

Office of Inspector General

Mission Statement

To: (1) conduct and supervise audits and investigations of Treasury programs and operations; (2) provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies for activities designed to (a) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of Treasury programs and operations, and (b) prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in Treasury programs and operations; and (3) keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems, abuses, and deficiencies in Treasury programs and operations.

Program Summary by Budget Activity

Dollars in Thousands

Appropriation	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010		
	Enacted	Enacted	Request	\$ Change	% Change
Audit	\$12,658	\$20,116	\$20,559	\$443	2.2%
Investigations	\$5,792	\$6,009	\$6,141	\$132	2.2%
Total Appropriated Resources	\$18,450	\$26,125	\$26,700	\$575	2.2%
Total FTE	112	154	154	-	-

FY 2010 Priorities

Ensure the effectiveness and integrity of Treasury programs:

- Complete 100 percent of mandated audits on time, including requirements related to financial statements, information security, and failed financial institutions;
- To the extent resources are available after addressing mandated work, focus on programs of high risk, to include those that address the safety and soundness of the Nation's financial markets, terrorist financing and money laundering, the security of Treasury's information systems, and Treasury's management of capital investments;
- Investigate allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, and employee misconduct; and
- Conduct proactive efforts to detect, deter, and investigate electronic crimes and threats to Treasury's physical and cyber infrastructure.

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Section 1 – Purpose

1A – Description of Bureau Vision and Priorities

The Treasury Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides independent oversight of the Department of the Treasury. The Treasury OIG conducts audits and investigations of all non-IRS Treasury offices in accordance with the Inspector General Act, as amended, to (a) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of Treasury programs and operations; (b) prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in Treasury programs and operations; and (c) keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems, abuses, and deficiencies in Treasury programs and operations. The OIG has two mission offices, the Office of Audit (OA) and the Office of Investigations (OI).

The OIG's requested funding will be used for critical audit and investigative resources. The OIG will continue to address mandated requirements related to (1) audits of the Department's financial statements, (2) information security, and (3) failed institutions regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) or the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) resulting in material losses to the deposit insurance fund (material loss is defined as the greater of \$25 million or 2 percent of the institution's assets). To the extent that resources are available, the OIG will conduct audits of the Department's highest risk programs and operations. Five of those programs and operations are discussed below. This list is not all inclusive, and risks change over time and circumstance.

Programs to Ensure the Safety and Soundness of the Nation's Financial Markets – The wave of bank failures that started in 2008 underscore the need for increased audit coverage of a more prospective nature. Material loss reviews are a backward look at the quality of supervision as it relates to the failed institution under review. The OIG believes that it is important for regulators to address emerging risks in financial markets and products. The subprime mortgage crises was a costly lesson that serves to remind us that regulators need to anticipate, recognize, and control business practices that create unreasonable risk.

Another area that the OIG believes requires vigorous oversight is Treasury's responsibilities under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA). Treasury has taken on an important role to complement the Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) September 2008 decision to place Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in conservatorship. Specifically, Treasury did three things. First, Treasury agreed to purchase senior preferred stock in the companies as necessary to ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth. Second, it established a new secured lending credit facility that will be available to the two companies, as well as the Federal Home Loan Banks, for short-term loans. And third, to further support the availability of mortgage financing for millions of Americans, Treasury initiated a temporary program to purchase new mortgage backed securities issued by the companies. The financial commitment to Fannie and Freddie is significant. In February 2009, Treasury announced that it was amending the preferred stock purchase agreements, contractual agreements

between Treasury and the conservatorships designed to ensure that each company maintains a positive net worth, to \$200 billion each from their original level of \$100 billion each. Treasury also announced that based on preliminary disclosures for the last quarter of 2008, total funding provided to Freddie Mac could approach \$50 billion and total funding for Fannie Mae could approach \$16 billion under the preferred stock purchase agreements.

HERA also created the Capital Magnet Fund (CMF) to be administered by Treasury's Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund. The CMF is to be funded from a percentage of the unpaid principal balances of new business purchases by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. The intent of the CMF is to provide CDFIs and eligible non-profits with capital to leverage activities primarily related to affordable housing but also allow ancillary economic development activities. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this could provide CDFIs with an additional \$99 million in 2010; \$156 million in 2011, and then annually at least \$218 million in new grant funding. This represents a significant expansion of the CDFI Fund's activities.

Programs to Promote Economic Recovery - With the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), Treasury was provided with, among other things, over \$4 billion for low-income housing projects and specified energy properties of which the OIG has jurisdiction or joint jurisdiction with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA). Additionally, the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund received \$100 million to supplement its fiscal year 2009 funding round for qualified program applicants. In March 2009, we initiated work at Departmental Offices and the CDFI Fund to proactively review the controls over the award and monitoring of its Recovery Act funding. We intend to continue this work during FY 2010. Additionally, we plan to work with the Department's Senior Accountable Official for execution of Treasury's responsibilities under the Recovery Act to ensure that there is an appropriate overall level of accountability, control, and oversight established for expenditure of Recovery Act funds.

Programs to Combat Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering - Treasury faces unique challenges in carrying out its responsibilities under the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and USA PATRIOT Act to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing. To effectively prevent and detect financial crimes and terrorist financing it is necessary to have: (1) strong control environments at financial institutions that ensure that business is conducted with reputable parties, and large currency transactions and suspicious activities are properly and timely reported to Treasury, (2) strong federal and state regulatory agencies that examine and enforce BSA and USA PATRIOT Act requirements at financial institutions, and (3) strong analytical capacity to identify and refer to law enforcement leads provided through reports filed by financial institutions.

While FinCEN is the Treasury bureau responsible for administering BSA, it relies on other Treasury and non-Treasury agencies to enforce compliance with the Act's requirements. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), the Treasury office responsible for administering U.S. foreign sanction programs, also relies on other

Treasury and non-Treasury agencies to ensure compliance with OFAC requirements. Past audits and Congressional hearings have surfaced serious regulatory gaps in the detection of and/or timely enforcement action against financial institutions for BSA and related violations. Furthermore, with the current distress facing so many financial institutions throughout our country, we believe that there is an increased risk that compliance with BSA may have deteriorated further and may continue to worsen. For these reasons, this management challenge will continue to be a major focus of the OIG's audit program.

Efforts to Ensure the Security of Treasury's Information Systems -- The Department faces serious challenges in bringing its systems into compliance with information technology security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines. In its FY 2008 Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) independent audit, the OIG continued to report deficiencies in the Department's information security programs and practices.

Treasury's Management of Capital Investments -- Treasury needs to ensure that large acquisitions of systems and other capital investments are properly managed. The Department's record in this regard has been mixed at best. While the OIG has reported that Treasury was able to complete a high priority national security system upgrade, the upgrade was delayed. Treasury also failed to implement other major system development efforts successfully, such as BSA Direct and IRS's web-based Electronic Fraud Detection System.

Investigative priorities for FY 2010 are:

- Investigating complaints of alleged criminal and serious misconduct;
- Investigating allegations of fraud and other crimes involving Treasury contracts, procurements, grants, guarantees (fictitious instruments), and federal funds;
- Investigating instances of fraud, or impropriety in failed banks regulated by OCC or OTS.
- Investigating a variety of financial programs, like those where fraud and other crimes are involved in the issuance of licenses or benefits provided to citizens;
- Continue reviewing and investigating instances where the U.S. Mint's Coin Redemption and Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Currency Redemption Programs are used to facilitate money laundering, structuring, and other unlawful activities;
- Proactive efforts in detecting, investigating, and deterring electronic crimes and other threats to the Department's physical and cyber critical infrastructure.

Resources required to support OIG operations for FY 2010 are \$26,700,000 from direct appropriations, and \$8,000,000 from reimbursable agreements for contract audits of other Treasury bureaus.

Office of Inspector General's Fiscal Year 2010 Budget Request

The Inspector General Reform Act (Pub. L. 110-409), was signed by the President on October 14, 2008. Section 6(f)(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, 5 U.S.C. app.3, was amended to require certain specifications concerning Office of Inspector General (OIG) budget submissions each fiscal year.

Each Inspector General (IG) is required to transmit a budget request to the head of the establishment or designated Federal entity to which the IG reports specifying

- the aggregate amount of funds requested for the operations of the OIG,
- the portion of this amount requested for OIG training, including a certification from the IG that the amount requested satisfies all OIG training requirements for that fiscal year,
- the portion of this amount necessary to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

Following the requirements of the Act, the OIG of the Department of the Treasury submits the following information relating to the OIG's requested budget for FY 2010:

- the aggregate budget request for the operations of the OIG is \$26,700,000,
- the portion of this amount needed for OIG training is \$550,000.

The amount requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for fiscal year 2010.

1B – Program History and Future Outlook

In FY 2008, the OIG completed 64 audit products, completed 100 percent of statutory audits on time, reviewed 2,584 allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse, opened 84 investigations, and referred 93 investigations for criminal prosecution, civil litigation, or administrative action.

In FY 2009 the OIG expects to complete 60 audit products, and to complete all statutory audits on time. After a thorough review, the OIG has dropped its previous Investigations performance measure, which only measured the number of cases referred., . OIG has implemented two new measures for FY 2009. The new measures are: the percentage of all cases closed during fiscal year that were referred for criminal/civil prosecution or Treasury Administrative action; and the percentage of all cases that were accepted by prosecutors, referred for agency action, or closed during the fiscal year and were completed within 18 months of case initiation. The new measures will provide a more reliable and qualitative measure of the OIG's investigative accomplishments.

In FY 2010, the OIG expects to complete 62 audit products, to meet all statutory audit requirements, and to meet or exceed its investigative targets.

In FYs 2007 and 2008, the OIG met mandated audit requirements while focusing its self-initiated audit resources to address the major management and performance challenges identified by the Inspector General. As a result of an increasing number of bank failures, the OIG has been required to dedicate significant resources to conduct mandated material loss reviews.

Section 2 – Budget Adjustments and Appropriation Language

2.1 – Budget Adjustments Table

Dollars in Thousands

	Office of Inspector General	FTE	Amount
FY 2009 Enacted		154	26,125
Changes to Base:			
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs):		-	\$575
Across the Board program reduction		-	(9)
Non-Pay Inflation Adjustment		-	90
Pay Annualization		-	166
Pay Inflation Adjustment		-	328
Subtotal FY 2010 Changes to Base		-	\$575
Total FY 2010 Base		154	26,700
Total FY 2010 President's Budget Request		154	26,700

2A – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)+\$575,000 / +0 FTE

Across the Board program reduction -\$9,000 / +0 FTE

This amount reflects a calculated across the board program reduction.

Non-Pay Inflation Adjustment +\$90,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for non-related items such as contracts, travel, supplies, equipment and GSA rent.

Pay Annualization +\$166,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for the FY 2010 cost of the January 2009 pay raise.

Pay Inflation Adjustment +\$328,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for the January 2010 pay raise.

2.2 – Operating Levels Table

Bureau: Office of Inspector General	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Budget	Congressional Action Including Rescission	FY 2009 Enacted Level	Proposed Reprogram mings	FY 2009 Proposed Operating Level	FY 2010 Requested Level	% Change FY 2009 to FY 2010
FTE	112	115	39	154	0	154	154	0.00%
Object Classification:								
11.1 - Full-time permanent	10,765	11,303	1,795	13,098	0	13,098	16,200	23.68%
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	60	65	35	100	0	100	70	-30.00%
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	500	515	35	550	0	550	500	-9.09%
11.8 - Special personal services payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	775	0.00%
12 - Personnel benefits	2,775	2,894	467	3,361	0	3,361	4,022	19.67%
21 - Travel and transportation of persons	475	450	200	650	0	650	500	-23.08%
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	1,326	1,240	585	1,825	0	1,825	1,525	-16.44%
23.2 - Rental payments to others	0	0	0	650	0	0	0	0.00%
23.3 - Comm, utilities, and misc charges	439	500	150	0	0	650	600	-7.69%
24 - Printing and reproduction	15	15	10	25	0	25	20	-20.00%
25.2 - Other services	385	450	1,862	2,312	0	2,312	500	-78.37%
25.3 - Other purchases of goods and services from Govt. accounts	975	1,013	541	1,554	0	1,554	1,038	-33.20%
25.6 - Medical care	40	42	6	50	0	50	50	0.00%
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	225	250	50	300	0	300	300	0.00%
26 - Supplies and materials	150	244	106	350	0	350	250	-28.57%
31 - Equipment	320	375	925	1,300	0	1,300	350	-73.08%
Total Budget Authority	\$18,450	\$19,356	\$6,769	\$26,125	\$0	\$26,125	\$26,700	2.20%
Budget Activities:								
Audit	12,661	13,280	6024	20,116	0	20,116	20,559	2.20%
Investigations	5,789	6,076	745	6,009	0	6,009	6,141	2.20%
Total Budget Authority	\$18,450	\$19,356	\$6,769	\$26,125	\$0	\$26,125	\$26,700	2.20%

2.3 – Appropriations Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands
 Appropriation Detail Table
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Resources Available for Obligation	FY 2008		FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		% Change	
	Obligations		Enacted		Enacted		Request		FY 2009 to FY 2010	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
New Appropriated Resources:										
Audit	72	\$12,512	72	\$12,658	111	\$20,116	111	\$20,559	0.00%	2.20%
Investigations	31	5,897	40	5,792	43	6,009	43	6,141	0.00%	2.20%
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	103	\$18,409	112	\$18,450	154	\$26,125	154	\$26,700	0.00%	2.20%
Other Resources:										
Offsetting Collections - Reimbursable	0	6,052	0	6,300	0	7,381	0	8,000	0.00%	8.39%
Transfer in of Multi-year Funds/50%Balance	0	60	0	61			0			
Subtotal Other Resources	0	\$6,112	0	\$6,361	\$0	\$7,381	0	\$8,000	0.00%	8.39%
Total Resources Available for Obligation	103	\$24,521	112	\$24,811	154	\$33,506	154	\$34,700	0.00%	3.56%

2B – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Funds</p> <p>SALARIES AND EXPENSES:</p> <p>For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for official travel expenses, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury [\$26,125,000] \$26,700,000 of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. (Omnibus Appropriations Act, FY 2009)</p>	

2C – Legislative Proposals

The OIG has no legislative proposals.

Section 3 – Budget and Performance Plan

This table lists all FY 2010 resources by strategic goal, objective and outcome outlined in the FY 2007-2012 Treasury Department Strategic Plan. The Treasury Strategic Plan is a corporate level plan for the Department that provides a description of what the agency intends to accomplish over the next five years.

For detailed information about the FY 2007-2012 Treasury Strategic Plan, please go to: <http://www.treas.gov/offices/management/budget/strategic-plan/>

3.1 – Budget by Strategic Outcome

Dollars in Thousands

Treasury Strategic Outcome	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Percent Change
Accountability & trans	33,506	34,700	3.5%
Total	\$32,425	\$34,700	3.5%

3A – Audit (\$20,559,000 from direct appropriations and \$8,000,000 from reimbursable programs): The Office of Audit conducts audits and produces more than 60 products annually; it provides firsthand, unbiased perspectives and recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations. The Office of Audit has recently been challenged to keep up with an increasing number of bank failures that require dedicated resources to conduct mandated material loss reviews. The requested funding will better enable OIG to meet those requirements. The requested funding will also be used by OIG to provide initial oversight of more than \$4 billion for low-income housing projects and specified energy properties grants authorized by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act). The Office also responds to requests by Treasury officials and the Congress for specific work. Reimbursable funding supports agreements for contract audits of other Treasury bureaus.

3.2.1 – Audit Budget and Performance Plan

Audit Budget Activity					
Resource Level	FY 2006 Obligated	FY 2007 Obligated	FY 2008 Obligated	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request
Appropriated Resources	\$11,549	\$11,561	\$12,658	\$20,049	\$20,559
Reimbursable Resources	\$2,009	\$1,795	\$6,498	\$6,300	\$8,000
Total Resources	\$13,558	\$13,356	\$19,156	\$26,349	\$28,559

Budget Activity Total	\$13,558	\$13,356	\$19,156	\$26,349	\$28,559
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Audit Budget Activity					
Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Number of completed audit products (Ot)	57	64	64	60	62
Percent of statutory audits completed by the required date (%) (E)	100	100	100	100	100

Key: Oe - Outcome Measure, E - Efficiency Measure, Ot - Output/Workload Measure, and M - Management/Cust. Satisfaction

Description of Performance: In FYs 2007 and 2008, the Office of Audit completed 128 audit products, identified potential monetary benefits totaling nearly \$7 million for bureaus and programs, and completed all statutory audits by the required deadlines. The Office of Audit plans to complete 62 audits in FY 2010, though the increasing number of required material loss reviews may very well impact its ability to meet that target. In FYs 2007 and 2008, the Office of Audit met all statutory audit requirements before the statutory deadline.

3B – Investigations (*\$6,141,000 from direct appropriations*): The Office of Investigations prevents, detects and investigates complaints of fraud, waste and abuse. This includes the detection and prevention or deterrence of employee misconduct and fraud, or related financial crimes within or directed against Treasury. The Office 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. Additionally, investigative oversight also extends to that of performing quality assurance reviews of the Treasury’s police operations at BEP and the U.S. Mint.

The Office of Investigations has shifted its resources to address matters involving allegations of fraud and impropriety in instances of bank failure when the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) or the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS), as the regulatory entities, failed to take the necessary action to prevent bank failure.

With the advent of the Capital Magnet Fund (CMF), the Office of Investigations faces greater challenges and anticipated increases in grant fraud and the need to identify strengths and weaknesses in Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund. Compliance and oversight of dispersed grant funds to ensure that CDFI funds provided are being used in accordance with the grant award.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is proactively investigating instances in which individuals attempt to purchase real estate or motor vehicles using fraudulent promissory notes and bonds containing the Secretary’s name and the U.S. Treasury lettering. These schemes, which have become increasingly pervasive throughout the United States, are not only damaging to businesses, but are preying on vulnerable taxpayers during the economic recession. OIG’s requested funding would allow proper investigation of bank and economic fraud and help restore tax payer confidence in Treasury institutions and programs.

3.2.2 – Investigations Budget and Performance Plan

Investigations Budget Activity					
Resource Level	FY 2006 Obligated	FY 2007 Obligated	FY 2008 Obligated	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request
Appropriated Resources	\$5,281	\$5,292	\$5,792	\$6,076	\$6,141
Reimbursable Resources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Resources	\$5,281	\$5,292	\$5,792	\$6,076	\$6,141
Budget Activity Total					
	\$5,281	\$5,292	\$5,792	\$6,076	\$6,141

Investigations Budget Activity					
Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Percentage of all cases that were accepted by prosecutors, referred for agency action, or closed during fiscal year and were completed within 18 months of case initiation (Oe)				Baseline	70
Percentage of all cases closed during fiscal year that were referred for criminal/civil prosecution or Treasury Administrative action (%) (E)				Baseline	70

Key: Oe - Outcome Measure, E - Efficiency Measure, Ot - Output/Workload Measure, and M - Management/Cust. Satisfaction

Description of Performance: In FY 2006, the Office of Investigations reviewed 489 allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse, and opened 129 investigations, and referred 144 investigations for criminal prosecution, civil litigation, or administration action.. Investigations led to nearly \$600,000 collected in fines, restitution, recoveries, and settlements.

In FY 2007, the Office reviewed 450 allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse, opened 130 investigations, and referred 188 investigations for criminal prosecution, civil litigation, or administrative action, including 64 one-time referrals from a GAO investigation into Metrocheck fraud, and 10 one-time referrals from a cyber initiative. Investigations led to nearly \$700,000 collected in fines, restitution, recoveries, and settlements.

In FY 2008 the Office referred 93 investigations for criminal prosecution, civil litigation, or corrective administrative action. The Office of Investigations undertook a thorough review of its performance measure methodology, and has developed better and more realistic measures by which to gauge its investigative performance. These new measures went into effect in FY 2009, and will be evaluated throughout the year.

For detailed information about each performance measure, including definition, verification and validation, please go to:

<http://www.treasury.gov/offices/management/dcfo/accountability-reports/>

Section 4 – Supporting Materials

4A – Human Capital Strategy Description

The OIG identified two mission critical occupations that closely align to its two budget activities, audit and investigations, and has integrated workforce plans for these specialized professionals (auditors, criminal investigators) with strategic and annual plan goals and objectives.

The OIG has had exceptional recruitment success using automated tools to re-establish and then maintain its human capital pipeline for the past four years. OIG job announcements have attracted up to 1,000 applicants, and selections have been made and positions offered within 30-days, on average.

4.1 – Summary of IT Resources Table

Dollars in Thousands

Information Technology Investments 1/		FY 2007 & Earlier Enacted 2/	FY 2008 Enacted	% Change from FY07 to FY08	FY 2009 Enacted	% Change from FY08 to FY09	FY 2010 Request	% Change from FY09 to FY10
Major IT Investments / Funding Source	Budget Activity							
Subtotal, Major IT Investments		\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A	\$0	N/A
Non-Major IT Investments								
	Audit Investigations	\$1,290	\$450	-65.1%	\$650	44.4%	\$500	-23.1%
OIG STEADY STATE OPERATING COSTS								
Infrastructure Investments			\$0					
Enterprise Architecture			\$0					
Total IT Investments		\$1,290	\$450	-65.1%	\$650	44.4%	\$500	-23.1%

1/ This chart includes appropriated resources only, and may not reflect total project costs.

2/ This column reflects appropriated resources provided to a project in FY 2007 and any previous years.

4B – Information Technology Strategy

IT funding has been critical in enabling OIG to make significant progress in providing technology refreshment that allows our auditors, investigators, and support personnel to use hardware and software actively maintained by the manufacturer. IT funding also strengthens OIG's entity-wide IT security program, with equipment designed for anti-virus detection/protection, anti-spam detection, anti-spy detection, intrusion detection/prevention, monitoring and patch management, and disaster recovery. This ensures that the OIG IT infrastructure operates in a secure manner and that the information collected during audits and investigations of the Department's operations and resources is not susceptible to computer attacks and terrorist activities. Maintaining the OIG IT infrastructure and its IT security program at an acceptable level of functionality requires on-going upgrades of tools and technologies.

IT funding has also enhanced OIG's ability to perform computer forensics during investigations and computer vulnerability scanning during audits of the Department's IT operations and resources. Maintaining these capabilities requires ongoing upgrades of tools and technologies.

4.2 – Program Assessment Table

Not applicable to the OIG.

For a complete list of program results visit the following website:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/all.html>