



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2023

**OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



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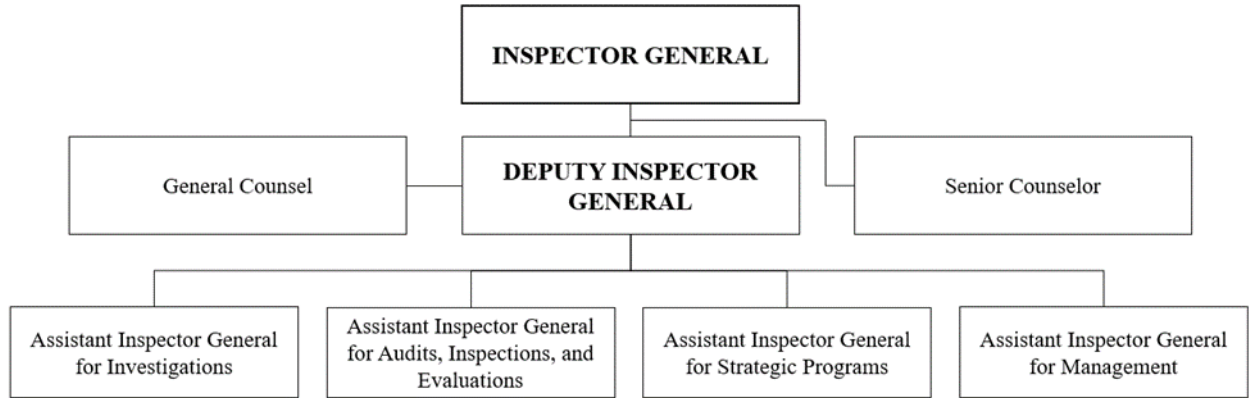
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

FISCAL YEAR 2023 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET REQUEST

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Organization Chart



Total 2023 Budget Request

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2021 Actual	2022 CR	2023 Request
Appropriation	58,552	58,552	76,870
<i>Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, (P.L. 117-58)</i>		85,692	3,289
TOTAL Appropriation	58,552	144,244	80,159

Executive Summary

The mission of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) is to provide independent oversight to promote accountability, integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the U.S. Department of the Interior. We achieve our mission by conducting independent investigations, audits, inspections, and evaluations and by reporting our findings of fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement along with recommendations for improvement. OIG's FY 2023 budget request includes an increase of +61 FTE and program increases of +\$16,130,000 for critical staff throughout the organization to advance our oversight mission, protect taxpayer resources and target high-risk programs. OIG will also receive \$3,289,000 in transfers for oversight of DOI Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding. OIG's budget proposal supports maintaining and improving OIG oversight efforts that play a critical role in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of DOI operations and protecting Americans' tax dollars.

Increasing levels of funding for OIG's budget would represent a key step in enabling us to continue implementing significant OIG priorities that will enhance our ability to provide appropriate and effective oversight, which in turn plays a critical role in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's operations and protecting Federal resources. With an expanding Departmental portfolio, we seek to ensure commensurate growth within OIG to prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse and enable robust oversight and accountability of the Department's growing budget and program responsibilities. Over a ten-year period, the Department's budget grew by 41 percent, but OIG's budget fell proportionately behind the Department itself with only 26 percent growth. The requested resources will enable OIG to increase staff rather than move personnel from one priority area to another while also balancing workloads to enable mandatory oversight to continue. OIG seeks to provide timely oversight to help decision-makers, and these additional resources would provide much-needed capacity to address many significant matters simultaneously, enabling OIG to keep pace with the Department's growing role and its own resources.

This budget request also includes an increase of \$2,188,000 for fixed costs.

Budget at a Glance

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation: Salaries and Expenses	2021 Actual	2022 CR	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request
Office of Inspector General	58,552	58,552	+2,188	+0	+16,130	76,870
Baseline Capacity					[+1,580]	
Oversight, Technology, and Facility Upgrades					[+6,050]	
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative					[+200]	
Enhancing Capacity for Financial Management Oversight					[+4,200]	
Enhancing Capacity for Targeted Program Reviews					[+2,200]	
Transforming Internal Operations					[+1,000]	
Bolstering Energy Management Oversight					[+900]	
TOTAL, Salaries and Expenses w/o Supplemental	58,552	58,552	+2,188	+0	+16,130	76,870
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, (P.L. 117-58)		85,692			-82,403	3,289
TOTAL, Salaries and Expenses w/ Supplemental	58,552	144,244	+2,188	+0	-66,273	80,159

Summary of Requirements for Office of Inspector General

(Dollars in Thousands)

Salaries and Expenses	2021 Actual	2022 Total FTE	2022 CR	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-) FTE	Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request FTE	2023 Request	Change from 2022 (+/-) FTE	Change from 2022 (+/-)
Salaries and Expenses											
Office of the Inspector General	58,552	251	58,552	+2,188	-	+49	+16,130	300	76,870	+49	+18,318
Total, Salaries and Expenses	58,552	251	58,552	+2,188	-	+49	+16,130	300	76,870	+49	+18,318
TOTAL, ACCOUNT w/o SUPPLEMENTAL	58,552	251	58,552	+2,188	-	+49	+16,130	300	76,870	+49	+18,318
Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, (P.L.117-58)		5	85,692			+15	-82,403	20	3,289	+15	-82,403
Supplementals and Transfers		2						2			
Reimbursable		15				-3		12		-3	
TOTAL, ACCOUNT w/SUPPLEMENTAL	58,552	273	144,244	+2,188	-	+61	-66,273	334	80,159	+61	-64,085

Program Justification Changes

Office of Inspector General

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2021 Actual	2022 CR	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	2023 Program Changes (+/-)	2023 Request	Change from 2022 (+/-)
OIG	58,552	58,552	+2,188	+0	+16,130	76,870	+18,318
<i>FTE</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>251</i>			<i>+49</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>+49</i>

The FY 2023 budget request for the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is \$76,870,000 and 300 FTE, a program change of +\$16,130,000 and +49 FTE from the FY 2022 CR.

Baseline Capacity — The 2023 budget includes important investments in programs needed to help strengthen America and be more competitive as the world continues to change. These investments include funding needed to maintain a strong, talented workforce and the must pay requirements needed to continue to fulfill the OIG’s mission. The budget includes \$1.58 million which reflects the incremental amount needed to cover the fixed costs associated with mission operations in FY 2022. This request in combination with the FY 2023 fixed costs amounts will allow the program to meet must pay requirements without impacting program activities.

Oversight, Technology, and Facility Upgrades (+\$6,050,000/+15 FTE)

The OIG requires \$2,050,000 to expand bandwidth, modernize information technology equipment, and replace the existing Case Management System (CMS) and purchase an alternative system that permits improved investigative activities management. The current CMS resides on an obsolete 16-year-old software platform with well-known critical vulnerabilities and is beyond its expected life. A new system would enable high-speed reporting and easy retrieval of case information for both internal and external stakeholders. To respond to Congress and the Department's data requests, OIG staff must spend hundreds of hours manually searching files, an inefficient approach to tasks that could and should be automated. Without the purchase of a new CMS, the risk of data loss, work stoppage, and case delays increase significantly and compromise essential functions, including OIG's obligations to keep Department and Congressional stakeholders fully and currently informed.

In addition to increasing technical capabilities through modernizing systems, OIG also requests \$3,400,000 and 15 FTE to expand our oversight capabilities. OIG seeks resources to hire 4 FTE to address complex issues that may include matters pertaining to allegations of scientific misconduct, ethics violations, sexual harassment, and senior-level employee wrongdoing. OIG’s oversight work culminates in written reports that are typically made available to the Department, Congress, and the public. Adding an additional 4 FTE for a range of positions will promote efficient operations and help us meet our strategic objective of delivering timely, actionable, and important information to key decision-makers. A key element of rapid report delivery involves the legal review of information by attorneys. Attorney-advisors provide auditors and investigators legal support throughout the life of their audits and investigations. Our portfolio of complex and unique oversight work requires legal research and input on wide-ranging matters, including scientific integrity, Tribal recognition, land exchanges, royalties, conflict of interest, whistleblower, sexual harassment, and many other topics. Moreover, oversight work often requires legal review to clarify the

appropriate role for the OIG; understand and interpret laws, regulations, and policy; and engage with the DOI's Office of Solicitor. OIG requests funding for 2 FTE for attorneys to facilitate the completion of reports and ensure legal compliance.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency have long recommended that Federal entities employ data analysis, with the GAO calling data analytics a "leading practice" to combat fraud. Two additional staff members will enhance OIG's recently created cutting-edge data analytics program addressing a significant deficiency by using data analytics to address our increasingly complex oversight portfolio. The best way for the OIG to conduct comprehensive oversight of \$12 billion annually of DOI grants and contracts, \$10 billion – \$14 billion annually in royalties, 254 data systems, and innumerable transactions is with advanced data analysis. With these 2 FTE, the DOI OIG can increasingly employ sophisticated risk factors, predictive analytics, and large-scale sampling in our investigative and audit work.

An additional 3 FTE allows for an expanded focus on Indian Country matters. The additional funding would support a new strategic emphasis on Indian Country fraud and mismanagement, along with a targeted initiative focusing on protecting Native American children in schools overseen by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). This initiative would address problems in Indian Country that have persisted for years. In fact, the GAO has included Indian education on its High-Risk List repeatedly, stating: "Substantial work . . . remains to address our outstanding recommendations in several key areas, such as in accountability for BIE school safety and school construction projects. For example, Indian Affairs has not provided documentation that the inspection information its personnel collects on the safety of BIE schools is complete and accurate."

For the Indian schools initiative, IG Greenblatt proposes a multi-disciplinary effort by the OIG's auditors, inspectors, and investigators to proactively address fraud, waste, and mismanagement within Indian schools. Our purpose is to ensure that Indian Country schools use DOI funding effectively and efficiently for their intended purposes, provide a safe learning environment, and use proper accountability and performance management practices. The heart of this initiative is to protect the most vulnerable population in our portfolio—Native American children—and ensure that taxpayer dollars are going to their intended beneficiaries. Increased funding will allow us to conduct these additional audits, inspections, and investigations without repurposing existing staff.

To help OIG effectively function in an increasingly hybrid environment in our Lakewood, Colorado office, an increase of \$600,000 would allow necessary improvements. This location houses our Energy Investigations, Indian Country, IT Cyber Security, and Computer Crimes units. The office was designed to accommodate approximately 50 staff, but our capacity will exceed 85 personnel at this location with recent and planned future staff additions. Beyond increased teleworking needs for new and existing staff, updating the special space needs for our IT Cyber Security and Computer Crimes units will put the OIG in a better position to achieve our mission in this important part of the country. These funds would also support office updates as part of our required lease renewal for the office.

Support Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative (+\$200,000)

The OIG budget includes \$200,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation.

Enhancing Capacity for Financial Management Oversight (+\$4,200,000/+17 FTE)

Financial management remains a top management challenge for the Department, which distributes a combined \$12 billion annually in grants and contracts. Our previous audit and investigative work has found that many of these funds are at high risk of fraud and mismanagement due to inadequate internal controls and oversight over the awarding and monitoring of these acquisition vehicles. Furthermore, the Great American Outdoors Act provides up to \$1.6 billion annually for 5 years for deferred maintenance for parks, other public lands, and Indian schools, and as a result, the Department's financial portfolio will continue to broaden, and additional financial management oversight by OIG must keep pace.

Financial fraud and mismanagement require highly skilled and knowledgeable staff to focus on potentially complex fraud schemes and to understand the associated funding streams and accounting systems. The Office of Investigations portfolio includes false claims, theft, and other financial crimes. Financial auditors and their investigative counterparts currently review a small fraction of the Department's grants and contracts because of capacity limitations. Nonetheless, resources invested in financial oversight work have led to substantial returns on investment. In particular, the average return for a single FTE working on financial audits was \$3.1 million per year; for an investigator, the average return was \$1.6 million a year.

Providing additional resources will enable us to improve our oversight capabilities in various ways. For example, in the last year, our analytics team developed a dashboard providing information on the Department's contracts, pulling data from public and internal sources to enable subject matter experts to better target grants and contracts for review. We anticipate this dashboard will be a force multiplier that will strengthen our ongoing oversight capability. As part of this budget request, we will staff additional analytics positions to enhance our existing contract risk assessment tool, create a grants dashboard, and work closely with auditors and investigators to enhance our abilities to ensure the riskiest contracts and grants are carefully reviewed. Additionally, with an increasingly sophisticated data analytics capability, a visualization specialist will help effectively provide the resulting data for our auditors, investigators, and leadership to improve the impact of the data analytics.

Under this scenario, we request an increase of 17 FTE for financial management oversight activities, including a range of auditors, evaluators, investigators, and other staff who will support their direct oversight work. We anticipate these staff will enable us to conduct and report more fully on the Department's activities in this area.

Moreover, this growth would enable OIG to continue expanding our ability to address systematic and programmatic issues, including those that do not include allegations of personal misconduct. This expansion is consistent with trends across the OIG community, which increasingly seeks to take a comprehensive and systemic oversight approach to sensitive matters.

Enhancing Capacity for Targeted Program Reviews (+\$2,200,000/+9 FTE)

Program reviews require staff whose primary responsibilities are to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of Department programs. OIG accordingly needs knowledgeable staff to conduct a wide range of program reviews for compliance with applicable standards, which could include law enforcement programs and operations, disaster planning, critical infrastructure safety, Department managed and operated schools, scientific programs, firefighting operations, and overall resource management.

The need for additional capacity for these projects is illustrated effectively by our existing work. The Department's law enforcement functions are intended to protect natural, cultural, and heritage resources and critical facilities, staff, and visitors across the United States. Our existing work addressing law enforcement issues has led to additional, spin-off projects. For example, OIG has already initiated work that will assess the Department's Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES), which is responsible for providing management and leadership in the law enforcement, security, and intelligence program areas. OIG has already completed a report addressing the actions of the U.S. Park Police to disperse protestors in and around Lafayette Park in June 2020, but we have also commenced other work reviewing the Department's use of tasers, body-worn cameras, and radio communications. We believe additional attention to these issues through sophisticated, systemic analyses of agency programs and operations is a crucial next step for our stakeholders in the public, the Department, and Congress as they make important policy decisions. Additional resources will allow us to expedite and expand on these important efforts in a timely manner. Such resources would also enable us to build additional capacity within our evaluation portfolio, where such work may most appropriately be addressed.

Further, we anticipate continuing work on Tribal detention centers, and more generally, on matters pertaining to financial oversight in Indian Country. A 2004 OIG report and an updated 2016 report evaluated Indian detention facilities and found the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) was not providing safe and secure facilities throughout Indian Country. In the 2016 report, OIG acknowledged some improvements but identified significant remaining challenges, including the need to improve serious incident reporting, perform required health and safety inspections, ensure accurate and complete facility maintenance data, reduce overcrowding, and recruit qualified corrections staff. In FY 2022, the BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) stated that it will review policies and procedures associated with detention facilities in Indian Country, but OJS continues to face challenges in recruiting and retaining staff. We request additional OIG staff to expand oversight in this area to ensure the Department is making progress in this area. Our expanded oversight may include audits, inspections, and evaluations as well as follow-up reviews to assess programs and policies related to a wide range of issues, such as ensuring detention facilities have trained staff and certified correctional officers; OJS's implementation of policies and detention program inspection processes; requirements for conducting annual health and safety inspections; reporting on serious incidents at detention facilities, such as aggravated assault, attempted suicide, communicable disease outbreaks, and other health and safety issues; and planned facility maintenance. We anticipate the Department will focus on open recommendations on these topics in FY 2022, and in FY 2023, OIG will likely seek to conduct additional targeted oversight to confirm these concerns have been appropriately addressed.

Although OIG conducts some of this work with existing resources, we also intend to pilot a focused program evaluation and review team. This team will allow for a more refined, risk-based approach in conducting reviews to inform our stakeholders—including the public, the Department, and Congress—of program effectiveness and efficiencies. Currently, our evaluators and inspectors are embedded within the audit teams and pivot according to the annual work plan and emerging priorities. Our efforts to expand the capacity for targeted evaluations and program reviews are consistent with emerging trends in the OIG community, and this budget request would enable dedicated resources to form a specialized team within our Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations component with expertise from performance auditors, evaluators, and policy analysts. OIG would also provide a data scientist position as part of this request to foster direct data access to necessary Departmental systems and provide analytical support.

This additional capacity would enable OIG to begin addressing oversight needed for significant agency programs, some of which have not been reviewed comprehensively for many years. We are requesting an increase of 9 FTE for these purposes.

Transforming Internal Operations (+\$1,000,000/+5 FTE)

OIG requests \$1,000,000 to support +5 FTE to obtain necessary internal operational support. We require an additional 5 FTE to provide a variety of force-multipliers to support our audit and investigation teams; this additional support will primarily focus on data analytics and visualization, information technology, strategic planning, legal advice, and quality assurance. The staff will help OIG target its limited resources to high-priority issues that pose a substantial risk of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement or that could benefit from programmatic reviews for compliance with relevant standards, policies, and regulations. These positions will enhance our overall oversight capacities by improving our initial strategic planning efforts and facilitating daily operations across the organization.

Bolstering Energy Management Oversight (+\$900,000/+3 FTE)

OIG's Energy Investigations Unit (EIU) identifies risks and potential fraud in the Department's energy, mineral, and revenue collection programs that yield \$10 billion a year in energy royalties. EIU is composed of a small team of investigators with a proven track record focused on providing oversight for the Department's energy-management programs. The cost for the team is approximately \$3 million but this group identified monetary impacts from recoveries, penalties, and other findings exceeding \$30 million in FY 2020 and FY 2021. That is, the unit returned over 900 percent more than the costs needed to support it. At the current ratio, each investigator is responsible for overseeing approximately \$1 billion in royalties, a daunting task. OIG requests an increase of \$900,000 and 3 FTE to improve the unit's ability to perform appropriate oversight and expand on their already impressive results.

GAO's High-Risk List has included management of Federal oil and gas resources since 2011, and DOI continues to experience challenges in this area. Energy management continues to be on OIG's list of Top Management Challenges as well. In FY 2021, Executive Order 14008 required DOI to consider whether to adjust royalties associated with coal, oil, and gas resources extracted from public lands and offshore waters. OIG seeks additional resources to enhance our oversight of DOI's progress in improving energy management and conducting investigations to protect billions in Federal revenue.

Recent work by EIU highlights this team's value to the Department and the public. For example, EIU recently recovered \$19.5 million related to the underpayment of royalties on Federal leases as reported in the *2021 Semiannual Report to Congress* that was published in October. In 2021, EIU worked on a case resulting in the recovery of \$6.15 million in underreported and underpaid energy royalties to the Department. The unit also identified a criminal conspiracy that defrauded approximately thirty oil and gas companies over ten years and obtained \$29 million in recoveries.

The requested \$900,000 and 3 FTE would help OIG focus on critical areas. The funding would also aid OIG in its three-to-five-year plan to responsibly and sustainably establish a presence in the Gulf of Mexico since roughly 97 percent of the Department's offshore leases are in the Gulf.

While this financial return on investment confirms OIG's effectiveness in achieving its mission, it is not the only important consideration. The Office also holds violators accountable, identifies vulnerabilities and recommends improvements to internal controls, educates through outreach and partnerships, and provides

training on fraud prevention and detection. Supporting the \$900,000 request to add 3 FTE to EIU will provide ample returns but also contribute to bringing increased oversight of the country's Federal oil and gas resources.

Taken together, stabilizing our budget, increasing our staff, and establishing a presence in the Gulf would help OIG build on our track record of success, broaden our oversight impact on the Department's energy programs, improve organizational efficiency, and enable us to cooperate and coordinate effectively with internal organizations and external agencies, including the Department of Justice, as appropriate.

Justification of Fixed Costs

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2022 Change	2022 to 2023 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+0	-202	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between FY 2022 and FY 2023. The number of paid days in FY 2023 is one day less than FY 2022.
Pay Raise	+1,035	+2,101	The President's Budget for FY 2023 includes one quarter of a planned 2.7% pay raise for FY 2022 and three quarters of a planned 4.6% pay raise for FY 2023.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+352	+0	This column reflects no budgeted increase for the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+39	+140	The change reflects the final FY 2023 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+0	-29	The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	-3	+0	The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.
Rental Payments	+157	+178	The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases	+0	+0	In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.

Appropriations Language Citation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$76,870,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024.

Note.—A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of Public Law 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Program Performance

GOAL PERFORMANCE TABLE					
Goal	2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change from 2022 Estimate to 2023
Percent of completed audits/inspections/evaluations with actionable recommendations in the report	92%	81%	80%	80%	0%
Percent of investigations resulting in a management advisory	7%	6%	5%	5%	0%
Percent of cases resulting in criminal conviction, civil or administrative action, or other appropriate resolution	82%	75%	75%	75%	0%

Audit Activities

Below are statistics that were reported in the 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 OIG Semiannual Reports to the Congress, as mandated by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. This information highlights some OIG activities and outputs and their potential impact on the Department's programs and operations.

(Dollars in Millions)

Description	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual
<u>Audit Reports Issued or Reviewed</u>				
Internal Audits, Contracts & Grant Audits	63	45	60	53
Single Audit Quality Control Reviews	1	-	-	-
Total Audit Reports Issued or Processed	64	45	60	53
<u>Impact of Audit Activities</u>				
Questioned Costs	\$104.70	\$1.58	\$24.51	\$13.62
Recommendations That Funds Be Put To Better Use	\$9.84	-	\$3.49	\$6.72
Total Monetary Impact	\$114.54	\$1.58	\$28.00	\$20.34
Internal Audit Recommendations Made	339	161	224	311
Internal Audit Recommendations Resolved	227	243	239	240

Investigative Activities

Below are statistics that were reported in the 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 OIG Semiannual Reports to the Congress, as mandated by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. This information highlights some OIG activities and outputs and their potential impact on the Department's programs and operations.

(Dollars in Millions)

Description	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Actual
<u>Investigative Activities:</u>				
Cases Opened	82	104	86	43
Closed	97	102	57	82
Hotline Complaints Received	1,209	905	813	1,049
<u>Impact of Investigative Activities:</u>				
Indictments/Information	19	15	14	8
Convictions	13	19	2	10
Sentencings	13	11	11	5
Jail (Months)	79	68	124	58
Probation/Supervised Release (Months)	312	336	258	60
Community Service (Hours)	60	0	0	40
Criminal Judgments/Restitutions	\$0.98	\$1.00	\$30.02	\$0.07
<u>Criminal Investigative Activities:</u>				
Criminal Matters Referred for Prosecution	31	36	24	20
Criminal Matters Declined	35	26	11	16
<u>Civil Investigative Activities:</u>				
Referrals	8	9	10	8
Declinations	7	7	8	8
Civil Settlements or Recoveries	\$3.40	\$6.23	\$1.57	\$33.62
<u>Administrative Investigative Activities:</u>				
Administrative Actions	45	36	11	16
Contractor Suspensions	2	1	3	1
Contractor Debarments	22	20	17	2

Employee Count by Grade

Employee Count by Grade	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
IG	1	1	1
SES	6	9	10
Subtotal	7	10	11
SL-00	1	1	1
Subtotal	8	11	12
GS -15	36	39	45
GS -14	67	75	82
GS -13	134	134	168
GS -12	7	8	14
GS -11	9	8	16
GS -10	2	2	2
GS -9	3	3	8
GS -8	1	1	1
GS -7	0	1	1
GS -6	0	1	1
GS -5	0	0	0
GS -4	0	0	0
GS -3	0	0	0
GS -2	0	0	0
GS -1	0	0	0
Subtotal	259	272	338
Total employment (actuals & estimates).....	267	283	350

Office of Inspector General – Mandatory Activities

- Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 require that Inspectors General audit or arrange for annual audits of agency financial statements.
- The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, requires that Inspectors General review the quality of single audit reports of certain State, local, and Indian Tribal governments and nonprofit organizations and the conformity of the audit reports with the Act.
- The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 requires the Inspector General for the Department of the Interior (DOI) establish a system to ensure that financial and compliance audits are conducted of each Bureau of Indian Affairs school at least once every three years.
- The Insular Areas Act of 1982 requires the DOI OIG to establish “an organization which will maintain a satisfactory level of independent audit oversight” in the Insular Areas of Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 requires the Inspectors General to audit Environmental Protection Agency Superfund monies that are directly apportioned to the Department and those monies received through interagency agreements.
- The Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 requires Inspectors General to authenticate the detailed accounting of all funds expended by the Department for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous year. (Note: The Department has not reached the program funding threshold for which OIG authentication is required).
- The Federal Information Security Act of 2002 requires Inspectors General perform annual evaluations of agency information security programs.
- The Fish and Wildlife Programs Improvement and National Wildlife Refuge System Centennial Act of 2000 requires the DOI OIG to procure biennial audits of the expense incurred by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for administering the Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Acts.
- The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2000 requires Inspectors General to report quarterly on the promptness of their agency’s payments of their water and sewer bills to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.
- The Consolidated Appropriations Resolution of 2003 requires the Inspector General of each Department to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the Department’s policies and procedures to give first priority to the location of new offices and other facilities in rural areas, in accordance with the Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended.

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 Requirements

As required by the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-409), the budget for the Office of the Inspector General must specify the amount initially requested to the Department of the Interior, the President’s Budget request, the funding required for training, and any resources necessary to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). Our request is \$76,870,000 and includes approximately \$800,000 in base funding for OIG training needs and \$277,000 for CIGIE in fiscal year 2023.

Section 403 Compliance

To fulfill legislative requirements for Bureaus/Offices funded in Division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), for disclosure of program assessments used to support Government-wide, Departmental, or Agency initiatives or general operations. The bill includes the following:

SEC.403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and sub-activities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committee on Appropriations for approval.

External Administrative Costs (Dollars in Thousands)	2023
WCF Centralized Billings	\$1,256
WCF Direct Billings/Fee for Service	\$762
Total	\$2,018

OIG pays external administrative costs through the Working Capital Fund for shared services and activities, and for separate “Fee for Service” agreements with the Department.

Reimbursable Work (Dollars in Thousands)	2023
Total	\$2,300

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

FY 2023 Annual Spend Plan

Office of Inspector General

Introduction

OIG initiated a thoughtful planning process with anticipated work products this fiscal year. The executives for the Office of Audits, Inspections, and Evaluations and the Office of Investigations assigned Infrastructure Coordinators to lead and plan audits and investigations for DOI BIL spending. The OIG will increase its resources focused on BIL over the next few FYs as activity increases. We will also adjust our plans accordingly to meet oversight needs as circumstances change.

Program Summary

OIG Oversight \$ in 000s

OIG	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	Total
No-Year	61,954	2,944	2,944	2,944	2,944	73,730
9-Year	23,375					23,375
3-Year	363	345	345	345	320	1,718
Total, OIG	85,692	3,289	3,289	3,289	3,264	98,823

FY 2022 Accomplishments and Planned Activities

OIG selected audit and investigative Infrastructure Coordinators to lead BIL oversight activities. Planned spending totals \$1 million and includes the use of 5 FTE to perform outreach, audit engagements in high-risk areas, and to conduct investigations in response to allegations. Other OIG staff members will be engaged in support activities to facilitate the oversight process through data analytics, report writing, legal reviews, budget, financial management, hiring activities, and IT support.

FY 2023 Planned Activities and Milestones

The OIG will receive an additional \$3.3 million in transfers during FY 2023. OIG plans to spend \$4 million and use 20 FTE to perform outreach, to audit engagements in high-risk areas, and to conduct investigations in response to allegations. Other OIG staff members will be engaged in support activities to facilitate the oversight process through data analytics, report writing, legal reviews, budget, financial management, hiring activities, IT support, etc.

In FY 2022 and FY 2023 OIG will:

- o Conduct assessments of DOI’s administration and oversight activities.
- o Perform predictive data mining and risk analysis.

- o Evaluate the acquisition process, focusing on particular phases corresponding with the allocation of funding.
- o Examine high-risk/high-dollar contracts, focusing on whether activities are completed on time and within budget.
- o Examine high-risk/high-dollar grants, focusing on whether costs are expended on allowable activities, and that intended performance outcomes are achieved.
- o Follow leads and initiate investigations of potential fraud.
- o Conduct appropriate outreach to educate government employees about how to prevent and report fraud, waste, and abuse related to BIL funds and projects.
- o Report our findings and recommendations from audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations for action.