

Department of the Treasury
Office of Inspector General

Congressional Justification
for Appropriations and
Annual Performance
Report and Plan

FY 2018

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Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

To promote the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations.

B – Summary of the Request

The FY 2018 request for \$34,112,000 for the OIG will be used to fund critical audit, investigative, and mission support activities to meet the requirements of the Inspector General Act of 1978, and other statutes including, but not limited to: the Cybersecurity Act of 2015; Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank); Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA); Government Management Reform Act; Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act; Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act); Federal Deposit Insurance Act; Small Business Jobs Act of 2010; and Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act). Specific mandates include audits of the Department’s financial statements, the Department’s compliance with FISMA, the Department’s actions in implementing cyber security information sharing, failed insured depository institutions regulated by Treasury, and spending data submitted by the Department to USASpending.gov. With the resources available after mandated requirements are met, the OIG will conduct audits of the Department’s highest risk programs and operations, and respond to stakeholder requests for specific work as appropriate. Some of the Department’s highest risk programs and operations include: (1) Cyber Threats, (2) Efforts to Promote Spending Transparency and to Prevent and Detect Improper Payments, (3) Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing/Bank Secrecy Act Enforcement, and (4) Management of Treasury’s Authorities Intended to Support and Improve the Economy including administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund.

In support of Treasury’s mission, the OIG established the following strategic goals:

- Promote the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of programs and operations across Treasury OIG’s jurisdictional boundaries through audits and investigations
- Proactively support and strengthen the ability of programs across Treasury OIG’s jurisdictional boundaries to identify challenges and manage risks
- Fully and currently inform stakeholders of Treasury OIG findings, recommendations, investigative results, and priorities
- Enhance, support, and sustain a workforce and strengthen internal operations to achieve the Treasury OIG mission, vision, and strategic goals

Office of Inspector General's FY 2018 Budget Request

In accordance with the requirements of Section 6(f)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the Treasury Inspector General submits the following information relating to the OIG's requested budget for FY 2018:

- The aggregate budget request for the operations of the OIG is \$44,112,000 comprised of \$34,112,000 from direct appropriations, and \$10,000,000 from reimbursable collections;
- The portion of this amount needed for OIG training is \$400,000; and
- The portion of this amount needed to support the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is \$68,224.

The amount requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2018.

It must be noted that meeting the FY 2018 funding level will mean a reduction in audits conducted (down from 86 to 74), and an impact on OIG's ability to meet investigative needs. OIG will look at all possible operational and personnel options to meet the OIG mission in FY 2018.

1.1 – Appropriations Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

OIG Appropriated Resources	FY 2016		FY 2017		FY 2018		FY 2017 to FY 2018			
	Enacted		Annualized CR		Request		Change		% Change	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
New Appropriated Resources										
Audit	131	\$28,304	151	\$27,219	132	\$26,266	(19)	(\$953)	-12.58%	-3.50%
Investigations	33	\$7,112	43	\$8,130	43	\$7,846	0	(\$284)	0.00%	-3.49%
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	164	\$35,416	194	\$35,349	175	\$34,112	(19)	(\$1,237)	-9.79%	-3.50%
Other Resources:										
Reimbursables	6	\$6,726	19	\$10,500	5	\$10,000	(14)	(\$500)	-73.68%	-4.76%
Subtotal Other Resources	6	\$6,726	19	\$10,500	5	\$10,000	(14)	(\$500)	-73.68%	-4.76%
Total Budgetary Resources	170	\$42,142	213	\$45,849	180	\$44,112	(33)	(\$1,737)	-15.49%	-3.79%

Note: FY 2016 FTE and Other Resources are Actual

1.2 – Budget Adjustments Table

Dollars in Thousands

Office of Inspector General	FTE	Amount
FY 2017 Annualized CR	194	\$35,349
Changes to Base:		
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs):		\$729
Pay-Raise	-	\$401
Pay Annualization	-	\$147
Non-Pay	-	\$180
Subtotal Changes to Base	-	-
Total FY 2018 Base	194	\$36,078
Program Changes:		
Program Decreases:	(19)	(\$1,966)
Reduce Audit Staffing	(19)	(\$1,966)
Subtotal Program Decreases	(19)	(\$1,966)
Total FY 2018 Request	175	\$34,112

C – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs) +\$729,000 / +0 FTE

Pay Raise +\$401,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for the proposed January 2018 pay-raise.

Pay Annualization +\$147,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for annualization of the January 2017 pay-raise.

Non-Pay +\$180,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for non-labor expenses such as travel, contracts, rent, supplies, and equipment.

Program Decreases (\$1,966,000) / (19) FTE

Reduce Audit Staffing (\$1,966,000 / (19) FTE

Reduce Audit Staffing.

1.3 – Operating Levels Table

Dollars in Thousands

Office of Inspector General Object Classification	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Request
11.1 - Full-time permanent	17025	20,500	17,955
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	13	10	10
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	940	675	750
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	17,978	21,185	18,715
12.0 - Personnel benefits	6,584	6,834	6,000
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel	12	15	15
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$24,562	\$28,034	\$24,730
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	602	1,025	700
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	1,375	500	3,002
23.3 - Communication, utilities, and misc charges	189	200	200
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	2	7	5
25.0 - Other contractual Services	1,960	2,500	2,500
25.3 - Other purchases of goods & serv frm Govt accounts	3,108	2,200	2,500
25.6 - Medical care	55	58	60
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	35	35	35
26.0 - Supplies and materials	166	170	160
31.0 - Equipment	453	600	200
91.2 - Unvouchered Expenditures	11	20	20
Total Non-Personnel	\$7,956	\$7,315	\$9,382
Subtotal New Budgetary Resources	\$32,518	\$35,349	\$34,112
FTE	170	194	175

Note: This table includes total annually appropriated funding (actuals for FY 2016, FY 2017 Annualized CR and FY 2018).

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL <i>Federal Funds</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p><i>For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$34,112,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which up to \$2,800,000 to remain available until September 30, 2019, shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012(33 U.S.C. 1321 note); and of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.</i></p> <p>Note.—A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.</p>	

E – Legislative Proposals

The OIG has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

The FY 2018 - 2022 strategic plan is currently under development. The annual performance plan will be updated in the FY 2019 budget to reflect the new priorities. The FY 2018 requested resources will enable the OIG to perform audits and investigations of Treasury programs and operations under its jurisdiction, except for those of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), and keeps the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress fully informed of problems, deficiencies, and the need for corrective action. By statute, the OIG also performs oversight of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, an independent Federal agency. Major Treasury programs and related risks and challenges include:

Cyber Threats

Cybersecurity represents one of the most serious challenges facing the Nation today. A reliable critical infrastructure, including information systems and networks, is vital to our national security and economic stability. Cyber threats are a persistent concern as Treasury's information systems are critical to the core functions of government and the Nation's financial infrastructure. As cyber threats continue to evolve and become more sophisticated and subtle, they pose an ongoing challenge for Treasury to fortify and safeguard its internal systems and operations and the financial sector it oversees, and investigate exploitations of those systems and operations.

Attackers frequently exploit vulnerable networks in a string of trusted connections to gain access to government systems. Cyber-attacks against Federal agencies are increasing in frequency and severity. Effective public-private coordination continues to be required to address the cyber threat against the Nation's critical infrastructure. In this regard, Treasury is looked upon to provide effective leadership to financial institutions in particular, and the financial sector in general, to strengthen awareness and preparedness against cyber threats.

Efforts to Promote Spending Transparency and to Prevent and Detect Improper Payments

The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) requires the Federal Government to provide consistent, reliable, and useful online data about how it spends taxpayer dollars.

To fulfill its purpose, the DATA Act imposed certain requirements on the Treasury Secretary, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Inspectors General of each Federal agency, and the Comptroller General of the United States. In brief, the DATA Act required Treasury and OMB to (1) establish Government-wide financial data standards for reporting spending by Federal agencies and entities receiving Federal funds by May 2015; (2) by May 2017, ensure this financial data is accurately posted and displayed on USASpending.gov, or a successor system; and (3) by May 2018, ensure the data standards established are applied to the data made available on the website. Implementing the DATA Act is a complex undertaking requiring a significant level of interagency coordination and cooperation to develop, establish, and apply new financial data standards and to develop new data handling methodologies within a short timeframe.

In light of the continuing problem with improper payments (estimated at \$136.77 billion, or 4.8 percent of all program outlays, for fiscal year 2015), the Federal Government has intensified

efforts to reduce improper payments in major Federal programs. The Do Not Pay Initiative, and the Treasury Bureau of the Fiscal Service's (Fiscal Service) Do Not Pay Business Center, are chief components of efforts designed to prevent and detect improper payments to individuals and entities. With its potential to reduce improper payments, the Do Not Pay Program is a major and important undertaking by Fiscal Service and Treasury.

Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing/Bank Secrecy Act Enforcement

Preventing criminals and terrorists from using financial networks to sustain their operations and/or launch attacks against the U.S. continues to be a challenge. Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) is dedicated to disrupting the ability of terrorist organizations to fund their operations. TFI brings together intelligence gathering and analysis, economic sanctions, international cooperation, and private-sector cooperation to identify donors, financiers, and facilitators supporting terrorist organizations, and disrupt their ability to fund such organizations. Enhancing the transparency of the financial system is one of the cornerstones of this effort. Treasury carries out its responsibilities to enhance financial transparency through the laws collectively known as the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA). The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is the Treasury bureau responsible for administering BSA, while the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has oversight responsibility for the BSA/AML programs for Nationally Chartered Banks, and Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control administers U.S. foreign sanction programs. Given the criticality of this challenge to the Department's mission, and notwithstanding the efforts described above, we continue to consider anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing programs and operations as inherently high-risk.

Management of Treasury's Authorities Intended to Support and Improve the Economy

Congress provided Treasury with broad authorities to address the financial crisis under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) and the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act enacted in 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), and the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010. In response to the call for further financial reform, Congress passed Dodd-Frank in July 2010. To address the more specific economic and environmental damage caused by the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill in the Gulf Coast, Treasury was given authority to administer the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund established by the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act. While Treasury's program administration under these acts has, for the most part matured, challenges remain in managing these programs and their investments.

This challenge focuses on the administration of the following broad authorities given to Treasury:

- Dodd-Frank established the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), which is chaired by the Treasury Secretary. FSOC's mission is to identify risks to financial stability that could arise from the activities of large, interconnected financial companies; promote market discipline; and respond to any emerging threats to the financial system.
- The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 created the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) within Treasury through which \$4 billion was invested in financial institutions intended to increase the availability of credit to small businesses.
- The Small Business Jobs Act also provided Treasury with authority to guarantee bonds issued for eligible community and economic development activities. As the program administrator, Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

experienced challenges in standing up the program, which was eventually established in June 2013. CDFI Fund oversees the issuance of the bonds and the use of the bond proceeds by eligible CDFIs to make financing more accessible in underserved communities.

- Under the HERA, Treasury supports the financial solvency of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) which are under the conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. To maintain the positive net worth of these two government sponsored enterprises (GSE), Treasury has invested approximately \$187 billion in senior preferred stock in the two enterprises. While the GSEs have not required additional support since fiscal year 2012, their futures remain uncertain and further assistance may be required. If such support is needed, the current funding capacity available to Fannie Mae is \$117.6 billion and available to Freddie Mac is \$140.5 billion
- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) provided Treasury with approximately \$30 billion in non-Internal Revenue Service funding for low-income housing and specified energy properties for which OIG provides oversight. The level of risk involved in this program is evidenced by the fact that the Office of Investigations has successfully investigated several matters leading to prosecution and has several additional open matters involving program participants.
- In response to the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill, Congress enacted the RESTORE Act. This law established within Treasury the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund) and requires Treasury to deposit into the Trust Fund 80 percent of administrative and civil penalties paid by responsible parties pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act). The funds are to be distributed for environmental and economic restoration activities affecting the Gulf Coast States (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas). As of December 2016, the Trust Fund received approximately \$947 million from the Federal Government's settlement with the Transocean and Anadarko defendants as well as interest payments. In July 2015, BP Exploration & Production Inc. , agreed to settle with the Federal Government and the Gulf Coast States resulting in approximately \$4.4 billion plus interest expected to be deposited into the Trust Fund over a 15-year period. Going forward it is expected that demands for technical assistance from the Office of Gulf Coast Restoration will increase now that several Direct Component Multiyear Implementation Plans have been accepted by Treasury and a number of Direct Component planning assistance and construction grants have been awarded.

In the Investigations operational area, OIG has established four priorities for FY 2017:

Criminal and Serious Employee Misconduct

The OIG Office of Investigation's highest priority is investigating complaints involving alleged criminal and other serious misconduct by Treasury employees. OIG investigates allegations of the general crimes enumerated in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, other federal crimes, alleged violations of the Ethics in Government Act, and allegations of serious misconduct prohibited by the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch. Several Treasury bureaus and offices have additional rules and regulations relating to ethical standards for their own employees, and OIG also investigates complaints of alleged violations of these rules and regulations.

Fraud Involving Contracts, Grants, Guarantees, and Funds

The OIG Office of Investigations conducts investigations into allegations of fraud and other crimes involving Treasury contracts, grants, loan guarantees, and federal funds, including investigations made in accordance with Sections 1602 and 1603 of the Recovery Act. Such allegations often involve contractors, entities, and individuals who are providing or seeking to provide goods or services to the Department. The Office of Investigations receives complaints alleging criminal or other misconduct from employees, contractors, members of the public, and the Congress.

Financial Programs and Operations Crime

Investigations relating to Treasury financial programs and operations that involve Treasury bureaus issuing licenses, providing benefits, and exercising oversight of U.S. financial institutions; frauds involving improper Federal payments such as those involving stolen, counterfeit, altered or fraudulently obtained Treasury checks and ACH payments; frauds involving improper Federal payments such as those involving Treasury checks and the *Check Forgery Insurance Fund*; crimes involving the improperly-redirected benefits of federal government payees; and false claims of any kind that generate inappropriate Federal payments, including federal income tax refunds, Social Security benefits, and Veterans' Administration payments. These problems, particularly the production of counterfeit and altered Treasury checks, have significantly increased in the last few years. These matters require prompt attention to protect the public and the integrity of the department.

Threats Against Treasury Employees and Facilities

Investigative efforts into threats against Treasury employees and facilities are critical in ensuring safety for the Department. These matters require prompt attention and coordination with federal, state, and local authorities in order to protect those involved.

Treasury Employee and Bureau Impersonation Scams

Investigations relating to scammers who represent themselves as Treasury employees in order to defraud the citizens of the U.S. and other countries by the impersonation of Treasury employees and/or the fraudulent use of the Treasury and Bureau seals. This is a problem that has significantly increased in the last few years. These matters require prompt attention to protect the public and the integrity of the Department.



B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity

2.1.1 Audit Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Annualized CR	Request
Appropriated Resources	\$22,327	\$21,801	\$24,947	\$27,653	\$26,014	\$27,219	\$26,266
Other Resources (Reimbursables)	\$10,870	\$8,671	\$8,525	\$7,299	\$6,726	\$10,500	\$10,000
Budget Activity Total	\$33,197	\$30,472	\$33,472	\$34,952	\$32,740	\$37,719	\$36,266
FTE	136	139	135	133	137	151	132

Note: FY 2016 Appropriated Resources are Actual

Measure	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2012 - FY 2016
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target	Target	Trend
Number of Completed Audit Products	91	72	75	86	98	77	86	74	
Percent of Statutory Audits Completed by the Required Date	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Key: DISC - Discontinued, B - Baseline

Audit Budget and Performance

(\$26,266,000 from direct appropriations, and \$10,000,000 from reimbursable resources):

The Office of Audit conducts audits intended to ensure the accountability of resources, protect information, and provide recommendations for improving the integrity, economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of programs and operations under its jurisdiction, which include those of Treasury and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council. The requested funding for FY 2018 is necessary to perform mandated work and maintain an appropriate level of oversight of these programs and operations consistent with the OIG's responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978. In FY 2018, OIG will also continue to provide oversight of Treasury's government-wide role and responsibilities under the DATA Act. Reimbursable funding agreements support financial audits of Treasury and oversight of SBLF. The SBLF program oversight and expected performance is detailed in the SBLF Program Office budget submission.

Description of Performance:

The Office plans to complete 86 audit products in FY 2017, and 74 in FY 2018. The reduced number of audit products in FY 2018 is the result of a significant rent increase in FY 2018 that will consume resources that would otherwise be used to fully staff the Office of Audit. In FY 2016, the Office of Audit completed 98 audit products, exceeding the target by 21, and met all statutory audit timelines. Audit products include audit reports, evaluation reports, the Inspector General's Semi-Annual Reports to the Congress, and the Inspector General's annual memoranda to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture, as the designated Chairperson of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, on the most significant management and performance challenges facing the Department and Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council, respectively. Audit products can also include responses to specific information requests by the Congress. By completing independent and timely assessments of programs and operations under

its jurisdiction, the Office supports the OIG’s mission of promoting efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of those programs and operations. The recommendations for improvement in programs and operations noted through OIG’s assessments directly support the Treasury Department in achieving its strategic goals and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council in meeting its mission.

The OIG has a mature audit operation that uses historical performance to estimate future performance. It has, over time, demonstrated agility at redirecting resources as necessary to address new challenges and mandates of its stakeholders.


In keeping with the OIG’s strategy to maintain a highly skilled and motivated workforce, the OIG plans and executes a meaningful body of work designed to help ensure the integrity and effectiveness of programs and operations across its jurisdiction while looking for opportunities to improve them.

2.1.2 Investigations Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Request
Appropriated Resources	\$5,582	\$5,451	\$6,237	\$6,913	\$6,504	\$8,130	\$7,846
Other Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Budget Activity Total	\$5,582	\$5,451	\$6,237	\$6,913	\$6,504	\$8,130	\$7,846
FTE	34	35	34	33	33	43	43

Note: FY 2016 Appropriated Resources are Actual

Measure	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Actual	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2016 Target	FY 2017 Target	FY 2018 Target	FY 2012 - FY 2016 Trend
Percentage (%) of All Cases Closed During Fiscal Year that were Referred for Criminal/Civil Prosecution or Treasury Administrative Action	91.0	84.0	84.0	87.0	84.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	

Key: DISC - Discontinued, B - Baseline

Investigations Budget and Performance

(\$7,846,000 from direct appropriations, and none from reimbursable resources):

The Office of Investigations prevents, detects, and investigates complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse impacting Treasury programs and operations. This includes the detection and prevention or deterrence of employee misconduct and fraud, or related financial crimes within or directed against Treasury. The Office of Investigations refers its cases to the Department of Justice, state or local prosecutors for criminal prosecution or civil litigation, or to agency officials for corrective administrative action.

With the increased risk of the Recovery Act grant programs for low-income housing and specific energy properties, the Office of Investigations faces greater challenges and anticipated increases in grant fraud. In addition, with the establishment of Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund outreach

efforts are being made in an effort to prepare for future investigative referrals and complaints aimed at suspected fraud involving the funds with this program.

In addition to the grant programs listed above, the Office of Investigations has seen a noted increase in fraud impacting other significant Treasury programs and operations including fraud impacting the myRA program, Treasury Direct program and the Treasury payment processing service operated by the Bureau of Fiscal Service. The Office of Investigations has seen substantial increases in improper payment fraud including redirected benefit fraud and stolen, altered and counterfeit Treasury checks and payments.

Additionally, the Office of Investigations remains committed to investigating benefit, improper payment and other monetary fraud associated with the programs and operations of the Treasury Department.

Description of Performance:

In FY 2016 the Office of Investigations exceeded the Investigative Performance Measure target (Target – 80 percent; Actual – 84 percent), and opened 144 new investigations and closed 72 investigations. The OIG also referred 43 investigations that substantiated administrative violations against a Treasury employee to the appropriate regulated bureau for action. In addition, the OIG referred 159 investigations for criminal prosecution and 46 investigations for civil prosecution. The Investigative Performance Measure is a percentage of all cases closed by Office of Investigations during the fiscal year referred to Department Bureaus for administrative action or for criminal or civil prosecution by Federal or local prosecutors. The goal for Office of Investigations is that at least 80 percent of closed cases meet the aforementioned criteria of closed cases in this fiscal year. Meeting or exceeding this goal demonstrates that Office of Investigations is responsive to allegations and complaints referred to Office of Investigations and that when these referrals require investigation, the cases are timely, thoroughly and accurately reported to assist the Department in maintaining the integrity of its programs and operations, subsequently ferreting out fraud, waste, and abuse. The Office is working to meet or exceed this measure in both FY 2017 and FY 2018.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

OIG has no capital investments. Capital investments that support OIG are included in the Departmental Offices plan

A summary of capital investment resources, including major information technology and non-technology investments can be found at:

<http://www.treasury.gov/about/budget-performance/Pages/summary-of-capital-investments.aspx>

This website also contains a digital copy of this document.