



Overview of the Inspectors General

1978-Present

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, statutorily established the federal Offices of Inspector General as independent and objective units within their respective agencies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and prevent and detect fraud and abuse in agency programs and operations. Section 4 of the Act describes the duties and responsibilities of the Inspectors General as follows:

To provide policy direction for, and to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of their agency;

To review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of their agency and to make recommendations in semiannual reports to Congress concerning the impact of such legislation on the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations or the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs and operations;

To recommend policies for, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate other activities carried out or financed by the agency for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of the program or preventing and detecting fraud and abuse in the agency's programs and operations;

To recommend policies for, and to conduct, supervise, or coordinate relationships between such agency and other Federal agencies, State and local government agencies, and nongovernmental entities with respect to matters relating to the promotion of economy and efficiency, or the identification and prosecution of participants in such fraud or abuse of agency programs or operations; and

To keep the head of the agency and Congress fully and currently informed concerning fraud and other serious problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by the agency, recommend corrective action concerning such problems, abuses, and deficiencies, and report on the progress made in implementing such corrective action.

In commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Inspector General Act, this document collects summaries contributed by various Offices of Inspector General highlighting the scope and impact of their work.



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Scope and Impact of Offices of Inspectors General



Ability One

The Office of Inspector General for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (U.S. AbilityOne Commission OIG) is the newest OIG in the IG community, established through Public Law 114-113 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016.

The inception of the IG in an agency that is 80 years old demonstrates the enduring and evolving history of the success of the IG model. The AbilityOne OIG oversees a program that exceeds \$3 billion a year in sales to government agencies through procurement contracts. The Commission's program comprises a network of over 500 nonprofit entities with over 46,000 workers who are blind or significantly disabled.



Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Office of Inspector General was administratively established in 1962 and in 1978 became one of the 12 original OIGs with the enactment of the Inspector General Act. Since then, the office has helped promote the economy, efficiency, and integrity of USDA programs and operations through the successful execution of audits, investigations, data analytics, and program reviews. Over the past four decades, the OIG has been recognized for conducting important audit work ensuring the wholesomeness of the Nation's food supply, protecting animal and plant resources from invasive pests, and promoting the integrity of vital programs like food stamps and national organics. Its investigative work has included combating the criminal trafficking of food benefits, ensuring public health and safety in USDA-regulated industries, uncovering illegal activity and abuse in farm programs, and investigating cases of animal cruelty such as the USDA OIG-led dog-fighting investigation of a former NFL quarterback. The OIG's auditors and investigators have accomplished many positive results over the years. For example, the OIG contributed significantly to food safety, assessing USDA programs for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow" disease). Several investigations addressed misconduct related to the discovery of the first BSE-infected cow in the United States in 2003, including the investigation of a company whose misconduct resulted in Japan closing its borders to all U.S. beef products in 2006. The OIG's BSE-related audit work was recognized in 2004 and again in 2006 for strengthening controls over USDA's BSE disease surveillance program. In addition, as part of the oversight of the Recovery Act, USDA OIG led a multi-OIG project to assess Recovery Act recipient funds. This project recommended the establishment of a uniform, Government-wide award numbering system applicable to grants and contracts. In 2014, Congress passed the DATA Act, which specifically adopted this recommendation and applied it to all Federal programs.



Amtrak

The Amtrak Office of Inspector General was created in 1989 through an amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG's vision is to operate as a model OIG, where its goal is to provide objective and sophisticated products that add value to Amtrak, the Board of Directors, and Congress. Over time, our work has enhanced the effectiveness and efficiency of Amtrak's programs and operations in multiple areas such as governance, information technology, train operations, and safety and security. Recently, the OIG identified program management weaknesses and schedule risks to completing Amtrak's \$1.6 billion program to replace its Acela trainsets on time. Investigative work over the years identified recurring ethical lapses at all levels within the company and the need for a comprehensive and effective ethics program to help prevent and detect criminal conduct or other unethical behavior.



Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission OIG established by the IG Act amendments of 1988 is part of a unique joint federal/state partnership that provides grants to the Appalachian areas in 13 states. The Agency Head is the Federal Co-Chair and the Governors of the 13 impacted states. Since inception the OIG has interacted with officials at the federal, state and local levels and emphasized grant management recommendations such as project accountability, timely grant implementation and accomplishment of grant objectives in line with the OIG vision as agents of positive change.



Architect of the Capitol

Serving Congress and the Supreme Court, the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is the builder and steward of the landmark buildings and grounds of Capitol complex, including the [U.S. Capitol](#); U.S. Capitol Grounds; [U.S. Capitol Visitor Center](#); [House Office Buildings](#); [Senate Office Buildings](#); the [Library of Congress](#); [U.S. Supreme Court](#) and [U.S. Botanic Garden](#).

The AOC Inspector General Act of 2007, codified at 2 U.S.C. § 1808, established the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Act stated that the Inspector General reports directly to the Architect of the Capitol and is responsible for the conduct, supervision and coordination of audits and investigations relating to AOC programs and operations. In an effort to increase the OIG's oversight, effectiveness and impact to the AOC, the OIG is currently expanding its mission to include inspections and evaluations of AOC operations, programs, and policies.

Since its establishment, the office has conducted important independent audits and investigations that promote efficiency and effectiveness to deter and prevent

fraud, waste and mismanagement in AOC operations and programs and that help the AOC provide extraordinary service, preserve the symbols of our unified republic, and maintain awe-inspiring facilities that benefit the taxpayer. Inspector General Christopher Failla testified before the Committee on House Administration on May 21, 2017 answering the committee's questions and providing his vision for the AOC OIG's future.



Commodity Futures Trading Commission

The Office of Inspector General for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) was created in 1989 in accordance with the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978. Since 1989, the OIG has investigated alleged misconduct at all levels of the organization, including investigations involving a former CFTC Chairman, a former CFTC Chief of Staff, and including an investigative review of CFTC's oversight of [MF Global](#) prior to its 2011 bankruptcy. In recent years, in addition to auditing CFTC's internal information technology systems and [processes](#) and CFTC's financial management systems and processes, the OIG has audited the CFTC's implementation of its authority under the Commodity Exchange Act, including CFTC's oversight of the [National Futures Association](#), CFTC's [rule enforcement review processes](#), and CFTC's internal policies and procedures for reviewing registrants' [cybersecurity practices](#). Finally, the OIG has analyzed the CFTC's consideration of costs and benefits attendant to several [Dodd-Frank rulemakings](#), including most recently the CFTC's [margin rule for uncleared swaps](#).



Corporation for National and Community Service

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) and its Office of Inspector General (CNCS-OIG) were established by the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993. CNCS provides opportunities for Americans to serve their communities through Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, VISTA and National Civilian Community Corps. CNCS-OIG is an independent office that provides oversight of the agency's programs and operations to protect the integrity of national service. By cultivating a constructive relationship between the OIG, CNCS, and its grantees, we share a strong interest in maximizing the positive impact of national service, through effective stewardship and enhanced oversight. The OIG strives to make recommendations that are practical, actionable and recognize resource constraints, and to encourage our stakeholders and grantees to be part of the solution.



Corporation
for Public
Broadcasting

Corporation for Public Broadcasting

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting's (CPB) Office of Inspector General was established in 1989 after enactment of the 1988 IG Act amendments. It is unique among OIGs in that its designated federal entity is a non-profit corporation,

not a federal government entity nor a government corporation. It does receive a federal appropriation, 89% of which must be distributed to radio and television stations and producers of programming, no more than 6% can be used for system support, and no more than 5% can be used for CPB administration.

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

CIGIE was established by the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual agencies and to help establish a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the Federal Offices of Inspector General. CIGIE's Annual Report to the President and Congress highlights the billions of dollars of potential savings and the significant return on investment our members collectively provide to the American taxpayer. Through the work of the Council, CIGIE develops and publishes quality standards for the Federal OIGs, as well as area-specific quality standards for investigations, inspections/evaluations, and digital forensics. Its cross-cutting reports, such as the recent Critical Issues Involving Multiple Offices of Inspector General and Web Applications Security reports, help to address issues affecting the broader IG community. To increase the professionalism and effectiveness of the OIG workforce, the CIGIE Training Institute yearly provides over 80 instructor-led courses and learning forums to about 2,500 auditors, investigators, managers, and other OIG personnel.



Defense Intelligence Agency

The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), Office of the Inspector General seeks to conduct independent, objective, and timely oversight across the DIA enterprise to promote economy and efficiency; detect and deter fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement; and inform DIA and Congress. The Intelligence Authorization Act of 2010 designated the DIA IG, and other intelligence IGs, as a statutory entity. On multiple occasions, DIA OIG personnel have received recognition for improving global intelligence operations both inside and outside of the Agency. Specifically, CIGIE has recognized DIA OIG teams for their work on Insider threat, Noncompetitive Contract Award, and Data Asset Management.



Department of Education

On October 17, 1979, President Carter signed into law the Department of Education Organization Act, establishing the U.S. Department of Education (ED) as a stand-alone cabinet-level agency. The Act also established the ED Office of Inspector General as an independent entity within ED charged with promoting efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity, and identifying and preventing fraud, waste, abuse, and criminal activity, involving ED programs, funds, and operations. And for nearly 40 years, the [OIG has delivered results for America's taxpayers and students](#). The OIG has completed countless independent internal

and external [audits](#) and audit-related activities that proposed solutions to improve ED programs, addressed systemic weaknesses and duplication in ED operations, and recommended changes needed in education regulations and laws. The results of our work have led to significant improvements in ED programs, operations, and have strengthened education statutes. The OIG also serves as ED’s primary [law enforcement](#) component, investigating allegations of fraud and corruption in ED programs. Its work has put a stop to scams targeting Federal student aid and other ED funds, and unraveled multimillion dollar fraud schemes perpetrated by high-ranking school officials and school owners. The OIG was also one of the first IGs to establish a combined [audit-investigative information technology \(IT\) unit](#) to address management and IT security issues, conduct proactive data analytics, and tackle current and emerging threats from cyber and economic crime. Learn more about the history, accomplishments, and the OIG’s ongoing commitment to America’s taxpayers and students by visiting its [website](#).



[Election Assistance Commission](#)

Congress established the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) with the passage of the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) in October 2002. EAC became operational in fiscal year 2004. On August 9, 2005, EAC authorized the appointment of Roger LaRouche, Acting Inspector General, to develop policies, procedures and programs necessary to establish an Office of Inspector General. On August 24, 2006, EAC selected Mr. Curtis Crider as its Inspector General. Upon Mr. Crider’s retirement in September 2015, Mr. LaRouche again served as Acting Inspector General until the Commission appointed Ms. Patricia Layfield as Inspector General, effective February 22, 2016.

EAC (or, before EAC became active, the General Services Administration) awarded over \$3 billion in formula grants to the 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa (collectively, the states). Under HAVA, the states established state election funds into which the states deposited the HAVA funds, required state matching funds, and any program income. The HAVA funds are available to the states until expended.

Through its history, the EAC OIG has cited over \$90 million in questioned costs or funds that could be put to better use. As a result of OIG audit work, over \$33 million of those costs have been recovered or reapplied to allowable purposes.



[Department of Energy](#)

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Inspector General was the second OIG established by Congress (the first being the Department of Health, Education and Welfare OIG). The Energy OIG was established as part of the authorizing statute for the Department of Energy in August 1977 (see [Public Law 95-19](#)).

The Department of Energy is unique in that it employs over 100,000 contractors across the country to help implement its mission. As a result, since its inception, the Energy OIG has focused its efforts, in part, on reviewing the vast number of contractors and sub-contractors that assist the Department in carrying out its mission. In fact in 1997, one of the OIG's employees was awarded the Department's Exceptional Service Award for audit work that resulted in the recovery of over \$13 million from Westinghouse Savannah River Corporation for unallowable costs, which at the time was one of the largest recoveries in the history of the Department. Fast forward to 2016, and the work of the Energy OIG resulted in another record breaking [recovery of \\$125 million](#) from Bechtel National Inc., Bechtel Corp., URS Corp. and URS Energy and Construction to resolve allegations under the False Claims Act regarding deficient nuclear materials, services, and testing. The OIG's role in helping protect America's nuclear resources was also highlighted in its 2012 [Special Report: Inquiry into the Security Breach at the National Nuclear Security Administration's Y-12 National Security Complex](#). In addition to examining the operations of Department of Energy contractors and nuclear programs, the Energy OIG has spent considerable resources in the last decade on cybersecurity. In 2013, the OIG issued a [Special Report on the Department of Energy's July 2013 Cyber Security Breach](#), in which we found that a combination of technical and managerial problems set the stage for individuals with malicious intent to access a Department system with relative ease.

[Environmental Protection Agency](#)



The Office of Inspector General for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created when President Jimmy Carter signed the Inspector General Act of 1978. Since 1998, it also has been the OIG for the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB). Highlights from important work in recent years include program evaluations of the [EPA's response to the 9/11 World Trade Center collapse](#), Flint water crisis and [Gold King Mine chemical spill](#); revealing audits of a warehouse in Landover, Maryland, and placement of federal employees on administrative leave for years; and the infamous John Beale investigation—which was the subject of [congressional testimony](#) by OIG officials. In addition, Arthur Elkins, Inspector General since mid-2010, has testified on Capitol Hill about [OIG access issues](#), among other topics. The OIG's [Semiannual Reports to Congress](#) capture the OIG's most significant accomplishments.

[Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#)



The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission OIG was created in 1989, by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504). Since its establishment, one of the OIG's most significant projects was the successful implementation of the Cooperative Audit Resolution Oversight Initiative (CAROI) to address outstanding Agency recommendations. The implementation

of CAROI and the establishment of partnership arrangements with Agency programs and offices enabled the OIG to significantly reduce the number of open recommendations from its audit and evaluation reports.

The OIG also performed high-impact work regarding real estate cost savings through the evaluation “Increased Use of Telework to Reduce Infrastructure Costs.” This work allowed the Agency to realize significant cost savings.



Export-Import Bank of the United States

The [Export-Import Bank of the United States](#) (EXIM) is the official export-credit agency of the United States. EXIM is an independent, self-sustaining executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. government corporation. EXIM’s mission is to support jobs in the United States by facilitating the export of U.S. goods and services. EXIM has loans and insurance programs to address short, medium, and long-term needs of exporters; assuming the credit and country risks. EXIM ensures a level playing field for U.S. exports in the global marketplace. The [EXIM Bank Office of Inspector General](#) was authorized by Congress in 2002 (P.L. 107-189) amending the Inspector General Act of 1978. However, the EXIM OIG did not commence operations until August 2007. The OIG is headed by an Inspector General (IG) who is appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The first EXIM IG was [Michael Tankersley](#) who was nominated by President Bush and served from August 2007 – October 2009. The second IG was [Osvaldo Luis Gratacós](#) who was nominated by President Obama and served from May 2010 - July 2014. The IG provides independent and objective reviews of EXIM Bank’s operations and keeps EXIM’s Chairman and Congress fully and currently informed about the problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of EXIM Bank’s programs and operations and the necessity for corrective action. The OIG seeks to serve as an agent of positive change, focusing on eliminating fraud, waste and abuse and identifying problems and making recommendations for corrective actions to EXIM Bank’s management. The OIG’s [audits](#), [inspections](#), and [investigations](#) have produced quantifiable and significant cost savings to EXIM and the U.S. Treasury. Based on audit, inspection, and investigative findings, recommendations, and forfeitures/restitutions, the OIG has returned more than 10 times its total budget since the office was created. The EXIM OIG’s semi-annual reports and its relatively new but significant accomplishments are summarized in its [semi-annual reports](#).



Farm Credit Administration

The Farm Credit Administration (FCA) Office of Inspector General was established under the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General (IG) Act of 1978, as amended, as a Designated Federal Entity Inspector General. The FCA OIG is appointed by the FCA Board. The FCA IG reports to both the FCA Board

and to Congress. The FCA OIG reviews FCA programs and operations through audits, inspections and evaluations. The office also conducts investigations of allegations received through the OIG Hotline. Significant accomplishments and results of the OIG's work are described in its Semi-Annual Reports to Congress. Additional information about the office and products is available on its public website.



Federal Communication Commission

The Federal Communications Commission OIG was created in 1989, and until the passage of the Ray Baum's Act of 2018, providing for an independent IG, was one of several Designated Entity OIGs. Since its establishment, the FCC OIG has conducted wide-ranging audits and investigations, overseeing billions of dollars of federal funds supporting the goals of universal service, including for example, the E-rate program providing funds to improve telecommunications services and internet connectivity in schools and libraries; the Lifeline program providing telecommunications access to low income users and the TRS Fund supporting the deaf community with functionally equivalent access to telecommunications. Working with its partners in both the criminal and civil division of the Department of Justice, the OIG has successfully prosecuted matters that have greatly impacted the integrity of these programs. Significant accomplishments include uncovering a massive fraud on the E-rate program involving more than 25 separate E-rate projects in schools located in seven states with an impact of over \$57 million; the conviction of 30 individuals participating in various TRS fraud schemes throughout the nation and a significant qui tam settlement that, in concert, ground to a halt hundreds of millions of dollars in fraud perpetrated against the TRS Fund; and a \$30 million settlement against a Lifeline provider that for the first time sent a strong message that this program is under serious scrutiny.



Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Office of Inspector General traces its current structure to 1993 when Congress designated the Inspector General position as a Presidential appointment confirmed by the U.S. Senate. Since then, the position has been held by three individuals: Gaston L. Gianni, Jon T. Rymer, and Jay N. Lerner (currently). Prior to 1993, the OIG operated under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 as a designated federal entity.

Over the years, the OIG has conducted significant audits, evaluations and investigations. For example, during the recent financial crisis (2008-2011), the OIG conducted hundreds of Material Loss Reviews examining the causes of bank failures and assessing FDIC supervision. The office also evaluated the FDIC's management and disposition programs overseeing billions of dollars in assets. In addition, the OIG has performed extensive work to examine the Information

Technology (IT) challenges facing the FDIC, including an advanced persistent threat which the FDIC began to experience in 2011, and notable cybersecurity breaches in late 2015 and 2016.

In addition, the OIG's investigative function has developed over the years and now focuses on domestic and international cases involving financial fraud. The office conducts investigations of institutions, executives, financial insiders, attorneys, accountants and bank officials involved in financial misconduct, including money laundering, embezzlement, and other wrongdoing. The office also has been a leader on important law enforcement initiatives to focus on high-risk areas; for example, the OIG has recently targeted foreign-currency exchange trading markets at banks, where cases led to settlements exceeding \$100 million in criminal penalties. The OIG also maintains an Electronic Crimes Unit to conduct forensic analysis of digital evidence. Over the past five years, FDIC OIG investigations have resulted in approximately 450 convictions, \$2.25 million in fines, \$230 million in forfeiture, and \$2.7 billion in restitution ordered.



Federal Election Commission

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) Office of Inspector General was established with the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act. The FEC is headed by a six member commission, and no more than three commissioners may be from the same political party, and is charged with administering and enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, as well as other applicable laws. The FEC OIG conducts audits, reviews, and investigations of the agency's programs and operations.



Federal Housing Finance Agency

The FHFA (Federal Housing Finance Agency) was created in July 2008 by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) to serve as regulator of the Enterprises and the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLBanks). Using its authority under HERA, FHFA placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (Enterprises) into conservatorship in September 2008. Now in their tenth year, FHFA's conservatorships of the Enterprises are of unprecedented scope, scale, and complexity. The Agency's dual responsibilities require FHFA-OIG to structure its oversight program in similar fashion, making it significantly different from inspectors general for other financial regulators. The OIG uses a risk-based approach to its work, which enables it to leverage its resources and provide strong oversight of FHFA. The OIG focuses its resources on those Agency programs and operations that pose the greatest financial, governance, and/or reputational risks.

Highlights of its recent oversight activities include numerous reports finding shortcomings in critical elements of FHFA's supervision program of the

Enterprises (see [OIG, Safe and Sound Operation of the Enterprises Cannot Be Assumed Because of Significant Shortcomings in FHFA’s Supervision Program for the Enterprises \(OIG-2017-003, December 15, 2016\)](#)); numerous reports collectively showing that, for the most part, FHFA, as conservator, has not assessed the reasonableness of Enterprise actions pursuant to delegated authority (See, e.g., [Special Report: Update on FHFA’s Oversight of Fannie Mae’s Build-Out of its Newly Leased Class A Office Space in Midtown Center \(COM-2017-007, September 28, 2017\)](#); [Management Alert: Need for Increased Oversight by FHFA, as Conservator of Fannie Mae, of the Projected Costs Associated with Fannie Mae’s Headquarters Consolidation and Relocation Project, \(COM-2016-004, June 16, 2016\)](#); [Update on the Status of the Development of the Common Securitization Platform \(COM-2017-001, December 9, 2016\)](#); [Administrative Investigation of Hotline Complaints: Conflicts of Interest Issue \(OIG-2017-004, March 23, 2017\)](#)); reports showing FHFA’s failure to complete planned supervisory activities relating to cybersecurity risks (see [FHFA Did Not Complete All Planned Supervisory Activities Related to Cybersecurity Risks at Freddie Mac for the 2016 Examination Cycle \(AUD-2017-011, September 27, 2017\)](#); [FHFA Failed to Complete Non-MRA Supervisory Activities Related to Cybersecurity Risks at Fannie Mae Planned for the 2016 Examination Cycle \(AUD-2017-010, September 27, 2017\)](#)); and public reportable criminal investigations into alleged fraud by different types of counterparties, including banks, real estate brokers and agents, builders and developers, loan officers and mortgage brokers, and title and escrow companies. The monetary results from FHFA-OIG civil investigations involving counterparties exceed \$53.3 billion, and the monetary results from FHFA-OIG criminal investigations involving counterparties are greater than \$4.4 billion.

Federal Labor Relations Authority



The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) Office of Inspector General was created in 1989, when the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504) established Inspector General Offices at 33 designated Federal entities. Prior to the establishment of the FLRA OIG, audits and investigative activities were carried out primarily by FLRA staff supplemented by contracts with independent public accounting firms (for the audit work). Since then, as envisioned in its first Semiannual Report, the OIG’s work has been conducted objectively and independently, in accordance with the IG Act of 1978 (as per applicable amendments). The first two audits undertaken by the FLRA OIG were of FLRA’s Imprest Fund and of FLRA’s Nonexpendable Personal Property Management Program.



Federal Maritime Commission

The Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 created a new set of IGs in “designated federal entities”, to include the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) OIG. Since the inception of the OIG over 29 years ago, there have been three permanent Inspectors General. Mr. Tony Kominoth was the first statutory IG, appointed in February 1989. Prior to this, Mr. Kominoth served in various positions at the Commission dating back to 1968, to include Attorney/Advisor and Transportation Analyst. Mr. Adam Trzeciak was the second person appointed to the IG position by the Commission in 2006 and served until January 2013, when he left to become the second statutory IG for the Government Accountability Office. After several interim IGs, Mr. Jon Hatfield was appointed in May 2014 and is the current IG. Prior to this, Mr. Hatfield was the Deputy IG of the Federal Election Commission (FEC). He also held several other managerial and staff positions over a 20 year period at the OIG. Over the 29-year history of the OIG, the office has conducted many audits and investigations of agency programs, and provided many more recommendations to help improve the operations and functions of the agency.



Office of Inspector General
 Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
 Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

Federal Reserve Board/Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection

The Office of Inspector General for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board) was voluntarily established by the Board in 1987. Under its original charter, the OIG served to “conduct and supervise audits, operations reviews, and investigations” relating to the functions of the Board. A year later, the OIG’s responsibilities became statutorily established as part of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988. The passage of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act in 2010 significantly expanded the OIG’s responsibilities, including assigning it oversight of the newly established Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). The OIG also oversees the Board’s and the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council’s financial statement audits. Since its establishment, the OIG has conducted impactful audits and evaluations relating to Board and CFPB programs and operations; reviews of failed state member banks; and investigations of criminal, civil, and administrative wrongdoing by Board and CFPB employees as well as alleged misconduct or criminal activity that fraudulently affects the Board’s or the CFPB’s ability to effectively supervise and regulate the financial community.



Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Office of Inspector General was established in 1989, in accordance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, as an independent and objective organization within the FTC. Highlights of its important work in recent years include program evaluations of the FTC’s oversight of sole source contracts, information technology governance practices,

and the FTC’s Office of the Chief Information Officer. The OIG has performed audits of the FTC’s redress administration office and its Consumer Response Center. Highlights of significant investigative matters include reviews of alleged leaks of nonpublic information, misuse of FTC information systems, and violations of the post-employment conflict of interest laws and regulations. In furtherance of a key goal of the Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016, the OIG is currently working with the FTC Bureau of Consumer Protection and several other OIGs to increase awareness and use of the FTC’s Consumer Sentinel Network in support of OIG investigations of imposter scams, program benefits fraud, and identity theft.



General Services Administration

The General Services Administration (GSA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established on October 1, 1978, as one of the 12 original OIGs created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. OIG oversight of GSA’s operations helps preserve the integrity of the federal government procurement process and promote efficiency in the administration of federal real property. OIG audits and investigations routinely result in large [False Claims Act](#) and other financial recoveries for the American taxpayer. For example, in Fiscal Years 2015 through 2017, OIG criminal, civil, and administrative recoveries totaled \$436 million with an annual appropriation of \$65 million. The OIG’s [Western Regions Conference Management Deficiency Report](#) changed the way the federal government spends on travel and conferences. More recently, the OIG’s increased emphasis on cybersecurity issues has led to [enhanced security protocols for software](#) used in critical U.S. communications infrastructure, and prompted agency action to address system vulnerabilities in [GSA’s cloud environment](#) and widespread [information security lapses](#) in its operations.



Government Accountability Office

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) Act of 2008 established within GAO an independent, statutory Office of Inspector General (OIG). The GAO/OIG’s unique mission, simply stated, is to “audit the auditors,” holding GAO to the high standards that it sets for others. The OIG also investigates allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse in GAO operations. To these ends, the OIG has focused its audit resources on reviews of information systems security program practices and enterprise risk ([FISMA 2014-2015](#)), human capital ([Student Loan Repayment Program](#)), and financial activities and reporting ([DATA Act](#)). The OIG’s investigative efforts have resulted in 9 criminal convictions, 193 days of suspension, 10 resignations, 1 removal, 1 retirement in lieu of administrative action and aggregate recoveries of \$97,537.



Department of Health and Human Services

Since its establishment by Congress in 1976 as the first Office of Inspector General, the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) OIG, continues to be at the forefront of the Nation's efforts to fight waste, fraud, and abuse and improve efficiency in Medicare, Medicaid and more than 100 other public health and human services programs. The OIG is charged with overseeing the Department's more than \$1 trillion investment in health and human services.

A majority of the OIG's resources go toward the oversight of Medicare and Medicaid — programs that represent a significant part of the Federal budget and that affect this country's most vulnerable citizens. In FY 2016, the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) program, in which the OIG is a major participant, returned to the Federal Government \$5 for every \$1 invested.

The OIG's oversight extends to programs under other HHS institutions, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Indian Health Service.

The OIG uses data driven decision making to produce outcome-focused results. For instance, the OIG leverages sophisticated data analysis to identify and target potential fraud schemes and areas of program waste and abuse.

The OIG works to achieve the greatest impact across HHS's diverse programs by focusing on priority areas, such as protecting beneficiaries from prescription drug abuse, including opioid abuse; enhancing program integrity in noninstitutional care settings; improving program integrity for childcare grant programs; and enhancing Medicaid program integrity. HHS OIG is also responsible for oversight of other critical public health and human services programs and issues, including protecting HHS grant and contract funds, promoting quality and safety in the Indian Health Service, overseeing HHS's emergency preparedness, and strengthening the use and security of data and technology.

In July 2017, the OIG and its law enforcement partners conducted the largest National Health Care Fraud Takedown in history. Sophisticated data analytics were critical. The end result—charges against more than 400 defendants in 41 Federal districts related to schemes involving about \$1.3 billion in false billings to Medicare and Medicaid—protected the programs and sent a strong signal that theft of taxpayer funds will not be tolerated.



Department of Homeland Security

Created in 2002, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Inspector General (OIG) is one of the most recently established OIGs. DHS is a massive agency with a vital mission: to secure the nation from the many threats we face. DHS OIG's mission is to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within DHS.

On average, over the past five fiscal years, for every dollar invested in DHS OIG, it has returned \$9.97 in savings, as reflected by the statutory performance measures set forth in the Inspector General Act. This dollar figure vastly understates the OIG's performance because much of its best work—audit and inspection reports that shed light on dangerous or ineffective programs—does not carry with it a cost savings, but nonetheless has an incalculable value to the American taxpayer. For example, the OIG [revealed critical security vulnerabilities in TSA's airport security screenings](#), which resulted in significant changes to TSA operations, training, and policy. DHS OIG also [disclosed U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' issuance of duplicate and erroneous green cards to immigrants](#), which posed national security risks, denied benefits for approved applicants, and increased workload and costs for the agency. Both of these reports received CIGIE's prestigious Alexander Hamilton Award.

The DHS OIG also plays an important role in holding DHS employees, contractors, and grantees accountable for criminal and administrative wrongdoing. While the vast majority of DHS employees are outstanding public servants, DHS OIG investigates when these individuals are alleged to have violated the public trust. For example, the OIG has successfully investigated DHS employees that conspired with drug traffickers to smuggle drugs through our nation's airports and across our borders; those that have accepted bribes in exchange for granting immigration benefits; and individuals that have fraudulently received disaster assistance after large-scale disasters such as Hurricane Katrina and Superstorm Sandy.

DHS OIG's employees are committed to conducting hard-hitting and high impact investigations, audits, inspections, and special reviews that provide value to DHS, Congress, and the American public.



Department of Interior

The Department of Interior (DOI) Office of Inspector General was one of the original twelve Inspectors General created by the IG Act of 1978. DOI is responsible for such diverse activities as regulating energy development, conserving land and water resources, protecting wildlife, conducting research, preserving national parks, monuments, and heritage areas, and addressing American Indian concerns. DOI OIG follows its guiding principles to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability

within the programs and operations, of the Department and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and mismanagement within DOI.

The OIG is a highly motivated organization of less than 300 employees conducting independent oversight and responding in the best interest of American taxpayers to ensure that DOI earns the public's trust, and executes its programmatic responsibilities effectively and efficiently. The OIG is alert to waste, fraud, and mismanagement, whether expressed as administrative waste or criminal activity, and it uses a range of audit and investigative tools to ensure that the Secretary, the Congress, and the public are informed when changes to DOI programs become necessary to achieve this goal.

OIG work has resulted in significant improvements and findings. Highlights include its work on the Deepwater Horizon disaster, the MMS oil royalties scandal, sexual harassment at the Grand Canyon, Coastal Impact Assistance Program (MS), and the Klamath Basin.

Department of Justice



The Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of the Inspector General was created on April 14, 1989, following passage of the [Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988](#). Since its inception, the OIG has issued over 6,000 audit reports and more than 300 evaluation and inspection reports containing thousands of recommendations for improvement, most of which the Department has agreed to implement. In addition, the Investigations Division has processed over 200,000 complaints and opened over 12,000 cases that resulted in nearly 3,000 convictions and 4,000 administrative actions. The OIG has also made other important contributions to the Department that are not as easily quantified, such as helping to strengthen a culture of integrity and efficiency that has fostered the public's trust in the Department.

OIG reviews have independently and objectively examined some of the most complex and sensitive issues facing the Department, such as the [ATF's Operation Fast and Furious](#); the FBI's actions regarding the [Aldrich Ames](#) and [Robert Hanssen](#) espionage cases; the FBI's handling of intelligence information relating to the [September 11th attacks](#) and the [Boston Marathon Bombing](#); the Department's actions in connection with the Post-9/11 [President's Surveillance Program](#); the Department's and FBI's [management of the terrorist watchlist](#); the FBI's [use of National Security Letters](#); the Department's [removal of 9 U.S. Attorneys](#); [politicized hiring and other improper personnel actions](#) in the Civil Rights Division; the Department's [handling of known or suspected terrorists admitted into the Federal Witness Protection Program](#); FBI [detainee interrogation](#) in Guantanamo Bay; the management of confidential informant programs used by [ATF](#) and [DEA](#); [sexual harassment](#) and [misconduct](#) by [Department employees](#); and federal prison issues such as [contraband interdiction](#), [contract prisons](#), [aging](#)

[inmates](#), [compassionate release](#), and [restrictive housing for inmates with mental illness](#). OIG investigations similarly have a broad and lasting impact. Some of these cases are particularly well known, such as the OIG's investigation into the criminal activities of retired FBI Special Agent John Connelly and his former FBI informant, the [Boston gangster James "Whitey" Bulger](#); and the audit and investigation that led to the criminal [prosecutions of then-Congressman Chaka Fattah and others](#).

Department of Labor



The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Inspector General was established by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act). In her first Semiannual Report to Congress, Inspector General Marjorie Fine Knowles expressed a strong desire to establish an effective oversight organization. Since then, the DOL-OIG has served the American people, Congress, and DOL by providing independent and objective oversight of DOL programs. Among DOL-OIG's many significant contributions is its work reviewing job training programs, and particularly DOL's Job Corps program. For instance, following a 2015 [DOL-OIG audit](#) that found centers failed to report and investigate serious misconduct, two students were killed at different Job Corps centers, allegedly by fellow students. In response, the DOL-OIG initiated a [review](#) that exposed serious safety and security issues. In 2017, [Inspector General Scott Dahl testified](#) before Congress regarding this and other challenges facing DOL. Other DOL-OIG audits of significant impact included an [audit](#) following a mine accident in 2010 that resulted in the death of 29 miners; an audit that questioned whether hundreds of millions of dollars in penalty reductions incentivized employers to improve workplace safety and health; and an [audit](#) that identified more than \$126 billion in unemployment insurance benefits were vulnerable to improper payments. In addition to overseeing DOL operations, and investigating fraud against DOL programs, the DOL-OIG also investigates the influence of labor racketeering and organized crime in the nation's labor unions. One example of the DOL-OIG's impact was when it partnered with the FBI and several other law enforcement agencies to investigate [91 leaders, members, and associates of La Cosa Nostra Families](#), all charged with racketeering and related crimes in a single day in 2011. The DOL-OIG also works with other law enforcement partners on human trafficking matters.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) OIG was created in 1978, one of the original twelve Inspectors General created by the IG Act of 1978. The statute transferred and consolidated investigative personnel from NASA's Inspection and Security office and Management Audit organization into a single independent entity. Since its establishment, the NASA OIG has conducted a wide variety of important audit and investigations oversight work, including one of

the first major investigations of [procurement fraud and irregularities](#) involving an aerospace contractor, several “Page 1” moon rock recoveries, comprehensive program reviews examining the [Hubble Space Telescope](#) and [NASA’s Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System](#), as well as the first Federal Inspector General case, [NASA v. Federal Labor Relations Authority](#), to make its way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Additional significant accomplishments include conviction of cybercriminals in a multimillion-dollar [fraud scheme](#), an audit evaluating NASA’s [plans for human exploration of Mars](#), and an examination of the impact of launch failures by two commercial companies under contract with NASA to resupply the International Space Station.



[National Archives](#)

In 1989, four years after becoming independent from the General Services Administration, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) created its own Office of Inspector General. In 2012, the OIG obtained Federal statutory law-enforcement authority from the United States Attorney General. Highlights of OIG accomplishments include an audit uncovering approximately \$6 million in lost information technology equipment, a high-profile investigation of former National Security Advisor Sandy Berger’s unlawful removal of classified documents, and investigations responsible for recovering literally thousands of stolen artifacts of the nation’s patrimony, with attendant criminal prosecutions and convictions. Among the items recovered by the OIG are hundreds of World War II-era U.S. airmen’s military identification plate “dog tags” stolen by a researcher; nearly 1,000 original sound recordings including the 1948 World Series and an interview of Babe Ruth stolen by a NARA employee for his private collection, and nearly 6,000 stolen artifacts seized from a researcher’s home including original reading copies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s 1937 and 1941 inaugural speeches.

[National Credit Union Administration](#)



The Office of Inspector General for the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) was established by the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act. Among other highlights, its work resulted in NCUA directing its examiners to look for fraud when conducting reviews of credit unions. In conducting reviews of failed credit unions, the OIG found a pattern of fraud at many of them, especially small credit unions that had failed. When the OIG brought this to management’s attention, it was told that NCUA examiners did not look for fraud because it was not part of their jobs. Through a series of OIG reports and recommendations to address fraud at credit unions, the OIG persuaded management to change its view on this. Acting on the OIG’s recommendations, the NCUA first developed a list of red flags for fraud to use in examinations, and 2 years ago implemented a comprehensive fraud detection program for all examiners. The OIG’s work resulted in a profound transformation of NCUA’s

philosophy regarding credit union examinations, which in turn significantly increased the integrity of the entire credit union industry and the protection of millions of Americans' savings and investments.



National Endowment for the Arts

The National Endowment for the Arts Office of Inspector General was established April 9, 1989, pursuant to the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504). The agency transferred staff from the former Audit Division, and the former Audit Division Director became the agency's first Inspector General. By August 1989, a charter had been drafted for the OIG, summarizing the purpose, legislative authority, including appointment and supervision of the Inspector General, work planning process, reporting process, and process for handling employee complaints. Each year the OIG conducts audits to ensure the integrity, efficiency and effectiveness of over \$100 million in grants awarded to over 2000 recipients. The office also oversees the annual audits required by the Congress, such as the financial statement, FISMA, and DATA Act audits.



National Endowment for the Humanities

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established April 9, 1989, in accordance with the Inspector General Act Amendment of 1988. Since its establishment, the OIG has conducted impactful audits, inspections, and evaluations relating to NEH programs and operations; investigations of administrative wrongdoing by NEH employees; and investigations of alleged misconduct by NEH grant recipients. The OIG also actively engages in outreach and awareness activities to further extend the impact of audit and investigative outcomes. The NEH-OIG has also participated in several collaborative audit and investigative efforts undertaken throughout the IG community. Over the years, the collective efforts of the NEH-OIG have fostered a credible level of attentiveness and respect for accountability and integrity throughout the NEH and the NEH grantee community.



National Labor Relations Board

The Office of Inspector General for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) was established by the Inspector General Act amendments of 1988. The NLRB is an independent agency that administers the National Labor Relations Act -- the principal labor relations law of the United States, and its provisions generally apply to private sector enterprises engaged in, or to activities affecting, interstate commerce. Because the NLRB's mission is focused on enforcing labor relations laws, the role of the OIG is focused on ensuring that the NLRB complies with the laws and regulations that it must follow, that it has internal controls in place to ensure that its operations meet its statutory mission, and that employee

misconduct is investigated in a fair and independent manner. A great deal of the OIG's work focuses on financial management; compliance reviews; and investigating misuse of Government resources and conflicts of interest.

National Reconnaissance Office



The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO) was created by the Director, NRO in 1987 and consisted of three people. It remained an administrative OIG until Congress passed the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2010 and made it a Designated Federal Entity (DFE) IG with authorities set forth in the Inspector General Act of 1978. As a DFE IG, the NRO IG was still appointed by the Director, NRO and could be removed by the Director after notice to Congress. In the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2014, Congress made the NRO IG an Establishment IG, with an IG to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The NRO is a defense agency within the intelligence community. The NRO IG is a member of the Intelligence Community Inspector General Forum. The NRO OIG has a history of impactful audits and inspections that have enhanced the NRO's mission and improved the work lives of the NRO's workforce. The Investigations Division has recovered millions of dollars for the NRO and has been instrumental in protecting the NRO from fraud and abuse of authority.

National Security Agency



The National Security Agency (NSA) was established in 1952 and the Office of the Inspector General was permanently instituted in 1961. For over 35 years the position of Inspector General was filled by a senior executive from within the Agency. The first IG hired externally was in 1996. The NSA OIG became a Designated Federal Entity in 2010. The fiscal year 2014 Intelligence Authorization Act established the NSA OIG as an Establishment IG. In January 2018, the Honorable Robert P. Storch became the first Presidentially Appointed, Senate Confirmed IG for NSA.

National Science Foundation



The National Science Foundation (NSF) OIG was established by the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978. Since the first IG took office in 1989, NSF OIG has conducted investigative and audit activities benefitting the Foundation, taxpayers, and the broader IG, research, and law enforcement communities. For instance, NSF OIG investigated fraud allegations within NSF's Small Business Innovate Research and Technology Transfer program that resulted in several criminal, civil, and administrative actions. NSF OIG was also instrumental in establishing an inter-agency working group focused on fraud in this program, which has resulted in more than 200 investigations, \$40 million in recoveries, 60 suspension/debarments, and multiple prosecutions as of February

2018. NSF OIG participates in national and international forums to address research misconduct and its investigations of research misconduct have resulted in numerous government-wide debarments designed to protect the scientific enterprise. Audits of the Foundation’s multi-user research facilities helped strengthen the Foundation’s ability to manage and oversee those complex, costly projects. NSF OIG also reported on the Foundation’s U.S. Antarctic Program, including contractor efforts to ensure the health and safety of program participants, [ways to lower medical screening costs](#), and [law enforcement in the Antarctic](#).



Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) OIG was established in 1989 under the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978 following expressed concerns of the need for more independent audit and internal investigative oversight at NRC to enhance public trust in the regulation of nuclear power. Specific congressional concerns questioned whether the existing NRC Office of Inspector and Auditor had the independence, authority, and competence necessary to perform effectively.

Since its creation, OIG has reported on identified vulnerabilities and areas for improvement at NRC and its oversight of the Nation’s nuclear programs, including failure of NRC inspection procedures to timely identify extensive degradation in the reactor pressure vessel head at an Ohio-based nuclear power plant and factors that contributed to the [event](#), and the [breakdown in essential coordination activities](#) of the Commission caused by violations of NRC’s Internal Commission procedures by a former Chairman. In fiscal year 2014, Congress assigned NRC OIG with additional responsibilities to provide oversight of programs and operations at the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, which provides independent technical oversight of operations at the Nation’s defense nuclear facilities.

Office of the Intelligence Community

The Office of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community (IC IG) traces its origin to Section 405 of the 2010 Intelligence Authorization Act. The reason for the creation of the IC IG was to ensure that a community-wide Inspector General could conduct intelligence oversight across the 17 IC agencies, instead of having every agency and their IG operate within its own oversight stovepipe, hindering the effective and efficient operations of the IC. To ensure the IC IG’s independence, the position was created as a Presidential-appointed, Senate-confirmed IG, who must manage an office that is “objective and effective” while conducting “independent investigations, inspections, and audits” across the IC. The IC IG’s oversight promotes “economy, efficiency, and effectiveness” in all IC programs by informing the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and U.S.

Congress on problems and deficiencies within the community. In November 2011, DNI James Clapper swore in I. Charles McCullough, III as the first IC Inspector General. The designation brought McCullough added responsibility as chair of the newly established statutory IC Inspectors General Forum, which consists of all IGs with oversight of an IC element. The Forum allows these IGs to collaborate on matters of common interest, deliberate over jurisdictional and access matters, and refine recommendations from audits or inspections. Since its beginning, the IC IG has made several tremendous contributions to IC oversight, which earned the IC IG staff the respect and recognition of both the Intelligence Community and the Inspector General Community. In fact, the IC IG has been recognized for such accomplishments with CIGIE awards, including the 2017 Report on the Review of Domestic Sharing of Counterterrorism Information, and two awards for joint investigations with IC partner elements: a 2014 report on the Boston Marathon bombing, a 2014 report on the National Reconnaissance Organization crimes reporting process. The IC IG looks forward to continuing its oversight efforts in partnership with the IC IG Forum members to enhance and advance the IC mission.

Office of Personnel Management



The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was established by the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988. Since its inception, the OPM OIG has worked with agency management to protect the integrity and increase the efficiency of OPM programs, including the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP), Federal retirement programs, and the agency's background investigation function. Pursuant to this mission, OPM OIG auditors have issued over 2,000 reports, identifying nearly \$2.2 billion in funds to be recovered by the agency. OPM OIG investigators have secured close to 900 convictions and recovered over \$1 billion on behalf of OPM programs. Through its Administrative Sanctions Program, the OIG has debarred and/or suspended over 42,500 providers from participating in the FEHBP. Over the course of its 30 years, the OIG has built strong partnerships with its Congressional oversight committees, including the House Committee on Oversight & Government Reform, Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Congress has consistently recognized the value of the OIG's work, calling upon OPM OIG to provide briefings or testimony on matters pertaining to OPM operations, including in the aftermath of the 2015 OPM data breaches.

Office of Special Counsel



The U.S. Office of Special Counsel (OSC) is an independent federal investigative and prosecutorial agency. Its basic authorities come from four federal statutes: the Civil Service Reform Act, the Whistleblower Protection Act, the Hatch Act, and the Uniformed Services Employment & Reemployment Rights Act

(USERRA). OSC's primary mission is to safeguard the merit system by protecting federal employees and applicants from prohibited personnel practices, especially reprisal for whistleblowing.



Railroad Retirement Board

The Office of Inspector General for the Railroad Retirement Board (OIG-RRB) conducts independent audits, reviews, and investigations of the programs and operations of the RRB. The OIG-RRB provides recommendations for improvement to agency management to promote efficiency and economy, and identifies fraud and abuse in agency programs and operations.

The OIG-RRB initiated operations in January 1986. Today, Inspector General Martin J. Dickman leads a skilled and professional workforce of more than 50 employees located throughout the United States including at the RRB headquarters in Chicago, Illinois and an investigative field office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After significant deliberation and considerable work, Inspector General Dickman issued, pursuant to section 5d of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, a seven day letter to Congress. Inspector General Dickman's [February 10, 2014 seven-day letter](#) notified Congress of particularly serious or flagrant deficiencies in the administration of the RRB's occupational disability program. On May 1, 2015, Inspector General Dickman [testified](#) before the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Operations regarding his ongoing concerns.

Securities and Exchange Commission



The Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General was established in 1989, as a result of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504). In its oversight role, the OIG has identified numerous internal control deficiencies and opportunities to improve SEC program and operations. In one notable instance, the office found that the SEC failed to address in a timely and appropriate manner detailed and substantive complaints over the years regarding the operation of a Ponzi scheme by [Bernard Madoff](#) and Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC. In another matter, we found that SEC Division of Enforcement attorneys skillfully operated under considerable time constraints caused by the then-ongoing financial crisis to investigate and bring actions against [Bank of America](#) for violations of securities laws in connection with the Merrill Lynch merger. More recently, in coordination with the Department of Justice, the OIG investigated a [financial advisor](#), resulting in that individual being charged with and entering a guilty plea for obstructing an SEC investigation by attempting to conceal secret and improper referral payments made to an attorney. The office has also expanded its focus

on threats to the SEC's information technology systems. For example, the OIG recently determined that [SEC data](#) had been exposed to certain physical and environmental control vulnerabilities, resulting in disruption to SEC operations and increased costs to the agency.

Smithsonian Institution



The Smithsonian Institution (Smithsonian) Office of Inspector General was established in 1989, in accordance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 (Public Law 100-504). The OIG's mission is to contribute to the strategic advancement of the Smithsonian through independent and transparent oversight. The OIG's audit work has helped the Smithsonian to improve its programs and operations in such areas as cash management, [construction projects](#), [collection stewardship](#), [revenue operations](#), [executive compensation](#), [fundraising reporting](#), and [animal care](#). The OIG's investigations also cover diverse areas, ranging from standards of conduct violations to cash thefts to recovery of collection items and artifacts. Notably, the OIG successfully [investigated](#) several contractor employees for stealing and conspiring to steal \$1.4 million in visitor parking fees from the Smithsonian.

Social Security Administration



The Social Security Administration (SSA) Office of Inspector General was established in March 1995, after the Social Security Independence and Program Improvements Act of 1994 re-established SSA as an independent agency. For 23 years, the OIG has achieved its mission to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of SSA programs and operations and to investigate suspected Social Security fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. The OIG's auditors have conducted many high-impact audits, including reviews related to SSA's Death Master File, the list of people on Social Security's records reported as deceased. In 2015, "[60 Minutes](#)" highlighted the OIG's work in this area in a feature on the completeness and accuracy of SSA's death records. OIG has also championed the protection and integrity of the Social Security number (SSN), most notably in making recommendations that resulted in the [removal of SSNs from Medicare cards](#). The OIG's special agents have worked to detect and prevent all forms of Social Security fraud, through initiatives like the Cooperative Disability Investigations program, which has contributed to projected benefit-program savings of more than \$6 billion over 20 years. The OIG's agents have also pursued investigations to stop large-scale Social Security fraud, such as schemes based in [Puerto Rico](#) and [New York City](#). The OIG is committed to an effective use its resources; the [Brookings Institution](#) reported that the office generates a \$43 return to taxpayers for every \$1 that Congress invests in it through its annual budget, the highest return-on-investment of all Federal OIGs.



Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction

Congress created the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR) in 2008 to provide independent and objective oversight of the U.S. reconstruction effort in Afghanistan. Since its founding, SIGAR has identified about \$2 billion in savings for the American taxpayer through audits, inspections, investigations, and analysis.

SIGAR’s work is wide-ranging and impactful, informing policy and leading to new Congressional mandates designed to protect American taxpayers. SIGAR’s recent work includes a [report](#) detailing \$28 million in waste on camouflage uniforms for Afghan security forces, which led Secretary of Defense James Mattis to issue a memo urging his staff to “use this error as a catalyst to bring to light wasteful practices – and take aggressive steps to end waste in our department,” and a Congressionally-mandated [review](#) of implementation of the Leahy laws on human rights in Afghanistan. Congress has used several of SIGAR’s findings and recommendations for legislation, including a new law based on a SIGAR recommendation to require the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, to develop and implement a counter-corruption strategy for future contingency operations. In addition, SIGAR’s Lessons Learned reports provide historical [analysis of corruption](#) and [security sector assistance](#) in the Afghanistan reconstruction effort.



Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program

The Office of the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP) was created at the height of the financial crisis to conduct oversight of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). As a new, independent federal law enforcement agency, SIGTARP started from scratch. Interviews for key positions were conducted in rooms coated with sawdust from the office buildout. Special agents, auditors, investigative attorneys, and analysts hit the ground running, learning about TARP as it was being enacted. Early successes included uncovering a [massive fraud scheme](#) by Colonial Bank and mortgage lender Taylor, Bean & Whitaker that saved \$553 million in TARP funds. SIGTARP also played a lead role in [finding criminal conduct](#) by TARP recipient General Motors (GM), which concealed knowledge of an ignition switch defect that led to driver deaths. Following the case, GM’s federal regulator changed its practices and auto manufacturers now respond more quickly to defects. In audits of state TARP housing programs, SIGTARP found [millions in wasteful and abusive spending](#) on parties, a Mercedes Benz, catered barbecues, gifts and more. Today, SIGTARP uses a self-created, [intelligence-driven approach](#) to identify insider financial institution crime not reported by the bank through suspicious activity reports or referred by regulators. SIGTARP investigations have led to criminal charges against [400 defendants](#), including 99 bankers, and Justice Department enforcement actions against [11 TARP recipient companies](#). SIGTARP’s [top](#)

[priority](#) is unlawful conduct by banks and other financial institutions in the \$27.8 billion Making Home Affordable Program. Law enforcement is the strongest protection for the American people, and SIGTARP is well positioned to continue to bring accountability to those that break the law and waste taxpayer dollars.

Department of State



The Foreign Service Act of 1980 ([Public Law 96-465](#)) established an Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, conferring many of the duties and authorities found in the Inspector General Act of 1978 as well as some unique ones. For instance, the 1980 act requires the Inspector General to audit and inspect each Foreign Service post and each bureau of the Department at least every five years. In doing this work, the Inspector General must examine, among other issues, whether the interests of the United States are being accurately and effectively represented. The current Department of State OIG was created in 1986, when the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 ([Public Law 99-399](#)) directed the Secretary of State to immediately establish an OIG with an Inspector General who could exercise authorities set forth in both the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and the Inspector General Act of 1978. In 1996, the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 ([Public Law 104-134](#)) merged the United States Information Agency OIG, including the Broadcasting Board of Governors, with the Department of State OIG. At that time, the Department of State OIG began providing oversight of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. In 2013, the OIG's role expanded when Congress created the Lead IG role in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 ([Public Law 112-239](#)). Through that legislation, the Department of State OIG, along with the Department of Defense and USAID OIGs, became responsible for oversight of overseas contingency operations lasting more than 60 days. This office has conducted important work reviewing Department of State programs such as a [joint review](#) into responses to three drug interdiction missions in Honduras that resulted in deaths and injuries, an [audit](#) of cost of living allowances for American employees stationed overseas, and an [inspection](#) that identified serious data vulnerabilities in the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System which is used government-wide to screen potential refugees for admission into the United States. Inspector General Steve A. Linick, who was [confirmed](#) in September 2013, has testified before Congress on numerous issues affecting the Department of State. For example, in 2014, he [testified](#) before the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Benghazi regarding OIG's work on security matters related to U.S. diplomatic facilities and personnel.



Tennessee Valley Authority

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a government corporation with over \$10 billion in annual revenues, provides electricity to 9 million people in parts of seven southeastern states. In the mid-1980s, TVA faced serious issues which led to the shutdown of all its nuclear operating plants, and the cancellation or halting of construction on 12 additional reactors. To address these problems, a recommendation to hire a nuclear consultant and an inspector general was made. There were already 12 OIGs created by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act) and there was a pervasive sentiment that if TVA did not create an OIG, Congress might consider creating one for them. On [October 18, 1985](#), the TVA Board of Directors created the OIG to carry out the duties and exercise the authorities provided under the IG Act to the maximum extent possible. In 1988, TVA OIG became a statutory office, and in 2000, to strengthen the OIG's independence, Congress passed a law to make the TVA IG a presidentially-appointed position. Over the more than 30 years of its existence, the office has conducted thousands of reviews and identified more than \$2 billion in potential savings, waste and other monetary losses. Recent notable reviews addressed the [Kingston Ash Spill](#) (one of the largest ash spills in U.S. history), [cost and schedule overruns at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant](#), and a [chilled work environment for reporting safety concerns at Watts Bar Nuclear Plant](#). TVA OIG's first presidentially appointed IG, Richard Moore, [testified before the House Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure](#) regarding the Kingston Ash spill.



Department of Transportation

Following the passage of the Inspector General Act, the Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General was formally created on January 22, 1979. According to a 10-year history of the office in a 1988 Semiannual Report to Congress, Departmental audit and investigative units in 88 offices throughout the country were transferred to the OIG on February 25, 1979. In its early years, the OIG conducted many successful bid-rigging investigations on federally funded highway projects and became a leader in audits of security controls for automatic data processing systems. The current Inspector General, Calvin L. Scovel III, and other OIG leaders have testified before Congress and reported on some of the most pressing issues facing the Department. These include bridge safety after the collapse of the [I-35 bridge](#) in Minnesota, the [safety of Mexico-domiciled motor carriers](#), and [aviation safety issues raised following the crash of Colgan flight 3407](#). Between 2014 and 2017, the OIG's investigations have helped the Department of Justice obtain judgments of more than \$3 billion against auto manufacturers (1) (2) and [suppliers](#) related to undisclosed safety defects. In 2017, the OIG ranked 7th among agency subcomponents in the ["Best Places to Work in the Federal Government"](#) survey.



Department of Treasury

The Department of the Treasury is unique, having three statutory OIGs. Treasury OIG was the first, created by the 1988 Amendments to the Inspector General Act of 1978. The office oversees a diverse set of functions, including coin and currency manufacturing operations, bank supervision, management of the Government’s debt and payment systems, countering terrorist financing and involvement in other intelligence responsibilities, grants made under the 2009 Recovery Act, the Small Business Loan Fund and the Gulf Coast Restoration Act, implementation of the DATA Act, and establishment of the Government’s financial and economic policies. Among its most significant work products are reviews of failed banks, high-profile financial fraud investigations, and inquiries regarding officials’ compliance with standards of conduct. The OIG does all this with fewer than 200 auditors, investigators, and other professionals.



Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

The Office of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) was established in 1999 as a result of the passage of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. Through audits, investigations, and inspections and evaluations, TIGTA works to ensure that the Federal tax system is administered fairly and that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is held accountable for the trillions of dollars it collects each year from the American people. Since its creation, TIGTA has saved taxpayers a substantial amount of money by identifying improvements to the IRS’s administrative processes and by identifying and recommending strategies for addressing the IRS’s management challenges and implementing the priorities of the Treasury Department. TIGTA reports directly to the Secretary of the Treasury and has oversight and review responsibility that extends to the IRS Office of Chief Counsel, the IRS Oversight Board, and the Taxpayer Advocate Service. Through its close work with Congress, TIGTA identifies fraud, waste, and corruption within the IRS and recommends ways to resolve these issues. By providing the IRS with objective and independent oversight, TIGTA ensures that the American public is served by an effective and efficient tax system.



U.S. Agency for International Development

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Inspector General was established in 1980, and in subsequent years was given OIG responsibility for the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the African Development Foundation, and the Inter-American Foundation. USAID OIG has maintained a global footprint since its inception, allowing its auditors and investigators to respond quickly to dramatic shifts in US foreign assistance priorities. For example, USAID OIG significantly expanded its presence in Eastern Europe after the fall of the Soviet Union, in

Haiti after the 2010 earthquake, and in Iraq and Afghanistan during the surge of reconstruction funding. In recent years, OIG has increased its oversight of USAID's response to crises and conflicts, from the Ebola response efforts to the fight against ISIS in Syria and Iraq. Recent contributions include IG Ann Calvaresi Barr's [testimony](#) before Congress on OIG's investigation of bid rigging, collusion, bribery, and kickback schemes in cross-border humanitarian assistance for internally displaced Syrians. USAID OIG has also done [work](#) to look across the agencies it oversees to identify and report on major management challenges, an effort that has been regularly featured in hearings before appropriations committees in recent years.



[U.S. International Trade Commission](#)

Since its creation in 1989, the U.S. International Trade Commission Office of Inspector General has conducted audits, inspections, evaluations, and other reviews to promote and preserve the efficiency, effectiveness and integrity of the Commission's programs and administrative operations. Highlights include reviews of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, Title VII Investigative process, Sunset Reviews, and Freedom of Information Act Program. In addition, the Commission has responded to the OIG's recommendations to significantly improve and maintain a strong information security posture. The OIG's work products have been instrumental in identifying performance and management challenges facing the Commission in areas including data management, financial management, and the operation of an effective system of internal control.



[U.S. Postal Service](#)

In 1996, Congress created the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) Office of Inspector General as an independent agency with a mission of ensuring efficiency, accountability, and integrity in the Postal Service. In slightly more than two decades, the OIG's work has had considerable impact – not just within USPS, but sometimes throughout the federal government. A good example is its [work on USPS workers' compensation claims for prescriptions of compound pharmaceuticals](#), which spiked from \$9 million in 2013 to more than \$173 million in 2016. Because of the OIG's joint efforts with U.S. Postal Service and the Department of Labor Office of Inspector General, the Department of Labor introduced a new policy requiring physicians to certify the need for prescribing compound drugs; as a result, claims for such prescriptions have decreased more than 86 percent. The policy now also protects the entire government from billions of dollars in future fraud. To view additional work that the OIG has conducted on efficiency, accountability and integrity of the U.S. Postal Service, visit its [website](#). Also, visit the OIG's [webpage](#) that chronicles the hearings that our current and former IGs and Senior Executives have testified before Congress.



Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Office of Inspector General was established prior to the Inspector General Act of 1978. With the Act's passage, however, the VA OIG gained its independent status and broadened staff's ability to conduct risk-based oversight. The office began with just Audit and Investigations directorates. Building on the IG Act, a 1988 statute called for oversight of VA's medical quality assurance programs, prompting the VA OIG to create the Office of Healthcare Inspections in 1991 to oversee the largest integrated public healthcare system in the country. The OIG's most recent [Semiannual Report to Congress](#) exemplifies its reach, with over \$9 billion in monetary impact and a return of \$134 for each tax dollar spent. Among the VA OIG's priority issues has been the devastating impact of veteran suicide, claiming 20 lives a day. A review of the [Veterans Crisis Line \(VCL\)](#) found the VCL faced significant obstacles to providing suicide prevention and crisis intervention services. Inspector General Michael J. Missal testified before the [United States Senate](#), and the [House](#) regarding the recommendations made to rectify those issues. The VA OIG releases approximately 300 reports each year on issues related to veterans benefits and care, and emphasizes the prevention of fraud, waste, and abuse in VA programs and services.

For a full list of OIGs, visit CIGIE's website at ignet.gov/content/inspectors-general-directory.

To see reports from all OIGs, visit [Oversight.gov](https://oversight.gov).

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

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