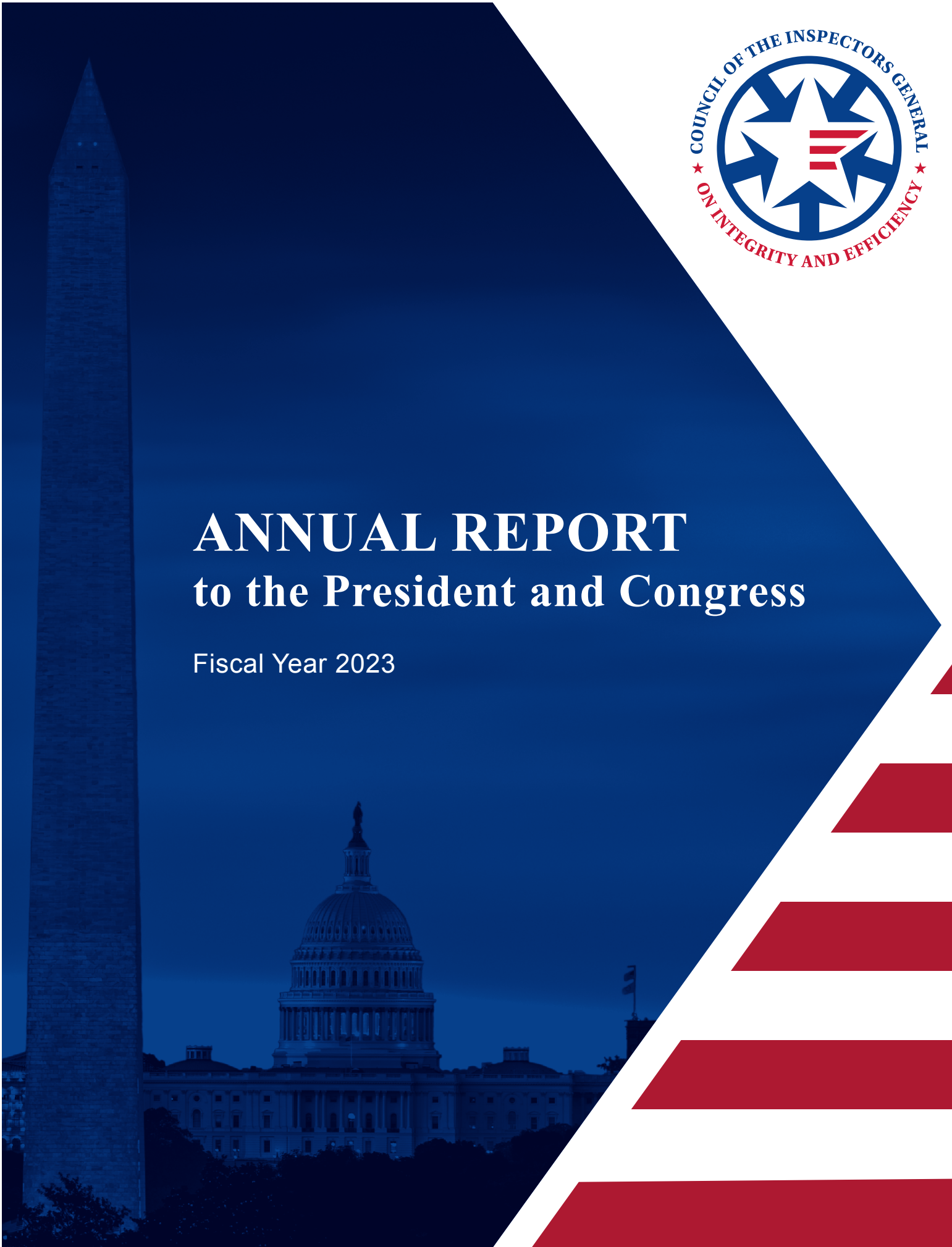




ANNUAL REPORT to the President and Congress

Fiscal Year 2023





Inspector General Community Fiscal Year 2023 Results

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) 2023, over 14,000 employees at 74 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 **\$93.1 billion**:

- **\$82.2 billion** from audit recommendations.
- **\$10.9 billion** from investigative receivables and recoveries.

With the OIG community's aggregate FY 2023 budget of approximately \$3.5 billion,¹ these potential savings represent an approximate **\$26 return on every dollar invested** in OIGs.

In FY 2023, OIGs also considerably strengthened programs across the Federal Government through:

- 2,217 audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued;
- 19,755 investigations closed;
- 743,275 hotline complaints processed;
- 4,691 indictments and criminal informations;
- 4,318 successful prosecutions;
- 1,106 successful civil actions;
- 2,907 suspensions or debarments; and
- 3,187 personnel actions in response to OIG findings.

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



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Message from the Chairperson and Vice Chairperson



Mark Lee Greenblatt
Chairperson

On behalf of the members of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), we are pleased to present the Annual Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023. The Inspector General (IG) community's effectiveness is reflected in its results. For example, this fiscal year, OIGs collectively identified approximately \$93.1 billion in potential savings, generating a return of approximately \$26 for every \$1 invested in OIGs through their appropriations.² In addition, OIGs collectively issued 2,217 audit, inspection, and evaluation reports, and OIG investigative efforts resulted in 4,318 successful criminal prosecutions and 1,106 successful civil actions.



Tammy L. Hull
Vice Chairperson

CIGIE provides crucial assistance to more than 70 Federal IGs, as they pursue their missions of identifying and preventing fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. Specifically, CIGIE's statutory mandate is to address cross-cutting Government oversight issues, and to support a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in Federal OIGs. In FY 2023, CIGIE achieved significant results in both areas through its standing committees, including the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC); its working groups; and its Training Institute.

For example, the Investigations Committee provided guidance to CIGIE's members on the implementation of two critical executive orders affecting the law enforcement community. CIGIE's Audit Committee and Inspection & Evaluation Committee collaborated to develop a more consistent approach for OIGs' classification of monetary impact in their reports to improve Government transparency and accountability. Further, the PRAC's Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence (PACE) continued to deliver support to the Federal oversight community, demonstrating the value of expanding data-sharing opportunities across Federal agencies to better prevent and detect fraud in benefits programs before funds are disbursed.

With regard to training and developing the OIG workforce, CIGIE's Training Institute enrolled nearly 12,000 students in FY 2023 across its three academies that focus on criminal investigations; audits, inspections, and evaluations; and leadership competencies. The Training Institute similarly supported related efforts to strengthen OIG staff through coaching, mentoring, and professional development programs.

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

CIGIE is also committed to supporting and reinforcing IG independence. CIGIE's Legislation Committee worked effectively with key congressional committees to enhance the institutional independence of IGs through several provisions in the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2023.

As this report demonstrates, we are committed to working across the OIG community and with our key stakeholders. Doing so will help us meet our shared goals of addressing integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues across Government agencies and increasing Federal OIG professionalism and effectiveness. This, in turn, ultimately benefits the American public by promoting responsive, accountable, and transparent government programs and operations.

Strategic Plan Goals and Accomplishments

[CIGIE's Five-Year Strategic Plan](#) set out four major business goals for FY 2023. These goals are: (1) enhanced integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations; (2) a well-trained, diverse and highly skilled OIG community; (3) a focal point for collaboration, best practices, outreach, and innovation; and (4) an efficient, well-managed organization that is innovative, resilient, and serves as an exemplar for other Government organizations. The following reflects CIGIE's FY 2023 accomplishments as they align with each of these goals.

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

Each year, Federal IGs identify and report on the top management and performance challenges (hereinafter referred to as top challenges) facing their respective agencies pursuant to the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. In FY 2023, CIGIE developed and published [a holistic view of the top challenges facing Federal agencies](#) as identified by those agencies' respective OIGs. Those top challenges are as follows:

- Information Technology Security and Management (74 percent of Federal agencies);
- Human Capital Management (51 percent);
- Performance Management & Accountability (40 percent);
- Financial Management (39 percent);
- Procurement Management (37 percent);
- Grants Management (37 percent); and
- Homeland Security, Pandemic Recovery, Disaster Preparedness, and Climate Change (17 percent).

Another cross-cutting CIGIE accomplishment was [Management Challenges of Federal Agencies in Preparing for and Responding to Natural Disasters](#), assembled by the CIGIE Disaster Assistance Working Group. This product summarizes the conclusions, findings, and recommendations of 28 reports, issued by seven OIGs, related to the Federal Government's natural disaster preparedness and response. The seven participating OIGs included the U.S. Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Homeland Security (DHS), Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, and Transportation and the U.S. Small Business Administration. Many of these reports focused on the Federal Government's preparedness to respond to the devastating hurricanes in 2017.

The CIGIE Disaster Assistance Working Group's review objective was to inform Federal agencies and the OIG community of the reported conclusions, findings, and recommendations that addressed preparation for and response to natural disasters to assist them in avoiding potential program challenges.

As in years past, CIGIE's Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) played a key role in fostering the integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations. Its use of advanced analytic tools is particularly notable; these tools allow PRAC data scientists and the PRAC Fraud Task Force to uncover complex fraud schemes by analyzing millions of rows of data. This data can reveal clusters of fraud where significant cases of theft have occurred; this information, in turn, helps ensure that those who stole pandemic relief funds are held accountable.

Additionally, Oversight.gov remains a focal point for Government transparency and accountability. At the conclusion of FY 2023, 74 Federal OIGs had uploaded over 5,000 reports covering approximately \$79 billion dollars in fraud, waste, and abuse.

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

The CIGIE Training Institute's three academies focus on criminal investigations, audits, inspections, and evaluations, and leadership competencies. In FY 2023, the Training Institute enrolled 11,863 students, representing a 6-percent increase over the prior fiscal year. In FY 2023, the total number of training events offered increased once again, from 114 to 133, an increase of roughly 17 percent.

As in past years, the Training Institute supported capabilities that afforded the OIG workforce access to a broad spectrum of learning opportunities. In FY 2023, that included an expanded coaching and mentoring program; rotational experiences combining learning, apprenticeships, job-shadowing, and stretch assignments; and traditional, formal learning.

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

CIGIE continued to support a wide array of OIG community activities through its 10 standing committees and their associated subcommittees as well as approximately 47 working groups and other collaborative bodies. These entities are dedicated to improving disciplinary practices and innovation within the OIG community, collaborating to address significant cross-cutting issues, and increasing public awareness about the OIG community's mission and responsibilities. Members come from across the OIG community to 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.

FY 2023 highlights include:

- The DEIA Committee's Stakeholder Oversight Working Group published a [Toolkit for Considering Equity When Conducting Oversight Work](#). The toolkit contains information for oversight professionals on the following topics: (1) general equity principles, (2) program and policy oversight, (3) data impacts on equity in oversight work, (4) reporting and disseminating information, (5) human capital, (6) contracting and procurement, (7) education, (8) financial, (9) information and communication technology, (10) intelligence, and (11) health equity policy.

Specifically, for each topic, the toolkit identifies relevant considerations; resources and tools that can be used to address those considerations; and examples of oversight work employing those methodologies. The toolkit can provide a starting point to inform discussions when planning oversight work and help guide future work involving these 11 areas.

- The Inspection and Evaluation (I&E) Committee’s Peer Review Working Group updated and revised the [Guide for Conducting External Peer Reviews of Inspection and Evaluation Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspectors General](#). This document provides policy guidance for CIGIE members performing external peer reviews of OIGs that conduct inspections and evaluations in accordance with CIGIE’s Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation.
- CIGIE issued the [CIGIE Guide for Reports That Identify Non-Governmental Organizations or Business Entities](#) to assist OIGs with developing their own internal policies to address certain requirements for audit, inspection, evaluation, and other non-investigative reports that specifically identify non-governmental organizations or business entities, in accordance with Section 5274 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2023.

Goal 4: An efficient, well-managed organization that is innovative, resilient, and serves as an exemplar for other government organizations.

CIGIE made significant process with its operational-modernization initiative in FY 2023. The opening of the new fiscal year saw CIGIE formally transition its human resources and payroll functions to the Interior Business Center (IBC), which gave the CIGIE Operations Division real-time access to applicable data and reports for the first time since CIGIE’s establishment. In conjunction with this effort, IBC conducted a 100-percent review and validation of all processes and personnel and payroll records.

CIGIE simultaneously undertook complex, detailed planning and testing in preparation for the October 1, 2023 transition of CIGIE’s financial systems to IBC. This process required close coordination with multiple IBC offices throughout the year, several “parallel tests” to ensure the integrity of processes and data, comprehensive training, and extensive communication with staff. Consequently, CIGIE ended FY 2023 with the ability to deliver a set of vastly improved human resources and payroll services and to maintain high confidence in the accuracy of its records. Additionally, CIGIE’s Agency Financial Report for FY 2023, conducted by an independent auditor, identified no material weaknesses.

Separately, CIGIE continued to work with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to address recommendations EEOC identified for CIGIE in FY 2022. In FY 2023, the Operations Division developed several agency reports that demonstrate CIGIE’s commitment to providing equality of employment opportunity and CIGIE’s compliance with EEO laws and procedures. The steps completed in FY 2023 continue to move CIGIE closer to the EEOC’s model organization.

CIGIE also continued to meet its statutory responsibilities in FY 2023, such as:

- Maintaining public and business websites for the benefit of the public, stakeholders, and the OIG 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.



CIGIE Committee Accomplishments

In FY 2023, CIGIE's standing committees undertook a variety of noteworthy initiatives and projects to support and benefit the Federal OIG community.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee created a Training Subcommittee, which later became a separate Federal Audit Executive Council (FAEC) Standing Committee, to focus the Audit Committee's efforts on understanding and facilitating training needs for OIG auditors in the post-pandemic environment. This new FAEC Training Committee developed a Needs Assessment Survey to analyze training needs across the community. It also developed a separate training curriculum project to provide a list of auditor competencies needed at various General Schedule levels and the related courses needed to achieve the competencies. The curriculum is available for use by OIGs implementing their own training plans. The FAEC Training Committee is currently partnering with the CIGIE Training Institute to develop formal CIGIE Audit Training.

The Audit Committee also participated in the CIGIE Monetary Impact Working Group, in partnership with the I&E Committee, to promote consistency in how OIGs classify monetary impact across the OIG community when conducting audits, inspections, and evaluations. The working group developed a Monetary Impact Toolkit that will be issued in FY 2024 to improve consistency across the OIG community when presenting information on monetary impact and increase transparency of the OIG community's oversight efforts.

The Audit Committee continued to administer CIGIE's Audit Peer Review Program to promote OIG compliance with the U.S. Government Accountability Office's (GAO's) Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and CIGIE's [Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of Audit Organizations of Offices of Inspector General](#). The committee also maintained the Peer Review Subcommittee to address scheduling changes and questions, peer review issues, and peer review training.

To create a shared understanding of the FY 2023 NDAA Section 5274, the Audit Committee established a working group to develop a [guide for OIGs](#). This working group consisted of members from the Legislation Committee, the I&E Committee, and the Council of Counsels to Inspectors General. The guide was prepared by a dedicated group of 80 volunteers from 37 OIGs. The working group met weekly from the beginning of February 2023 through issuance of the guide in May 2023.

Budget Committee

The Budget Committee prepared the CIGIE Membership for a budget vote on CIGIE's FY 2026 spending plan that was completed in advance of the fiscal year as the OIGs drafted their own FY 2025 budget requests. The committee also committed to maintain CIGIE funding at 0.40 percent of OIG budgets for a second consecutive year. Further, the Budget Committee prompted improved transparency of information relating to CIGIE's budgeted revenue and expense line items.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) Committee

The DEIA Committee issued the first update to the [CIGIE Roadmap for Advancing DEIA](#), providing additional information, tools, and action steps relating to equity, safer and harassment-free workplaces, and accessibility. The updated roadmap is divided into five areas (our people, our business, our workplaces, our access, and our progress) and has 26 routes that align to specific goals, strategies, and actions that also connect with those noted in the *Government-wide Strategic Plan to Advance DEIA in the Federal Workforce* issued by Executive Branch leadership.

The DEIA Committee also published CIGIE's first [Toolkit for Considering Equity When Conducting Oversight Work](#), providing general considerations, resources, tools, and examples of how to include equity in oversight work.

The DEIA Committee issued the third baseline survey report in FY 2023, which included demographics for the OIG community and identified changes from FY 2022. It also issued six editions of the DEIA Newsletter, "The Ally," highlighting DEIA Committee events, DEIA-related articles featuring voices from the OIG community, and speaker highlights on a range of topics such as psychological safety; neuroscience of group dynamics and performance; disability awareness; and harassment in the workplace.

During CIGIE's Annual Award Ceremony, the DEIA Committee recognized a DEIA Award for Excellence recipient for outstanding cross-agency collaboration to design, produce, and manage the inaugural CIGIE career job fair and information session aimed at increasing awareness, recruitment, DEIA, and engagement across all OIGs. The DEIA Committee held a second job fair in FY 2023, and for both events, between 300 and 500 college students, recent college graduates, and job seekers registered and nearly 40 OIGs participated.

Inspection & Evaluation (I&E) Committee

The I&E Committee met quarterly to cover important updates in the I&E community, share ideas, and provide updates on working groups and ongoing projects. During FY 2023, the committee had six working groups focused on several major ongoing initiatives. Each of these groups has accomplished important work. For example, the Peer Review Working Group, which manages the I&E peer review process, updated the I&E peer review training process and provided training to approximately 55 I&E professionals during FY 2023. The working group also led an effort to revise peer review guidance to incorporate a new rating system, which was approved in June 2023. The group coordinated and issued the next 3-year peer review schedule.

As another example, the I&E Training Working Group developed and delivered a series of three I&E training sessions called, “Upon Further Inspection.” Approximately 200 participants attended the first two sessions, and more than 500 attended the third session.

The I&E Committee held its third annual I&E Town Hall in June 2023, “Why I&Es: A Tool in the Toolbox.” The event included panel discussions on building and expanding I&E units and bringing an evaluative lens to measuring equity. Over 700 people registered for the event.

Additionally, the I&E Committee led three important initiatives to encourage communication and collaboration within the I&E community. First, the I&E Committee started the Expansion Working Group to build a network of professionals who are building or expanding the use of I&Es in their offices and pair those individuals with experienced professionals from around the OIG community. This effort allows offices to share information on how to establish a unit, implement best practices, and communicate other helpful information. Second, the Collaboration Working Group continued to develop a community of practice sites that allows I&E professionals to post questions, share information, learn about specific topics, and receive I&E news updates. The working group also assisted CIGIE with updating the I&E Navigator, an online knowledge-management application available to OIG I&E professionals. Third, the Study Working Group researched information on I&E organizations, including the functions, applications, and tools used for oversight, and briefed I&E leaders on their results.

Through the Monetary Impact Working Group, the I&E Committee collaborated with the Audit Committee to identify best practices and focus areas across the OIG community related to calculating and reporting monetary impact. The working group reviewed and analyzed data collected from internal OIG policies and procedures, reports, and semiannual reports to Congress and surveys of offices on monetary impact processes.

Integrity Committee (IC)

The IC received 4,104 incoming communications, which were screened to remove duplicates, objectively unreliable information, and complaints outside of the IC’s authority. The remaining communications resulted in 118 cases. The IC convened 19 times to address these matters, including 15 scheduled meetings and 4 interim meetings for cases needing immediate review. Additionally, pursuant to new statutory requirements, the IC issued a “seven-day” report to an Inspector General on February 27, 2023, and provided a written update to that report to the President on September 7, 2023.

The IC completed five investigations in FY 2023:

- The IC determined an IG engaged in conduct undermining the integrity reasonably expected of the position; grossly mismanaged the OIG; wasted government funds; and improperly shared usernames and passwords with agency staff (including the Deputy IG) and contractors. The IC also determined that the IG and Deputy IG wrongfully compromised whistleblower anonymity.
- The IC determined that an Assistant Inspector General (AIG) for Audits abused authority in the exercise of official duties by wrongfully giving preferential treatment to a contractor.
- The IC determined that an AIG for Investigations engaged in conduct undermining the integrity reasonably expected of the position when the individual created the appearance of using an official position for an improper purpose.

- The IC determined that an IG's relationship with a senior management agency employee wrongfully created the appearance that the IG's and the OIG's independence was compromised.
- In one investigation, the IC determined allegations against an IG and the Deputy IG were not substantiated.

The IC conducted the following outreach efforts with its stakeholders:

- **Whistleblower Protection Coordinator Event, June 2023.** This presentation fulfilled the IC's statutory responsibility to ensure all OIG employees are informed about their whistleblower rights and protections and the availability, roles, and responsibilities of the IC.
- **Whistleblower Education Forum, September 2023.** This presentation described how the IC was established and the importance of educating internal and external stakeholders on the IC's policies and procedures.
- **CIGIE IG 101.** This monthly presentation, offered to new and acting IGs, describes the composition of the IC, its jurisdiction, and processes. It also explains an IG's responsibility for reporting allegations to the IC and the IC's expectation of cooperation and full access to OIG documents and witnesses during an IC investigation.
- **Congressional Briefings.** Among other engagements, the IC staff briefed Congressional staff on the IC's findings and recommendations on particular investigations.

Investigations Committee

The Investigations Committee hosted over 75 senior leaders of OIGs, including a number of IGs themselves, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, to provide informational training and to understand the training environment that criminal investigators, general investigators, and other OIG staff experience at FLETC. This training event offered professional development topics related to recruitment, retention, and diversity, equity, and inclusion, along with many other subjects of interest to the CIGIE community. One area of interest was the implementation of body worn cameras and the sharing of best practices. The attendees toured parts of FLETC, saw recent technological and physical enhancements at the center, and directly experienced the excellent training that OIG staff receive.

In FY 2023, the Investigations Committee also provided updates and guidance to CIGIE members concerning Executive Order No. 14074, *Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices To Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety*, and Executive Order No. 14092, *Reducing Gun Violence and Making Our Communities Safer*.

The Investigations Committee's Policy Developers Working Group maintained contact with Executive Branch leadership, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and the Department of Justice (DOJ). The committee organized a meeting in March 2023 where representatives from those entities provided information to all members concerning recruitment and retention requirements under guidance that was later released in accordance with Executive Order No. 14074.

The working group provided information and guidance to CIGIE members regarding requirements and deadlines related to National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) reporting requirements under Executive Order No. 14092; anti-bias training (Section 9); strengthening officer recruitment, hiring, promotion, and retention practices (Section 3); and National Law Enforcement Accountability Database (NLEAD) submission requirements (Section 5) under Executive Order No. 14074.

The Investigations Committee worked with the PRAC to provide a learning opportunity to AIGs for Investigations, OIG Counsels, and other interested senior OIG officials on investigations of Federal employees who may have fraudulently obtained pandemic benefits. This program had over 170 participants and included speakers from DOJ's criminal and civil divisions, the Executive Office for U.S. Trustees, the PRAC Data Analytics Work Group, and the Federal Trade Commission OIG. At the conclusion of the program, each participant had direct point-of-contact information for the senior-level personnel with the DOJ COVID-19 Fraud Enforcement Task Force and for the various OIGs that shared examples of resolved work that had resulted in a DOJ prosecution.

The Investigations Committee hosted a Suspension and Debarment Workshop in January 2023, in partnership with Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee and the National Science Foundation OIG. The workshop had nearly 800 registrants representing investigations, audits, program, and prosecutorial staff from more than 70 agencies. Participants included IGs, Federal prosecutors, auditors, special agents, OIG managers, and agency suspension and debarment officials. The workshop furthered CIGIE's goals of increasing understanding of emerging threats to federally funded research and contracts. It also provided information that allows established and emerging programs to protect Government business interests through greater use of suspension and debarment remedies.

Legislation Committee

The Legislation Committee helped ensure that the following CIGIE legislative priorities were included in the FY 2023 NDAA during the 117th Congress:

- **Enhancing the institutional independence of IGs** – The NDAA strengthens IG independence by reforming the Federal Vacancies Reform Act to provide that the first assistant to the position of IG assumes the role of acting IG if there were an IG vacancy. Alternatively, the reform provides that the President may direct a senior officer or employee of an OIG or another presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IG to serve as an acting IG in a temporary capacity. If so, the President must notify Congress within 30 days before the direction takes effect.
- **Requiring congressional notification when an IG is placed on non-duty status** – The NDAA provides that Congress must now be notified not only when an IG is removed or transferred but when an IG is placed on non-duty status. The NDAA bolstered the requirements for notice to Congress by specifically requiring the notice to be in writing and communicate the “substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons” for the removal or change in status. This applies to both presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs and designated Federal entity IGs.
- **Reforming OIG semiannual reports to Congress** – The NDAA streamlines and simplifies semiannual reporting requirements in 5 U.S.C. § 405, formerly Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), and permits existing links to OIG websites or Oversight.gov to satisfy reporting requirements.

The Legislation Committee provided technical assistance to Congress on several other NDAA provisions affecting the IG community and Federal oversight. It also kept CIGIE members abreast of IG-related matters in Congress via a multitude of platforms, including monthly committee meetings and newsletters.

The Legislation Committee developed, coordinated, and represented official OIG community positions on legislative issues and provided technical assistance to Congress through regular and ongoing communication regarding legislative issues and other matters of common interest between Congress and CIGIE.

For the 118th Congress, the committee developed and CIGIE adopted legislative priorities and recommendations that provide additional tools to advance Federal oversight and support IGs.

[CIGIE's Legislative Priorities for the 118th Congress](#) include:

- Permanent data and analytics capability for the IG community;
- Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds Government-wide to deny IGs full and prompt access;
- Improving CIGIE transparency and accountability through a single appropriation;
- Enhancing independence and efficiency by providing separate and flexible OIG funding;
- Establishing authority for IGs to provide continuous oversight during a lapse in appropriations;
- Testimonial subpoena authority;
- Reforming the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act;
- Protecting cybersecurity vulnerability information;
- Requiring congressional notification when Legislative Branch IGs are placed on non-duty status;
- Statutory exclusion for felony fraud convicts to protect Federal funds; and
- Enhancing CIGIE's role in recommending IG Candidates.

Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC)

The PRAC continued to deliver significant analytic, audit, and investigative support to the oversight community and a significant return on investment, through the Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence (PACE). In January 2023, PACE data scientists [identified](#) 69,000 questionable Social Security Numbers (SSNs) that were used to obtain \$5.4 billion in potentially fraudulent Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration. A critical step in this analysis was using the PRAC's legal authorities to have the U.S. Social Security Administration verify SSNs that the PRAC considered to be potentially invalid or fraudulent. In May 2023, PACE data scientists [identified](#) an additional 3,222 SSNs, which belonged to deceased individuals and were used on PPP and EIDL applications resulting in the disbursement of \$38 million in improper or fraudulent payments. The PRAC's insights reinforced findings from other oversight entities on the value of expanding data-sharing agreements to better detect and prevent fraud in benefits delivery programs before disbursement to protect taxpayer dollars.

The PRAC extended the oversight community's investigative efforts through its Fraud Task Force, which brings together more than 50 agents from more than a dozen member OIGs to investigate pandemic-related fraud. This task force, and other Federal law enforcement agencies, use the PACE's data scientists and resources to uncover patterns, irregularities, and red flags that point to potential fraud. To date, PRAC Fraud Task Force agents have supported 123 investigations resulting in criminal charges, convictions, court-ordered restitution, forfeitures, and seizures. [In one instance](#), the task force identified 14 individuals who allegedly defrauded the PPP and financial institutions of over \$53 million through at least 29 fraudulent loan applications containing false documentation. The task force continues to work to ensure that bad actors are held accountable for misuse of taxpayer dollars.

The PACE is a key contributor to both the PRAC Fraud Task Force and the DOJ's COVID-19 Fraud Enforcement Task Force, using advanced analytics to generate leads and support investigations. To date, the PACE's innovative efforts have supported over 630 investigations into 7,600 subjects, with an estimated potential fraud loss totaling \$1.77 billion.

The PRAC also brought oversight agencies together to work on cross-cutting projects that provide an understanding of broader pandemic-related challenges. In FY 2023, the PRAC issued seven oversight products with OIG partners, including:

- The PRAC's Health Care Subgroup published a [December 2022 Insights Report](#) on the use of telehealth across Federal healthcare programs and a [September 2023 Insights Report](#) on staffing shortages faced by Federal healthcare programs during the pandemic. These insights provide decision makers with valuable information regarding program integrity risks, quality-of-care issues, and how to ensure adequate post-pandemic safeguards and staffing.
- The PRAC's [July 2023 Insights Report](#) highlighted the oversight work of 10 OIG partners to assess how pandemic-related funding to six different communities across the country were used. The report builds on the PRAC's [existing data gaps-related work](#) by offering new examples to illustrate a longstanding problem about the difficulty in following Federal funds and understanding how they are used.
- The PRAC's [September 2023 Insights Report](#) highlighted key insights about the pandemic's impact on the Federal acquisition and grants workforces. Understanding the challenges these workforces faced can help ensure they receive the proper resources in times of emergency.

In January 2023, the PRAC hosted an Agile Oversight Forum, a first-of-its-kind virtual event on this topic. With pandemic relief distributed at a fast pace, the PRAC realized that oversight agencies need to be nimble in communicating risks and problems. Agile oversight products, like alert memorandums, highlight issues that require immediate consideration by agency officials and/or congressional stakeholders. Over 1,500 oversight professionals attended the event, which leveraged the insights of 12 Federal, State, and local oversight offices, to learn successful strategies for issuing critical information quickly. The PRAC continues to find opportunities to employ agile strategies, such as in the [January 2023 Fraud Alert](#) and May 2023 [Fraud Alert Follow-Up](#), and encourages other oversight offices to do the same.

Professional Development Committee

The Professional Development Committee hosted the OIG Community's 10th annual CIGIE Leadership Forum, "Leading with Courage, Compassion, and Creativity." After 3 years of the forum being conducted in a fully virtual format, the CIGIE Leadership Forum returned to the live stage at the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Alexandria, Virginia, with more than 3,000 OIG community members joining, either in person or virtually. Participants experienced a tremendous day of inspirational talks by leaders throughout the OIG community.

The Professional Development Committee also organized the fifth cohort of the CIGIE Fellows Program, with 23 Fellows graduating from the program in June 2023. Nearly 30 agencies contributed to the success of the program by nominating Fellows candidates, hosting Fellows for rotational assignments, and providing mentorships to them. A primary component of the program included rotational assignments at other OIGs, which ranged from 4 months to 1 year. Each Fellow was assigned a mentor and participated in various developmental cohort activities.

The Professional Development Committee continued its program pilot of the CIGIE Executive Core Qualifications (ECQ) Review Board. The review board is a cadre of Senior Executive Service (SES) volunteers who provide meaningful review and feedback of draft ECQs for SES candidates in the Inspector General community prior to submission (or resubmission) to OPM's Qualification Review Board for certification. The ECQ Review Board consisted of at least four senior executives from the OIG community and as many as six. The board reviewed and provided meaningful feedback to over 35 applicants and increased review capacity each quarter. Based on the success of the program pilot, the ECQ Review Board will be expanded for 2024.

The Professional Development Committee launched Phase 2 of the CIGIE Mentoring Program Pilot on April 26, 2023. After an overwhelming response during the registration period, the program matched 174 pairs of mentors and mentees, representing 52 different organizations. The 174 mentorships increased from 32 mentoring partnerships in Phase 1. This diverse group of mentors and mentees (from GS-4 to SES) worked together to encourage growth, support, and communication across the OIG community. Phase 2 also included opportunities for mentees to assess their progress and to reset or refresh their goals. Mentors participated in meetings that focused on best practices, challenges, resources, and mentor networking. The mentoring team also provided a learning event on networking. The Program Pilot for Phase 2 concluded on November 2, 2023. The Mentoring Program will enter Phase 3 in 2024, offering the OIG community an evolving and professionally beneficial program.

Technology Committee

The Technology Committee continued to collaborate with Federal stakeholders, including the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), DHS, and the Federal Chief Information Officers Council, on the publication of the annual IG Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) reporting metrics. In a first, the published IG reporting metrics cover two fiscal years (FYs 2023 and 2024), thereby allowing IGs to better plan their FISMA reviews. The early issuance of the IG FISMA reporting metrics enabled the majority of OIGs across Government to provide their FISMA results to OMB and DHS by the mandatory deadline of July 31, 2023. The committee assisted OIGs that needed an extension to meet the reporting deadline.

The Technology Committee's Data Analytics Working Group collaborated with the PRAC to initiate a Data Analytics Center Pilot. The group briefed CIGIE, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability on the potential benefits of a permanent data analytics center.

Through the Emerging Technology Subcommittee, the Technology Committee hosted its fourth Annual Emerging Technology Symposium, on September 21, 2023. The symposium included panel discussions on artificial intelligence, digital twins and quantum cryptography, and cloud computing. The committee also hosted monthly "Technology Tuesday" presentations showcasing technological capabilities and opportunities across the OIG community.

Through the Cybersecurity Working Group, the Technology Committee continued to publish its CIGIE award-winning newsletters to raise awareness of cybersecurity news and keep all IGs informed about this important risk area.

OIG Statistical Accomplishments

Collectively, CIGIE’s member OIGs achieved significant potential cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2023. OIG audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations helped Federal agency managers strengthen program integrity and use funds more effectively and efficiently. Over the years, CIGIE has compiled statistics to measure these accomplishments quantitatively. FY 2023 results are presented in aggregate in the following tables.

Figure 1: FY 2023 IG Community Accomplishments

Area	Total
Recommendations: Funds to be put to better use	\$74,642,014,859
Recommendations agreed to by management: Funds to be put to better use	\$ 3,985,837,517*
Recommendations: Questioned costs	\$ 7,548,575,725
Recommendations agreed to by management: Questioned costs	\$10,411,707,235*
Investigative receivables and recoveries	\$10,931,942,185
Successful criminal prosecutions	4,318
Indictments and criminal information	4,691
Successful civil actions	1,106
Suspensions and debarments	2,907
Personnel actions	3,187

* Totals include amounts identified in prior years but not agreed to until FY 2023.

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. The IG Act establishes a uniform set of statistical categories under which OIGs must report the quantitative results of their audit activities. See 5 U.S.C. § 405.

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 2 describes the total amount of funds to be put to better use recommended by OIGs in FY 2013 through FY 2023 as well as the totals of funds to be put to better use in recommendations agreed to by management.

Figure 2. Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use

Reporting Year	In Recommendations (\$)	In Recommendations Agreed to by Management (\$)
FY 2023	74,642,014,859	3,985,837,517*
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
TOTAL	381,525,947,028	88,762,702,874

* Includes amounts identified in prior fiscal years but not agreed to until FY 2023. 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 3 provides related information for the fiscal years concerning questioned costs. Specifically, it describes the total amount of questioned costs listed in OIG recommendations for FY 2013 through FY 2023 as well as the total questioned costs in recommendations agreed to by management for those fiscal years.

Figure 3. Total Questioned Costs for Prior Fiscal Years

Reporting Year	In Recommendations (\$)	In Recommendations Agreed to by Management (\$)
FY 2023	7,548,575,725	10,411,707,235*
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
TOTAL	169,291,717,892	38,771,536,351

* Includes amounts identified in prior years but not agreed to until FY 2023. Prior reporting only included amounts identified and agreed to in the same fiscal 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

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 4). 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 4. Investigative Receivables and Recoveries

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations (\$)	Joint OIG Investigations (\$)	Totals (\$)
FY 2023	6,761,268,757	4,170,673,428	10,931,942,185
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
TOTAL	119,111,420,606	56,768,738,873	143,176,140,427

* 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 5 include matters in which 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 5. Successful Criminal Prosecutions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals (\$)
FY 2023	3,189	1,129	4,318
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
FY 2014	5,116	779	5,895
FY 2013	5,956	749	6,705
TOTAL	44,305	8,867	53,172

Indictments and criminal informations comprise those filed in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Figure 6 contains related information report for FY 2013 through FY 2023.

Figure 6. Indictments and Criminal Informations

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2023	3,214	1,477	4,691
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
TOTAL	44,555	9,882	54,437

Successful civil actions are those 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 7).

Figure 7. Successful Civil Actions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2023	822	284	1,106
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
TOTAL	12,604	2,669	15,273

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 8).

Figure 8. Suspensions and Debarments

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2023	2,497	410	2,907
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
TOTAL	45,052	4,852	49,904

Personnel actions include reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, or local government employees or of Federal contractors and grantees (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Personnel Actions

Reporting Year	OIG Investigations	Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2023	3,107	80	3,187
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
TOTAL	41,195	2,273	43,468



CIGIE Awards Recipients

In November 2023, CIGIE hosted the [Federal OIG community's 26th annual awards ceremony](#). CIGIE presented 84 Awards for Excellence in areas such as auditing, evaluations, inspections, investigations, information technology, law and legislation, ethics, and DEIA to individuals and teams from CIGIE's 74 member OIGs. CIGIE also recognized a limited number of individuals and teams with prestigious Special Category Awards.

The Alexander Hamilton Award, CIGIE's highest honor, was presented to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) OIG's team that reviewed the medical records of 480 patients with suicidal behavior events, VA policy, staff training, and survey results of over 3,000 clinicians to identify actions needed to prevent veterans' deaths by suicide.

The Gaston L. Gianni, Jr. Better Government Award recognizes an individual or group whose efforts, accomplishments, and actions enhance the public's confidence in government and exemplify the highest ideals of public service. This year, there was a tie, and two teams were presented with the award—one from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG, for an investigation that found substantiated widespread abuse by World Health Organization officials in Africa, and one from the Architect of the Capitol OIG, for an investigation that revealed a series of wrongful actions by the former Architect of the Capitol.

The Glenn/Roth Award for Exemplary Service, which honors work of significant value to Congress, was presented to the VA OIG team that reported on VA's failures to care for and compensate veterans exposed to burn pits. VA OIG's work informed Congress's efforts to pass legislation that ensures veterans receive the healthcare and benefits to which they are entitled.

The Barry R. Snyder Joint Award honors multi-agency collaborations on matters of importance to the OIG community. This year that award was presented to a joint team from six OIGs—the Department of Defense, the DOJ, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), HHS, OPM, and the VA—and the PRAC for their outstanding cooperative effort to produce a groundbreaking report that provided key insights into telehealth services and their program integrity risks in Federal healthcare programs.

The Sentner Award for Dedication and Courage was presented to Special Agent A. Phillips from USAID OIG, in recognition of her uncommon selflessness, dedication to duty, and courage related to her tireless efforts to improve USAID OIG operations and her groundbreaking work on a violent crime gang task force.

The June Gibbs Brown Career Achievement Award was presented to Phyllis McKissick, the Director of the Division of Administration within the Office of Investigations at the DOL OIG, in recognition of 40 years of significant and sustained contributions to the success of DOL OIG in combatting fraud, waste, and abuse in DOL programs and operations and in combatting labor racketeering in the American workplace.

The Award for Individual Accomplishment was presented to Jon-Paul Correia, Assistant Special Agent in Charge at HHS OIG, in recognition of tireless efforts as a leader within the CIGIE investigations community to create and staff a robust policy working group, educate CIGIE agencies on the peer review process, and provide guidance to the OIG community.





Appendix A: Background

OIG Community History

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act) initially consolidated the audit and investigative functions in 12 Federal agencies under their respective Inspectors General (IGs). The Offices of the Inspector General (OIGs) were tasked with promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within their respective agencies' operations, in addition to detecting and investigating 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 OIG 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.

Recognizing the OIGs' effectiveness, Congress repeatedly expanded the IG concept beyond the original 12 agencies. The largest expansion occurred in the 1988 amendments to the IG Act, which created 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.

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.

Bringing Collaboration and Autonomy to the OIG Community

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan issued Executive Order No. 12301, which created the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to provide a forum for the presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs to coordinate their professional activities. In May 1992, Executive Order No. 12805, issued 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 OMB's Deputy Director for Management (DDM), 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. The legislation 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), which clarified that Federal IGs are entitled to full and prompt access to agency records, with a few enumerated exceptions. Congress included this provision in response to past refusals by certain 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 IG. 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.

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

CIGIE's Role and Structure

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. In FY 2023, the CIGIE had 74 Federal IG members and the following 6 Federal leaders: the DDM, OMB, who serves as the CIGIE's Executive Chairperson; the Deputy Director, OPM; Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel; a senior-level official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) designated by the Director of the FBI; Director, Office of Government Ethics; and the Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management, OMB.

In FY 2023, the Honorable Jason Miller was the DDM of the OMB and served as CIGIE's Executive Chairperson. CIGIE was led by its elected Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and the other members of the CIGIE Executive Council (see table below). The Executive Council provides leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the OIG community.

CIGIE Executive Council for FY 2023	
Mark Lee Greenblatt, Department of the Interior	Chairperson
Tammy L. Hull, U.S. Postal Service	Vice Chairperson
Hannibal "Mike" Ware, Small Business Administration	Audit Committee Chair
Andrew Katsaros, Federal Trade Commission	Budget Committee Chair
Sandra D. Bruce, Department of Education	DEIA Committee Chair
Wendy R. LaGuarda, Farm Credit Administration	I&E Committee Chair
Kevin H. Winters, Amtrak	Integrity Committee Chair
Michael J. Missal, Department of Veterans Affairs	Investigations Committee Chair
Joaquin E. Ferrao, Peace Corps	Legislation Committee Chair
Michael E. Horowitz, Department of Justice	PRAC Chair
Rae Oliver Davis, Department of Housing and Urban Development	Professional Development Committee Chair
Robert P. Storch, Department of Defense	Technology Committee Chair
Allison C. Lerner, National Science Foundation	Past Chairperson
Parisa Salehi, Export-Import Bank of the United States	At-Large Member

Appendix B: Contact Information

This appendix provides contact information for the IG entities that are members CIGIE.

U.S. Agency for International Development OIG

(202) 712-1150
<https://oig.usaid.gov/>
Hotline Email: ighotline@usaid.gov
Hotline Portal: <https://oig.usaid.gov/report-fraud>

AmeriCorps OIG

(202) 606-9390
<https://www.americorpsig.gov>
Hotline: (800) 452-8210

AMTRAK OIG

(202) 906-4600
<https://www.amtrakoig.gov>
Hotline: (800) 468-5469

Appalachian Regional Commission OIG

(202) 884-7675
<https://www.arc.gov/office-of-inspector-general/>
Hotlines: (202) 884-7667, (800) 532-4611

Architect of the Capitol OIG

(202) 593-0260
<https://www.aoc.gov/oig/inspector-general>
Hotline: (877) 489-8583

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau OIG

(202) 973-5000
<https://oig.federalreserve.gov>
Hotlines: (202) 452-6400, (800) 827-3340

Central Intelligence Agency OIG

<https://www.cia.gov/about/organization/inspector-general/>
Hotline: (703) 374-7400

Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (AbilityOne) OIG

(703) 216-0563
<https://abilityone.oversight.gov>
Hotline: (844) 406-1536
Hotline Email: hotline@oig.abilityone.gov

Commodity Futures Trading Commission OIG

(202) 418-5110
<https://www.cftc.gov/About/OfficeoftheInspectorGeneral/index.htm>
Hotline: (202) 418-5510

Consumer Product Safety Commission OIG

(301) 504-7905
<https://oig.cpsc.gov>
Hotline: (301) 504-7906
<https://oig.cpsc.gov/hotline>

Corporation for Public Broadcasting OIG

(202) 879-9604
<https://www.cpb.org/oig>
Hotline: (800) 599-2170

Defense Intelligence Agency OIG

(202) 231-1010
<https://oig.dia.mil>
Hotline: (202) 231-1000
Hotline Email: ig_hotline@dia.mil

Denali Commission OIG

(907) 271-3500
<https://www.denali.gov/office-of-inspector-general/>
Hotline: <https://www.denali.gov/office-of-inspector-general/oig-hotline/>

Department of Agriculture OIG

(202) 720-8001
<https://www.usda.gov/oig>
Hotlines: (202) 690-1622, (800) 424-9121
Hearing Impaired: (202) 690-1202

Department of Commerce OIG

(202) 794-7788
<https://www.oig.doc.gov>
Hotline: (800) 424-5197

Department of Defense OIG

(703) 604-8300
<https://www.dodig.mil>
Hotline: (800) 424-9098

Department of Education OIG

(202) 245-6900
<https://oig.ed.gov>
Hotline: (800) 647-8733

Department of Energy OIG

(202) 586-4393
<https://www.ig.energy.gov>
Hotlines: (202) 586-4073, (800) 541-1625
Hotline Email: ighotline@hq.doe.gov

Department of Health and Human Services OIG

(202) 619-3148
<https://oig.hhs.gov>
Hotline: (800) 447-8477

Department of Homeland Security OIG

(202) 981-6000
<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/>
Hotlines: (800) 323-8603
Disaster Fraud: (866) 720-5721

**Department of Housing and Urban
Development OIG**

(202) 708-0430
<https://www.hudoig.gov>
Hotlines: (202) 708-4200, (800) 347-3735
Hotline Email: hotline@hudoig.gov

Department of the Interior OIG

(202) 208-5745
<https://www.doioig.gov/>
Hotline: (800) 424-5081

Department of Justice OIG

(202) 514-3435
<https://oig.justice.gov>
Hotline: (800) 869-4499

Department of Labor OIG

(202) 693-5100
<https://www.oig.dol.gov>
Hotlines: (202) 693-6999, (800) 347-3756

Department of State OIG

(571) 348-0200
<https://www.stateoig.gov>
Hotlines: (202) 647-3320, (800) 409-9926
Email: internalhotline@state.gov

Department of the Treasury OIG

(202) 622-1090
<https://oig.treasury.gov/>
Hotline: (800) 359-3898

Department of Transportation OIG

(202) 366-1959
<https://www.oig.dot.gov>
Hotline: (800) 424-9071
Hotline Email: hotline@oig.dot.gov

Department of Veterans Affairs OIG

(202) 461-4720
<https://www.vaovig.gov/>
Hotline: (800) 488-8244

Election Assistance Commission OIG

(202) 740-6910
<https://oig.eac.gov>
Hotline: (202) 451-2852

Environmental Protection Agency OIG

(202) 566-0847
<https://www.epa.gov/oig>
Hotlines: (202) 566-2476, (888) 546-8740
Hotline Email: oig_hotline@epa.gov

**Equal Employment Opportunity
Commission OIG**

(202) 663-4327
<https://oig.eeoc.gov>
Hotline: (800) 849-4230

Export-Import Bank of the United States OIG

(202) 565-3908

<https://www.exim.gov/about/oig>

Hotline: (888) 644-3946

Hotline Email: ighotline@exim.gov

Farm Credit Administration OIG

(703) 883-4234

<https://www.fca.gov/home/inspector.html>

Hotlines: (703) 883-4316, (800) 437-7322

Hearing Impaired: (703) 883-4359

Federal Communications Commission OIG

(202) 418-0470

<https://www.fcc.gov/office-inspector-general>

Hotlines: (202) 418-0473, (888) 863-2244

Hotline Email: hotline@fcc.gov

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation OIG

(703) 562-2035

<https://www.fdicigo.gov>

Hotline: (800) 964-3342

Hotline portal: www.fdicigo.gov/oig-hotline

Federal Election Commission OIG

(202) 694-1015

<https://www.fec.gov/office-inspector-general/>

Hotline: (202) 694-1015

Federal Housing Finance Agency OIG

(202) 730-0881

<https://www.fhfaig.gov>

Hotline: (800) 793-7724

Federal Labor Relations Authority OIG

(771) 444-5712

<https://www.flra.gov/oig>

Hotline: (877) 740-8278

Federal Maritime Commission OIG

(202) 523-5863

<https://www.fmc.gov/about-the-fmc/bureaus-offices/office-of-inspector-general/>

Hotline: (202) 523-5865

Federal Trade Commission OIG

(202) 326-3527

<https://www.ftc.gov/oig/>

Hotline: (202) 326-2800

Hotline Email: oig@ftc.gov

General Services Administration OIG

(202) 501-0450

<https://www.gsaig.gov>

Hotlines: (202) 501-1780, (800) 424-5210

Hotline Portal: www.gsaig.gov/hotline

Government Accountability Office OIG

(202) 512-5748

<https://www.gao.gov/ig>

Hotline: (866) 680-7963

Hotline Email: oig@gao.gov

Hotline Website: <https://gao-oig.listeningling.com>

Government Publishing Office OIG

(202) 512-1512

<https://www.gpo.gov/oig/>

Hotline: (800) 743-7574

Legal Services Corporation OIG

(202) 295-1660

<https://www.oig.lsc.gov/>

Hotlines: (202) 295-1670, (800) 678-8868

Hotline Email: hotline@oig.lsc.gov

Library of Congress OIG

(202) 707-6314

<https://loc.gov/about/oig/>

Hotline: (202) 707-6306

National Aeronautics and Space Administration OIG

(202) 358-1220

<https://oig.nasa.gov>

Hotline: (800) 424-9183

National Archives and Records Administration OIG

(301) 837-3000

<https://www.archives.gov/oig>

Hotlines: (301) 837-3500, (800) 786-2551

Online Hotline: <https://naraig.oversight.gov/online-complaint-form>

National Credit Union Administration OIG

(703) 518-6350

<https://ncua.gov/about/inspector-general>

Hotlines: (703) 518-6357, (800) 778-4806

Hotline Email: oigmail@ncua.gov

National Endowment for the Arts OIG

(202) 682-5402

<https://www.arts.gov/about/inspector-general>

Hotlines: (202) 682-5479, (877) 535-7448

Hotline Email: oig@arts.gov

National Endowment for the Humanities OIG

(202) 606-8574

<https://www.neh.gov/about/oig>

Hotlines: (202) 606-8423, (877) 786-7598

National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency OIG

(571) 557-7500

https://www.nga.mil/resources/oig/office_of_the_Inspector_General.html

Hotline: (800) 380-7729

Hotline Email: lg@nga.mil

National Labor Relations Board OIG

(202) 273-1960

<https://www.nlr.gov/about-nlr/who-we-are/inspector-general>

Hotline: (800) 736-2983

Hotline Email: oighotline@nlrb.gov

National Reconnaissance Office OIG

(703) 808-1830

<https://www.nro.gov/nro-ig/>

Hotline: (703) 808-1644

National Security Agency OIG

(301) 688-6666

<https://oig.nsa.gov>

Hotline: (301) 688-6327

Hotline Email: lghotline@nsa.gov

Nuclear Regulatory Commission OIG

(301) 415-5930

<https://nrcoig.oversight.gov>

Hotline: (800) 233-3497

National Science Foundation OIG

(703) 292-7100

<https://oig.nsf.gov>

Hotline: (800) 428-2189

Hotline Email: oig@nsf.gov

Office of Personnel Management OIG

(202) 606-1200

<https://oig.opm.gov>

Hotline: (877) 499-7295

Office of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community

(571) 204-8149

<https://www.dni.gov/index.php/who-we-are/organizations/icig/icig-who-we-are>

Hotlines: (703) 482-1300, (855) 731-3260

Peace Corps OIG

(202) 692-2900

<https://www.peacecorps.gov>

Hotlines: (202) 692-2915, (800) 233-5874

Hotline Email: oig@peacecorps.gov

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation OIG

(202) 326-4030

<https://oig.pbgc.gov/>

Hotline: (800) 303-9737

Hotline Email: hotline@pbgc.gov

Railroad Retirement Board OIG

(312) 751-4690

<https://www.rrb.gov/OurAgency/InspectorGeneral>

Hotline: (800) 772-4258

Hotline Email: hotline@oig.rrb.gov

Securities and Exchange Commission OIG

(202) 551-6061

<https://www.sec.gov/oig>

Hotline: (833) 732-6441

Small Business Administration OIG

(202) 205-6586

<https://www.sba.gov/office-of-inspector-general>

<https://www.sba.gov/oig/hotline>

Smithsonian Institution OIG

(202) 633-7050

<https://oig.si.edu/>

Hotline Email: oighotline@oig.si.edu

Social Security Administration OIG

(410) 965-9991

<https://oig.ssa.gov>

Hotline: (800) 269-0271

Hearing Impaired: (866) 501-2101

**Special Inspector General for
Afghanistan Reconstruction**

(703) 545-6000

<https://www.sigar.mil>

Hotline: (866) 329-8893

Hotline Email: sigar.hotline@mail.mil

**Special Inspector General for
Pandemic Recovery**

(202) 713-8437

<https://www.sigpr.gov>

Hotline: (202) 927-7899

Hotline Email: hotline@sigpr.gov

**Special Inspector General for the
Troubled Asset Relief Program**

(202) 622-1419

<https://www.sigtar.gov/>

Hotlines: (877) 744-2009, (877) SIG-2009

Hotline Email: sigtarp.hotline@do.treas.gov

Tennessee Valley Authority OIG

(865) 633-7300

<https://oig.tva.gov>

Hotline: (855) 882-8585

**Treasury Inspector General for
Tax Administration**

(202) 622-6500

<https://www.tigta.gov>

Hotline: (800) 366-4484

U.S. Capitol Police OIG

(202) 593-4800

<https://www.uscp.gov/the-department /office-in-spector-general>

Hotline: (866) 906-2446

Hotline Email: OIG@uscp.gov

**U.S. International Development Finance
Corporation OIG**

(833) 644-4432

<https://www.dfc.gov/oig>

Hotline: 833-644-4332

U.S. International Trade Commission OIG

(202) 205-2210

<https://www.usitc.gov/oig>

Hotlines: (202) 205-6542

U.S. Postal Service OIG

(703) 248-2300

<https://www.uspsoig.gov>

Hotline: (888) 877-7644



Appendix C: Abbreviations

CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
DEIA	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
ECIE	Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency
ECQ	Executive Core Qualifications
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loans
FAEC	Federal Audit Executive Council
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
IBC	Interior Business Center
IC	Integrity Committee
I&E	Inspections & Evaluations
IG	Inspector General
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
IGEA	Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016
IT	Information Technology
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NIBIN	National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NLEAD	National Law Enforcement Accountability Database

OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
PCIE	President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency
PACE	Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence
PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
PPP	Paycheck Protection Program
SES	Senior Executive Service
SSN	Social Security Number
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs



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