



Annual Report

to the President and Congress

Fiscal Year 2022

Fiscal Year 2022 Results at a Glance

Federal Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Government operations and help detect and deter fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, over 14,000 employees at 75 OIGs conducted audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations. Together, their work resulted in significant improvements to the economy and efficiency of programs Governmentwide, with potential savings totaling approximately **\$70.1 billion**. With the OIG community's aggregate FY 2022 budget of approximately \$3.5 billion,¹ these potential savings represent an approximate **\$20 return on every dollar invested** in OIGs. The total potential savings includes:

\$63.5 billion from audit recommendations.

\$6.6 billion from investigative receivables and recoveries.

In FY 2022, OIGs also considerably strengthened programs across the Federal Government through:

- **3,446** Audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued;
- **20,300** Investigations closed;
- **840,050** Hotline complaints processed;
- **4,808** Indictments and criminal informations;
- **1,260** Successful civil actions;
- **3,204** Suspensions or debarments; and
- **3,283** Personnel actions in response to OIG findings.

Copies of this publication may be obtained by calling 202-292-2600 or by visiting the CIGIE website at <http://www.oversight.gov> or <http://www.ignet.gov>.

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¹ This total does not include amounts associated with Intelligence Community (IC) OIGs due to the classified nature of IC budgets.

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Foreword

On behalf of the members of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE or the Council), we are pleased to present the Annual Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022. The Inspector General (IG) community's strength is evident in our results. This fiscal year, OIGs collectively identified approximately \$70.1 billion in potential savings.²

One of CIGIE's most important successes was helping to secure significant support for IG independence. In 2021, CIGIE had begun to examine the challenges that OIGs often face in obtaining agency cooperation with oversight efforts. As part of this examination, CIGIE conducted an extensive research project to identify what Federal agencies had issued statements discussing the importance of cooperating with OIGs and what those messages included. One of the most notable results from that survey was that at least one-third of agencies had not issued any type of communication to their employees instructing them on these topics. This fiscal year, CIGIE leadership presented that research to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) along with a proposed model communication that could be used by agencies across the government. On December 3, 2021, OMB issued a historic memorandum titled Promoting Accountability through Cooperation among Agencies and Inspectors General, which informed all agency heads, "It is the President's expectation that executive departments and agencies will restore and respect the integrity and independence of their respective agency IGs, and work with the Congress to ensure that IG offices can exercise their vital oversight role." The memorandum describes a thoughtful series of actions that can help make engagement between IGs and their agencies more productive. This document will be invaluable to all IGs, particularly to IGs whose relationships with their agencies are challenging and in agencies where management has not issued a positive statement about the value of cooperating with IGs.

CIGIE's Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) remained at the forefront of efforts to enhance the integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations related to combatting the COVID-19 pandemic. The Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence (PACE) is an important part of these efforts, delivering analytic, audit, and investigative support to the oversight community. The PACE provides this support through a combination of data-driven, technology-enabled tools and a group of data scientists resident within the PRAC and distributed throughout the community in the form of 18 data science fellows charged with analyzing pandemic relief data.

In recent years, there has also been a proliferation of targeted spending bills that have resulted in billions of dollars of supplemental funding flowing to Federal agencies, including the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). To help coordinate OIG oversight of these massive influxes of funds and ensure that lessons learned are shared throughout the community, CIGIE convened two legislation-specific working groups: the Infrastructure Working Group and the IRA Roundtable. This type of cross-agency partnership is one of the IG community's strengths, and we look forward to seeing the kinds of innovative collaboration that result.



Allison C. Lerner
Chairperson



Mark L. Greenblatt
Vice Chairperson

²This total does not include amounts associated with Intelligence Community (IC) OIGs due to the classified nature of IC budgets.

CIGIE's Training Institute, which fulfills one of our key statutory responsibilities, has been notably successful this fiscal year. It continues to adapt as it offers training based on lessons learned during the pandemic. In FY 2022, the training institute enrolled more than 11,200 students (an increase of 32% from 8,500 in the prior year), and learning events increased 56% from 73 to 114. Further, the 9th Annual CIGIE Leadership Forum had over 2,600 participants, making it the most widely attended CIGIE event ever held. Finally, this year's cohort of 23 CIGIE Fellows was the largest ever hosted.

In October 2022, CIGIE celebrated the fifth anniversary of Oversight.gov, a tool that helps promote transparency by serving as a one-stop shop for thousands of IG reports from across the Federal Government. At the conclusion of FY 2022, 72 participating OIGs had shared close to 24,000 audit, inspection, evaluation, and other reports with the public. Thanks to additional funding from Congress, Oversight.gov has implemented several enhancements, including a whistleblower portal, a webpage for investigative press releases, an IG vacancy dashboard, and a subsite where over 60 State and local oversight partners have posted hundreds of reports. One of the most important Oversight.gov developments is a pilot program that enhances OIG independence by hosting websites for individual OIGs. This program already hosts 12 OIG websites and more than 20 others are either in development or on the development waitlist.

Additional information about the IG community's achievements this year and detailed descriptions of the work performed by CIGIE's standing committees are included in this report. We also describe CIGIE's accomplishments under FY 2022's four major strategic business goals and discuss our goals for the future, particularly with respect to legislation for which we have advocated.

We want to express our sincere thanks to the approximately 14,000 professionals who make up the Federal IG community. Their tireless efforts on behalf of the public continue to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Federal Government.

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Background

IG History

The Inspector General Act of 1978 as amended (IG Act) initially consolidated the audit and investigative functions in 12 Federal agencies under their respective Inspectors General (IGs). The Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) 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 agency and to Congress. The OIGs' semiannual reports to Congress, which summarize noteworthy activity and management actions on significant IG recommendations, are examples of this reporting responsibility, as are the testimonies on various matters that IGs provide to Congress. This relationship with Congress helps strengthen IGs' independence.

In those early years after the passage of the IG Act, the OIGs made an impact by helping agencies repair serious and widespread internal control weaknesses. Recognizing the OIGs' effectiveness, Congress expanded the IG concept beyond the original 12 agencies. The 1988 amendments to the IG Act established IGs in most Federal Government agencies, including certain independent agencies, corporations, and other Federal entities. Subsequent legislation has established IGs in additional agencies, including special IGs to oversee specific initiatives.

In FY 2022, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) had 75 IG members that provided audit and investigative oversight to agencies across the Government and sought to prevent problems before they materialized. IGs are either nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate or appointed by their respective agency head, with one IG appointed by the President without Senate confirmation. By statute, IGs are required to be selected without regard to political affiliation and solely based on personal integrity and professional expertise.

In 1981, Executive Order No. 12301, by President Ronald Reagan, created the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to provide a forum for the presidentially appointed, Senateconfirmed IGs to coordinate their professional activities. In May 1992, Executive Order No. 12805, by President George H. W. Bush, created the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) for agency-appointed IGs to work together. Both councils were chaired by the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Deputy Director for Management, who reported to the President on their activities.

The IG Reform Act of 2008, enacted October 14, 2008, amended the IG Act to further strengthen IG independence and enhance IG operations. The Act also created CIGIE by combining the PCIE and ECIE into one IG Council—CIGIE. The legislation also provided CIGIE with authorities and responsibilities beyond those of the PCIE and ECIE, including recommending candidates for vacant IG positions and overseeing an Integrity Committee responsible for handling allegations of misconduct by IGs and high-level OIG officials.

In December 2016, the President signed into law the Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016 (IGEA), a landmark piece of legislation welcomed by IGs and all advocates of Government accountability and efficiency. Among its provisions, the IGEA confirms that Federal IGs are entitled to full and prompt access to agency records, with few exceptions. In doing so, the IGEA ensures that IGs can conduct audits, reviews, and investigations in an efficient and independent manner. This provision is necessary because of past refusals by a few agencies to provide their IGs with independent access to certain information that was available to the agency and relevant to ongoing oversight work by the agency IG. Further, a U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Legal Counsel opinion in July 2015 asserted that the IG Act did not entitle IGs to all records available to an agency. As a result of the IGEA, this opinion is no longer applicable.

Other important provisions allow IGs to match data across agencies to help uncover wasteful spending and enhance the public's access to information about misconduct among senior Government employees.

CIGIE has long advocated for these measures and welcomed the passage of the IGEA.

Finally, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) enacted on March 27, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in the establishment of the of CIGIE's Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC). This organization has been chartered to conduct oversight responsibilities for 5 years ending in FY 2025.

IG Community

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 75 Federal IGs and the following 6 Federal leaders:

- Deputy Director for Management (DDM), OMB, who serves as the CIGIE's Executive Chairperson;
- Deputy Director, U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM);
- Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC);
- 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.

In FY 2022, Jason Miller was the DDM of the OMB and served as CIGIE's Executive Chairperson; CIGIE was led by its elected Chairperson, Allison Lerner, IG, National Science Foundation; its Vice Chairperson, Mark Lee Greenblatt, IG, U.S. Department of the Interior; and the members of the Executive Council. CIGIE's Executive Council provides leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the IG community. Figure 1 provides a listing of CIGIE's Executive Council for the fiscal year.

Figure 1: CIGIE Executive Council

Members and Agencies	CIGIE Position
Allison C. Lerner, National Science Foundation	Chairperson
Mark Lee Greenblatt, U.S. Department of the Interior	Vice-Chairperson
Hannibal "Mike" Ware, U.S. Small Business Administration	Audit Committee Chair
Andrew Katsaros, U.S. Federal Trade Commission	Budget Committee Chair
Sandra D. Bruce, U.S. Department of Education	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility Working Group Chair
Wendy Laguarda, Farm Credit Administration	Inspection and Evaluation Committee Chair
Kevin Winters, Amtrak	Integrity Committee Chair
Michael Missal, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	Investigations Committee Chair
Joaquin Ferrao, U.S. Peace Corps	Legislation Committee Chair
Rae Oliver Davis, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Professional Development Committee Chair
Michael E. Horowitz, U.S. Department of Justice	Past Chairperson and PRAC Chair
Tammy Whitcomb Hull, United States Postal Service	Technology Committee Chair
Laura Davis, National Endowment for the Humanities	At-Large Member

CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

In FY 2022, CIGIE’s committees undertook a variety of noteworthy projects to benefit the OIG community (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p>Audit Provides leadership to, and serves as a resource for, the Federal audit community. It 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued administration of CIGIE’s audit peer review program to promote OIG compliance with the U.S. Government Accountability Office’s (GAO’s) Government Auditing Standards and CIGIE’s Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General. • Represented the IG community in initiatives and working groups on various issues, including those for DATA Act³ implementation planning, improper payments, and the Chief Financial Officers Council. • Updated and published the CIGIE Improper Payments Guide. • Facilitated communication with OMB for the purposes of developing the Payment Integrity Information Act (PIIA) Compliance Achievement and Evaluation Toolkit. • Appointed two new CIGIE representatives to the Accounting and Auditing Policy Committee to assist in resolving accounting and auditing issues. • Facilitated communication with OPM to clarify flexibilities under updated standard and requirements to comply. • Oversaw the annual audit of CIGIE’s financial statements. • Updated and published the CIGIE Guides for Desk Reviews and Quality Control Reviews of Single Audits. • Maintained the Audit Committee’s Peer Review Subcommittee to address scheduling changes and questions, peer review issues, and peer review training. Created the Audit Peer Review webpage on IGnet.gov. • Published the 2023–2025 Audit Peer Review Schedule. • Revised CIGIE Internal Controls Guide to mirror the update to the 2018 Yellow Book. • Created the CIGIE Monetary Impact Working Group in partnership with the Inspection and Evaluation Committee to address the need for uniformity in how OIGs classify monetary impact across the OIG community for Yellow Book and Blue Book work. • Maintained the PRAC Audit Subcommittee to facilitate the exchange of ideas and projects regarding COVID–19 oversight as well as increase coordination among CARES Act OIGs and CIGIE at large.
<p>Budget Provides leadership in the development of CIGIE’s annual budget by coordinating a transparent process to assess current activities and requirements and—in consultation with the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Executive Council—presents a proposed budget to the membership for discussion and adoption.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed budget proposals for FYs 2022, 2023, and 2024.

³ Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014.

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p>Technology Facilitates effective technology audits, evaluations, and investigations and provides a vehicle for the expression of the IG community’s perspective on Governmentwide technology operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with the OMB and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to successfully develop and post the FY 2022 IG FISMA⁴ Metrics by helping 65 OIGs to upload their FISMA results into Cyberscope by the newly established July 31, 2022 deadline and assisting the remaining OIGs with obtaining extensions. • Hosted, through the Emerging Technology (ET) Subcommittee, its third Annual ET Symposium on June 28, 2022, which included presentations by program leads and guest speakers on Identity Verification, Machine Learning, and Blockchain Technology. • Developed executive- and practitioner-level cybersecurity newsletters, which have been extremely effective in raising the bar of cybersecurity awareness among IG community members. • Hosted two sessions of the CIGIE Wireless Network Security Assessment Workshop, which benefited a total of 26 members from 10 OIGs with 1 day of exceptional hands-on training led by IT Auditors from the Department of Interior OIG. • Through the Shared Services Working Group, helped interested OIGs leverage CIGIE’s existing contract for OPM’s USA Performance[®] service and benefit from reduced pricing. • Through the Data Analytics Working Group, held a procurement expo where six OIGs showcased their data and analytics capabilities related to procurement oversight.
<p>Inspection and Evaluation (I&E) Leads the IG I&E community’s effort to improve agency program effectiveness by maintaining professional standards and administering the I&E peer review program; leads the development of protocols for reviewing management issues that cut across departments and agencies; promotes the use of advanced program evaluation techniques; and fosters awareness of I&E practices in the OIGs. Provides input to CIGIE’s Professional Development Committee (PDC) and Training Institute on the training and development needs of the IG I&E community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held quarterly meetings of the I&E Roundtable to cover important updates in the I&E community, share ideas, and provide updates on working groups and ongoing projects. This year, the Roundtable led the annual Town Hall event, which provided training to approximately 500 participants. • Administered six working groups to implement several major ongoing initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peer Review Working Group managed the I&E peer review process, updated the I&E peer review training, provided training to over 80 I&E professionals, created a peer review toolkit for the most recent peer review guide, and drafted the schedule for the next cycle of peer reviews. • The Study Working Group researched how I&Es are defined across the IG community and began gathering information on I&E organizations, including the functions, applications, and tools used for oversight. • The Blue Book Working Group provided support to the IG community on interpretation and application of the new quality standards for I&Es and monitored the Blue Book email address, responding to questions from the IG community. • The Collaboration Working Group developed a community of practice site that allows I&E professionals to post questions to the community, share documents, and receive updates. Additionally, the working group assisted CIGIE with updating the I&E Navigator. • The Training Working Group developed and delivered I&E training in conjunction with the CIGIE Training Institute. The working group provided three sessions in the training series, “Upon Further Inspection.” The working group also assisted with the annual I&E Town Hall. • The Monetary Impact Working Group, a joint working group between CIGIE’s I&E and Audit Committees, began identifying best practices and areas of inconsistency from across the OIG community related to monetary impact. The working group reviewed and analyzed data collected from internal OIG policies and procedures, reports, and Semiannual Reports to Congress. The working group also issued a survey and began analyzing the results.

⁴ Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p>Investigations Advises the IG community on issues involving criminal investigations, investigative personnel, and investigative standards and guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted virtual and in-person training and collaboration meetings on issues of significance to the law enforcement community. Over 100 representatives from the OIG law enforcement community participated in each of these meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The March 2022 hybrid (in-person and virtual) meeting focused mainly on body worn cameras (BWCs). Several OIGs provided presentations on their experiences developing BWC programs. The DOJ also provided a presentation on DOJ’s BWC program development and the rollout to DOJ criminal investigation components. In addition, there was a presentation on the International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center (IOC-2). • The July 2022 meeting focused on recent executive order requirements related to BWCs and use of force policies and training. There was also a presentation on the U.S. Government Publishing Office’s credentialing program. • Delivered a virtual peer review training program for all CIGIE members in October 2021. The training curriculum was designed to ensure reviews are conducted uniformly within the CIGIE community. Over 100 representatives from the CIGIE community participated. • Provided significant support and participation with the U.S. Attorney General’s COVID Fraud Enforcement Task Force and worked with the DOJ COVID Fraud Coordinator to develop best practices for investigating pandemic fraud. • Led and developed model policies and guidance related to Executive Order No. 14074, <i>Executive Order on Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety</i>, as well as to DOJ policies on use of force, chokeholds, carotid restraints, and knock and announce requirements, which impact the IG community and Federal law enforcement, particularly with respect to BWCs and use of force policies and procedures. • Participated in biweekly discussions with senior-level PRAC officials on trends and data related to pandemic fraud. • Share policies among agencies on over 100 occasions via an email listserv, thereby increasing uniformity in policies and procedures where appropriate.
<p>Legislation Ensures CIGIE members are kept abreast of IG-related matters in Congress. Develops, coordinates, and represents official IG community positions on legislative issues. Provides technical assistance to Congress through regular, ongoing communication regarding legislative issues and other matters of common interest between Congress and CIGIE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively engaged Congress to enhance the institutional independence of IGs through the proposal of key legislative priorities and initiatives. • Provided technical assistance to Congress, resulting in the introduction or passage of bills by one or more chambers of Congress to enhance protections for Federal-contractor whistleblowers and amendments to PIIA that would revise a statutory reporting mandate for IGs to allow for a more risk-based approach. • Provided assistance to Congress on CIGIE legislative priorities to address Federal Vacancies Reform Act and Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act reforms, authorize testimonial subpoena authority, require Congressional notification when IGs are placed in a non-duty status, reform semiannual reporting to Congress requirements, and establish authority for IGs to provide continuous oversight during a lapse in appropriations.

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p>Professional Development</p> <p>Provides educational opportunities, through the CIGIE Training Institute, for members of the IG community and ensures the development of competent personnel. Receives input from the Audit, Investigations, and I&E Committees on the training and the development needs of the CIGIE community. Seeks opportunities to improve training methods, enhance the development of OIG staff, and establish training to meet continuing educational requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversaw delivery of the 9th Annual CIGIE Leadership Forum with over 2,600 IG professionals participating online. The theme was “The Digital Frontier: Engaging People, Navigating Change, and Leveraging Data.” Five IGs, 14 other IG professionals, and the OMB DDM gave 14 leadership talks throughout the day, while hundreds of participants actively engaged in talk-related chat discussions. • Through the Coaching Subcommittee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matched over 40 percent of the 180 participants with our 15 CIGIE coaches and worked with the Federal coaching partners to match or waitlist the remaining participants that responded to the FY 2022 call for coaching participants. We received 180 responses, an increase from 154 in FY 2021. Responses came from 32 OIGs, about 43 percent of the community. • Steadily worked toward a goal of having a coach for each of our 334 interested participants over a 2-year timeframe to realize almost \$1 million in cost savings. The average cost of a private sector contracted coaching engagement with a similar number of coaching hours is about \$3,000 per person. Aside from realizing these savings and providing valuable coaching services, the program enables participants to connect with colleagues across the Federal Government, while boosting their confidence, helping them to realize their potential and achieve their goals. • Welcomed five new CIGIE coaches from across the IG community to support coaching efforts. • Launched monthly coaching professional development trainings for our CIGIE coaches to learn and grow together. CIGIE coaches also continued additional learning and professional development. Several coaches achieved credential milestones with the International Coaching Federation, including one coach obtaining a Professional Certified Coach credential and three coaches obtaining and one renewing Accredited Certified Coach credentials. • CIGIE Coaches also supported other PDC activities, such as the PDC Kickoff, PDC Lead and Learns, CIGIE Leadership Forum, CIGIE Fellows Program; offered and facilitated group coaching, trainings, and leadership talks; and spoke of the benefits of coaching across the Government and IG communities, including at the PRAC, various OIGs and their program offices, CIGIE’s annual IG offsite, the Treasury Executive Institute, and the Federal Asian Pacific American Council (FAPAC) National Leadership Training Program. • Communications and Technology Subcommittee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued publication of quarterly PDC newsletters to the IG community. • Transformed monthly PDC meetings to be less transactional and more intentional, allowing for more active discussion, collaboration, and development. • Welcomed guest speakers from the IG community to PDC meetings to discuss reverse mentoring and the creating synergy between learning and DEIA. We to plan to continue the momentum with periodic hybrid meetings, allowing for enhanced networking, collaboration, and strategic planning. • Worked on updating and modernizing the PDC webpage, to include development of webpages for the Mentoring and Leadership Innovation subcommittees. The goal is to create a central hub for leadership and professional development where the IG community can access resources and engage.

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p><i>Professional Development, continued</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kicked off the 5th cohort of the CIGIE Fellows Program in June 2022, accepting 23 Fellows, representing 13 agencies, who will participate in a 1-year immersive program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIGIE Fellows Program is grounded in the Senior Executive Service (SES) Executive Core Qualifications (ECQs) and is designed to expand leadership competencies and to broaden organizational experiences, share best practices, and foster professional networks. A key component of the program is having each fellow complete a 4- to 12-month rotational assignment at another OIG. All 23 Fellows are matched with their rotational assignments and a mentor from the IG community. The Fellows will participate in a variety of developmental cohort activities and are expected to graduate from the program on June 20, 2023. • Launched the Lead and Learn leadership series that delivered four live moderated panelist events focused on leader development and the SES/SL Toolkit, which provides resources to help those in the IG community learn about SES and SL position, including resources on ECQs. Each event was well attended. • The Leading, Inspiring, and Fostering Talent (LIFT) Network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed a group to inspire, educate, and empower our members by facilitating networking opportunities, providing resources to grow and enhance skills, and helping them navigate their careers in Federal oversight. • Enhanced its leadership structure by adding co-chairs to each leadership team and extending the tenure of its executive officers and committee board directors for one additional year. LIFT, led entirely by early- to mid-career oversight professionals across 14 OIGs, also welcomed new subcommittee directors and members. • Recruited 13 liaisons to keep their respective organizations informed about LIFT events and opportunities. • Helped the PDC to engage over 2,000 early- to mid-career oversight professionals in CIGIE's work and provided opportunities for these oversight professionals to design, facilitate, and participate in oversight professional development activities; engage with oversight leaders through CIGIE activities and committees; and cultivate their professional networks within the oversight community. • Modeled a high standard by ensuring diverse panelists, mentors, and speakers at all events, with the long-term goal of ensuring the IG community has a diverse pool of oversight professionals with leadership experience to recruit, hire, and promote from when opportunities arise. • Facilitated five well-attended and well-received professional discussion events—all with diverse representation in panelists and perspectives—to connect oversight professionals. LIFT posted event recordings on the CIGIE YouTube channel for those that were not able to attend. • In November 2021, LIFT provided "PRAC from Scratch," which included a panel of distinguished PRAC leaders who shared their experiences on leading and developing new initiatives. Approximately 520 IG community members registered for this event. • In February 2022, LIFT collaborated with the Leadership Development Subcommittee to host the second virtual flash-mentoring event. The event featured one-on-one mentoring sessions in breakout rooms and professional development panel discussions. Senior executive leaders from the IG community shared professional development tips and strategies, personal stories, and insights with participants. The event provided a unique opportunity for early- to mid-career oversight professionals to engage with top leaders and grow their networks in the oversight community.

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p><i>Professional Development, continued</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2022, LIFT debuted two Connecting UpLIFTing Professionals (CUP) events, which provided connections for early- to mid-career professionals in the oversight community. The CUP events were “Connecting in Hybrid Spaces” and the “LIFT Your CUP Meet and Greet.” • In September 2022, LIFT held a virtual panel event “LIFTing the OIG Community,” to focus on the opportunities and benefits of building connections across the oversight community through the LIFT network. • Launched the Leadership Innovation Subcommittee (LIS), a new subcommittee focused on leadership development and innovation for the IG community. The LIS evolved from the former Leadership Development Subcommittee and serves as the primary facilitator and lead for communitywide forums and events that foster continual innovation and knowledge sharing in leader development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LIS launched the CIGIE ECQ Review Board Program Pilot on September 12, 2022, receiving overwhelming interest and support. The purpose of the review board is for a cadre of SES volunteers to provide meaningful review and feedback of draft ECQs for SES candidates in the IG community prior to submission (or resubmission) to the OPM’s Qualification Review Board for certification. The mission is to enhance the SES core qualification process for the IG community with an experienced volunteer CIGIE ECQ Review Board. The vision is to facilitate SES candidate development through community, engagement, diversity, volunteerism, and proven expertise with a goal to expand the pool of qualified SES candidates and assist disadvantaged qualified candidates and smaller agencies that may not have the funds to pay for outside assistance. The pilot is expected to run through August 2023. • The Mentoring Subcommittee launched the Mentoring Program Pilot on May 9, 2022, with an inspiring speaker event featuring IGs Cardell Richardson, Allison C. Lerner, Mark Greenblatt, and Rae Oliver Davis. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IGs spoke about the value of mentoring and its importance within the CIGIE community and highlighted the impact of participants in the pilot program. The Pilot Program has 64 participants from 28 different agencies. Ensuring a diverse group of participants was a priority for the subcommittee. Mentors and mentees range from the GS-9 to the IG level. They come from both small and large organizations and include individuals in a variety of roles and disciplines. Monthly “Mentoring Moments” emails are shared with participants, providing resources and guidance for getting the most out of their mentoring relationships. The pilot will be instrumental in the development of a full-scale CIGIE Mentoring Program and is expected to run through November 9, 2022. • Extensive work also continues on the development of the Mentoring Subcommittee webpage. The site will be filled with updates, resources, and information for use by the IG community.
<p>Integrity Receives, reviews, and refers for investigation allegations of wrongdoing made against an IG, certain designated senior members of an OIG, and the Special Counsel and Deputy Special Counsel of the OSC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received 2,927 communications • Cases opened: 80 • Cases closed: 67; 12 referred to other agencies of jurisdiction, 55 closed without an external referral. • Investigations: 5 initiated; 2 completed from prior FYs; 10 pending. • Cases pending review: 8

Figure 2: FY 2022 CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

Committee and Purposes	Accomplishments
<p><i>Inspector General Candidate Review and Recommendation Panel</i></p> <p>In accordance with Section 11(c)(1)(F) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, reviews candidates for appointment by the President to the position of IG and submits recommendations to the White House. Upon request, also provides advice and/or assistance to agency heads who appoint IGs. This panel is led by the CIGIE Vice-Chair and includes four other IGs, who together examine applications and identify candidates on an ongoing basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed submissions regarding approximately 15 candidates for IG positions, interviewed those candidates, and made recommendations for the President’s consideration to fill existing IG vacancies. • Provided agency heads with support to fill IG positions, including consulting with agency leadership concerning the roles of IGs and providing material guidance regarding the agency’s recruitment, selection, and appointment processes. This year, there was an increase in requests for assistance from agency heads, and the panel successfully responded to those requests. • Fulfilled CIGIE’s statutory responsibility under Section 506 of the FY 2022 Intelligence Authorization Act to review a report submitted by the Defense Intelligence Agency regarding its processes for the selection and appointment of an IG.
<p><i>Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility</i></p> <p>Affirms, advances, and augments the commitment of the IG community to a diverse, equitable, and inclusive workforce and workplace environment, that will help ensure the work produced by the OIGs is accessible to the diverse public we serve.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated DEIA-related goals, strategies, and objectives into CIGIE’s Five-Year Strategic Plan (FY 2023 – FY 2027). • Published a CIGIE Roadmap for Advancing DEIA throughout the IG community. The roadmap is divided among four areas—our people, our business, our workplaces, and our progress—with 23 routes that are aligned to specific goals, strategies, and actions and are with those noted in the Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance DEIA in the Federal Workforce that was issued by the Administration. • Published a compendium of DEIA-related OIG reports issued by over 25 OIGs between FYs 2014 and 2021 that were categorized by focus areas such as, staffing, hiring, and recruitment; accessibility and equity in Government programs; and business supplier diversity. • Coordinated with other CIGIE Committees, including Audit, I&E, Investigations, and PDC, to assist with integrating DEIA principles into all aspects of the IG community. • Coordinated with the PRAC concerning the Government’s response to the pandemic and disproportionate impacts on certain communities. • Issued our second baseline survey report in FY 2022, which included demographics for up to 75 IGs within the IG community, noting changes from FY 2021. • Incorporated assistive technology techniques into monthly DEIA Committee meetings, focusing on continuous education and awareness opportunities through speakers, videos, and panel discussions; observances of heritage months; and internal and external collaboration with stakeholders. • Issued six editions of the DEIA Newsletter “The Ally,” highlighting DEIA Committee happenings, DEIA-related stories featuring voices from the IG community, and speaker highlights on topics such as, accessibility research and relevance; equity and inclusion of people with disabilities, and mental health and wellness. • Hosted 75-minute events featuring CIGIE DEIA Shop Talk from voices in the community regarding topics, such as Leading DEIA From Where You Are and Women in Federal Law Enforcement, an event coordinated with the CIGIE Investigations Committee. • Recognized a DEIA Award recipient during CIGIE’s Annual Awards Program. This recipient demonstrated excellence and leadership in advancing DEIA goals on behalf of their respective office and made outstanding contributions to the IG community. • Participated in outreach efforts related to DEIA through radio interviews on WTOP, the Federal News Network, and a television interview for Government Matters.

Strategic Plan Business Goal Accomplishments

During FY 2022, CIGIE approved its annual performance plan to guide its activities for the year. The performance plan is associated with CIGIE's Five-Year Strategic Plan and aligns with the goals, objectives, and performance measures associated with the Strategic Plan. CIGIE's performance plan sets out four major business goals and supporting objectives. These goals are: (1) enhanced integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations; (2) a well-trained and highly skilled OIG community; (3) a focal point for collaboration, best practices, and outreach; and (4) an efficient, well-managed organization. The following information reflects CIGIE's accomplishments during FY 2022 as they align with each of these goals.

Goal 1: Enhanced integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations.

The PRAC remained at the forefront of efforts to enhance the integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations. At the heart of this endeavor is the Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence, or the PACE, which continues to deliver analytic, audit, and investigative support to the oversight community to great effect. This is accomplished through a combination of data-driven, technology-enabled tools and a cadre of data scientists resident within the PRAC and distributed throughout the community in the form of 18 data science fellows charged with analyzing pandemic relief data.

Examples of PACE-enabled successes are the case studies available to stakeholders and the public via PRAC's Semiannual Report to Congress for October 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022. These case studies include work on cross-agency data matching, a hotline complaint risk model, a predictive risk model, and a recipient reporting risk model. A robust set of data and interactive tools and dashboards is also available on PRAC's website, <https://www.pandemicoversight.gov/>.

Oversight.gov, which celebrated its 5th anniversary in October 2022, remains a powerhouse of Government transparency and accountability. At the conclusion of FY 2022, 72 participating Federal OIGs had shared 23,816 reports and 17,188 open recommendations related to OIG audits, inspections, evaluations, reviews, management challenge reports, semiannual reports to Congress, and other types of activities.

Using the additional funding received from Congress since the Oversight.gov launch, CIGIE has implemented numerous website enhancements, including:

- A whistleblower portal.
- Investigative press releases from the DOJ related to OIG cases.
- An Inspector General Vacancies dashboard, showing the number of days open IG positions have been vacant.
- A subsite for State and local oversight agencies, which contains 698 reports from 61 different agencies, allowing Members of Congress and the public a more comprehensive view of oversight findings and areas of concern within their States and localities.
- Data, infographics, and downloadable datasets related to OIG Semiannual Reports to Congress and open recommendations.

Additionally, the Oversight.gov platform has been used to build and host websites for OIGs. These websites enhance OIG independence, giving them full control of their websites' content and design. There are currently 12 OIGs using such websites (an increase of 5 from the prior year), 6 websites in development, and 16 on the development waitlist.

Other improvements coming to Oversight.gov include enhancements related to a new priority recommendation initiative and an ongoing website refresh.

Goal 2: A well-trained and highly skilled OIG community.

The CIGIE Training Institute enrolled just over 11,200 learners in FY 2022 (up from 8,500 in the prior year). This number represents the equivalent of roughly 80 percent of the entire combined OIG workforce (up from 61 percent). This a 32 percent increase in enrollment over FY 2021, and a 180 percent increase in enrollment over FY 2019, the last full year prior to the pandemic. In parallel, the Training Institute's staffing levels have remained unchanged since FY 2013 when total enrollment was 1,700. This means that in FY 2022 the Training Institute trained 559 percent more enrollees than it did 9 years ago—with no additional staff.

Course offerings jumped from 73 to 114, an increase of 56 percent. The Training Institute continued to offer additional in-person classes, with 25 percent of learning events occurring in-person (up from 0 percent in FY 2021) and 75 percent of classes remaining virtual. In terms of addressing different types of learning needs, the Training Institute continued to add and support capabilities that afforded the OIG workforce access to an unparalleled spectrum of learning opportunities. In FY 2022, the Training Institute offered peer-to-peer learning in the following forms: coaching and mentoring; rotational experiences combining learning, apprenticeships, job-shadowing, and stretch assignments; on-demand access to a digital coach for I&E professionals; microlearning; job aids; storytelling and knowledge sharing in the form of short videos hosted on CIGIE's YouTube channel; and traditional, formal learning.

Highlights from this year include:

- Setting another record for CIGIE Leadership Forum participation. For the 4th year in a row, CIGIE recorded the largest number of participants ever registered for a forum. This event's attendance was also greater than any single CIGIE event ever, with 2,629 OIG professionals in attendance, 10 percent more than the previous year. The YouTube video of the event has received more than 5,000 views.
- Successfully launching the 5th CIGIE Fellows cohort. This was the largest cohort to date with 23 Fellows, 44 percent more than the previous cohort of 16.
- Fully implementing the I&E Digital Coach. This platform features on-demand online access to workflow maps, job aids, templates, work examples, and more. Work was also initiated on a corresponding platform for performance audit professionals.
- Providing timely delivery of learning content on issues critical to OIG investigations' personnel, such as a Use of Force Overview summarizing key changes to the DOJ Use of Force Policy.

Goal 3: A focal point for collaboration, best practices, and outreach.

CIGIE continues to support a wide array of IG community activities, including the 10 standing committees and their associated subcommittees, as well as approximately 47 other working groups and collaborative bodies of varying sizes and scopes. These entities are dedicated to improving the state of practice within the IG community, addressing significant cross-cutting issues, and increasing awareness in the public domain about the IG mission and responsibilities. Members come from across the IG community and join these organizations according to their functional areas and interests. As a result, the degree of interagency engagement is often high, and outcomes of their efforts have a broad impact.

Highlights from this year's work include:

- Publishing the *Advancing Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility: A Roadmap for Offices of Inspectors General* and the *Compendium of Office of Inspector General Reports Related to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility*, both of which were products of CIGIE's DEIA Committee.
- Releasing CIGIE's Five-Year Strategic Plan for FYs 2023 – 2027, a collaborative effort of the entire CIGIE membership.
- Delivering seven monthly "Tech Tuesday" events, where guest speakers from the IG community shared how they used technology to conduct and support their oversight work. A total of well over 1,000 IG community members attended.
- Leveraging CIGIE's USA Performance® interagency agreement with OPM to allow OIGs to use the personnel performance management tool at a reduced cost.

Goal 4: An efficient, well-managed organization.

Seeking to build upon significant gains made in improving CIGIE's infrastructure throughout FY 2021, an Enterprise Risk Management Working Group was formed in the third quarter of that year to develop a forward-looking Action Plan with an effective date of FY 2022. The Action Plan's purpose was to provide a strategic framework within which existed an organizational risk matrix featuring identified risks categorized by severity and likelihood. The committee's work was completed at the end of August 2021 and adopted in September 2021.

As of September 30, 2022, extensive planning and testing related to the transition of HR support functions was completed with no issues found. The transition is expected to be successful. Work in support of the shift in financial services is well underway; underpinning this effort was the acceleration of testing and increasingly close coordination between USDA, IBC, and CIGIE throughout FY 2022. Additionally, several EEOC policy documents were refreshed or introduced in FY 2022, significantly reducing the policy gaps that had existed. The remaining gaps are relatively few and reflect those normally associated with micro-agencies. Resolution of the related audit item has yet to be determined, as the FY 2022 audit has yet to conclude.

Concerning the moderately critical items, CIGIE membership approved two permanent positions for hire in FY 2023 (a Financial/Budget Analyst and HR Liaison) and two additional permanent positions in FY 2024 (a Program Analyst and IT Specialist (INFOSEC)). This additional staffing will do much to ameliorate concerns in those functional areas.

CIGIE also continued to meet its statutory responsibilities in FY 2022 to include:

- Coordinating OIG activities Governmentwide, including producing cross-cutting studies that mitigate common vulnerabilities and increase economy, efficiency, and effectiveness;
- Increasing the professionalism and effectiveness of OIG personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches for establishing a well-trained and highly-skilled OIG workforce;
- Maintaining public and business websites for the benefit of the public, stakeholders, and the IG community;
- Responding to inquiries from the public and stakeholders about CIGIE and OIG activities, including complaints and allegations against IGs;
- Administering peer review programs that assess OIG compliance with professional standards; and
- Recommending individuals to the appointing authority when IG vacancies occur.

Key Legislation Affecting the IG Community

CIGIE's Legislation Committee is responsible for providing regular, ongoing communication regarding legislative issues and other matters of common interest between Congress and the IG community. The Legislation Committee achieves this by providing timely information about Congressional initiatives to the IG community, soliciting the views and concerns of the IG community about legislative issues, and informing Congress and other stakeholders on matters of interest to our community. Congress has demonstrated interest in strengthening IG independence and authorities to help IGs more effectively carry out their oversight mission. The Legislation Committee continues to advise Congress on legislative proposals that enhance the work of IGs. Such advice includes providing technical guidance on legislation to address issues of interest to the IG community and assisting with other Congressional requests on the programs and operations that the IG community oversees.

Over the past fiscal year, the Legislation Committee provided assistance to Congress as it considered how to bolster the independence of IGs and promote transparency and oversight. Through our technical assistance and proactive engagement, many of the legislative reforms that CIGIE has identified as key to strengthening Government oversight have been taken up by Congress.

In October 2021, the Chair of CIGIE, along with of the Chair of the Integrity Committee and the DOJ IG, who is also the Chair of the PRAC, participated in the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (HSGAC) Hearing, "Safeguarding Inspector General Independence and Integrity." The Legislation Committee provided support in preparation of the hearing. The hearing included discussion on several priority areas for CIGIE, including Vacancies Act reform and notification when an IG is placed in a non-duty status, testimonial subpoena authority, reforming OIG Semiannual Reports to Congress, whistleblower protections, and improving CIGIE transparency and accountability through a single appropriation.

Many of these areas were subsequently addressed in legislation, most notably the IG Independence and Empowerment Act of 2021, H.R. 2662. The legislation was passed by the House and marked up by HSGAC. The legislation approved by HSGAC was similar to its House counterpart. Almost all⁵ the reforms advanced by HSGAC have now been incorporated into the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), H.R. 7900. CIGIE provided technical assistance for the bill as it advanced through the House and has remained actively engaged with Senate stakeholders as they consider amendments to H.R. 2662 and the NDAA.

Members of Congress in both chambers have demonstrated bipartisan support for other CIGIE legislative priorities as well. The Chair of CIGIE and the Chair of the Legislation Committee authored a letter to Congressional leaders regarding reforming the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act through S. 2429, the Administrative False Claims Act, so that agencies are better equipped to pursue and recover fraudulent expenditures. This legislation, introduced in the Senate and passed by the Senate Judiciary Committee, incorporates nearly all of CIGIE's recommendations for reform of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act that would increase use of the statute and deter fraud. Additionally, CIGIE is engaged with the Congressional Budget Office to address inquiries regarding potential costs associated with the House version of a bill that would give OIGs the authority to provide oversight of programs and operations that continue during lapses in appropriations. There is a nearly identical bill in the Senate.

⁵ Notably, testimonial subpoena authority was left out of the House-passed NDAA.

In addition, the Legislation Committee has engaged in discussions with Congressional stakeholders on (1) FISMA reform, (2) whistleblower protections, (3) establishing a permanent data analytics center within CIGIE, and (4) amendments to the PIIA. As a result of these discussions, Congress has addressed some of the Legislation Committee’s concerns by introducing bills, such as the Stop Fraud Act, H.R. 8322, which includes CIGIE’s proposal to amend the PIIA to revise a statutory reporting mandate for the IGs to allow for a more risk-based approach to payment integrity. Additionally, CIGIE provided technical assistance on provisions to enhance COVID–19 whistleblower protections for Government contractors, which are included in the House-passed version of the NDAA.

In conclusion, the Legislation Committee has enjoyed productive dialogues with Congressional stakeholders during FY 2022 and looks forward to continuing these dialogues in the future to further advance legislative priorities for the IG community.

Shared Management and Performance Challenges

Each year, IGs identify and report on top management and performance challenges facing their agencies according to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. These challenges focus on high-risk activities and performance issues that affect agency operations or strategic goals. In FY 2022, IT Security and Management and Human Capital Management continued as the top-identified challenges, by a wide margin. Performance Management and Accountability traded spots with Financial Management and Performance from the prior year, with the former slightly outpacing the latter. Procurement and Grants Management followed close behind; Homeland Security/Disaster Preparedness dropped from the list of top concerns.

- **IT Security and Management** refers to (1) the protection of Federal IT systems from intrusion or compromise by external or internal entities and (2) the planning and acquisition for replacing or upgrading IT infrastructure. This is a longstanding, serious, and ubiquitous challenge for Federal agencies across the Government because agencies depend on reliable and secure IT systems to perform their mission-critical functions. The security and management of Government IT systems remain challenges due to significant impediments faced by Federal agencies, including resource constraints and a shortage of cybersecurity professionals. Key areas of concern are safeguarding sensitive data and information systems, networks, and assets against cyber-attacks and insider threats; modernizing and managing Federal IT systems; ensuring continuity of operations; and recruiting and retaining a highly skilled cybersecurity workforce.
- **Human Capital Management** relates to recruiting, managing, developing, and optimizing agency human resources. Human capital management is a significant challenge that impacts the ability of Federal agencies to meet their performance goals and execute their missions efficiently. Consistent with the findings of the IG community, the GAO has identified strategic human capital management within the Federal Government as a high-risk area since 2001. Key areas of concern include inadequate funding and staffing; recruiting, training, and retaining qualified staff; agency cultures that negatively impact the agency's mission; and the impact of the lack of succession planning and high employee turnover.
- **Performance Management and Accountability** pertains to challenges related to managing agency programs and operations efficiently and effectively to accomplish mission-related goals. Although Federal agencies vary greatly in size and mission, they face some common challenges in improving performance in agency programs and operations. Key areas of concern include collecting and using performance-based metrics; overseeing private-sector corporations' impact on human health, safety, and the economy; and aligning agency component operations to agency-wide goals.
- **Financial Management and Performance** spans a broad range of functions, from program planning, budgeting, and execution to accounting, audit, and evaluation. Weaknesses in any of these functional areas limit an agency's ability to ensure that taxpayer funds are being used efficiently and effectively and constitute a significant risk to Federal programs and operations. Key areas of concern include both the need for agencies to improve their financial reporting and systems and the significant amount of dollars Federal agencies lose through improper payments.
- **Procurement and Grants Management** combines two management challenges. The procurement management challenge, encompasses the entire procurement process, including pre-award planning, contract award, and postaward contract administration. Given that the Federal Government awarded billions of dollars in contracts in FY 2021, the fact that many Federal agencies face challenges in procurement management indicates that taxpayer dollars may be at increased risk for fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. Further, many Federal agencies rely heavily on contractors to perform their missions and, as a result, the failure of a Federal agency to efficiently and effectively manage its procurement function could also impede the agency's ability to execute its mission. Key areas of concern for this challenge include weaknesses with procurement planning, managing and overseeing

contractor performance, and the training of personnel involved in the procurement function. Grants management involves the process used by Federal agencies to award, monitor, and assess the success of grants. Deficiencies in any of these areas can lead to misspent funds and ineffective programs. Federal agencies will spend billions of dollars through grants to State and local governments, nonprofits, and community organizations to accomplish mission-related goals. However, the increasing number and size of grants have created complexity for grantees and made it difficult for Federal agencies to assess program performance and conduct oversight. Key areas of concern are ensuring grant investments achieve intended results, overseeing the use of grant funds, and obtaining timely and accurate financial and performance information from grantees.

Significant Work Accomplishments for FY 2022

Every OIG works diligently on behalf of Congress, the President, and the American taxpayer. Each year, CIGIE recognizes the most outstanding work by members of the IG community at its annual awards ceremony. The Special Category Award winners of those awards are identified in the next section of this report. Additionally, below are selected work accomplishments from several OIGs that demonstrate the type and scope of work that CIGIE members regularly perform to serve our stakeholders.

Denver Public Schools, AmeriCorps OIG

Denver Public Schools (DPS) entered into a civil settlement agreement with the United States and paid \$2,123,811 to resolve allegations under the False Claims Act that it presented false and fraudulent claims to AmeriCorps. The settlement amount recouped the cost of education awards improperly disbursed under DPS' program, as well as program administration funds, plus a multiplier. DPS also agreed to assume responsibility for related undisbursed outstanding education awards, for a cost avoidance of \$614,379. This outcome resulted from an AmeriCorps OIG audit that revealed that more than half of the AmeriCorps members enrolled in DPS' program for 2015 and 2016 were DPS employees who counted their paid work as DPS staff toward their service hours. The education awards earned because of those double-counted hours were then falsely certified by DPS. The Office of Audit referred the matter to the Office of Investigation for further investigation and potential prosecution.

Improper Payments of Pandemic-Related Funds, U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) OIG

The DOL OIG found that the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) failed to exercise appropriate oversight of pandemic-related unemployment insurance (UI) funds, leading to ineligible individuals receiving benefits. Of the four States tested between March 28, 2020, and September 30, 2020, it was estimated that \$30.4 billion (42.4 percent) of the \$71.7 billion in Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) was paid improperly. It was further estimated that \$9.9 billion (13.8 percent) of those funds was paid to likely fraudsters. Notably, in the four States, \$1 in \$5 initially paid in PUA benefits went to likely fraudsters. DOL OIG made five recommendations to the ETA to improve oversight to minimize payment delays and improper payments, including fraud. The ETA agreed or partially agreed with three of the five recommendations and provided an acceptable alternative for one recommendation.

Former School Superintendents, Others Sentenced in \$10 Million Fraud Scheme, U.S. Department of Education OIG

A former Athens City (Alabama) Schools District superintendent, former Limestone County School District superintendent, former Athens City Schools District administrator, former educator/business owner, and former football coach have been sentenced for their roles in a \$10 million fraud scheme involving Alabama's virtual school. The conspirators fraudulently enrolled students in virtual public schools and then falsely reported those students to the Alabama State Department of Education. They obtained student identities to use in their scheme from various private schools located across the State by offering the private schools' various inducements—including computers, direct payments, and access to online curriculum—to persuade the private schools to share their students' academic records and personally identifiable information with the public school districts. The conspirators created fake report cards, manufactured false addresses for the private schools' students who lived outside of Alabama, and submitted falsified course completion reports to the Alabama State Department of Education, who then paid the school districts millions of dollars for the cost of supposedly educating these private school students, who at no time attended the virtual public schools. The conspirators skimmed a portion of that State money for their personal use. The former Athens

superintendent was sentenced to serve 60 months in prison and was ordered to pay more than \$2.8 million in restitution; the former Athens administrator was sentenced to serve 66 months in prison and was ordered to pay more than \$1.3 million in restitution; the former educator/business owner was sentenced to 22 months in prison and was ordered to pay more than \$1.3 million in restitution; the former football coach was sentenced to serve 24 months in prison and was ordered to pay more than \$273,000 in restitution and fines; and the former Limestone superintendent was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison and was ordered to pay \$28,000 in restitution and fines.

Billion Dollar Ponzi Scheme—The Biggest Criminal Fraud Scheme in the History of the Eastern District of California Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) OIG⁶

Between 2011 and 2018, DC Solar manufactured mobile solar generators (MSG) that were mounted on trailers. The company touted the versatility and environmental sustainability of the mobile solar generators and claimed that they were used to provide emergency power to cellphone towers and lighting at sporting and other events. A significant incentive for investors were generous Federal tax credits due to the solar nature of the MSGs. Investors would buy the MSGs without ever taking possession of them, paying a percentage of the sales price and financing the balance with DC Solar. Then the investors leased the MSGs back to DC Solar, which in turn purported to lease them to third parties. A portion of the lease revenue was supposed to go to the investors and a portion would be used to pay the investors' debts to DC Solar. But in fact, when third-party leases generated little income, DC Solar paid early investors with funds contributed by later investors, in a Ponzi-like scheme. They sold solar generators that did not exist to investors, making it appear that solar generators existed in locations where they did not, creating false financial statements, and obtaining false lease contracts, among other efforts to conceal the fraud. In reality, at least half of the approximately 17,000 solar generators DC Solar claimed to have manufactured did not exist. Contrary to what investors were told, approximately 94 percent of the revenue claimed by DC Solar from supposed third-party leasing came instead from transfers of new investor cash. Numerous FDIC-insured banks were used to receive and launder funds involved in this fraud or were the victims of the money laundering and fraud that occurred. Multiple DC Solar personnel were found guilty and sentenced for their involvement in the scheme, in addition to being required to pay more than \$790 million in court-ordered restitution.

DATA Act Audits, Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) OIG

During FY 2022, the FMC OIG completed the third of the three required DATA Act audits. The OIG audited 35 unique procurement transactions to be reported on <https://USAspending.gov> for the fourth quarter of FY 2020. These transactions were tested for completeness, accuracy, and timeliness. Based on the results of our audit testing of procurement transactions, FMC scored 97.80 points, which is a quality rating of "Excellent." The FMC OIG also reviewed the FMC's implementation of the three recommendations from the 2019 DATA Act audit and determined that the FMC implemented corrective action for one recommendation and considers it closed. The FMC OIG audit determined that the FMC did not fully implement two of three recommendations. FMC management reported in April 2022 that the two recommendations have been implemented.

Addressing Risk in Oversight of Unpaid Consultants and Experts, Federal Trade Commission (FTC) OIG

The FTC OIG conducted a performance audit to determine whether the FTC's program used to hire and oversee unpaid consultants and experts is managed in accordance with Federal and agency requirements. The audit found that, without a deliberate control structure and stronger mitigation posture, the agency is vulnerable to a variety of risks. More specifically, the audit found the following: (1) the FTC's unpaid

⁶ This case was the product of an investigation by the FBI, IRS Criminal Investigation, and the FDIC OIG.

consultant and expert program lacks a comprehensive system of controls, and (2) the FTC identifies, recruits, and selects unpaid consultants and experts without uniformity and transparency across all agency stakeholders. We recommended that the FTC Executive Director, in coordination with bureau directors (1) develop internal policy or guidance requiring documenting unpaid consultants' and experts' scope of work—including guidance on allowable and prohibited activities and a process for communicating the scope of work with candidates prior to their time with the FTC; (2) establish individual employment agreements for each unpaid consultant and expert, delineating roles and restrictions for each position; and (3) develop and disseminate unpaid consultant and expert program policies and procedures for identifying and documenting position needs and standardizing recruitment and selection.

Employee Misconduct, U.S. Library of Congress (LOC) OIG

In the fall of 2018, the LOC OIG initiated a proactive effort to identify web browsing activity potentially associated with sexually explicit or obscene material on both the Library's Government and guest Wi-Fi networks. As part of the effort, it was detected that a personal mobile phone had accessed such material several times via the guest Wi-Fi. This prompted the LOC OIG to initiate a joint investigation with the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) OIG, U.S. Capitol Police (USCP), and the FBI. The investigation determined that the individual, an AOC employee working in the Library, had used their phone on various occasions from October 2018 to July 2019 to access websites that contained images and videos of child pornography via the Library's guest Wi-Fi. They did so in a bathroom, their office, and a break room, among other areas. Additionally, the individual used their personal laptop, phone, and personal Wi-Fi to access similar materials at home. The individual admitted that they had used their phone to access the explicit material via the Library's guest Wi-Fi while on duty, which violated AOC orders and policy. In December 2019, the individual was terminated from the AOC. In December 2021, they pleaded guilty in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to one count of receipt of child pornography. In July 2022, the individual was sentenced to 8 years in prison followed by 20 years of supervised release. They will be required to pay \$47,000 in restitution to victims depicted in the child pornography they received and possessed. They must also register as a sex offender for at least 15 years.

Keeping Track of National Treasures, Smithsonian Institution (SI) OIG

The Smithsonian Institution's (Smithsonian's) collections contain 155 million objects that include irreplaceable icons of the Nation, examples of common life, and scientific material vital to the study of the world's natural and cultural heritage. Inventories are critical to ensure that they are properly preserved and made accessible for current and future generations to behold, enjoy, and study. A current inventory is one of the primary tools of accountability and collections management. For decades, Smithsonian collecting units (such as museums and art galleries) have been required to conduct planned inventories of collection items on a predetermined schedule (cyclical inventories) to ensure that the collections are protected, properly stored, and accessible consistent with their preservation, security, and legal requirements. However, a February 2022 audit found that Smithsonian management has been ineffective in implementing, monitoring, and overseeing the inventory policies and practices of 19 Smithsonian collecting units, putting these precious collections at increased risk that objects could be missing or stolen and that such losses remain undetected. Regular inventories also help staff identify other collections management deficiencies, such as incomplete or inaccurate records, poor storage conditions, and object preservation needs. Four of the 19 collecting units had no inventory plans, and the remaining 15 units do not have plans that fully comply with Smithsonian requirements, although 3 units' plans came close. Moreover, senior management and the unit directors are not getting the information they need to effectively oversee and monitor the development and implementation of cyclical inventory plans. As a result, few cyclical inventories are being conducted, and those that have been conducted are not fully documented or provided to unit directors as required because management failed to oversee and monitor the cyclical inventory process. The SI OIG made two recommendations to establish and implement ongoing monitoring activities and procedures for annual reports on compliance with cyclical inventory plan requirements.

Veterans Prematurely Denied Compensation for Conditions That Could Be Associated with Burn Pit Exposure, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) OIG

The VA recognizes exposure to smoke from the large burn pits used by the U.S. military to dispose of waste from its bases in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Djibouti as a potential cause of disabilities. Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) staff processed more than 21,100 burn pit-related claims from June 2007 through September 2021. Given the potential impact on many eligible veterans, the VA OIG conducted this review to determine whether VBA staff followed regulations and procedures when addressing conditions that could be associated with burn pit exposure. The review team examined three distinct samples of claimed conditions, potentially related to burn pit exposure, completed from May 1, 2020, to May 1, 2021, and found the VBA could improve its processing and oversight. Though VBA staff nearly always made the correct decision in granting compensation for conditions identified as burn pit-related, the VA OIG found most denials were premature. The VA OIG made seven recommendations to VBA management, including correcting four errors involving improperly granted conditions, reviewing denied cases, correcting errors they identify, and certifying that corrections were made. The VBA should also update its adjudication procedures manual to provide separate and specific guidance for handling claims based on burn pit exposure and modify its examination request application to add specialty language from the burn pit fact sheet into medical opinion requests. Finally, VBA should update training materials and ensure they are consistent with the adjudication procedures manual guidance.

CIGIE Award Recipients for 2022

On October 4, 2022, the IG community held its annual awards ceremony and recognized individuals and groups for their achievements and excellence over the preceding year. In addition to acknowledging a cross-section of OIG personnel, many of these awards recognized individuals from outside the IG community who collaborated with OIGs to promote efficiency and effectiveness and to ensure integrity in Federal programs and operations. The following list contains featured awards bestowed by the Executive Council. A complete list of recipients is available at https://www.ignet.gov/sites/default/files/files/2022_CIGIE_Awards_Ceremony.pdf.

The Alexander Hamilton Award, which recognizes achievements in improving the integrity, efficiency, or effectiveness of Executive Branch agency operations, was presented to:

DOJ OIG Investigative Team for the FBI's Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Larry Nassar, in recognition of its outstanding achievements in improving FBI operations by conducting an extraordinary investigation and analysis of the FBI's mishandling of sexual abuse allegations of USA Gymnastics child athletes by Larry Nassar.

The Gaston L. Gianni, Jr., Better Government Award, which is open to those who contribute to the ideals of the IG Act and recognizes actions that improve the public's confidence in Government, was presented to:

DOL OIG Office of Investigation and the Office of Audit's Collaboration, in recognition of their outstanding collaboration in furtherance of the DOL OIG's mission in combating fraud, waste, and abuse in the Unemployment Insurance Program during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Individual Accomplishment Award, which recognizes sustained contributions to the IG community over an extended period or outstanding leadership of projects or events that contribute to the IG community's mission, was presented to:

Michelle Blank, Small Business Administration (SBA) OIG, in recognition exemplary service during the SBA OIG's response to the tremendous volume of fraud related to SBA COVID programs. Special Agent Blank showed ownership of duties, initiative, creativity, and dedication in addressing unprecedented challenges.

The Glenn/Roth Exemplary Service to Congress Award recognizes achievements in furthering relations between a department or agency (or the community) and Congress. This award was named for former Senators John Glenn and William Roth (both deceased), who were considered by many to be the forefathers of the IG Act. It was presented to:

Review Teams for Improvements Still Needed in Processing Military Sexual Trauma Claims and Challenges for Military Sexual Trauma Coordinators and Culture of Safety Considerations, VA OIG, in recognition of the teams' remarkable efforts to detail failures in providing disability compensation benefits and healthcare coordinators' services to veterans who have experienced military sexual trauma and for inspiring related legislation.

The Sentner Award for Dedication and Courage recognizes uncommon selflessness, dedication to duty, or courage while performing OIG duties. This award was presented to:

Sonya Cerne, Farm Credit Administration OIG, in recognition of the uncommon selflessness and dedication to duty in leadership of the Inspection and Evaluation Committee.

The June Gibbs Brown Career Achievement Award recognizes sustained and significant individual contributions to the mission of IGs throughout one’s career. This award was presented to:

Leslee Bollea, U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) OIG, in recognition of more than 40 years of sustained and significant contributions to the Inspector General community and in support of the Lead Inspector General oversight mission.

The Barry R. Snyder Joint Award recognizes groups that have made significant contributions through a cooperative effort in support of the mission of the IG community. This award was presented to:

Investigation of 22-Year Small Business Set-Aside Fraud, NASA OIG and SBA OIG, in recognition of the investigative team’s exceptional achievement in uncovering a 22-year scheme that defrauded NASA, the DOD, and the SBA of \$84 million through misrepresentation of a company’s socioeconomic status.

A Summary of OIG Accomplishments

Together, CIGIE's member OIGs achieved considerable potential cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2022. 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.

Figure 3: FY 2022 IG Community Accomplishments

Area	Total
Recommendations: Funds to be put to better use	\$47,393,696,795
Recommendations agreed to by management: Funds to be put to better use	\$43,539,736,851*
Recommendations: Questioned costs	\$16,146,556,329
Recommendations agreed to by management: Questioned costs	\$13,344,861,299*
Investigative receivables and recoveries	\$6,582,841,979
Successful criminal prosecutions	4,729
Indictments and criminal information	4,808
Successful civil actions	1,260
Suspensions and debarments	3,204
Personnel actions	3,283

*Totals include amounts identified in prior years but not agreed to until FY 2022.

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 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 the more efficient or effective use of funds. Such actions could include reducing outlays, deobligating funds, and avoiding unnecessary expenditures. Figure 4 describes the total amount of funds to be put to better use recommended by OIG in FY 2013 through FY 2022 as well as the totals of funds to be put to better use in recommendations agreed to by management. Figure 5 provided related information for the fiscal years concerning questioned costs.

Figure 4. Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use

Reporting Year	In Recommendations (\$)	In Recommendations Agreed to by Management (\$)
FY 2022	47,393,696,795	43,539,736,851*
FY 2021	55,631,860,897	54,718,220,457*
FY 2020	16,495,965,958	21,525,535,696*
FY 2019	14,604,979,396	4,819,651,105
FY 2018	21,108,997,187	8,740,980,050
FY 2017†	22,108,497,297	7,462,708,570†
FY 2016	22,652,457,701	15,997,994,770
FY 2015	31,445,225,376	17,705,315,967
FY 2014	51,588,190,596	9,514,990,528
FY 2013	44,941,949,156	31,983,770,454

*Includes amounts identified in prior fiscal years but not agreed to until FY 2022. Prior reporting only included amounts identified and agreed to in the same fiscal year.

†As of FY 2017, amounts do not account for DCAA audit results not conducted on behalf of an OIG, as prior years have included.

Figure 5 describes the total amount of questioned costs listed in OIG recommendations for FY 2013 through FY 2022 as well as the total questioned costs in recommendations agreed to by management for those fiscal years.

Figure 5. Total Questioned Costs for Prior Fiscal Years

Reporting Year	In Recommendations (\$)	In Recommendations Agreed to by Management (\$)
FY 2022	16,146,556,329	13,344,861,299
FY 2021	7,026,143,893	5,745,034,898*
FY 2020	16,772,781,337	5,812,512,002*
FY 2019	14,629,218,186	7,604,257,934
FY 2018	12,901,148,798	3,669,272,503
FY 2017†	10,560,234,785	2,792,883,772†
FY 2016	17,717,970,095	9,214,046,309
FY 2015	16,657,413,296	8,586,364,314
FY 2014	14,209,307,260	4,289,324,798
FY 2013	35,122,368,188	5,408,270,493

*Includes amounts identified in prior years but not agreed to until FY 2022. Prior reporting only included amounts identified and agreed to in the same fiscal year. For FY 2022, \$11.2 Bn of the total shown was identified and agreed to this year. \$2.1 Bn of the total shown was identified in a prior year but only agreed to this year.

†Beginning in FY 2017, amounts do not account for DCAA audit results not conducted on behalf an OIG, as prior years have included.

Investigation-Related Accomplishments

The following categories 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 includes 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 following investigative statistics 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 (see Figure 6). 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 total 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 was taken. These totals do not reflect the dollar amounts associated with recovered items with value that cannot be readily determined, such as original historical documents and cultural artifacts.

Figure 6. Investigative Receivables and Recoveries

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations (\$)	Joint OIG Investigations (\$)	Totals (\$)
FY 2022	4,043,669,177	2,539,172,802	6,582,841,979
FY 2021	10,730,051,300	1,329,325,900	12,059,377,200
FY 2020	6,967,183,004	12,764,468,941	19,731,651,945
FY 2019	6,959,697,791	4,623,055,232	11,582,753,023
FY 2018	13,660,516,149	1,673,589,091	15,343,105,240
FY 2017	19,095,404,779	2,850,917,741	21,946,322,520
FY 2016	8,702,641,738	11,203,019,896	19,905,661,607
FY 2015	7,295,377,088	2,980,458,582	10,275,835,670
FY 2014	28,739,457,754	3,973,561,271	32,713,019,025*
FY 2013	6,156,153,069	8,660,495,989	14,816,649,058

*This amount includes more than \$27 billion reported by the OIG members of the Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities Working Group whose work obtained judicial settlements with several financial institutions responsible for misconduct contributing toward the financial crises involving the pooling of mortgage loans.

Successful criminal prosecutions listed in Figure 7 include 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 DOJ or other equivalents within State or local governments.

Figure 7. Successful Criminal Prosecutions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2022	3,579	1,150	4,729
FY 2021	3,142	471	3,613
FY 2020	2,798	669	3,467
FY 2019	4,776	868	5,644
FY 2018	3,520	451	3,971
FY 2017	3,534	849	4,383
FY 2016	3,917	977	4,894
FY 2015	4,778	775	5,553

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2014	5,116	779	5,895
FY 2013	5,956	749	6,705

Indictments and criminal information comprise those filed in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Figure 8 contains related information report for FY 2013 through FY 2022.

Figure 8. Indictments and Criminal Information

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2022	3,388	1,420	4,808
FY 2021	3,716	581	4,297
FY 2020	3,165	917	4,082
FY 2019	3,643	548	4,191
FY 2018	3,931	531	4,462
FY 2017	3,786	963	4,749
FY 2016	4,139	981	5,120
FY 2015	4,890	827	5,717
FY 2014	4,656	865	5,521
FY 2013	6,027	772	6,799

Successful 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 (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Successful Civil Actions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2022	924	336	1,260
FY 2021	888	170	1,058
FY 2020	949	317	1,266
FY 2019	985	303	1,288
FY 2018	969	191	1,160
FY 2017	1,304	167	1,471
FY 2016	1,305	275	1,580
FY 2015	1,533	328	1,861
FY 2014	1,676	151	1,827
FY 2013	1,249	147	1,396

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 (see Figure 10).

Figure 10. Suspensions and Debarments

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2022	2,759	445	3,204
FY 2021	2,252	184	2,436
FY 2020	2,943	1,203	4,146
FY 2019	3,388	664	4,052
FY 2018	3,528	257	3,785
FY 2017	4,131	491	4,622
FY 2016	6,101	347	6,448
FY 2015	6,813	431	7,244
FY 2014	4,976	219	5,195
FY 2013	5,664	201	5,865

Personnel actions include reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, or local government employees or of Federal contractors and grantees (see Figure 11).

Figure 11. Personnel Actions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2022	3,174	109	3,283
FY 2021	3,341	48	3,389
FY 2020	3,570	117	3,687
FY 2019	3,949	206	4,155
FY 2018	4,543	121	4,664
FY 2017	2,953	1,133	4,086
FY 2016	4,201	114	4,315
FY 2015	4,382	119	4,501
FY 2014	3,884	104	3,988
FY 2013	4,091	122	4,213

Appendix A: Contact Information for CIGIE Members

Note: A directory of current Inspectors General can be found here. Those listed below were members of CIGIE at the end of the reporting period.

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Christopher Failla
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Appendix B: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOC.....	Architect of the Capitol
BWC.....	Body worn cameras
CARES Act.....	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CIGIE.....	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
DATA Act.....	Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014
DCAA.....	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DDM.....	Deputy Director for Management
DEIA.....	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
DOI.....	Department of Interior
DOD.....	Department of Defense
DOJ.....	Department of Justice
DOL.....	Department of Labor
DPS.....	Denver Public Schools
ECIE.....	Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency
ECQ.....	Executive Core Qualifications
EEOC.....	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
ET.....	Emerging Technology
ETA.....	Employment and Training Administration
FAPAC.....	Federal Asian Pacific American Council
FBI.....	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDIC.....	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FISMA.....	Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002
FMC.....	Federal Maritime Commission
FPUC.....	Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation
FTC.....	Federal Trade Commission
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
HR.....	Human resources
HSGAC.....	U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
I&E.....	Inspection(s) and Evaluation(s)
IBC.....	Interior Business Center
IC.....	Intelligence Community

IG.....Inspector General
 IG Act.....Inspector General Act of 1978
 IGEA.....Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016
 IIJA.....Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
 INFOSEC.....Information Security
 IOC-2.....International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center
 IRA.....Inflation Reduction Act
 IT.....Information Technology
 LIFT.....Leading, Inspiring, and Fostering Talent
 LIS.....Leadership Innovation Subcommittee
 LOC.....Library of Congress
 NASA.....National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 NDAA.....National Defense Authorization Act
 OIG.....Office of Inspector General
 OMB.....Office of Management and Budget
 OPM.....Office of Personnel Management
 OSC.....Office of Special Counsel
 PACE.....Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence
 PCIE.....President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency
 PDC.....Professional Development Committee
 PIIA.....Payment Integrity Information Act
 PRAC.....Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
 PUA.....Pandemic Unemployment Assistance
 SBA.....Small Business Administration
 SES.....Senior Executive Service
 SI.....Smithsonian Institution
 SL.....Senior Leader
 UI.....Unemployment insurance
 USCP.....U.S. Capitol Police
 USDA.....U.S. Department of Agriculture
 VA.....Department of Veterans Affairs
 VBA.....Veterans Benefits Administration



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