A Progress Report *to the* President

FISCAL YEAR 2010

Foreword

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 brought 69 individual Federal Inspectors General (IGs) and 6 integrity-related senior officials together as a community to form the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE or the Council). In October 2010, Congress added 4 IGs from the intelligence community, thereby expanding the Council's membership to include this important oversight sector. We are pleased to report that the Council and its member organizations function as a robust oversight community engaged in issues of nationwide significance.

CIGIE's mandated missions are to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies, and to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the IG workforce. In FY 2010, CIGIE continued to meet these mandates while making major strides in implementing its organizational infrastructure. This year CIGIE secured office space for its staff and hired a full-time, permanent executive director to provide leadership and oversight. Under the executive director's guidance, CIGIE also developed an Agency Financial Report, which ensures ongoing accountability and transparency in financial and program operations. CIGIE has also selected an executive director for training and is committed to hiring a director for each of CIGIE's major training areas: audit, inspections and evaluations; investigations; and leadership/mission support. In this report, we discuss CIGIE's FY 2010 accomplishments in carrying out its mission while establishing the infrastructure to support its existence as an independent Federal agency.

First, in **IG History**, we summarize the Council's history and some of the accomplishments achieved by CIGIE's standing committees in FY 2010. Then, in **Strategic Plan Business Goal Accomplishments**, we describe CIGIE's accomplishments under its three major strategic business goals. Following this, we summarize current issues of concern to CIGIE members in **Key Legislation Affecting the IG Community** and **Shared Management and Performance Challenges**. We then offer perspective on **IG Community Accomplishments** and provide **Contact Information for CIGIE Members**. Last, we recognize the recipients of the most noteworthy **2010 CIGIE Awards**.

CIGIE's evolution into an important supporting institution for its members has been strengthened by the efforts of leaders in the IG community, colleagues in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), other Federal agencies, law enforcement and professional organizations, and private-sector supporters who share a dedication to helping improve Government programs. We appreciate their continuing support and interest in our work.

Most especially, our thanks go to those professionals who make up the IG community—the more than 12,600 members of the OIG workforce whose efforts improve economy, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the Federal Government.

PHYLLIS K. FONG
Chairperson

CARL A. CLINEFELTER
Vice Chairperson

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IG History

Background

The Inspector General Act of 1978 as amended (IG Act) consolidated the audit and investigative functions initially in 12 Cabinet-level agencies under their respective IGs. The IGs became independent forces for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, while preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in their agencies' programs. The IG Act established a dual reporting responsibility, whereby IGs report both to the head of their respective agencies and to Congress. The IGs' semiannual reports to Congress, which summarize OIGs' most noteworthy recent activity and management action on significant IG recommendations, are examples of this reporting responsibility, as are the testimonies on various matters that IGs provide to Congress. This unique relationship provides the legislative safety net that protects IG independence and objectivity.

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After the passage of the IG Act, OIGs made an impact in those early years by helping agencies repair serious and widespread internal control weaknesses. Recognizing OIGs' effectiveness, Congress expanded the IG concept beyond the original 12 agencies. The 1988 amendments established IGs in most agencies of the Federal Government and in certain independent agencies, corporations, and other Federal entities. Subsequent legislation has established IGs to oversee specific initiatives (e.g., reconstruction efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan, financial institution reform, and the mortgage industry).

Today, CIGIE has 73 IG members that provide audit and investigative oversight to agencies across the Government and seek to prevent problems before they materialize. Most IGs are either nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate or appointed by their respective agency head. They are selected without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of personal integrity and professional expertise.

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan, by Executive Order 12301, created the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to provide a forum for the presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs, to coordinate their professional activities. In May 1992, President George H. W. Bush's Executive Order 12805 created the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) for agency-appointed IGs to work together. Both councils were chaired by OMB's Deputy Director for Management who reported to the President on their activities. Senior officials from other selected agencies were also members of both councils.

The IG Reform Act of 2008 further strengthened IG independence, enhanced IG operations, and created a significant milestone in IG history by combining the two former IG councils, PCIE and ECIE, into one—CIGIE.

Community

On October 14, 2008, the IG Reform Act of 2008 established CIGIE as the unified council of all statutory IGs to provide Governmentwide coordination of, and focus on, OIG activities. CIGIE consists of 73 Federal IGs from both the Executive and Legislative branches, and 6 other Federal leaders:

- Deputy Director for Management (DDM), OMB;
- Deputy Director, Office of Personnel Management;
- Special Counsel, Office of the Special Counsel;
- Assistant Director of the Criminal Investigative Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI);
- Director, Office of Government Ethics; and
- Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management, OMB.

The Honorable Jeffrey Zients, DDM, OMB, is CIGIE's Executive Chairperson.

CIGIE is led by its elected Chairperson, Phyllis K. Fong, IG, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); its Vice Chairperson, Carl A. Clinefelter, IG, Farm Credit Administration; and the members of the Executive Council (see Table 1 below).

CIGIE's Executive Council provides corporate leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the IG community.

The IG Reform Act also established an Integrity Committee whose chair, by law, is the CIGIE member who represents the FBI. The Integrity Committee serves a vital role as an independent investigative mechanism for allegations of IG misconduct, which it reviews and refers for investigation when warranted.

The Council's charter provides for six standing committees representing major OIG functions (audit, investigation, and inspection and evaluation) and areas of mutual concern (professional development, information technology, and legislation).

Table 1. **FY 2010 CIGIE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

Phyllis K. Fong, Department of Agriculture	Chairperson
Carl A. Clinefelter, Farm Credit Administration	Vice Chairperson
Jon T. Rymer, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Audit Committee Chair
Gordon S. Heddell, Department of Defense	Information Technology Committee Chair
Daniel R. Levinson, Department of Health and Human Services	Inspection and Evaluation Committee Chair
Richard W. Moore, Tennessee Valley Authority	Investigations Committee Chair
J. Anthony Ogden, Government Printing Office	Legislation Committee Chair
Mary L. Kendall, Department of the Interior (Acting IG)	Professional Development Committee Chair
Gregory H. Friedman, Department of Energy	Past Vice Chair, President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency
Lynne A. McFarland, Federal Election Commission	At-Large Member

CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

As shown in Table 2 below, in FY 2010, CIGIE's committees undertook a variety of noteworthy projects to benefit the wider IG community.

Table 2. **CIGIE COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

COMMITTEE AND PURPOSE	FY 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Audit—Provides leadership to and serves as a resource for the Federal audit community. Sponsors and coordinates audits that address multi-agency or Governmentwide issues, develops and maintains professional standards for OIG audit activities, and provides oversight of auditor training.	• Administered CIGIE's audit peer review program to promote OIG compliance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and CIGIE's guide for external quality control reviews, including developing the 2011-2013 schedule and training OIGs' peer review team leaders. • Represented the IG community's interest on groups addressing Governmentwide issues such as improper payment initiatives, the IGs' role in Federal information security, accounting and auditing policy, and the Comptroller General's revision of Government Auditing Standards. • Approved two single audit report guides, which were reviewed in conjunction with an OMB task force: the *Uniform Guide for Desk Reviews of OMB Circular A-133 Audit Reports*, and the *Uniform Guide for Quality Control Reviews of OMB Circular A-133 Audits*.
Information Technology—Facilitates effective OIG information technology (IT) audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations, and provides a vehicle for expressing the IG community's perspective on Governmentwide IT operations.	• Assessed the impact of federal forensic service provider recommendations. • Collaborated with Department of Homeland Security to develop Inspectors General plan for trusted internet connection initiative. • Surveyed CIGIE members to determine IG community's collective cyber-crime efforts and forensic capabilities. • Liaised with Federal cyber-security stakeholders to share information and analyze cross-cutting issues such as threats to U.S. cyber-networks.
Inspection and Evaluation—Provides leadership to and serves as a resource for the Federal IG inspection and evaluation (I&E) community. Sponsors and coordinates inspections and evaluations that address multi-agency or Governmentwide issues, develops and maintains professional standards for OIG I&E community activities, and provides oversight of I&E training.	• Surveyed OIGs' I&E functions to obtain results to guide training, collaborative work, and inter-agency communication. • Updated and obtained approval for I&E quality standards as the single standard for all such work by CIGIE members.

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Table 2. CIGIE COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

COMMITTEE AND PURPOSE	FY 2010 ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Investigations—Advises the IG community on issues involving criminal investigations, investigative personnel, and investigative standards and guidelines.	• Adopted undercover operations guidelines applicable to the general IG community. • Developed procedures for individual IGs to request additional personnel from fellow CIGIE members for executing search and arrest warrants. • Surveyed the IG community to determine the overall state of CIGIE members' cyber-crime efforts and computer forensic capabilities. • Administered CIGIE's investigation peer review program, including scheduling OIGs' peer reviews and training peer review teams.
Legislation—Ensures that CIGIE is kept abreast of matters in the Congressional arena that are of interest to the IG community. Develops, coordinates, and represents the official IG community positions on legislative issues.	• Developed a comprehensive set of technical and conforming amendments for the IG Reform Act of 2008, such as codifying CIGIE's authority to consider allegations against Special Counsel and clarifying what OIGs are required to post on their websites (i.e., audit and inspection reports). • Advanced initiatives to Congressional committees in response to IG concerns about legislative issues, such as proposing exemptions from clauses of the Paperwork Reduction Act and the Computer Matching Act. • Offered proactive recommendations on drafts of legislation to represent CIGIE members' interests, such as OIGs' responsibilities for educating personnel about prohibitions against whistleblower retaliation. • Worked with Congressional staff to enhance the effectiveness of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, which can serve as an incentive for investigating and prosecuting procurement fraud.
Professional Development—Provides educational opportunities for members of the IG community and supports the development of competent personnel. Seeks opportunities to improve training methods, enhance the development of OIG staff, and establish training to meet continuing education requirements.	• Established an IG community-wide training structure, including a Training Institute Executive Director staff position. • Approved a CIGIE Training Institute report that offers a vision of cross-discipline course offerings for all OIG personnel, which are learner-specific rather than classroom-based, with a goal of optimizing course availability through web learning. • Supported leadership development training for prospective, new, and existing managers with individual OIGs' costs supplemented by CIGIE's training budget to lower members' expenses.

Integrity—Provides an investigative mechanism for allegations of administrative misconduct brought against IGs. Reviews allegations and, when necessary, refers them for investigation either to the agency with jurisdiction or to an investigative team that is selected, supervised, and controlled by the Committee's Chair.	• Received 44 allegations:
	  • Closed 36.
	  • Referred 1 to appropriate agency.
	  • Referred 1 to the Committee's Chair for investigation.
	  • 6 pending review.

Strategic Plan Business Goal Accomplishments

On February 17, 2009, CIGIE's Executive Council and its full membership approved a strategic plan to guide CIGIE's activities for 2 years by establishing three major business goals, supporting objectives, and performance measures. As detailed below, CIGIE's FY 2010 accomplishments have been successful in achieving these goals.

Goal 1

Contribute to improvements in program integrity, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness Government-wide by providing cross-agency analyses to mitigate vulnerabilities that confront multiple Federal programs and entities.

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To achieve this goal in FY 2010, CIGIE published three studies that identified and shared cross-agency best practices, and that have been disseminated to the IG community and made publicly available on its website (**http://www.ignet.gov**).

The first was published in July 2010: *Office of Inspector General Efforts to Support Effective Implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*, which identified proactive steps IGs took after being entrusted to oversee $787 billion in expenditures authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

This report gathered and shared the most effective preventive measures each IG took to safeguard Recovery Act funds so that the community as a whole could focus oversight resources where they would do the most good. In addition to offering proven best practices, such as evaluating spending plans and conducting risk assessments, the report highlighted other demonstrated successes, such as setting up dedicated Recovery Act oversight units and training external stakeholders in fraud prevention techniques.

The next two studies worked to standardize IG procedures throughout the Government in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

In August 2010, *An IG's Guide for Assessing Federal Response Capabilities* enhanced CIGIE members' emergency management oversight capabilities by providing suggested procedures to assess how well their host Departments were prepared to carry out their respective emergency response functions. By establishing common review guidelines, the study helps provide for shared effectiveness in emergency support functions that are currently allotted to 12 Federal departments. This approach to a common review process brings heightened assurance in the Government's response during a natural disaster.

In October 2010, CIGIE published *Recommended Best Practices for Office of Inspector General Hotlines*. This study identified each IG's most effective policies, procedures, and staff training, and suggested recommended practices to enhance the operations of OIG Hotlines. In particular, the report should help OIGs elicit information from complainants efficiently in order to determine their legitimacy and relevance so resources can be efficiently focused where they are most needed.

Goal 2

Increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the IG community workforce.

In FY 2010, CIGIE continued to provide leadership and management courses that were well received by the IG community. The courses were designed both to sharpen experienced managers' skills and to equip new and future leaders with the vital tools they need to become effective public administrators. Drawing from historical lessons learned as well as current technological advances, 14 courses were attended by 280 OIG professionals from 29 OIGs.

In FY 2010, CIGIE also organized 6 introductory audit courses for 120 entering auditors from OIGs throughout the Government. These 2-week courses offered instruction on topics ranging from government accounting standards to writing skills. The courses provided both a unified training structure for the IG community and a cost-effective means to prepare new staff for their professional responsibilities. The success of these courses has led to a decision to offer at least 6 more sessions in FY 2011.

CIGIE is also responsible for providing training so that the investigator workforce acquires and strengthens its skill set. To accomplish this, in FY 2010, the IG Criminal Investigator Academy delivered basic and refresher training courses along with more specialized instruction, such as the Public Corruption Investigations Training Program. In total, the academy taught 620 students representing nearly every Federal OIG, in addition to agents from State and local entities.

IGs throughout the community worked together to deliver educational opportunities by instructing, meeting personally with classes, and contributing administrative staff and instructors.

In FY 2010, CIGIE has also taken steps to staff the leadership for a full-time training institute. Under the guidance of a newly hired executive director for training, CIGIE will have a separate staff member responsible for ensuring excellence in each major IG training area: audit, inspection and evaluation; investigation; and mission support and leadership.

In the future, CIGIE plans to make training widely available and synchronized with the professional needs of its member organizations by creating a variety of courses including instructor led, web-based, and blended learning courses. CIGIE's goal is to create a gateway to responsive, high-quality, cost effective, state-of-the-art, specialized training that can satisfy the IG community's needs today and in the future.

Goal 3

Create an effectively functioning Council able to meet its vision, mission, and goals.

In FY 2010, CIGIE made major strides toward implementing its organizational and staffing infrastructure, such as:

- Transitioning from staff detailed to CIGIE to hiring a full-time, permanent Executive Director.
- Hiring a Training Institute Executive Director to oversee all facets of CIGIE training for the IG community.
- Committing to hire a manager for each of CIGIE's major training areas: audit, inspections and evaluations; investigations; and mission support and leadership.
- Developing an audited Agency Financial Report, which ensures accountability and transparency in CIGIE's ongoing financial and program operations.
- Securing permanent office space.

While progressing towards becoming fully operational, CIGIE continued to meet its **statutory responsibilities**, including:

- Coordinating OIG activities Governmentwide to identify and produce cross-cutting studies that mitigate common vulnerabilities and increase economy, efficiency, and effectiveness (Goal 1).
- Increasing the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in establishing a well-trained and highly-skilled IG workforce (Goal 2).
- Responding to inquiries from the public about CIGIE and IG activities, including complaints and allegations against IGs.
- Administering peer review programs that assess OIG compliance with professional standards.
- Recommending individuals to the appointing authority when IG vacancies occur.

In support of these responsibilities, CIGIE also:

- Prepares and publishes the IG community's annual *Progress Report to the President* to summarize accomplishments during the fiscal year.
- Maintains CIGIE's website, http://www.ignet.gov, which serves as a central portal for the public to access Federal OIGs, as well as CIGIE publications and information.
- Plans and coordinates CIGIE activities, such as the annual awards ceremony to honor OIG achievements, the annual IG conference, and the semiannual publication of *The Journal of Public Inquiry*.

Looking forward, FY 2011 promises to be another productive year. CIGIE's annual plan for FY 2011 was approved by its members to further the common mission, vision, and goals articulated by the IG community. The plan includes cross-agency projects such as analyzing the legislative and compliance framework for Federal financial management, developing guidance for using new social media tools, and identifying proactive measures IGs can take to protect against cyber-attacks.

Key Legislation Affecting *the* IG Community

During FY 2010, major legislative initiatives that affected CIGIE members were in various stages of Congressional consideration. CIGIE's Legislation Committee took the lead in surveying the IG community to determine the most appropriate stance to guide discussions with Congressional staff about the proposed laws. In addition to keeping Congress and CIGIE membership mutually informed, CIGIE took proactive steps to recommend legislative enhancements in relation to IGs' concerns.

For example, CIGIE has proposed a comprehensive set of technical amendments to the IG Act, which have been included in a House proposal. Among other elements, the amendments will codify provisions of the IG Act, such as authorizing CIGIE's Integrity Committee to consider allegations against the Special Counsel and Deputy Special Counsel, and allowing all OIGs to fund or participate in CIGIE activities.

Also under Congressional consideration are proposals exempting IGs from obtaining prior approval to collect information under the Paperwork Reduction Act and to match Federal computer records to non-Federal records as required under the Privacy Act. Together, these exemptions should help OIGs to conduct timely audits, investigations, and inspections in addition to identifying improper payments and fraud more efficiently.

Congress is also contemplating providing IGs with the authority to subpoena testimony. Various pending legislation proposals would provide such authority to the financial agency IGs, executive branch IGs, or all IGs. In accordance with the views of its membership, CIGIE has adopted a neutral stance on this issue and has communicated this position to Congress.

Shared Management *and* Performance Challenges

Each year, IGs identify and report top management and performance challenges facing their individual agencies pursuant to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. These challenges focus on high-risk activities and performance issues that affect agency operations or strategic goals. A comparison of these agency-specific challenges indicates that there are certain top management challenges that many Federal agencies share. These are listed in bold below.

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The effectiveness of the Federal Government's more than 10,000 information systems is crucial to the integrity and efficiency of program operations, so OIGs have identified **Information Technology Management and Security** as a top management challenge for most Federal agencies. IGs also agree that **Financial Management and Performance** challenges exist Governmentwide as agencies seek to provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information while integrating budget information with results-oriented and cost-effective performance management. Financial and program integrity are also central to Federal agencies' continuing commitment to safeguarding the integrity of **Federal Expenditures and Operations under the 2009 Recovery Act** in order to ensure that the $787 billion in funding that Federal agencies received under the Act is disbursed for activities that help the Nation's economy recover.

Human Capital Management is a performance challenge that concerns the entire Government as agencies seek to hire, train, and retain a competent and motivated workforce. In addition, because procurement and grants historically have been subject to fraud and waste throughout the Government, effective **Procurement and Grants Management** continues to be a challenge facing many agencies. Obtaining and effectively using reliable **Performance Management and Accountability** data has also been identified by OIGs as critical to making informed decisions and achieving the maximum public benefit.

IG Community Accomplishments

Together, CIGIE's member OIGs achieved considerable cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2010. OIG audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations helped Federal agency managers strengthen program integrity and use funds more effectively and efficiently. Over the years, OIGs have compiled statistics to measure these accomplishments quantitatively as presented in the following tables.

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Table 3. **FY 2010 PERFORMANCE PROFILE: IG COMMUNITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Funds To Be Put to Better Use	$ 23,654,925,334
Recommendations Agreed to by Management: Questioned Costs	$ 56,577,408,559*
Investigative Receivables and Recoveries	$ 6,971,759,873
Successful Criminal Prosecutions	5,593
Indictments and Criminal Informations	5,610
Successful Civil Actions	973
Suspensions and Debarments	5,114
Personnel Actions	4,249

*This amount includes nearly $50 billion reported by the U.S. Postal Service's Office of Inspector General on its work associated with the "Civil Service Retirement System Overpayment by the Postal Service," and "Certification Process for Electronic Payments."

Audit-Related Accomplishments

OIG audit reports generally provide agency management with recommendations on ways to improve their operations. These recommendations include enhancing management practices and procedures, offering ways to better use agency funds, and questioning actual expenditures. Agency management either agrees or disagrees, in whole or in part, with these recommendations. Many recommendations are qualitative and do not specify quantitative savings. However, other recommendations are quantitative and associated dollar amounts can be captured from year to year. Section 5 of the IG

Act establishes a uniform set of statistical categories under which OIGs must report the quantitative results of their audit activities.

The categories used in the next two tables correspond to the IG Act's reporting requirements. The total accomplishments also include results associated with audits performed by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) under agreements with OIGs and agencies. Due to reporting processes, the results of audits performed by DCAA and corresponding management decisions may be reported by more than one OIG.

Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use tell agency management that taking action to implement the recommendations would result in more efficient or effective use of funds. Such actions could include reducing outlays, deobligating funds, and avoiding unnecessary expenditures.

Table 4. **RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE**

REPORTING YEAR	RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE	AMOUNT OF RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED TO BY MANAGEMENT
FY 2010	$42,014,062,365	$23,654,925,334
FY 2009	$45,970,302,132	$28,798,007,411
FY 2008	$23,566,673,218	$9,753,263,909
FY 2007	$21,151,726,355	$7,313,756,130
FY 2006	$16,434,386,326	$9,982,235,555

Questioned Costs recommendations tell agency management that the expenditures are questionable because they violated a law, regulation, contract, or grant; were not adequately documented; or were unnecessary or unreasonable.

Table 5. **QUESTIONED COSTS**

REPORTING YEAR	AMOUNT OF QUESTIONED COSTS	AMOUNT OF RECOMMENDATIONS AGREED TO BY MANAGEMENT
FY 2010	$62,173,747,225*	$56,577,408,559*
FY 2009	$9,156,791,667	$6,134,700,586
FY 2008	$6,308,035,525	$4,419,333,800
FY 2007	$5,464,017,707	$4,087,941,919
FY 2006	$5,334,641,555	$3,955,711,372

** This amount includes nearly $50 billion reported by the U.S. Postal Service's Office of Inspector General on its work associated with the "Civil Service Retirement System Overpayment by the Postal Service," and "Certification Process for Electronic Payments."*

Investigation-Related Accomplishments

The categories used below reflect the broad range of accomplishments generated by OIG investigative components. Unlike the specific reporting categories for audit reports, the IG Act did not create a uniform system for reporting the results of investigative activities. Over the years, OIGs have developed a relatively uniform set of performance indicators for their semiannual reports that include most of the data presented in this section.

Investigative work often involves several law enforcement agencies working on the same case. OIGs may conduct cases with other OIGs, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and State or local law enforcement entities. The investigative statistics below have been compiled using a methodology that attempts to eliminate duplicate reporting by multiple OIGs. As a result, these consolidated statistics differ from the collective totals for the equivalent categories in individual OIG semiannual reports. The joint OIG investigations statistics include investigations that were worked on with other Federal OIGs.

Investigative Receivables and Recoveries reflect the results of criminal and civil cases that were ordered plus any voluntary repayments during the fiscal year. In criminal cases, the dollar value reflects the restitution, criminal fines, and special assessments resulting from successful criminal prosecutions. The dollar value in civil cases reflects the amount of damages, penalties, settlements, and forfeitures resulting from successful civil actions. Voluntary repayments include the amount paid by the subject of an investigation, or the value of government property recovered before prosecutorial action is taken. We note that these totals do not reflect the dollar amounts associated with recovered items, such as original historical documents and cultural artifacts, whose value cannot be readily determined.

Table 6. **INVESTIGATIVE RECEIVABLES AND RECOVERIES**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	$4,734,962,989	$2,236,796,884	**$6,971,759,873**
FY 2009	$8,249,306,505	$646,658,551	**$8,895,965,056**
FY 2008	$3,335,353,638	$1,109,300,817	**$4,444,654,455**
FY 2007	$3,856,379,659	$1,266,375,062	**$5,122,754,721**
FY 2006	$3,348,177,094	$3,434,571,754	**$6,782,748,848**

Criminal Prosecutions are included below when the subjects were convicted in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or were accepted for pretrial diversion agreements by the Department of Justice.

Table 7. **CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	5,455	138	**5,593**
FY 2009	5,847	117	**5,964**
FY 2008	6,640	226	**6,866**
FY 2007	8,348	613	**8,961**
FY 2006	7,370	1,040	**8,410**

Indictments and Criminal Informations comprise those filed in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Table 8. **INDICTMENTS AND CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	5,469	141	**5,610**
FY 2009	6,009	192	**6,201**
FY 2008	6,404	243	**6,647**
FY 2007	6,232	573	**6,805**
FY 2006	5,686	828	**6,514**

Civil Actions, resolved through legal or legal-related actions other than criminal prosecution, include civil judgments, settlements, agreements or settlements in cases governed by the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, or other agency-specific civil litigation authority, including civil money penalties.

Table 9. **CIVIL ACTIONS**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	927	46	**973**
FY 2009	1,078	24	**1,102**
FY 2008	1,168	38	**1,206**
FY 2007	1,223	54	**1,277**
FY 2006	839	108	**947**

Suspension and Debarment actions include proceedings by Federal agencies to suspend, debar, or exclude parties from contracts, grants, loans, and other forms of financial or nonfinancial transactions with the Government.

Table 10. **SUSPENSIONS AND DEBARMENTS**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	5,073	41	**5,114**
FY 2009	4,417	68	**4,485**
FY 2008	4,957	29	**4,986**
FY 2007	4,213	83	**4,296**
FY 2006	7,125	138	**7,263**

Personnel Actions include reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, or local government employees, or of Federal contractors and grantees.

Table 11. **PERSONNEL ACTIONS**

REPORTING YEAR	OIG INVESTIGATIONS	JOINT OIG INVESTIGATIONS	**TOTAL**
FY 2010	4,093	156	**4,249**
FY 2009	3,724	101	**3,825**
FY 2008	5,657	55	**5,712**
FY 2007	5,674	133	**5,807**
FY 2006	4,092	82	**4,174**

Appendix A

Contact Information for CIGIE Members

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Appendix B

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DDM	Deputy Director for Management
ECIE	Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
I&E	Inspection and Evaluation
IG	Inspector General
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
IG Reform Act	Inspector General Reform Act of 2008
IT	Information Technology
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PCIE	President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency
Recovery Act	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture