03-11	Big Sandy Telecommuting Services, Inc., Kentucky Big Sandy Telecommunications Center, Phases II and III	453,530		
03-12	Pikeville College School of Osteopathic Medicine, Kentucky Appalachian Osteopathic Postgraduate Training Institute Consortium	370,000		
03-13	Brushy Fork Institute, Kentucky East Kentucky Leadership Network/Youth Leadership Program	285,750		
TOTALS		\$4,023,873	\$18,660	\$14,660

* Grant amounts reported are for ARC grant amounts and do not include matching funds.

** A cost the Office of Inspector General has questioned because of an alleged violation of law, regulation, contract, or other agreements governing the expenditure of funds; such cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable. Includes required matching contributions.

*** Funds the Office of Inspector General has identified in an audit recommendation that could be used more efficiently by reducing outlays, deobligating program or operational funds, avoiding unnecessary expenditures, or taking other efficiency measures, such as timely use of funds.

APPENDIX B

**SCHEDULE OF AUDIT REPORTS WITH
QUESTIONED OR UNSUPPORTED COSTS**

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>No. of Reports</u>	<u>Questioned Costs</u>	<u>Unsupported Costs</u>
A. For which no management decision was made by the commencement of the reporting period	1	\$ 30	
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>
Subtotals (A + B)	3	\$ 46	\$ 3
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	1		\$ 3
(i) dollar value of disallowed costs			
(ii) dollar value of costs not disallowed	1		\$ 3
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	3	\$ 46	
E. Reports for which no management decision was made within 6 months of issuance	1	\$ 30	

**SCHEDULE OF AUDIT REPORTS WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE**

	<u>No. of Reports</u>	<u>Dollar Value (\$ in thousands)</u>
A. For which no management decision was made by the commencement of the reporting period	0	
B. Which were issued during the reporting period	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 15</u>
Subtotals (A + B)	1	\$ 15
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period		
(i) dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management	-	
--based on proposed management action	-	
--based on proposed legislative action	-	
(ii) dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management	-	
D. For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	1	\$ 15
E. Reports for which no final management decision was made within 6 months of issuance		

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

The following definitions apply to terms used in reporting audit statistics:

Questioned Cost	A cost which the Office of Inspector General (OIG) questioned because of an alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds; such cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable.
Unsupported Cost	A cost which the OIG questioned because the cost was not supported by adequate documentation at the time of the audit.
Disallowed Cost	A questioned cost that management, in a management decision, has sustained or agreed should not be charged to the Commission.
Funds Be Put To Better Use	A recommendation made by the OIG that funds could be used more efficiently if management took actions to implement and complete the recommendation.
Management Decision	Management's evaluation of the findings and recommendations included in the audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to such findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary. Interim decisions and actions are not considered final management decisions for the purpose of the tables in this report.
Final Action	The completion of all management actions that are described in a management decision with respect to audit findings and recommendations. If management concluded that no actions were necessary, final action occurs when a management decision is issued.

**THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION**

**serves American taxpayers
by investigating reports of waste, fraud, or abuse
involving Federal funds.**

**If you believe an activity is
wasteful, fraudulent, or abusive of Federal funds,
please call**

**toll free 1-800-532-4611
or (202) 884-7667 in the Washington metropolitan area**

or write to:

**Office of Inspector General
Appalachian Regional Commission
1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Rm 215
Washington, DC 20009-1068**

Information can be provided anonymously.

**Federal Government employees are protected from reprisal,
and anyone may have his or her identity held in confidence.**

Appalachian Regional Commission

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