

INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Department of Defense

SEMIANNUAL REPORT to the CONGRESS

 $O\,C\,T\,O\,B\,E\,R$ 1, 2020 through MARCH 31, 2021



INTEGRITY ★ INDEPENDENCE ★ EXCELLENCE

Required by Public Law 95-452

Mission

To detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in Department of Defense programs and operations; Promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the DoD; and Help ensure ethical conduct throughout the DoD

Vision

Engaged oversight professionals dedicated to improving the DoD



Whistleblower Protection U.S. Department of Defense

Whistleblower Protection safeguards DoD employees against retaliation for protected disclosures that expose possible fraud, waste, and abuse in Government programs.

For more information, please visit the Whistleblower webpage at http://www.dodig.mil/Components/Administrative-Investigations/Whistleblower-Reprisal-Investigations/Whistleblower-Reprisal/

or contact the Whistleblower Protection Coordinator at Whistleblowerprotectioncoordinator@dodig.mil



INSPECTOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE 4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500





I am pleased to submit this Semiannual Report summarizing the work of the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Inspector General (OIG) from October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021. This report describes the significant oversight the DoD OIG has performed over the past 6 months, and demonstrates

Acting Inspector General Sean W. O'Donnell

our commitment to providing independent and objective oversight of DoD operations.

As the coronavirus disease–2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues, DoD response efforts remain ongoing. The DoD OIG continues to coordinate across the DoD and with the Federal oversight community to conduct timely and relevant COVID-19 related oversight projects to help ensure the DoD effectively and efficiently executes the \$10.6 billion in appropriated FY 2020 funds in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. We describe our planned oversight of DoD programs, operations, and activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in our quarterly DoD OIG <u>COVID-19 Oversight Plan</u>. As of March 31, 2021, the DoD OIG completed 17 reports, and had 8 ongoing audits or evaluations related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the effects the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the DoD OIG's ability to perform some oversight work, the DoD OIG continued to conduct meaningful oversight during the reporting period. For example, during this period, the DoD OIG issued 68 audit and evaluation reports and 2 administrative reports of investigation, with 190 recommendations to the DoD for improvement. The DoD OIG also completed 237 criminal investigations, some conducted jointly with other law enforcement organizations, resulting in 93 arrests, 126 criminal charges, 125 criminal convictions, \$233.6 million in civil judgments and settlements, and \$63.9 million in criminal fines, penalties, and restitution ordered. In addition, the DoD OIG oversaw 199 senior official, reprisal, and restriction investigations completed by the Military Services and Defense Agency OIGs. The DoD OIG also issued 5 quarterly reports on overseas contingency operations. These accomplishments are discussed in detail throughout the report.

Some of our important oversight work and initiatives from this reporting period are highlighted below. In one audit, we determined the DoD did not request reimbursement for air transportation services provided to Coalition partners. The DoD paid \$773 million for air transportation services from September 2017 through September 2020, but the DoD did not receive or track Coalition partner flight usage data and the exact cost of reimbursable air transportation services provided could not be determined. In a separate audit, we determined that the Defense Logistics Agency potentially overstated cost savings, about \$127.1 million, for the three contract line items reviewed under the Boeing Captains of Industry contract. Additionally, this audit determined that the Defense Logistics Agency did not have visibility of actual spare parts prices under the three performance-based contract line items we reviewed. In one evaluation, we determined that for 14 of the 30 Defense Contract Audit Agency audit reports evaluated, Defense Contract Management Agency contracting officers did not comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulations when they settled Defense Contract Audit Agency audit reports associated with two of the largest DoD contractors.

I am also pleased to announce that we established a Deputy Inspector General for Diversity and Inclusion/Military Insider Threats within the DoD OIG as directed by Section 554 of the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act. This Deputy Inspector General is responsible for oversight of policies, programs, systems, and processes regarding diversity and inclusion in the DoD and the prevention of and response to supremacist, extremist, and criminal gang activity in the Armed Forces. On April 1, 2021, I appointed Ms. Stephanie Wright as the interim Deputy Inspector General for Diversity and Inclusion/Military Insider Threats.

Also during this reporting period, the DoD underwent a financial statement audit for the third year. As in prior years, the DoD OIG performed this audit, and issued a disclaimer of opinion on the Agency-Wide Basic Financial Statements-meaning the DoD was unable to provide sufficient evidence for the auditors to support an opinion. Each year, auditors experience new challenges as they work to perform audit procedures and expand the scope of the audits for those Components that receive disclaimers of opinion. To help explain the results of this work in clear and understandable terms, we issued a report entitled, "Understanding the Results of the Audit of the DoD FY 2020 Financial Statements." This report describes the contents of the DoD Agency Financial Report, the purpose of the financial statement audits, the importance of financial statement audits, and the roles and responsibilities of DoD management and the auditors who reviewed the financial statements.

In addition, the DoD OIG's Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) conducted many important criminal and civil investigations. For example, a DCIS investigation resulted in the conviction of an obstetrician-gynecologist on 51 counts related to his scheme to bill private and Government insurers millions of dollars for irreversible hysterectomies and other surgeries and procedures that were not medically necessary for his patients.

Also during this reporting period, the Contractor Disclosure Program, managed by the DoD Hotline, received 207 contractor disclosures which identified \$17.4 million of potential monetary recoveries for the Government. The majority of allegations the DoD Hotline received through the Contractor Disclosure Program concerned mischarging labor and materials, false certification, and standards of conduct.

Finally, the DoD OIG and our OIG partners from the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other oversight agencies continued our whole-of-government effort to promote greater transparency, effectiveness, and improvements in the overseas contingency operations for which I have oversight responsibility as the Lead Inspector General.

These are just a few examples of DoD OIG accomplishments and initiatives during this semiannual reporting period. I want to thank our DoD OIG employees for their outstanding work in fulfilling the critical mission of the DoD OIG while persevering through the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Sean W. O'Donnell Acting Inspector General

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STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Summary of Activities	Total for the Reporting Period
AUDIT ACTIVITIES	
Reports Issued	50
Recommendations Made With Questioned Costs	\$530.3 Thousand
Achieved Monetary Benefits	\$71.4 Millior
EVALUATIONS	
Evaluations Reports Issued	18
Recommendations Made With Questioned Costs	\$328.5 Millior
DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	
Total Investigative Receivables and Recoveries ¹	\$322.8 Millior
Recovered Government Property	\$1.13 Millior
Civil Judgments and Settlements	\$233.6 Millior
Criminal Fines, Penalties, and Restitution Ordered (Excludes Asset Forfeitures)	\$63.9 Millior
Administrative Recoveries ²	\$25.1 Millior
Inspector General Subpoenas Issued	449
Investigative Activities	
Arrests	93
Criminal Charges	126
Criminal Convictions	125
Suspensions	14
Debarments	67
Asset Forfeiture Results	
Seized	\$7.35 Millior
Final Orders of Forfeiture	\$21.7 Millior
Monetary Judgments	\$57 Millior
ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS	
Publicly Released Reports	2
Complaints Received	
Senior Official	453
Whistleblower Reprisal and Restriction	775
Complaints Closed	
Senior Official	420
Whistleblower Reprisal and Restriction	861

¹ Includes investigations conducted jointly with other law enforcement organizations.

² Includes contractual agreements and military nonjudicial punishment.

Summary of Activities	Total for the Reporting Period
DoD OIG Investigations Closed	
Senior Official	3
Whistleblower Reprisal and Restriction	13
Service and Defense Agency IG Investigations Closed and Overseen by the	he DoD OIG
Senior Official	46
Whistleblower Reprisal and Restriction	153
Service and Defense Agency IG Cases Overseen by the DoD OIG that We	re Dismissed or Withdrawn
Senior Official	0
Whistleblower Reprisal and Restriction	312
Whistleblower Protection Coordinator	
Contacts	1,029
Visits to Whistleblower Rights and Protections Webpage	13,180
DoD Hotline	
Contacts	8,138
Cases Opened	3,576
Cases Closed	3,405
Contractor Disclosures Received	207
Existing and Proposed Regulations Reviewed	145

1. Overview



THE DOD OIG'S MISSION

Established in 1982, the DoD OIG is an independent office within the DoD that conducts oversight of DoD programs and operations. According to the IG Act of 1978, as amended, our functions and responsibilities include the following.

- Recommend policies for and conduct, supervise, or coordinate other activities for the purpose of promoting economy and efficiency, and preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in DoD programs and operations.
- Serve as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense in matters of DoD fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Provide policy direction for and conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the DoD.
- Ensure that the Secretary of Defense and the Congress are fully informed of problems in the DoD.
- Review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to programs and operations of the DoD in regard to their impact on economy and efficiency and the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse in the DoD.
- Coordinate relationships with Federal agencies, state and local government agencies, and non-governmental entities in matters relating to the promotion of economy and efficiency and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Transmit a semiannual report to the Congress that is available to the public.

The DoD OIG is authorized "to have timely access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other material available to [any DoD Component] which relate to programs and operations" of the DoD, as stated in section 6(a)(1) of the IG Act.

Our Mission

The DoD OIG's mission is to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in DoD programs and operations; promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the DoD; and help ensure ethical conduct throughout the DoD.

Our Vision

The DoD OIG's vision is to help improve DoD programs and operations through timely, credible, relevant, impactful, and actionable oversight. Central to this vision is our people. We strive to be an employer of choice, ensuring our people are well-trained, well-equipped, and engaged. We are committed to a culture of performance, disciplined execution, and tangible results. We work together as One OIG to achieve results.

Our independence is key to fulfilling our mission. We align our work with the critical performance and management challenges facing the DoD. We focus on program efficiency, effectiveness, cost, and impact. We regularly follow up on our recommendations to ensure that the DoD implements these recommendations. Implementation of our recommendations helps promote accountability and continuous improvement in the DoD.

We are agile. To remain relevant and impactful, we continually seek to improve our processes and our organization, and to operate more efficiently and effectively. We value innovation and use technology to help deliver timely results.

We seek to be a leader within the DoD and Federal oversight community, collaboratively sharing information, data, and best practices with our oversight colleagues to help improve oversight within the DoD and the Government as a whole.

Our Core Values

Our values define our organizational character and help guide the behaviors necessary to achieve our vision.

- Integrity
- Independence
- Excellence

Organizational Structure

The DoD OIG is headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia, and has more than 50 field offices located in the United States, Germany, Southwest Asia, and South Korea. We employ more than 1,700 dedicated professionals consisting of auditors, investigators, evaluators, and support personnel. Our diverse team of oversight professionals is committed to improving the DoD and is guided by our values of integrity, independence, and excellence.





Figure 1.2 DoD OIG Field Offices Located Overseas





AUDIT

Audit conducts audits that address the DoD's top priorities and management challenges; promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of DoD programs and operations; and detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

EVALUATIONS (EVAL)

Evaluations conducts evaluations that promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of DoD programs and operations.

DEFENSE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE (DCIS)

The Defense Criminal Investigative Service investigates matters related to DoD programs and operations, to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse in DoD programs and operations and help ensure ethical conduct throughout the DoD.

ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative Investigations (AI) helps ensure ethical conduct throughout the DoD by conducting investigations and overseeing DoD Component investigations of allegations of misconduct by senior DoD officials, whistleblower reprisal, and Service member restriction from communication with an IG or Member of Congress. AI also manages the DoD Hotline and the Contractor Disclosure Program, provides education and training on whistleblower protections through its Whistleblower Protection Coordinator, and facilitates voluntary resolution of whistleblower reprisal allegations through its Alternative Dispute Resolution program.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

Overseas Contingency Operations coordinates comprehensive joint oversight and reporting on overseas contingency operations by the DoD OIG and other Federal OIGs in fulfillment of the DoD IG's Lead Inspector General responsibilities.

¹ On April 1, 2021, the DoD OIG established a Deputy Inspector General for Diversity and Inclusion/Military Insider Threats as directed by Section 554 of the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act.

SUMMARY OF TOP DOD MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Each Federal Inspector General (IG) is required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 to prepare an annual statement that summarizes what the IG considers to be the "most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency" and to assess the agency's progress in addressing those challenges. The law also requires the IG's statement to be included in the agency's financial report.

The following is the DoD OIG's list of the top management and performance challenges facing the DoD in FY 2021. The DoD OIG identified these challenges based on a variety of factors, including DoD OIG oversight work, research, and judgment; oversight work done by other DoD Components; oversight work conducted by the Government Accountability Office; and input from DoD officials. While the DoD OIG reviewed DoD statements, documents, and assessments of these and other critical issues, the DoD OIG identified these top challenges independently.

The DoD OIG also uses this document to determine areas of risk in DoD operations and where to allocate DoD OIG oversight resources. This document is forward-looking and identifies the top challenges facing the DoD in FY 2021 and in the future.

As reflected in this document, the top 10 DoD management and performance challenges for FY 2021 are:

- 1. Maintaining the Advantage While Balancing Great Power Competition and Countering Global Terrorism
- 2. Building and Sustaining the DoD's Technological Dominance
- 3. Strengthening Resiliency to Non-Traditional Threats
- 4. Assuring Space Dominance, Nuclear Deterrence, and Ballistic Missile Defense
- 5. Enhancing Cyberspace Operations and Capabilities and Securing the DoD's Information Systems, Network, and Data
- 6. Transforming Data Into a Strategic Asset
- 7. Ensuring Health and Safety of Military Personnel, Retirees, and Their Families
- 8. Strengthening and Securing the DoD Supply Chain and Defense Industrial Base
- 9. Improving Financial Management and Budgeting
- 10. Promoting Ethical Conduct and Decision Making



In the top management challenges document, we discuss each challenge, actions taken by the DoD to address the challenge, and oversight work by the DoD OIG and others related to the challenge.

While some challenges from prior years remain, the DoD OIG identified three new challenges this year. The challenges are related to building and sustaining the DoD's technological dominance, non-traditional threats such as pandemics and extreme weather events, and transforming data into information. These challenges are not listed in order of importance or by magnitude of the challenge. All are critically important management challenges facing the DoD. The full report with details on these challenges can be viewed at:

http://www.dodig.mil/Reports/ Top-DoD-Management-Challenges.

OTHER OVERSIGHT MATTERS

Section 554 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2021

Section 554 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2021 directs the Secretary of Defense to appoint within the DoD OIG an additional Deputy Inspector General (DIG) to provide oversight of diversity and inclusion programs and efforts in the DoD, as well as supremacist, extremist, and criminal gang activity in the Armed Forces. Section 554 also requires the DoD IG to prepare a one-time report discussing specific details related to the establishment of this position, and to prepare semiannual and annual reports summarizing the new DIG's activities.

Following the NDAA's enactment on January 1, 2021, the DoD OIG developed a legislative proposal to address concerns with the provision, including the requirement that the Secretary of Defense appoint a DIG in the DoD OIG and, particularly, assign to the DIG additional duties as the Secretary deems necessary. Such a requirement conflicts with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, and impairs the DoD OIG's independence. In its legislative proposal, the DoD OIG recommended revisions to remedy the impact on the DoD OIG's statutory independence, avoid duplication of effort and cost between the DIG established in section 554 and existing DIGs within the DoD OIG, and adjust reporting requirements imposed on the new DIG. The DoD OIG has discussed and secured support for the proposal with senior leaders from the House Armed Services Committee, senior congressional staff from the Senate Armed Services Committee, staff for other committees of jurisdiction, and DoD officials.

On February 8, 2021, the Secretary of Defense delegated authority to the DoD IG to appoint the new DIG and fulfill all reporting requirements set forth in section 554. On April 1, 2021, the Acting DoD IG appointed an interim DIG for Diversity and Inclusion/Military Insider Threats to stand up the Office of the DIG and, in coordination with the DIGs for Audit, Evaluations, and Administrative Investigations, to analyze and implement the requirements in section 554.

The DoD OIG is working to determine the organization, structure, staffing, and funding required to support the execution of the DIG's duties and responsibilities.

The DoD OIG is also working to complete the one-time report capturing this information, and reporting on the anticipated challenges it faces in establishing this new office, such as shortfalls in personnel and funding.

COVID-19 Pandemic Oversight

The DoD OIG COVID-19 Oversight Plan describes the audits, evaluations, and investigations that the DoD OIG intends to conduct on DoD programs, operations, and activities being executed in response to the coronavirus disease–2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.

As of March 30, 2021, the DoD OIG completed 17 reports, and had 8 ongoing audits or evaluations related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Our oversight work remains flexible and responsive to developing DoD requirements, including reevaluating planned or ongoing work and making necessary modifications based on emerging risks and challenges. The COVID-19 Oversight Plan is not a static document, and our projects may be modified as new challenges and risks emerge for the DoD.

Reports Issued

Audit of the DoD Military Installation Public Health Emergency Readiness

The DoD OIG determined the commanders at the eight installations the DoD OIG reviewed implemented measures to prepare for public health emergencies (PHE), and respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Commanders prepared for PHEs to maintain readiness. For example, commanders designated PHE officers, ensured PHE officers were trained, created Emergency Management plans, and conducted annual PHE exercises such as the Disease Containment Tabletop Exercise for a novel virus. Commanders took actions to control and prevent the spread of COVID-19. For example, commanders evaluated the COVID-19 health threat, and four of eight commanders at the installations the DoD OIG reviewed declared a PHE. All eight commanders issued and communicated guidance, such as base access and social distancing guidelines to installation personnel and visitors, through memorandums, website postings, and virtual town halls, to protect individuals and help prevent the spread of the disease. Additionally, commanders planned to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and return to full mission operations. For example, all eight commanders developed and implemented recovery guides or return-to-work plans, specific to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result of the measures that commanders implemented to prepare for PHEs, and

respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, installation personnel protected lives and sustained mission-critical operations.

Report No. DODIG-2021-070

Audit of the Impact of Coronavirus Disease–2019 on Basic Training

The DoD OIG determined that despite the challenges with the global pandemic, the DoD and Military Services established procedures to help prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19. However, the DoD OIG determined that the Military Services did not fully implement the procedures at six basic training centers. Specifically, the training personnel at the six locations reported that they had challenges related to implementing DoD and Military Service-specific guidance issued to prevent and reduce the spread of COVID-19; the screening and testing of training personnel; practicing preventive measures, such as wearing face masks, washing hands, cleaning common areas, and enforcing social distancing (6 feet); and maintaining the quality of recruit training due to basic training modifications. As a result of the challenges, the potential for positive COVID-19 cases among recruits and training personnel may increase.

Report No. DODIG-2021-069

Evaluation of the U.S. Combatant Commands' Responses to the Coronavirus Disease-2019

The DoD OIG determined how U.S. Combatant Commands and their component commands executed pandemic response plans and identified both the challenges they encountered in implementing the response plans and the impact to operations resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The DoD OIG issued classified reports for the U.S. European Command, U.S. Central Command, U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, and U.S. Southern Command.

Report Nos. DODIG-2021-002, DODIG-2021-058, DODIG-2021-067, DODIG-2021-068

Evaluation of Access to Department of Defense Information Technology and Communications During the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined the extent to which DoD Components provided access to DoD information technology and communications during maximum telework in response to the COVID-19 pandemic by administering a 43-question survey to a sample of DoD military and civilian personnel. Of those who teleworked, survey respondents reported problems accessing DoD Component networks, voice applications, and video teleconference applications. Respondents also identified shortfalls in Government-furnished equipment available to DoD personnel when their Components first transitioned to maximum telework in mid-March 2020. Based on the results of the survey and interviews with DoD officials, the DoD's initial challenges occurred because some DoD Components had not fully tested whether their information systems could support Government-wide mandated telework and had not conducted telework exercises with their personnel before March 2020, as required by the DoD Implementation Plan and the DoD Telework Policy. However, the problems cited in survey responses lessened over time as the DoD increased its network availability and capacity, added voice and video conferencing applications, and purchased and distributed computer and communications equipment. Overall, DoD Components and the majority of survey respondents expressed positive maximum telework experiences.

Report No. DODIG-2021-065

Audit of Maintaining Cybersecurity in the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Telework Environment

The DoD OIG determined that the DoD Components the DoD OIG assessed did not consistently implement required cybersecurity controls to protect DoD networks during maximum telework. Telework and remote access technologies require additional protection from malicious cyber actors because they receive higher exposure to external threats than technologies accessed by personnel physically located inside the organization's facilities. Because the DoD Components that the DoD OIG assessed did not fully implement security controls to maintain cybersecurity in a maximum telework environment as outlined in National Institute of Standards and Technology and DoD policies and guidance, DoD Components are at a higher risk of becoming victims of cyber attacks that could threaten the safety of the warfighter and the security of the United States.

Report No. DODIG-2021-064

Evaluation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined that the Armed Forces Retirement Home (AFRH) generally complied with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance, "Preparing for COVID-19 in Nursing Homes." AFRH officials generally established procedures related to the 11 core infection prevention and control practices that "Preparing for COVID-19 in Nursing Homes" recommends. However, AFRH should improve two core infection



Temperature-Measuring Kiosk Located at the Entrance of the AFRH-W Facility Source: Armed Forces Retirement Home, Washington, D.C.

prevention and control practices that the Center for Disease Control and Prevention guidance recommends for responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, AFRH did not formalize the plan for testing residents and health care personnel for the virus that causes COVID-19 and did not include in the plan all the recommended elements contained in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance. Additionally, AFRH did not formalize plans at either of its campuses for their respective COVID-19 and quarantine units established for responding to the pandemic. Instead of focusing on formalizing these draft plans, AFRH officials prioritized their immediate response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as procuring personal protective equipment and administering COVID-19 tests. By taking these actions, AFRH officials protected residents, staff, and health care personnel from COVID-19 exposure.

Report No. DODIG-2021-055

Audit of Contracts for Department of Defense Information Technology Products and Services Procured by Department of Defense Components in Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined that the Military Departments, Defense Health Agency, and Defense Information Systems Agency (DoD Components) procured information technology products and services in accordance with the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act and other Federal and DoD requirements. For the 28 contract actions reviewed, the DoD Components paid fair and reasonable prices for information technology products and services to support COVID-19 pandemic response operations, performed a risk assessment for known cybersecurity vulnerabilities and developed risk mitigation strategies before procuring or using the information technology products; and accurately reported the required COVID-19-related codes to USAspending.gov. As a result, DoD stakeholders have assurance that the DoD Components procured \$81.5 million in information technology products and services for COVID-19 pandemic response at reasonable prices and reduced the risk of cybersecurity vulnerabilities.

Report No. DODIG-2021-050

Evaluation of the Navy's Plans and Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Onboard Navy Warships and Submarines

The DoD OIG determined that the DoD and the Navy had policies, plans, and procedures to mitigate the spread of pandemic influenza and infectious diseases, and that they collected and disseminated lessons learned to specifically prevent, mitigate, and combat COVID-19. However, the Navy did not fully implement measures intended to reduce the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, which increased the risk of infectious diseases, such as COVID-19, spreading quickly if introduced onboard warships and submarines. According to the Navy's "Report of the Command Investigation Concerning Chain of Command Actions With Regard to COVID-19 Onboard USS Theodore Roosevelt (CVN 71)," the ineffective implementation of social distancing and the premature release of Sailors from quarantine were primary causes of increased infection onboard the ship. In addition, the USS Theodore Roosevelt leadership team allowed social gathering areas to remain open during the COVID-19 outbreak. As of August 1, 2020, the Navy and Marine Corps Public Health Center was still collecting lessons learned from the COVID-19 outbreak on the USS Kidd.

Audit of Dual-Status Commanders for use in Defense Support of Civil Authorities Missions in Support of the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined that DoD Components managed and coordinated the nomination, certification, and appointment of Dual-Status Commanders (DSC) to support COVID-19 pandemic relief efforts in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. All appointed DSCs met eligibility and qualification requirements, DSC appointment documents were complete, and DSCs were appointed (on average) within 2 days of receipt of governors' state and territory appointment memorandums. In addition, the 14 states that did not have appointed DSCs to coordinate COVID-19 pandemic response did have eligible and qualified officers assigned to their National Guards that could serve as a DSC if required. The DoD OIG also identified three best practices that state or territory National Guards can apply to improve their responsiveness and ability to employ DSCs to support future Defense Support of Civil Authorities missions.

Report No. DODIG-2021-048

Audit of Contracts for Equipment and Supplies in Support of the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined that the DoD paid fair and reasonable prices on 19 of 23 contracts, valued at \$4.1 million, for the eight items reviewed, which included laboratory equipment, medical supplies, and personal protective equipment related to the DoD's response to the Coronavirus



N95 Mask Source: 3M (TM).

Disease-2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. In addition, contracting personnel evaluated price reasonableness and determined that prices for all 23 contracts were fair and reasonable in accordance with DoD policy and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). However, the DoD OIG also identified items on four contracts for which the DoD did not pay fair and reasonable prices. The DoD paid between \$466,935 and \$530,263 more than the manufacturer's list prices or other comparable prices on four contracts for urgently needed items. Contracting personnel had to purchase these items, which were drastically impacted by supply shortages. Although the DoD paid more than the manufacturer's list prices or other comparable prices, and therefore was unable to spend these funds on other equipment and supplies, contracting personnel were able to quickly procure the items to combat the pandemic and ensure the health and safety of Service members, their families, and other frontline health care workers.

Report No. DODIG-2021-045

Evaluation of Defense Logistics Agency Contracts for Ventilators in Response to the Coronavirus Disease--2019 Outbreak

The DoD OIG determined that the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) took proactive measures to acquire ventilators by contacting six vendors already on contract in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to projected national shortages, the DLA took the initiative to acquire ventilators prior to receiving customer requests. As a result, the DLA's actions reduced delivery delays, which could have resulted from a high demand for ventilators in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Report No. DODIG-2021-042

Audit of Infectious Disease Medical Treatment Capabilities at Al Udeid Air Base

The DoD OIG determined that the 379th Expeditionary Medical Group had the capabilities to treat patients infected with COVID-19 and isolate or quarantine suspected infected Service members, civilians, and contractors. The 379th Expeditionary Medical Group developed response plans, established procedures to screen Al Udeid Air Base personnel attempting to enter medical treatment facilities, and initiated COVID-19 testing. Additionally, the 379th Expeditionary Medical Group increased its on-hand inventory of personal protective equipment and acquired COVID-19 testing kits to detect infected Service members, civilians,



BioFire Diagnostic System in the MTF Laboratory Source: DoD OIG.

and contractors. As a result, the 379th Expeditionary Medical Group was able to quickly identify COVID-19 patients, expedite restriction of movement measures, and conduct contact tracing to prevent the spread of the virus throughout Al Udeid Air Base.

Report No. DODIG-2021-040

Audit of the Disinfection of Department of Defense Facilities in Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic

The DoD OIG determined that DoD and contractor personnel disinfected areas occupied by individuals who tested positive for COVID-19 in accordance with the Centers for Disease Control guidance for the 21 cases reviewed by the DoD OIG that occurred at eight DoD installations between April 1, 2020, and June 30, 2020. As a result, DoD personnel reduced the risk of exposure to COVID-19 and protected DoD personnel from the spread of COVID-19 in DoD workspaces.

Report No. DODIG-2021-036

Audit of the Department of Defense's Implementation of Section 3610 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act

The DoD OIG determined that in general, DoD contracting officers complied with the Office of Management and Budget and DoD guidance to support rational decisions that were in the best interest of the Government when approving requests related to section 3610 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act. Section 3610 of the Act authorized agencies to reimburse contractors for any paid leave, including sick leave, the contractors provided to keep their employees or subcontractor employees in a "ready state." This includes protecting the life and safety of Government and contractor personnel. However, the DoD faced some challenges implementing section 3610 that extended beyond the audit sample, such as contracting officers having to rely on the contractor's self-certification of the use of other COVID–19 relief measures, tracking and identifying section 3610 in DoD contracts, and the lack of a specific appropriation for section 3610.

2. CORE MISSION AREAS



AUDIT

The DoD OIG's Audit component conducts audits of DoD operations, systems, programs, and functions. The Audit Component consists of four operating directorates:

- Acquisition, Contracting, and Sustainment;
- Cyberspace Operations;
- Financial Management and Reporting; and
- Readiness and Global Operations.

During the reporting period, Audit and Evaluations issued 68 reports, 41 are highlighted below and 17 related to the COVID-19 pandemic are summarized earlier in the section on pandemic oversight.

Acquisition, Contracting, and Sustainment

Audit of the Defense Logistics Agency's Sole Source Captains of Industry Strategic Support Contracts

The DoD OIG determined that DLA officials expect to achieve improvements in material availability and cost savings under the Boeing Captains of Industry (COI) contract. For the three contract line items reviewed, material availability improved and the DLA anticipates a 5-year cost savings of \$430.1 million. However, the DoD OIG identified an inconsistency regarding the DLA's consideration of a cost recovery rate within the business case analyses and found that the DLA potentially overstated its estimated cost savings by \$127.1 million. Additionally, the DoD OIG identified that the DLA did not have visibility of actual spare parts prices under the three performance-based contract line items the DoD OIG reviewed. Validating business case analysis estimates could improve the estimating and tracking of cost savings and help DLA contracting officials with decisions on whether to proceed with additional performance-based work. The Boeing COI contract included bundling, which is the consolidation of two or more requirements for supplies or services previously provided by small business under separate contracts into a solicitation for a single contract. However, DLA contracting officials did not plan for bundling on the sole source COI contract. The DLA's bundling analysis prioritized estimated cost savings and did not evaluate the impact on small businesses or contain correct information about the dollar value of historical DLA contracts or the number of parts provided by small businesses.

As a result, DLA contracting officials agreed to set small business participation for F-15 aircraft parts work at 15.7 percent, which was significantly lower than the previously demonstrated small business participation rate of 43 percent. Therefore, actual small business participation for the 2,550 F-15 parts bundled on the COI contract was reduced by 61 percent, from \$52.4 million prior to bundling work on the COI contract in 2017, to \$20.7 million as of July 2020.

Report No. DODIG-2021-053

Audit of the Department of Defense's Compliance With the Berry Amendment

The DoD OIG determined that while the Military Services and the DLA generally complied with the Berry Amendment for DoD procurements and acquisitions, opportunities existed to increase compliance and consistency in the implementation of Berry Amendment requirements throughout the pre-award, award, and administration phases of the contracting process. The Berry Amendment promotes the purchase of goods manufactured in the United States by directing how the DoD can use funds to purchase end items (fabrics, food, and hand tools) over the simplified acquisition threshold of \$250,000. However, the Military Services and DLA contracting officials issued solicitations for 9 of 74 contracts, valued at \$7 million, without the required Berry Amendment Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) clauses; awarded 6 of 135 contracts, valued at \$14 million, without the required Berry Amendment DFARS clauses; and as a result of our audit they modified an additional 11 of 135 contracts, valued at \$14.3 million, to include the required Berry Amendment DFARS clauses. Additionally, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) officials did not document the Berry Amendment as an item for compliance when conducting initial reviews of contracts for 26 of 44 contracts reviewed, valued at \$796.6 million. As a result, the Military Services, the DLA, and the DCMA have limited assurance that items procured and delivered were in compliance with the Berry Amendment.

Report No. DODIG-2021-033

Followup Audit on Corrective Actions Taken by the Army to Implement Prior Recommendations Addressing the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle

The DoD OIG determined that the Joint Program Office Joint Light Tactical Vehicle (JLTV) implemented Recommendations from Report No. DODIG-2018-113, "Army and Marine Corps Joint Light Tactical Vehicle," May 2, 2018, and the recommendations are closed.



JLTV Family of Vehicles Source: The DoD.

Additionally, Military Service officials took adequate steps to support their quantities for JLTVs. As a result, the Military Services have a plan to procure JLTVs to meet their requirement for a general-purpose, light tactical vehicle that is designed to deliver the optimal balance of protection, payload, and performance to enhance the effectiveness of ground combat and support forces.

Report No. DODIG-2021-029

Audit of the Department of Defense Process for Developing Foreign Military Sales Agreements

The DoD OIG determined that although the DoD coordinated foreign partner requirements with the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA), Military Departments, and other organizations, the Military Department Implementing Agencies exceeded the DSCA's processing standards for timely development of Foreign Military Sales agreements for 70 cases reviewed. Military Department Implementing Agencies did not accurately record receipt of foreign partner Letters of Request in the Defense Security Assistance Management System (DSAMS). In addition, agencies did not comply with DSCA policy on establishing case initialization in DSAMS within 10 days of receipt of the Letter of Request or evaluate the Letter of Request to ensure it met basic Letter of Request requirements within 20 days of receipt. As a result, the DSAMS data that the DSCA used to measure timelines for developing agreements were inaccurate because the actual processing times for developing agreements exceeded those reflected in DSAMS. The DSCA needs accurate and well-maintained data to effectively monitor the

Implementing Agencies' performance in developing timely agreements and to improve transparency for all stakeholders. In addition, the DSCA uses DSAMS data to prepare congressionally mandated reports on the timeliness of Foreign Military Sales case processing; inaccurate DSAMS data negatively impact the integrity of those reports.

Report No. DODIG-2021-003

Audit of the Solicitation, Award, and Administration of Washington Headquarters Services Contract and Task Orders for the Office of Small Business Programs

The DoD OIG determined that Washington Headquarters Services Acquisition Directorate contracting officials solicited and justified the award of contract HQ0034-14-D-0026, task orders 1 and 3, in support of the Office of Small Business Programs, according to the FAR and DFARS policy. However, Washington Headquarters Services Acquisition Directorate contracting officials and Office of Small Business Programs officials did not establish clear and complete performance requirements and measurable performance standards for assessing contractor performance. Additionally, they did not clearly establish security requirements for information technology and contractor personnel before awarding the task orders, nor did they properly administer the task orders. As a result, the DoD may not have received all services in accordance with contract requirements. Moreover, the DoD had increased security risks associated with uncleared (unauthorized) contractor personnel and unsecured web portals, and Government contracting officials will not have complete past performance histories of contractor performance before awarding future contracts or exercising option periods.

Report No. DODIG-2021-001

Cyberspace Operations

Audit of Cybersecurity Controls Over the Air Force Satellite Control Network

The DoD OIG determined whether the U.S. Space Force implemented cybersecurity controls to protect the Air Force Satellite Control Network against potential threats. The results of this audit are classified.

Report No. DODIG-2021-054

Audit of Cybersecurity Requirements for Weapons Systems in the Operations and Support Phase of the Department of Defense Acquisition Life Cycle

The DoD OIG determined that program officials for the five DoD weapon systems assessed complied with Risk Management Framework requirements and obtained an authorization to operate. Officials also took actions to update cybersecurity requirements during the operations and support phase of the acquisition life cycle based on publicly acknowledged or known cybersecurity threats and intelligence-based cybersecurity threats. For example, Military Department officials and U.S. Special Operations Command regularly obtained and analyzed cyber threats from various intelligence agencies to assess potential operational impacts to weapon systems. Based on their analysis, cybersecurity requirements were updated to account for additional countermeasures implemented to protect weapon systems from identified threats. The DoD OIG identified best practices employed by program officials that ensured the information and analysis was sufficient to identify and mitigate potential malicious activity, cyber vulnerabilities, and threats; and assessed the effectiveness of protection measures within the weapon system for data and cyber resilience.

Report No. DODIG-2021-051

Summary of Reports Issued Regarding Department of Defense Cybersecurity Issued From July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020

The DoD OIG summarized the results of 44 DoD cybersecurity-related reports issued by the DoD Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, and other DoD oversight organizations from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020. The DoD OIG determined that DoD Components implemented corrective actions necessary to close 197 of the 656 cybersecurity-related recommendations included in this summary report and prior summary reports. Those corrective actions indicate progress in the DoD's efforts to mitigate or remediate risks and weaknesses to the DoD systems and networks. However, as of August 2020, the DoD still had 459 cybersecurity-related recommendations that remained open, with some recommendations dating back to 2011. Despite the improvements made by the DoD, cybersecurity reports issued during the last year demonstrate that the DoD continues to face significant challenges in managing cybersecurity risks to its systems and networks.

Report No. DODIG-2021-034

Financial Management and Reporting

DoD Financial Statement Audits

In FY 2020, the DoD OIG and independent public accounting firms overseen by the DoD OIG performed audits of the DoD's and 24 DoD Components' financial statements to determine if the financial statements were accurately presented. The DoD and 14 of its reporting entities received disclaimers of opinion meaning the DoD and the Components were unable to provide sufficient evidence for the auditors to base an opinion. In addition, 9 reporting entities received clean audit opinions and 1 entity received a qualified audit opinion, meaning auditors concluded there were misstatements or potentially undetected misstatements that were or could have been material but were confined to individual accounts or items in the financial statements.

The DoD and its Components did not achieve any changes in audit opinions between FYs 2018 and 2019. However, in FY 2020, the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) received a clean audit opinion on its working capital fund financial statements, a vast improvement from the disclaimers of opinion it received in FYs 2018 and 2019. In addition, the DoD and other Components made progress in improving financial management. Specifically, the DoD and its Components saw a reduction or downgrading of material weaknesses, improved their understanding and development of business processes, and improved supporting documentation for transactions selected for testing. In FY 2020, auditors closed 857 FY 2019 Notices of Finding and Recommendation (NFR), compared to 698 NFRs closed the prior year. While the auditors noted progress, much more progress is necessary. The audits continued to identify new NFRs and reissued a significant number of NFRs from the prior year. Specifically, in FY 2020, auditors reissued 2,641 FY 2019 NFRs and issued 918 new NFRs.

Auditors also identified 26 agency–wide material weaknesses, which are weaknesses in internal controls that result in a reasonable possibility that management will not prevent, or detect and correct, a material misstatement in the financial statements in a timely manner. While the number of material weaknesses increased in FY 2020, the number of material weaknesses should not take away or detract from the progress made by the DoD.

The road to a clean opinion is not short. Continued progress requires sustained effort and attention throughout the DoD, at all levels. It is also critical that the DoD continues to implement and monitor corrective action plans. DoD leadership should continue to stress the importance of the financial statement audits and adequate corrective action plans, as well as the need to develop efficient and effective business processes that can lead to accurate financial information and improve DoD operations.

Report Nos. DODIG-2021-006, DODIG-2021-007, DODIG-2021-008, DODIG-2021-009, DODIG-2021-010, DODIG-2021-011, DODIG-2021-012, DODIG-2021-013, DODIG-2021-014, DODIG-2021-015, DODIG-2021-016, DODIG-2021-017, DODIG-2021-018, DODIG-2021-029, DODIG-2021-020, DODIG-2021-021, DODIG-2021-022, DODIG-2021-023, DODIG-2021-025, DODIG-2021-026, DODIG-2021-027, DODIG-2021-028, DODIG-2021-037, DODIG-2021-038, DODIG-2021-039, Understanding the Results of the Audit of the DoD FY 2020 Financial Statements

Audit of the Accuracy of the Improper Payment Estimates Reported for Mechanization of Contract Administration Services

The DoD OIG determined that Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) personnel did not accurately identify and report improper payments from the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services (MOCAS) system for the first two quarters of the improper payment reporting period. The MOCAS system is an integrated disbursing system that maintains contract management and contract payment information, which pays more complex DoD contracts, including high-dollar contracts, multi-year contracts, contracts with multiple deliverables, contracts with foreign currency, or contracts for foreign military sales. The MOCAS Post-Pay Review team did not use an adequate post-pay review process to identify improper payments within MOCAS. Therefore, the MOCAS Post-Pay Review team did not identify improper payments for the reporting period; however, DFAS personnel identified 302 improper payments, totaling \$136 million of MOCAS transactions for the reporting period in the DFAS Contract Debt System, including \$25.8 million incorrectly deemed proper by the MOCAS Post-Pay Review team. Furthermore, DFAS-Columbus personnel identified 464 payments, totaling \$56.5 million, as underpayments, but did not report them as improper payments. As a result of DFAS personnel's inaccurate reporting of MOCAS improper payments, the DoD cannot rely on the improper payment estimate produced from MOCAS payments for the first two quarters of the FY 2020 reporting period.

Report No. DODIG-2021-024

Readiness and Global Operations

Audit of the Host National Logistical Support in the U.S. European Command

The DoD OIG determined whether U.S. European Command officials identified the extent to which international agreements and arrangements provided the level of support needed from the host nations for U.S. European Command to execute contingency plans. The results of this audit are classified.

Report No. DODIG-2021-063

Audit of Coalition Partner Reimbursement for Contracted Rotary Wing Air Transportation Services in Afghanistan

The DoD OIG determined that the DoD did not request reimbursement for air transportation services provided to Coalition partners. For example, U.S. Forces-Afghanistan Multinational Logistics personnel did not initiate Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements orders for Pay-to-Play Coalition partners who used air transportation services in Afghanistan from September 2017 through September 2020. Additionally, Army Central Logistics Directorate personnel did not provide oversight of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements program. The DoD paid \$773 million for air transportation services provided to U.S. personnel, Pay-to-Play Coalition partners, and Lift and Sustain Coalition partners from September 2017 through September 2020. However, because U.S. Forces-Afghanistan did not receive or track Coalition partner



Helicopter Used for Contracted Air Transportation Services Air Transportation Services Source: U.S. Transportation Command.

flight usage data, the exact cost of reimbursable air transportation services provided to Pay-to-Play Coalition partners cannot be determined. Unless U.S. Forces–Afghanistan Multinational Logistics personnel obtain flight usage data, determine the rate per person, and establish agreements with Coalition partners before services are provided, the DoD will not be able to seek reimbursement for future air transportation services provided in Afghanistan.

Report No. DODIG-2021-062

Audit of Depot-Level Reparable Items at Tobyhanna Army Depot

The DoD OIG determined that the Army Communications-Electronics Command (the Command) developed process improvements and initiated corrective action plans to address parts availability challenges that caused schedule slippages and inaccuracies in bills of material (parts listings) for Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C5ISR) weapon systems. However, the Command and Tobyhanna Army Depot faced challenges in other aspects of the depot-level repair process for C5ISR items, which may affect future parts availability. The Command, in conjunction with Tobyhanna, did not submit 463 of 503 manufacturer parts purchased by Tobyhanna to the DLA Logistics Information Service for national stock number assignment. As a result of not requesting the national stock numbers for 463 manufacturer parts, Tobyhanna missed out on potential savings that the DLA may have obtained by purchasing the items on behalf of Tobyhanna. In addition, Tobyhanna personnel did not correctly submit demand history adjustments to notify the DLA of parts that Tobyhanna purchased outside of the DLA supply chain. By not correctly submitting demand history adjustments, the DLA did not capture all demand for national stock numbers that Tobyhanna purchased outside of the DLA supply chain, which could affect the DLA's ability to accurately forecast supply demands.

Report No. DODIG-2021-043

Special Report: Weaknesses in the Retrograde Process for Equipment from Afghanistan

The DoD OIG highlighted weaknesses identified in previous DoD OIG reports issued between 2013 and 2015 related to property accountability, security, and contractor oversight of retrograde operations for equipment in Afghanistan. These reports identified weaknesses that significantly impacted the retrograde process, such as a lack of recurring inventories that



Equipment Staged at DLA-DS Bagram Airfield Source: The DoD.



Bagram RPAT Yard Source: The DoD.

contributed to the accumulated loss of \$586.8 million in equipment, inaccurate accountability and visibility of equipment, and lack of security and safeguarding of sensitive items that left equipment and information vulnerable to theft and compromise.

Report No. DODIG-2021-035

Audit of Naval Aviation Safety Related to Physiological Episodes or Events

The DoD OIG determined that the Navy has taken actions to improve safety and reduce physiological events (PEs) for the eight aircraft reviewed—the Goshawk, Legacy Hornets (F/A-18 Models A-D), Super Hornets (F/A-18 Models E and F), and the Growler. The Navy performed research, training, maintenance, upgrades, and testing with the goal of improving safety and reducing PEs, including implementing 189 recommendations from Root Cause Corrective Action teams, and continued action to implement an additional 250 recommendations. Although the Navy had not achieved a complete or consistent reduction in PEs for all eight aircraft reviewed, it had achieved consistent year-to-year reductions from FYs 2017 through 2020 in the PE rate per 100,000 flight hours for two of the aircraft reviewed. For five aircraft the Navy achieved a reduction in the PE rate in FY 2020 when compared to FY 2017, and for the remaining aircraft, the Navy had no PEs from FYs 2017 through 2020.

Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020

The DoD OIG prepared this statutorily-required report to provide a detailed statement of the obligations, expenditures, and revenues associated with U.S. military construction on Guam. The annual report of the Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment is required by Public Law 111-84, "The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010," October 28, 2009.

EVALUATIONS

The DoD OIG's Evaluations component conducts reviews of DoD operations and activities.

The Evaluations component consists of two operating directorates:

- Program, Combatant Command (COCOM), and Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO); and
- Space, Intelligence, Engineering, and Oversight.

During the reporting period, Audit and Evaluation issued 68 reports, 9 are highlighted below and 17 related to the COVID-19 pandemic are summarized earlier in the section on pandemic oversight.

Program, COCOM, and OCO

Evaluation of Department of Defense Voting Assistance Programs for Calendar Year 2020

The DoD OIG determined that the Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) Office coordinated with the Military Services, election officials, eligible voters, and Congress to ensure that Service members, their eligible family members, and overseas citizens were aware of their right to vote and had the tools and resources to successfully exercise that right. The DoD OIG also determined that the FVAP Office generally provided effective outreach assistance to eligible Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act voters and their family members, as well as external stakeholder agencies such as the Election Assistance Commission and the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, Justice, State, and Transportation. As a result of actions taken by the FVAP Office, eligible voters had the information necessary to participate in the voting process. DoD organizations and leaders also had the necessary tools to ensure access to and comply with Federal law and DoD Instruction 1000.04. However, the FVAP Office had not developed and implemented agreements, such as memorandums of understanding, with all external stakeholder agencies to enhance outreach and ensure a collaborative and efficient effort to support Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act voters. Entering into memorandums of understanding with other Federal agencies will allow the FVAP Office to strengthen its communications by expanding its outreach.

Report No. DODIG-2021-066

Space, Intelligence, Engineering, and Oversight

External Peer Review of the Air Force Audit Agency's Special Access Program Audits

The DoD OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the Air Force Audit Agency Special Access Program audits in effect for the 3-year period ended December 31, 2019. The DoD OIG found that the system of quality control for the AFAA Special Access Program audits in effect for the 3-year period ended December 31, 2019, has been suitably designed and complied with to provide the AFAA audit organization with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity in all material respects with applicable professional standards. Audit organizations can receive a rating of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. The AFAA audit organization has received a rating of pass for its Special Access Program audits. The DoD OIG conducted the review in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards and the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, "Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General," September 2014.

Report No. DODIG-2021-060

External Peer Review of the Defense Contract Audit Agency

The DoD OIG found that, except for the deficiencies described in this report, the system of quality control for the DCAA in effect for the 3-year period ended June 30, 2019, has been suitably designed and complied with to provide the DCAA with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity in all material respects with applicable professional standards. Audit organizations can receive a rating of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. The DCAA has received a rating of pass with deficiencies. The DoD OIG conducted the review in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards and the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, "Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General," September 2014.

Report No. DODIG-2021-059

Evaluation of Department of Defense Contracting Officer Actions on Questioned Direct Costs

The DoD OIG determined that for 12 of 26 Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) audit reports, DCMA contracting officers did not comply with DoD Instruction 7640.02 and DCMA policy because they did not settle, or coordinate the settlement of, \$231.5 million in questioned direct costs. The DCMA lacks adequate guidance for identifying and coordinating with other contracting officers responsible for settling questioned direct costs. Moreover, DCMA supervisors and the DCMA Office of Inspector General did not provide effective oversight of the DCMA divisional administrative contracting officer's actions for settling questioned direct costs in accordance with DCMA Manual 2201-03. As a result, DCMA contracting officers may have reimbursed DoD contractors up to \$231.5 million in costs that may be unallowable on Government contracts in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

Evaluation of the Aircraft Monitor and Control System's Nuclear Certification

The DoD OIG determined whether testing conducted on the Aircraft Monitor and Control system for the DoD's nuclear weapon-capable delivery aircraft met DoD nuclear certification requirements. This evaluation was conducted in conjunction with the Department of Energy Office of Inspector General, which will issue a separate report on matters related to the Department of Energy. The results of this evaluation contain controlled unclassified information.

Report No. DODIG-2021-046

Evaluation of Department of Defense Compliance With Executive Order 13950, "Combating Race and Sex Stereotyping"

The DoD OIG determined that the DoD is in compliance with the requirements in sections three and five of Executive Order 13950, "Combating Race and Sex Stereotyping," and is making progress toward implementing the requirements of sections six and seven. However, the DoD did not fully comply with section four, which requires Federal agencies to include a contract provision in all Government contracts issued on or after November 21, 2020, specifying that contractor training material will not teach divisive concepts. Based on the nonstatistical sample of 21 DoD contracts issued from November 23, 2020, through December 1, 2020, 19 of 21 contracts did not contain the required contract provision.

Report No. DODIG-2021-044

Evaluation of the Department of Defense Processes to Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices

The results of this evaluation are classified.

Report No. DODIG-2021-041

External Peer Review of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Internal Review Audit Organization

The DoD OIG determined, for the period ending June 30, 2020, that the system of quality control for the DFAS Internal Review audit organization was suitably designed. In addition, the system provided reasonable assurance that the DFAS Internal Review audit organization was performing and reporting in conformity in all material respects with applicable professional standards. Audit organizations can receive a rating of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service Internal Review audit organization received a rating of pass. The DoD OIG conducted the review in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards and the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, "Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General," September 2014.

Report No. DODIG-2021-032

External Peer Review of the Defense Information Systems Agency Office of Inspector General Audit Organization

The DoD OIG determined, for the period ending May 31, 2020, that the system of quality control for the DISA Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit organization was suitably designed. In addition, the system provided reasonable assurance that the DISA OIG audit organization was performing and reporting in conformity in all material respects with applicable professional standards. A system of quality control encompasses the organizational structure, policies adopted, and procedures established to provide the organization with reasonable assurance of conforming in all material respects with the Government Auditing Standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements. The elements of quality control are described in the Government Auditing Standards. Audit organizations can receive a rating of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. The DISA OIG audit organization received a rating of pass. The DoD OIG conducted the review in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards and the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, "Guide for Conducting Peer Reviews of the Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General," September 2014.

DCIS INVESTIGATIONS

The following cases highlight investigations that were completed by the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) and its Federal law enforcement partners during the reporting period. DCIS investigative priorities include cases in the following areas:

- Procurement Fraud;
- Public Corruption;
- Product Substitution and Financial Crimes;
- Health Care Fraud;
- Illegal Technology Transfer; and
- Cyber Crimes and Computer Network Intrusion.

Procurement Fraud

Procurement fraud investigations are a major portion of DCIS cases. Procurement fraud includes, but is not limited to, cost and labor mischarging, defective pricing, price fixing, bid rigging, and defective and counterfeit parts. The potential damage from procurement fraud extends well beyond financial losses. This crime poses a serious threat to the DoD's ability to achieve its objectives and can undermine the safety and operational readiness of the warfighter.

Former Department Head at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Pleaded Guilty to Federal Charges for Accepting Gratuities

On October 20, 2020, in Greenbelt, Maryland, David Laufer pleaded guilty to acceptance of gratuities by a public official. According to Laufer's plea agreement, from 2009 until 2019, Laufer worked as the chief of the Prosthetics and **Orthotics Department at Walter Reed National** Military Medical Center, and used his position to steer Blanket Purchase Agreements (BPAs) to an unnamed company in exchange for illicit monetary benefits. In addition, Laufer manipulated the BPA award process to undermine the unnamed company's competition, which resulted in greater costs to the Government. From 2011 to 2019, this scheme resulted in more than \$25 million being paid to the unnamed company. This was a joint investigation with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Department of Veterans Affairs Office of Inspector General, the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), the Office of Personnel

Management Office of Inspector General, the DCAA, and the DoD Cyber Crimes Center Defense Cyber Forensics Laboratory.

Fraudster Sentenced to 3 Years in Federal Prison for International Mail and Wire Fraud Conspiracy

On October 13, 2020, in Greenbelt, Maryland, a U.S. district judge sentenced Saulina Helen Eady to 3 years in Federal prison, followed by 3 years of supervised release, for conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud. This sentence was in connection with a fraudulent scheme to obtain goods with what appeared to be a Navy e-mail address. However, the e-mail address was actually a personal e-mail address. Eady was also ordered to pay restitution in the full amount of one of the victim's losses, which totaled over \$640,000. According to the plea agreement, Eady and her co-conspirators used the fake Navy e-mail address, forms, titles, and addresses to pose as a Government contracting agent to fraudulently obtain merchandise, including large-screen televisions, specialized communications equipment, cellular telephones, and computers. Those items were then shipped to Eady and others on the West Coast, who would sell the stolen goods and keep the proceeds. This was a joint investigation involving Homeland Security Investigations, the FBI, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the Department of Commerce Office of Export Enforcement.

Former Business Executive Sentenced to Prison for \$4 Million Bribery Scheme Involving DoD Contracts for Wounded Military Veterans

On September 16, 2020, Brodie Thomson was sentenced at the United States District Court House in Alexandria, Virginia, to 42 months in prison for his role in a \$4 million bribery and fraud scheme related to a number of DoD contracts to provide support services for the recovery and rehabilitation of wounded military veterans. Thomson, a former executive of an Arlington company (Company A), solicited commercial bribes and kickbacks from an Oregon-based company (Company B) in exchange for influencing Company A to give favorable treatment to Company B in connection with the award of certain DoD subcontracts related to wounded veteran services. Thomson was also sentenced to 24 months of supervised release, and he was ordered to pay \$5 million in restitution. In addition, Thomson was debarred from Government contracts until March 2029. This was a joint investigation involving NCIS, and CID.

Japanese CEO and Employees Charged in Scheme to Defraud U.S. Navy and Dump Wastewater in Ocean

On February 17, 2021, a Federal grand jury indicted three Japanese nationals in connection with an alleged scheme to defraud the Navy and pollute Japanese waters by dumping contaminated water removed from ships into the ocean. Sojiro Imahashi, the president and CEO of Kanto Kosan Co. Ltd., along with Tsuyoshi lfuku and Yuki Yamamiya, were charged with one count of conspiracy, four counts of major fraud against the United States, and six counts of submitting false claims. Kanto Kosan, based in Yokohama, Japan, received contracts from the Navy valued at \$120 million, tens of millions of which related to the disposal of contaminated oily wastewater (OWW) generated by U.S. ships. Kanto Kosan was typically required to treat the OWW in accordance with Japanese environmental regulations prior to discharging it into the ocean. Instead, the defendants allegedly decided that the company would minimally treat OWW to remove visible contaminates and then discharge the still contaminated OWW into the ocean. To circumvent the testing regime, the defendants directed that a storage tank on Kanto Kosan's treatment barges be kept filled with tap water, and personnel from the environmental testing laboratories were directed to take samples from the tanks filled with tap water. Kanto Kosan employees also added OWW to the tanks filled with tap water on occasion to avoid exposing the scheme. An indictment is merely an allegation. All defendants are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This was a joint investigation with NCIS.

Military Department Employee Sentenced to Federal Prison for Role in Government Contracting Fraud

On November 2, 2020, Dominic Caputo, a former program manager at the Oregon Sustainment Maintenance Site (OSMS), Oregon National Guard, was sentenced in U.S. District Court in Portland, Oregon. Caputo received 12 months and 1 day of confinement and 3 years of supervised release. Additionally, he was ordered to pay \$2,629,086.00 in restitution and a \$100 special assessment fee. In January 2020, Caputo pleaded guilty to making false statements. The investigation determined that during the course of the scheme, Caputo and other OSMS employees sought reimbursement for repairing and rebuilding more than 1,380 engines, generators, and other parts that had not been repaired or rebuilt and were not available for service by the military. As a result of the scheme, over \$6,400,000 was billed for work that was not performed. This was a joint investigation with the CID Major Procurement Fraud Unit and the FBI. The prosecution was handled by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Portland, Oregon.

Boeing-Owned Drone Maker to Pay \$25 Million to Settle Allegations That it Used Recycled Parts on Military Projects

On January 12, 2021, in Seattle, Washington, Insitu, Inc. (a wholley-owned subsidiary of Boeing Defense, Space & Security) agreed to pay \$25 million to settle allegations that it violated the False Claims Act by knowingly submitting materially false cost and pricing data for contracts with the U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) and the Navy to supply and operate Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). Between 2009 and 2017, Insitu entered into contracts with the Navy and USSOCOM for the supply and operation of UAVs, also known as drones, at various sites identified in the contracts. The settlement resolves allegations that Insitu knowingly induced the Government to award it these noncompetitively-bid contracts at inflated prices by proposing cost and pricing data for new parts and materials while planning to use less expensive recycled, refurbished, reconditioned, and reconfigured parts to perform the contracts. The settlements resolve allegations filed in a qui tam lawsuit by D.R. O'Hara, a former executive of Insitu, in Federal court in Seattle, Washington. Mr. O'Hara will receive \$4,625,000 of the recovered funds. This was a joint investigation with NCIS, the DCAA, and the Department of Justice.

Product Substitution and Financial Crimes

DCIS investigates criminal and civil cases involving counterfeit, defective, substandard, or substituted products introduced into the DoD supply chain that do not conform with contract requirements. Nonconforming products can threaten the safety of military and Government personnel and other end users, compromise readiness, and waste economic resources. In addition, when substituted products are provided to the DoD, mission-critical processes, capabilities can be compromised until they are removed from the supply chain. DCIS works with Federal law enforcement partners, supply centers, and the Defense industrial base in working groups and task forces to investigate allegations that DoD contractors are not providing the correct parts and components to meet contract requirements. Financial crimes range from theft to fraud committed by illicit individuals involving the unlawful conversion of the ownership of money or property for their own personal use and benefit. Financial crimes include money laundering, forgery, and counterfeiting.

Concrete Contractor Agreed to Settle False Claims Act Allegations for \$3.9 Million

On February 17, 2021, the U.S. Attorney of the Southern District of California announced that Colas Djibouti, a subsidiary of a French civil engineering company, agreed to pay \$3.9 million to resolve civil allegations that it violated the False Claims Act by selling substandard concrete that was used to construct U.S. Navy airfields in the Republic of Djibouti. According to the civil settlement, Colas Djibouti knowingly provided noncompliant concrete that did not meet gradation requirements, contained excessive alkali-silica reactive material, and contained elevated chloride content. These conditions had the potential to promote early-age cracking, surface defects, and corrosion of embedded steel, which could significantly impair the long-term durability of the concrete utilized on U.S. bases. In accordance with its agreement with the U.S. Government, Colas Djibouti will forfeit \$8 million, pay the Navy \$2,042,002 in restitution, and pay a monetary penalty of \$2.5 million. In a simultaneous resolution of allegations of civil wrongdoing, Colas Djibouti will pay an additional \$1,857,998. In addition to the civil settlement, the Government announced a deferred prosecution agreement with Colas Diibouti pursuant to the company admitting to the underlying facts and accepting responsibility to a one-count information for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and pay a monetary penalty of over \$12 million. This was a joint investigation involving NCIS and the DCAA Operations Investigative Support Division.

Technology Manufacturer Settles False Claims Allegations with the Government

On January 2, 2020, Sole Source Technology entered into a civil settlement in the amount of \$665,500, and on February 26, 2021, Ma Laboratories, Inc. (MaLabs) and iMicro, Inc. (a subsidiary of MaLabs) entered into a civil settlement in the amount of \$121,303.59 with the Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District of California. In addition to the settlement reached with the Government, Michael Ma, the owner of MaLabs and iMicro, agreed to pay the relator \$577,446.41 as partial reimbursement for the relator's attorney's fees, expenses, and costs incurred. The settlement agreement was a result of a now unsealed qui tam lawsuit, wherein Sole Source Technology, Inc., MaLabs, and iMicro allegedly conspired to provide non-conforming computer peripheral devices to the Government. These non-conforming computer peripherals were packaged to conceal the true country of origin, in this case, the People's Republic of China, a non-Trade Agreements Act country. This was a joint investigation with the CID-Major Procurement Fraud Unit, and the General Services Administration Office of Inspector General.

Public Corruption

Corruption by public officials can undermine public trust in the Government, threaten national security, and compromise the safety of DoD systems and personnel. Public corruption can also waste tax dollars. DCIS combats public corruption through its criminal investigations.

Marine Corps Reserve Official Charged With Conspiracy to Commit Bribery for Facilitating Over \$1,900,000 in Defense Contracts

On December 29, 2020, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Erik Martin pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit bribery. If convicted, Martin faces up to 5 years of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release, a \$250,000 fine, and a mandatory special assessment of \$100. According to court records, in 2019, Martin was a civilian employee of the United States Marines Corps Marine Forces Reserve Distribution Management Office, located in New Orleans, Louisiana. Darrel Fitzpatrick was a senior national account manager at a bus brokerage company based in Atlanta, Georgia. Martin accepted bribes in exchange for directing transportation contracts to businesses associated with Fitzpatrick. The conspiracy resulted in at least \$1.9 million in transportation contracts being corruptly awarded to companies associated with Fitzpatrick, while Martin agreed to accept \$250,000 in bribes. On January 21, 2021, Fitzpatrick pleaded guilty to Conspiracy to Commit Bribery. If convicted, Fitzpatrick faces up to 5 years of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release, a \$250,000 fine, and a mandatory special assessment of \$100. This was a joint investigation with NCIS and the United States Secret Service.

Former Government Contractor Sentenced for Role in Bribery and Kickback Scheme

On January 15, 2021, a U.S. district judge in Honolulu, Hawaii, sentenced a former Government contractor for his role in a bribery and kickback scheme where he paid bribes to secure Army contracts. John Winslett was sentenced to 70 months in prison followed by 3 years of supervised release. Winslett also agreed to forfeit \$723,333.33 through a money judgement based on his plea agreement. According to court documents and information presented in court, Winslett admitted that, from 2011 to 2018, he paid over \$100,000 worth of bribes to two Army contracting officials who worked at the Range at Schofield Barracks in order to steer Federal contracts worth at least \$19 million to his employer, a Government contractor. The bribes included cash, automobiles, and firearms. In return, the contracting officials used their positions to benefit Winslett's employer in securing Army contracts. Winslett further admitted that he accepted \$723,333.33 in kickbacks from a local subcontractor in exchange for his awarding contracts to the company. This was a joint investigation with NCIS and CID.

Health Care Fraud

DCIS conducts a wide variety of investigations involving health care fraud in the DoD's TRICARE system, including investigations of health care providers involved in corruption or kickback schemes, overcharging for medical goods and services, marketing or prescribing drugs for uses not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and approving unauthorized individuals to receive TRICARE health care benefits. DCIS also proactively targets health care fraud through coordination with other Federal agencies and participation in Federal and state task forces.

Doctor Convicted for Scheme to Perform Unnecessary Surgeries on Women

On November 9, 2020, a Federal jury in Norfolk, Virginia, convicted Dr. Javaid Perwaiz, an obstetrician-gynecologist, on 51 counts related to his scheme to bill private and Government insurers millions of dollars for irreversible hysterectomies and other surgeries and procedures that were not medically necessary for his patients. In many instances, Perwaiz would falsely tell his patients that they needed the surgeries to avoid cancer in order to induce them to agree to the surgeries. The evidence also demonstrated that Perwaiz falsified records for his obstetric patients so that he could induce their labor early to ensure that he would be able to conduct and be reimbursed for the deliveries. Perwaiz also violated the 30-day waiting period Medicaid requires for elective sterilizations by submitting backdated forms to make it appear as if he had complied with the waiting period. Finally, Perwaiz billed for hundreds of thousands of dollars in diagnostic procedures that he falsely claimed to perform at his office. Perwaiz faces a maximum penalty of 465 years in prison. He is scheduled to be sentenced on May 18, 2021. This was a joint investigation with the FBI and the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General.

\$11.5 Million Settlement with Biotech Testing Company for Fraudulent Billing and Kickback Practices

On September 14, 2020, Bio-Reference Laboratories, Inc. (BRL), a New Jersey-based biotechnology company that provides molecular and diagnostic tests, agreed to an \$11.5 million settlement of a False Claims Act case with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York. The settlement resolved claims that BRL fraudulently billed Federal healthcare programs for testing conducted on hospital patients that should have been billed to the hospitals as well as claims that BRL reimbursed the cost of electronic medical records software based solely on the volume of business generated, in violation of the False Claims Act and the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute. Under the settlement, BRL will pay \$11,500,960 to the Government to resolve the fraudulent billing and kickback claims. This was a joint investigation with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General.

\$40.5 Million Settlement with Durable Medical Equipment Provider Apria Healthcare for Fraudulent Billing Practices

On December 18, 2020, a United States district judge in New York City, New York, approved a \$40.5 million settlement of a fraud lawsuit against Apria Healthcare Group, Inc. and its affiliate, Apria Healthcare LLC, a large durable medical equipment ("DME") provider with approximately 300 branch offices located throughout the United States. The lawsuit alleges that Apria submitted false claims to Federal health programs, including Medicare and Medicaid, seeking reimbursement for the rental of costly non-invasive ventilators ("NIVs") to program beneficiaries who were not using them. Further, Apria improperly billed Federal health programs for certain NIV rentals that were being used in a setting called "PAC mode" to provide bi-level pressure support therapy, which was available from a less expensive device called

VPAP RAD. The company also improperly waived co-payment for a number of Medicare and TRICARE beneficiaries to induce them to rent NIVs. As a result of those three widespread improper practices, Apria submitted thousands of false claims to Federal health programs for NIV rentals and fraudulently received millions of dollars in reimbursements. This was a joint investigation with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, and the Office of Personnel Management Office of Inspector General.

Pharmacist Sentenced to 10 Years in Federal Prison for Conspiracy to Commit Health Care Fraud

On February 2, 2021, in Jackson, Mississippi, a U.S. district judge sentenced Marco Bisa Hawkins Moran to 120 months in prison for conspiring to commit health care fraud. He was also order to pay a monetary judgement of over \$12 million, restitution in the amount of over \$22 million, and a \$20,000 fine. Moran, co-owner of Medworx Compounding and Custom Care Pharmacy, pleaded guilty to participating in a scheme to defraud TRICARE and other health care benefit programs, including those that provided coverage to employees of the City of Jackson. In total, the pharmacies submitted over \$22 million in fraudulent claims to TRICARE and other health care benefit programs. As part of the scheme, Moran and his co-conspirators, among other actions, adjusted prescription formulas to ensure the highest reimbursement, paid marketers and physicians kickbacks and bribes to obtain prescriptions for high-yield compounded medications irrespective of whether they were medically necessary, and routinely waived or reduced the collection of co-payments. This was a joint investigation with the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation, and the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics.

Doctor and Former Sales Representative Charged in Health Care Fraud Kickback Conspiracy

On September 16, 2020, Steven Chun and Daniel Tondre were charged in Tampa, Florida, with identity fraud and conspiring to pay and receive kickbacks in connection with improperly prescribed fentanyl spray. According to the 16-count indictment, Insys used a sham public speaking program to conceal and disguise kickbacks and bribes that were paid to doctors who were high-prescribers of fentanyl spray, like Chun. Chun was paid more than \$275,000 in kickbacks and bribes from Insys in connection with the sham speaker program. This was a joint investigation involving the FBI, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, and the Opioid Fraud Abuse and Detection Unit at the United States Attorney's Office.

Fraudsters Who Stole Protected Health Information Pleaded Guilty

On December 7, 2020, in Sherman, Texas, Demetrius Cervantes, Lydia Henslee, and Amanda Lowry pleaded guilty to conspiracy to obtain information from a protected computer in the Eastern District of Texas. Cervantes, Lowry, and Henslee are alleged to have breached a health care provider's electronic health record system in order to steal protected health information and personally identifiable information belonging to patients. This stolen information was then "repackaged" in the form of fraudulent physician orders and subsequently sold to durable medical equipment providers. Within 8 months, the defendants obtained more the \$1.4 million in proceeds from the sale of the stolen information. In addition, the defendants are alleged to have conspired to pay and receive kickbacks in exchange for orders from physicians that were subsequently used to obtain payments from Federal health care programs. Through this scheme, the conspirators collectively obtained more than \$2.9 million. With these proceeds, the defendants purchased assets subject to seizure, including SUVs, off-road vehicles, and jet skis. If convicted, the defendants each face up to 5 years in Federal prison. This was a joint investigation with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, and the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation.

Medical Group Owner Sentenced to Nine Years in Prison for Fraud and Receiving Kickbacks

On February 5, 2021, in Saint Louis, Missouri, a U.S. district judge sentenced Denis Mikhlin, owner of the medical group "Doctors on the Go," to 108 months in prison following his guilty plea to four felony charges stemming from his fraudulently obtaining oxycodone and other opioid drugs, receiving illegal kickbacks, and causing Medicare and Medicaid to pay over \$4.7 million for medically unnecessary prescription drugs and tests. Mikhlin conspired with Dr. Jerry Leech and other co-conspirators to issue and distribute illegal prescriptions for opioids and other controlled substances to patients, knowing that they did not have a legitimate medical need for the drugs and were abusing, or even selling, them. Additionally, Mikhlin paid individuals to obtain drugs for him through fraudulent prescriptions. To conceal this illegal activity, Mikhlin and his co-conspirators created files falsely indicating that the patients had been examined by the prescribing doctors and were being regularly monitored and tested. To date, co-defendant Dr. Jerry Leech and five other co-conspirators have pleaded guilty to felony counts for their actions related to this scheme. This was a joint investigation with the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, the FBI, and the Missouri Medical Fraud Control Unit.

Three Defendants and 16 Defendant Pharmacies Admitted Executing Health Care Fraud Schemes That Targeted Veterans

On December 11, 2020, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, brothers Mehran David Kohanbash and Joseph Kohan, along with their nephew, Nima Rodefshalom, pleaded guilty in Federal court to charges of healthcare fraud, conspiracy to commit fraud, and conspiracy to violate the Federal anti-kickback statute. In addition, 16 pharmacies located in California, Texas, Wyoming, Arizona, and Nevada also entered guilty pleas for their roles in the three individual defendants' scheme. According to the Government, the three defendants conspired together to execute health care fraud schemes that targeted patients of bariatric surgical procedures. They, together with the defendant pharmacies, engaged in a misleading advertising campaign that resulted in the defendants obtaining patients' insurance information. The defendants subsequently solicited patients to appeal to their respective physicians to prescribe expensive medications that were often compounded, resulting in high profits for the individuals and pharmacies. The defendants also defrauded multiple healthcare benefit programs, including TRICARE, by manipulating the collection of co-payments on various medications to make it appear that they were being collected when in fact, they were not. An honest reporting of the failure to collect copays would have resulted in the defendants being unable to bill insurance carriers for the cost of the various medications. This was a joint investigation with the FBI.

Illegal Technology Transfer

DCIS investigates theft and the illegal exportation or diversion of strategic technologies and U.S. Munitions List items to banned nations, criminal enterprises, and terrorist organizations. This includes the illegal theft or transfer of defense technology, weapon systems, and other sensitive components and program information.

Suburban Chicago Businessman Charged With Illegally Exporting Arms to Ukraine

On October 9, 2020, in Chicago, Illinois, Glenn Stepul was indicted on Federal charges for illegally exporting gun parts and other defense articles from the United States to a company in Ukraine. According to the indictment, Stepul, owner of a business that distributed horizontal directional drilling equipment, conspired with residents of Ukraine to violate the Arms Export Control Act by exporting pistol slides and stainless steel gun barrels from the United States to Ukraine without obtaining the required authorization from the Department of State. Stepul and his co-conspirators also conspired to violate the International Emergency Economic Powers Act by exporting rifle scopes and night-vision cameras from the United States to Ukraine without authorization from the Department of Commerce. The charges allege that Stepul commingled and concealed some of the export-controlled items inside shipments of drilling equipment sent to Ukraine. Stepul also faces additional export-control, smuggling, and false statement charges. This was a joint investigation with the FBI, Homeland Security Investigations, and the Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Security.

Individual and International Business Organizations Charged with Criminal Conspiracy to Violate Iranian Sanctions

On November 10, 2020, the United States Attorney's Office in Washington, D.C., charged Chin Hua Huang, along with the Taiwanese business organization DES International and the Bruneian business organization Soltech Industry Co., with participating in a criminal conspiracy to violate U.S. export laws and sanctions against Iran. The criminal complaint alleges that Huang was a sales agent for both DES and Soltech, and that both companies procured goods from the United States for the benefit of Iranian government entities and business organizations. Huang used her position as a sales agent to help an Iranian research center obtain U.S. goods without a license from the U.S. Government. These goods included cybersecurity software and a power amplifier designed for use in electromechanical devices. Huang attempted to conceal the U.S. origin of the goods by removing serial number stickers with the phrase "Made in USA" from packages and by causing the cybersecurity software to be downloaded onto a computer outside of Iran. If convicted, Huang would face up to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine of up to \$250,000, while

DES and Soltech would each face a fine of up to \$500,000. This was a joint investigation with the FBI, Homeland Security Investigations, and the Department of Commerce.

Two Sentenced to Federal Prison for Stealing and Selling more than \$2.4 Million Worth of Sensitive U.S. Military Equipment

On November 19, 2020, a U.S. district judge in Austin, Texas, sentenced Joseph Mora, a former U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Program Analyst, and Cristal Avila, a former Texas Army National Guardsman, to Federal prison for stealing and selling over \$2.4 million in sensitive military equipment from the Camp Mabry military installation. The judge sentenced Mora to 3 years of imprisonment and Avila to 2 years, calling their crime "the ultimate breach of trust." In addition, he ordered both defendants to pay over \$2.4 million in restitution, forfeit an automobile and cash seized from their bank accounts, and serve 3 years of supervised release. According to court records, from 2016 to 2019, Mora and Avila stole large quantities of Government property, including scopes, infrared laser aiming devices, and thermal night vision goggles. They later sold the stolen goods on eBay and elsewhere. This was a joint investigation with CID, Homeland Security Investigations, and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service.

Asset Forfeiture Division

The DCIS Asset Forfeiture Division provides civil and criminal forfeiture support to DCIS investigations. Forfeiture counts are included in indictments, criminal information, and consent agreements when warranted by the evidence. Asset forfeiture seeks to deprive criminals of proceeds and property used or acquired through illegal activity, both in the United States and overseas.

During this 6-month reporting period, DCIS seized assets totaling \$7.35 million, consisting of U.S. currency, electronic equipment, financial instruments, real property, and vehicles. In addition, DCIS obtained final orders of forfeiture totaling \$21.70 million, and money judgments in the amount of \$57 million.



Figure 2.1. Asset Forfeiture Program as of March 31, 2021



Figure 2.2. Seized Assets by Type October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021

DCIS Investigations of Cases Involving Senior Government Employees

The IG Empowerment Act of 2016 amended the IG Act of 1978 to require reporting of investigations involving senior Government employees (GS-15 or O-6 and above) where the allegations of misconduct were substantiated or closed and not disclosed to the public.

 DCIS investigated allegations that an SES employee with the DoD engaged in conflicts of interest and violated ethics laws. The investigation revealed that the employee did not report required information on Office of Government Ethics financial disclosure forms. The investigation also revealed that the employee engaged in official activities that violated ethics rules and created a potential conflict of interest. This matter was referred to and declined by the DOJ in November 2020, due to a lack of evidence indicating criminal intent. The DoD decided to terminate the employee's appointment; however, the employee resigned in lieu of termination.

Subpoena Program

The DoD OIG's authority to issue subpoenas is based on sections 6 and 8 of the IG Act of 1978, as amended. A DoD OIG subpoena request must meet three criteria:

- the subpoena can only be issued for investigations within the legal authority of the IG;
- the information sought must be reasonably relevant to the IG investigation, audit, or evaluation; and
- the subpoena cannot be unreasonably broad or unduly burdensome.

According to the IG Act, the DoD OIG can issue subpoenas to compel testimony and obtain business, personnel, financial, and state and local government records. Records obtained by subpoena may also be used to locate witnesses, confirm statements made by witnesses or subjects, and provide other relevant information.



Figure 2.3. DoD OIG Subpoenas Issued from October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021

Figure 2.4. Subpoenas Requested from October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021



ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Administrative Investigations helps ensure ethical conduct throughout the DoD by conducting investigations and overseeing investigations of allegations of misconduct, whistleblower reprisal, and restriction.

The DoD OIG's Administrative Investigations (AI) component consists of three directorates:

- DoD Hotline;
- Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations; and
- Investigations of Senior Officials.

DoD Hotline

The mission of the DoD Hotline is to provide a confidential, reliable means to report violations of law, rule, or regulation; fraud, waste, and abuse; mismanagement; trafficking in persons; serious security incidents; or other criminal or administrative misconduct that involves DoD personnel and operations, without fear of reprisal. The DoD Hotline also manages the Contractor Disclosure Program.

Using its Priority Referral Process, the DoD Hotline receives and triages cases, then assigns priorities and refers cases to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), DoD agencies and field activities, the Military Services, DoD OIG components, and other agencies outside the DoD based on the following DoD Hotline referral prioritization criteria.


Priority 1: Immediate Action/Referred Within 1 Day

- Intelligence matters, including disclosures under the Intelligence Community Whistleblower Protection Act.
- Significant issues dealing with the DoD nuclear enterprise.
- Substantial and specific threats to public health or safety, DoD critical infrastructure, or homeland defense.
- Unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

Priority 2: Expedited Processing/Referred Within 3 Days

- Misconduct by DoD auditors, evaluators, inspectors, investigators, and IGs.
- Senior official misconduct.
- Whistleblower reprisal.
- Allegations originating within a designated Overseas Contingency Operation area.

Priority 3: Routine/Referred Within 10 Days

• All other issues.

The DoD Hotline received 8,138 contacts from the general public and members of the DoD community during this reporting period: 3,485 via Internet, 2,515 via telephone, 1,552 via other DoD Components and Federal agencies, and 586 via letter or fax.

During this reporting period the DoD Hotline's webpages received more than 95,974 views, a 26-percent increase compared to the previous 6 months.

A DoD Hotline contact becomes a case when the DoD Hotline opens and refers the case for action or information. A case referred for action requires the receiving DoD agency to conduct an investigation. The case is not closed until the DoD Hotline receives and approves a Hotline Completion Report. A case referred for information requires only action that the recipient agency deems appropriate. The DoD Hotline closes cases referred for information upon verifying receipt by the intended agency.

During this reporting period the DoD Hotline opened 3,576 cases and closed 3,405 cases. Of those opened cases, 1,762 were referrals to the Military Services, 953 to DoD OIG components, 165 to OSD agencies, 427 to DoD agencies and field activities, and 269 to non-DoD Agencies. As of March 31, 2021, the DoD Hotline had a total of 2,039 open cases that were opened in this and prior reporting periods.

From October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021, the majority of allegations the DoD Hotline received were related to personal misconduct and ethical violations, procurement and contract administration, and personnel matters.

Figure 2.5 details the types of allegations in the cases the DoD Hotline opened in this reporting period.



Figure 2.5. Types of Allegations Received by the DoD Hotline, October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021

COVID-19 Pandemic Related Hotline Contacts

The DoD OIG also tracks complaints specifically related to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the same time period, the DoD Hotline received 346 contacts and referred 432 cases regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. Allegations ranged from leaders or personnel not practicing social distancing and endangering or infecting others to allegations that health care personnel were not being properly used or protected from the virus. Cases alleging actual infection were referred to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Defense Health Agency, and the respective DoD Component. As of March 31, 2021, none of the complaints alleging actual infection were substantiated.

Significant DoD Hotline Cases and Cost Savings

The following are examples of significant results from DoD Hotline cases that were completed in this semiannual period.

• Following a complaint to the DoD Hotline, a Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) IG investigation substantiated an allegation that the DLA overcharged a Navy customer \$21,421.84 for a purchase of concrete anchor screws.

The investigation revealed a systemic unit-of-issue error that charged the unit price per box to each individual screw, resulting in the overcharge. The DLA Finance Department has corrected the identified error in the system and issued a credit to the customer for the full amount.

• Following a complaint to the DoD Hotline, a CID investigation substantiated criminal allegations of bribery, conspiracy to defraud the Government, and bid rigging by an Army contracting officer and two U.S. contractors in Iraq. The contracting officer admitted to receiving paid vacations throughout Southwest Asia and Thailand and other things of value totaling more than \$9,000 from two contractors in exchange for releasing sensitive procurement information. The two contractors developed a bid rigging scheme throughout the contracting process and admitted to bribing contracting personnel in exchange for favorable treatment and consideration on contracts. The former contracting officer was sentenced to 12 months in prison and 3 years of supervised release, issued a \$5,000 fine and ordered to pay restitution of \$9,000, and debarred from doing business with the Government for 8 years. One contractor was sentenced to 54 months of

confinement and 36 months of supervised release; issued a special assessment fee of \$100; restricted from receiving Federal, state, or local contracts; and debarred from doing business with the Government for 8 years. The other contractor was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day of confinement; 24 months of supervised release; issued a special assessment fee of \$500; restricted from receiving Federal, state, or local contracts; and debarred from doing business with the Government for 8 years. Additionally, one of the companies owned by the two contractors was debarred from doing business with the Government for 8 years.

 Following a complaint to the DoD Hotline, a CID investigation substantiated an allegation that an Army Soldier fraudulently received Basic Allowance for Housing payments totaling \$17,653.74. The Soldier's Basic Allowance for Housing rate was corrected, and a debt notification letter was issued to recoup the fraudulent payments. The substantiated allegation was also reported to the DoD Consolidated Adjudication Facility.

Contractor Disclosure Program

A contractor disclosure is a written disclosure by a DoD contractor or subcontractor to the DoD OIG that provides credible evidence that the contractor or subcontractor has committed a violation in connection with the award, performance, or closeout of a contract or any subcontract. Such disclosures are required by Federal Acquisition Regulation 52.203-13.

During this reporting period, the DoD OIG received 207 contractor disclosures that identified \$17,434,588 of potential monetary recoveries for the Government. The majority of disclosures the DoD Hotline received related to the Contractor Disclosure Program were related to mischarging labor and materials, false certification, and standards of conduct. From 2008 through the end of the reporting period, Contractor Disclosure Program cases accounted for \$355,869,049 in recoveries and fines.

Significant Contractor Disclosure Program Cases and Cost Savings

 A DoD contractor disclosed that its subsidiaries delivered falsified reports and materials that were noncompliant with the contract requirements for construction sites on military installations. The subcontractor informed its prime contractors and the Government of the noncompliance issue and suspended construction work to investigate the matter. The subcontractor also received information that similar conduct occurred with some of its other work projects. DCIS and NCIS conducted a joint investigation into the matter, and, upon completion, the contractor forfeited \$8 million and was required to reimburse the Government \$2,042,002 and pay a \$2,500,000 monetary penalty.

- A DoD contractor disclosed that one of its employees falsified certification inspections of welding work performed for the production hardware of a submarine program. The contractor investigated this matter and re-inspected the parts falsely certified by the employee. The contractor reimbursed the Government \$12,858 and terminated the employee. DCIS and NCIS conducted a joint investigation into the matter and the former contractor employee was sentenced to home confinement for 6 months and probation for 36 months, required to pay a \$100 special assessment fee and \$43,500 in restitution, and debarred from doing business with the Government for 5 years.
- A DoD contractor disclosed potential irregularities in its accrual practices for certain types of bonus costs accrued during 2008. The contractor initiated an investigation into this matter with the assistance of outside counsel. The contractor determined the Government likely overpaid approximately \$3.49 million on its flexibly-priced contracts. DCIS, NCIS, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), CID, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) OIG conducted a joint investigation into the matter and the contractor agreed to pay the Government \$5,954,058, of which \$4,720,652 was designated as restitution.
- A DoD contractor disclosed that a subcontractor purchased parts that may have been manufactured in a foreign country not approved to provide goods under the Buy American Act. The contractor initiated an investigation and notified other Government customers impacted by this matter. DCIS, AFOSI, and NCIS conducted a joint investigation. A settlement agreement was reached wherein the contractor agreed to pay \$515,625 to the Government.
- A DoD contractor disclosed that one of its employees falsified certification inspections of welding work for aircraft carriers and submarine parts that were incomplete or unacceptable. The contractor investigated this matter and re-inspected the parts falsely certified by

the employee. The contractor reimbursed \$93,501 to the Government and terminated the employee who was also debarred from doing business with the Government for 3 years. DCIS and NCIS conducted a joint investigation into the matter.

Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations

The Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations (WRI) Directorate investigates allegations of whistleblower reprisal made by:

- (1) members of the Armed Forces;
- appropriated fund (civilian) employees of the DoD, including members of the DoD intelligence community and DoD employees with access to classified information;
- (3) employees of DoD contractors, subcontractors, grantees, subgrantees, and personal service contractors; and
- (4) nonappropriated fund instrumentality employees who are paid from nonappropriated funds generated by Military Service clubs, bowling centers, golf courses, and other activities.

The WRI Directorate also oversees whistleblower reprisal cases handled by the Military Services or DoD agency OIGs. In addition, the WRI Directorate investigates and oversees investigations of allegations that Service members were restricted from communicating with a Member of Congress or an IG. The WRI Directorate conducts these investigations and oversight under the authority of the IG Act of 1978, Presidential Policy Directive 19, and 10 U.S.C. §§ 1034, 1587, and 2409.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Program

The DoD OIG's Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program, managed by WRI, offers a voluntary process in which parties use mediation or facilitated settlement negotiations to mutually resolve complaints instead of going through a lengthy investigative process. Voluntary resolutions through ADR can provide timely relief for whistleblowers, help reduce the time for resolving cases, and allow limited investigative resources to be allocated to completing other investigations in a timely manner.

The ADR process is facilitated by neutral third parties, DoD OIG ADR attorneys, who help the parties resolve the complaint. If both parties in a complaint (the complainant and employer) agree to participate in ADR, the DoD OIG ADR attorney helps the parties explain their interests and concerns, explore possible solutions, and negotiate a resolution. Examples of resolutions that have been reached include monetary relief, expungement of negative personnel records, neutral references, re-characterizing discharge as resignation, temporary reinstatement until new employment is secured, agency personnel training, debt forgiveness, reassignment, leave restoration, and improved working relationships. During the reporting period, 19 cases involving allegations of whistleblower reprisal were voluntarily resolved by the complainants and their employers through the ADR process. As of March 31, 2021, the DoD OIG had 30 cases in the ADR process.

Reprisal and Military Restriction Investigations

From October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021, the DoD OIG received 775 complaints alleging reprisal, restriction of a Service member from communicating with a Member of Congress or an IG, or both.

WRI received 396 complaints through the DoD Hotline and the Service and DoD agency OIGs received 379 complaints and reported them to the DoD OIG during this reporting period.

Of the 396 complaints received through the DoD Hotline by the DoD OIG during this reporting period:

- 67 were under review or investigation by the DoD OIG at the end of the reporting period,
- 255 were dismissed during the reporting period as having insufficient evidence to warrant an investigation or were withdrawn,
- 6 were resolved through the ADR process,
- 42 were referred to either a Service or DoD agency OIG and are still open, and
- 26 were pending in ADR at the DoD OIG.

Of the 379 complaints received at a Service or DoD agency IG and then reported to the DoD OIG during this reporting period:

- 33 were assumed by the DoD OIG for review and investigation,
- 3 were submitted to the DoD OIG for oversight and approval,
- 17 were closed by the DoD OIG pending the investigating IG's notification to the complainant,

- 140 were closed by the DoD OIG and the complainant notified, and
- 186 were still open under review or investigation.

Of the 861 complaints closed by the DoD OIG and the Service and DoD agency OIGs during this reporting period, some of which were received in prior reporting periods:

- 621 were dismissed without an investigation by the DoD IG or the Service and DoD agency OIG, because they did not raise an inference of reprisal, were untimely, or the DoD OIG referred the complainant to the Office of Special Counsel, which has primary jurisdiction over civilian reprisal complaints,
- 55 were withdrawn by the complainant,
- 19 were resolved through the ADR process, and
- 166 were closed following full investigation by either the DoD OIG or a Service or Defense agency OIG.

Of the 166 investigations closed, 137 involved whistleblower reprisal (19 substantiated) and 29 involved restriction from communicating with a Member of Congress or an IG (12 substantiated).

There are 600 open reprisal and restriction complaints with the DoD OIG and the Service and DoD agency OIGs at the end of this reporting period. Of the 600 open reprisal complaints:

- 30 were pending in the ADR process at the DoD OIG,
- 93 were under review by the DoD OIG,
- 469 were under review by a Service or DoD agency OIG, and
- 8 were submitted by a Service or Defense agency OIG to the DoD OIG for oversight and approval.

Substantiated Whistleblower Reprisal Cases Closed by the DoD OIG and Service and DoD Agency OIGs

Of the 166 investigations closed during the reporting period, 19 substantiated whistleblower reprisal. The following summaries describe those substantiated allegations of reprisal.

 A Navy civil service supervisor attempted to influence the withholding of a leadership position for an Air Force lieutenant colonel in reprisal after the lieutenant colonel made protected communications to the chain of command during an investigation into allegations that the supervisor created an abusive and unsafe patient care environment and engaged in nepotism. The lieutenant colonel was selected for the position. The supervisor received verbal counseling.

- An Army captain and a supervisory Army staff sergeant threatened to issue a relief for cause non-commissioned officer evaluation report on a subordinate Army staff sergeant, and instead issued the staff sergeant an unfavorable change of rater evaluation in reprisal for alleging a toxic work environment, created by the captain and supervisory staff sergeant, to the chain of command and Equal Opportunity office. The supervisory staff sergeant also prepared a counseling statement on the subordinate staff sergeant in reprisal for alleging the toxic work environment. No command action was taken because both the captain and the supervisory staff sergeant separated from the Army and are no longer subject to military authority.
- An Air Force major and an Air Force senior master sergeant denied a permanent change of assignment and issued a letter of reprimand to an Air Force technical sergeant in reprisal after the technical sergeant made a protected communication to the IG alleging a toxic and hostile work environment being created by the Air Force senior master sergeant. Additionally, the major established an unfavorable information file and threatened to cancel the reenlistment extension for the technical sergeant in reprisal for the protected communication. The major and senior master sergeant each received a letter of counseling.
- An Air Force captain influenced a letter of reprimand, influenced nonjudicial punishment, and issued a referred officer performance report to an Air Force second lieutenant in reprisal after the second lieutenant made protected communications reporting alleged improper control and use of prescription drugs to the chain of command. Additionally, an Air Force major issued a letter of reprimand, issued a letter of counseling, influenced a letter of admonishment, and endorsed a referred officer performance report to the second lieutenant in reprisal for the protected communications. Finally, an Air Force lieutenant colonel issued two letters of reprimand, referred the second lieutenant for a commander-directed mental health evaluation, concurred with the referred officer performance report, and removed

the second lieutenant from a promotion list in reprisal for the protected communications. Corrective action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

- An Air Force master sergeant verbally counseled, documented the verbal counseling in the personnel record of, threatened a written counseling to, and denied leadership roles to an Air Force staff sergeant in reprisal after the staff sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command and an IG alleging the master sergeant improperly decertified Airmen, mismanaged personnel, and violated Air Force instructions by having multiple people present during feedback sessions. The counselings were removed from the staff sergeant's record. The master sergeant received a written reprimand. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.
- An Army Reserve colonel issued an Army Reserve lieutenant colonel an unfavorable officer evaluation report in reprisal after the lieutenant colonel made protected communications to an IG alleging the colonel engaged in bullying, demeaning behavior, and preferential treatment. Corrective action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.
- An Army command sergeant major initiated an Army staff sergeant's reassignment and threatened the staff sergeant with an unspecified personnel action in reprisal for the staff sergeant's protected communication to the battalion commander alleging the command sergeant major showed favoritism to a certain gender in the unit. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army captain issued a negative counseling and initiated summarized Article 15 proceedings against an Army sergeant in reprisal after the Army sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command alleging the Army captain illegally ordered the Army sergeant to create a memorandum of destruction for unit property, so that the Army captain could take the property as a going away gift upon departure from the unit, which would have been in violation of Army Regulation 840-10. Corrective action is pending.

- An Air Force technical sergeant threatened to administer an Air Force staff sergeant adverse counselings in reprisal after the staff sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command alleging that the technical sergeant used sexist language in a conversation with an Airman. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army National Guard master sergeant improperly issued, or caused to be issued, five unfavorable letters of counseling to an Air National Guard staff sergeant and caused an early end to the staff sergeant's active duty tour in reprisal after the staff sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command and the military equal opportunity office alleging the master sergeant created a hostile work environment. Additionally, a GS-15 employee and a GS-13 employee each failed to respond to the staff sergeant's complaints after being informed of retaliatory actions. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army captain and an Army sergeant first class threatened to administer an Army staff sergeant several forms of non-judicial punishment, transferred the staff sergeant out of the unit, and rendered an unfavorable evaluation to the staff sergeant in reprisal after the staff sergeant made protected communications in a command-directed investigation and made allegations to the chain of command that the captain and sergeant first class engaged in misconduct by fostering a hostile work environment, and a negative command climate. Corrective action is pending.
- An Air Force captain and two Air Force master sergeants influenced the removal and reassignment of an Air Force technical sergeant, and the two master sergeants influenced the removal of the technical sergeant from the personnel reliability program, in reprisal after the technical sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command, first sergeant, and a nuclear surety inspector about a toxic work environment, unfair treatment, and favoritism. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army National Guard colonel moved a subordinate Army National Guard colonel into a position of lesser responsibility that was not authorized on the unit manning document, not commensurate with the subordinate colonel's

rank, and was a demotion involving a significant change in duties in reprisal for the subordinate colonel's protected communications with the chain of command and an IG alleging a hostile work environment created by the subject colonel. Corrective action is pending

- An Army National Guard lieutenant colonel issued an Army National Guard chief warrant officer an unfavorable officer evaluation report, withheld selection of the chief warrant officer for a command position, and threatened to deny the chief warrant officer's annual leave request in reprisal after the chief warrant officer made protected communications to a member of the chain of command alleging the lieutenant colonel's decision to remove the chief warrant officer from a professional military education course the chief warrant officer was attending in an approved distance learning status. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army captain initiated action to vacate suspended Article 15 punishment against an Army staff sergeant in reprisal after the staff sergeant made a protected communication to the chain of command and an IG alleging disparate treatment, mistreatment, bullying, a hostile work environment, and falsification of counseling statements. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army sergeant first class threatened to involuntarily separate an Army staff sergeant from active service in reprisal after the staff sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command and an IG alleging the sergeant first class was drinking on duty, falsifying training records, had a toxic demeanor, engaging in harassment, and not treating people with dignity and respect. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army Reserve sergeant first class rendered a series of unfavorable counselings and two unfavorable evaluations to a subordinate Army Reserve sergeant in reprisal after the sergeant made protected communications to the chain of command, an IG, and their congressional representative alleging that the sergeant first class engaged in unethical conduct and disobeyed orders. Corrective action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

- An Army first sergeant directed that a formal counseling be issued to an Army private first class in reprisal after the private first class made protected communications to unit leadership and an IG alleging misconduct by instructors and unfair treatment of students. Corrective action is pending.
- An Air Force Reserve colonel suspended an Air Force civilian employee's access to classified information in reprisal after the civilian employee made protected disclosures to the chain of command, multiple IGs, and the Equal Employment Opportunity office, alleging timecard and travel expense fraud committed by the colonel and another manager, and that the colonel created a hostile working environment. Corrective action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

Substantiated Military Restriction Cases Closed by the DoD OIG and Service and DoD Agency OIGs

Of the 166 investigations closed during the reporting period, 12 substantiated military restriction. The following are descriptions of all substantiated allegations of restriction closed during the period.

- An Air National Guard chief master sergeant created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communication with an IG when he stated at a meeting with Air National Guard Airmen: "You can complain to the commander, but if you go to the IG your name will be mud." The chief master sergeant received verbal counseling and refresher training.
- An Air Force master sergeant restricted an Air Force staff sergeant from communicating with an IG when he warned the staff sergeant to not "jump the chain of command" in a written counseling; prohibited the staff sergeant from going outside the chain of command to seek advice, counsel, or make complaints about the master sergeant; and stated that the master sergeant would administer a letter of counseling if the staff sergeant was caught doing so. The master sergeant received a written reprimand.
- An Air Force major restricted an Air Force first lieutenant from communicating with an IG by stating on multiple occasions, "If you

[complainant/other Service members] want to file a complaint to the IG/EO come see me first." The major's statement created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communicating with an IG. Corrective action is pending.

- An Air Force civil service employee restricted military subordinates from communicating with an IG by stating, "There's a mole in the unit and they need to be flushed out" after learning that someone in the unit had visited an IG. The civil servant's statement created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communicating with an IG. The civil service employee was removed from their supervisory position and reassigned to another position.
- An Air Force master sergeant restricted an Air Force technical sergeant from communicating with an IG or Member of Congress by giving the technical sergeant a letter of counseling stating that all future complaints had to start at the lowest level of the chain of command, and if the technical sergeant jumped the chain of command while complaining, the technical sergeant would receive a more harsh punishment. Corrective action is pending.
- An Air Force master sergeant made restrictive comments during a meeting with subordinates when stating, "If you ... go to the IG, I will make your ... lives a living hell"; "If you think it's hell now, you don't even know what hell is if you ... try to go to IG about me"; and "I will find out who [complains to the IG], and I will hold them accountable." The master sergeant's comments created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communicating with an IG. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army GS-13 civil service employee restricted Service members during a staff meeting, stating, "The only way this [the proposed unit reorganization] is ever going to work is if whiny ... stop running to the IG about everything" and "We're all going to stop going to the IG." The civil servant's comments created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communicating with an IG. The civil service employee received a written reprimand. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.
- An Air Force National Guard master sergeant restricted Service members during a staff meeting when directing day shift personnel to expect

"career suicide" if they went directly to an IG without going through the chain of command first. Corrective action is pending.

- An Air Force master sergeant restricted an Air Force senior airman and other subordinates by stating, "Do you see what happens when our Airmen threaten to go to the IG on me" and "No Airman threatens me." In addition, other Airmen were removed from duties for going to or considering going to an IG. The master sergeant received a Letter of Reprimand that was placed in their personnel file.
- An Air Force colonel made restrictive comments to subordinate Service members during a unit formation, stating, "[You] should go through our chain of command instead of going to outside agencies [for issues or complaint resolution], because if we go outside the chain of command, then [we] have no control over the investigation and [our] their hands are tied"; "We have no problems here within the detachment"; and "People don't have good faith in leadership, then they go around the chain of command and go talk to the IG. ... When people go to the IG, it's because they don't trust their leadership." The colonel's comments created an unlawful chilling effect that restricted communicating with an IG. Corrective action is pending.
- An Army National Guard captain restricted subordinate Service members from making complaints to an IG by telling them they would be removed from the forward operating area if they filed a complaint concerning per diem payments. Corrective action is pending.
- An Air Force master sergeant restricted an Air Force technical sergeant in an e-mail by demanding the technical sergeant, while assisting in an IG inspection, report results of the inspection to the chain of command prior to or in conjunction with reporting them through IG channels. The master sergeant stated, "You work for the [Commander]. If you do not like that let me know. If you have observations, write-ups, or other discrepancies [findings and results made during and after exercise evaluations] our boss has the right to know immediately." Corrective action is pending.

Corrective and Remedial Actions Reported During the Period for Substantiated Reprisal Cases Closed in Prior Reporting Periods

The following are remedial and corrective actions reported during this reporting period to the DoD OIG by Components for substantiated reprisal cases that were closed in prior reporting periods.

- One Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentality (NAFI) supervisor recommended and another NAFI supervisor discharged a NAFI employee in reprisal for reporting that another employee allegedly threatened to punch the NAFI employee in the face and withheld union representation from them. The complainant was reinstated, received full back pay as well as compensation for pain and suffering, and was able to retire with full benefits based on time in continuous service. The Service secretary was directed to take appropriate corrective action against the supervisors.
- An Air Force technical sergeant issued an Air Force staff sergeant an Airman Comprehensive Assessment, wrote and placed a negative memorandum for record in the staff sergeant's Personal Information File, and issued an unfavorable Enlisted Performance Report, in reprisal after the staff sergeant made a protected communication to the commander about a subordinate being bullied and receiving unfair treatment compared to peers, a toxic work environment, and being disrespected. The technical sergeant received a letter of reprimand.
- Two Army National Guard colonels and an Army National Guard GS-15 civil servant issued an unfavorable Officer Evaluation Report to an Army National Guard lieutenant colonel and attempted to remove the lieutenant colonel from the assigned position in reprisal after the lieutenant colonel made protected communications to the chain of command and the Equal Opportunity advisor alleging inappropriate relationships, favoritism, and security violations. The civil servant received a letter of reprimand. Corrective action is pending for the Army National Guard colonels.
- An Army Reserve lieutenant colonel and an Army Reserve command sergeant major issued an Army Reserve sergeant first class an adverse evaluation,

which required the sergeant first class to meet a Qualitative Management Program board, in reprisal after the sergeant first class made protected communications to an Equal Opportunity Employment office and an IG alleging gender discrimination, toxic leadership, and reprisal. The lieutenant colonel received a general officer memorandum of reprimand. Corrective action is pending for the command sergeant major.

- An Army National Guard major threatened to relieve an Army National Guard second lieutenant from the second lieutenant's position in reprisal for reporting to the IG that a supervisor improperly released personally identifiable information and sensitive information derived from classified sources; participating in an equal opportunity complaint against unit leaders; alleging to an IG that unit leaders created a hostile work environment and a toxic command climate; and requesting assistance from a Member of Congress with bullying, reprisal, and an improper flagging action. The major received a letter of admonishment. The second lieutenant retired from the Army.
- An Army command sergeant major attempted to restrict an Army sergeant first class and other unit members from communicating with an IG over a 2-year period, by implying actions would be taken against individuals who filed IG complaints. The command sergeant major received a general officer memorandum of reprimand and was removed from assignment.
- An Air Force captain restricted an Air Force master sergeant from contacting an IG by documenting in a memorandum for record, "The master sergeant should never go above the captain with concerns." The captain received a letter of counseling.
- An Army National Guard major attempted to restrict an Army National Guard second lieutenant from communicating to an IG or Member of Congress by using the following restrictive language in a counseling statement: "If you see a mistake made by the section or myself come to me, use the chain of command. Jumping the chain of command or going outside the chain of command is a last resort as it can breed distrust in the organization. Obligations in doctrine which clearly direct communication outside of the chain

of command that allow you to go above are of course authorized, but you must make an attempt to inform the chain of command before you make those contacts." The major also told the second lieutenant, "Never to report anything to anyone without vetting it through the major first." The major received a letter of counseling.

 An Air National Guard lieutenant colonel restricted an Air National Guard airman first class while in the IG's office by stating to the airman first class, "Did you miss something from our conversation earlier?" This statement referred to an earlier counseling the lieutenant colonel gave the Airman. The presence of the lieutenant colonel in the IG office while the airman first class was preparing to make a complaint created an atmosphere of fear, causing a chilling effect for the airman first class. The lieutenant colonel received a letter of counseling.

Substantiated Reprisal Cases Closed in Prior Reporting Periods for Which Management Decided Not to Take Corrective Action

The following cases were substantiated by the DoD OIG in previous reporting periods, but the DoD declined to take corrective action because DoD officials did not agree that the allegations were substantiated. The DoD OIG concluded that DoD contractor Valiant Government Services terminated the employment of a civilian subcontractor in reprisal for reporting an assault. The DoD OIG recommended that the Secretary of the Army order the company to reinstate the employee, correct the employee's personnel record, expunge the termination letter, award compensatory damages to the employee, and reimburse the employee for reasonable expenses incurred. The report of investigation was issued October 15, 2019. On August 28, 2020, the Secretary of the Army disagreed with the substantiation of the complaint and declined to take further action.

Untimely Departmental Responses to Substantiated Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations

During this reporting period, there were no cases in which more than 180 days had elapsed without a response from the Secretary concerned. Table 2.1 shows two cases for which responses were received after more than 180 days had elapsed since issuance of the report of investigation. There were not cases, during this reporting period, in which the Secretary's response took issue with the IG's determination that an act of reprisal occurred.

Table 2.1 Cases in Which the Response Received From the Secretary Concerned Exceeded 180 Days From the Date a Report
Substantiating Military Reprisal Was Provided

Case Name	Secretary Concerned	Date Report Provided to Secretary Concerned	Date Response Received	Number of Days Elapsed
20171205-048615-CASE-01	Army	6/24/2020	1/8/2021	198
20180322-050343-CASE-01	Army	6/4/2020	12/28/2020	207

Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations Closed as Not Substantiated Involving Subjects in the Grade or Rank of Colonel (O-6) and Above, and Federal Employees in the Grade of GS-15 and Above

The following are all whistleblower reprisal investigations closed as not substantiated involving subjects who are commissioned officers at or above the pay grades of O-6, employees who are GS-15 or above, and non-General Schedule employees making 120 percent or more of the minimum GS-15 rate of pay.

- A Marine Corps lance corporal alleged that a Marine Corps colonel threatened to place the lance corporal on temporary assignment to another unit, disapproved an expedited transfer request, lowered an evaluation, and did not recommend promotion of the lance corporal in reprisal for protected communications the lance corporal had made. The lance corporal filed a complaint with an Equal Opportunity Office official regarding harassment and ostracism, reported sexual assault to a command investigation investigating officer, filed unrestricted reports of sexual assault with the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and NCIS, and filed a reprisal complaint with an IG. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.
- An Army colonel alleged that a DoD agency Senior Executive Service (SES) member recommended that the colonel be removed from a duty position and another SES member removed the colonel from the position in reprisal after the colonel made protected communications to the chain of command regarding alleged violations of the Joint Ethics Regulation, abuse of authority, and undue command influence regarding a firing action. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

Whistleblower Restriction Investigations Closed as Not Substantiated Involving Subjects in the Grade or Rank of Colonel (0-6) and Above, and Federal Employees in the Grade of GS-15 and Above

No whistleblower restriction investigations were closed as not substantiated involving subjects who are commissioned officers at or above the pay grades of O-6, employees who are GS-15 or above, and non-General Schedule employees making 120 percent or more of the minimum GS-15 rate of pay during the reporting period.

Whistleblower Protection Coordinator

The Whistleblower Protection Coordinator employs a comprehensive strategy to educate all DoD employees—including Military Service members, defense contractors, subcontractors, grantees, sub-grantees, civilian appropriated fund and nonappropriated fund instrumentality employees, and employees within the DoD intelligence community—about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures and remedies for retaliation. The strategy includes the use of media platforms, face-to-face engagements, and training packages to:

- educate DoD employees about retaliation, including the means by which employees may seek review of any allegation of reprisal;
- educate DoD employees about the roles of the DoD OIG, Office of Special Counsel, Merit Systems Protection Board, and other Federal agencies that review whistleblower reprisal;
- provide general information about the timeliness of such cases, the availability of any alternative dispute mechanisms, and avenues for potential relief;
- assist the DoD OIG in promoting the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures and allegations of reprisal, to the extent practicable; and
- assist the DoD OIG in facilitating communication and coordination with the Office of Special Counsel, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, Congress, and other agencies that review whistleblower reprisals, regarding the timely and appropriate handling and consideration of protected disclosures, allegations of reprisal, and general matters regarding the implementation and administration of whistleblower protection laws, rules, and regulations.

During this reporting period, the WPC continued to provide information to DoD employees regarding the whistleblower protection statutes and avenues they may seek for review of reprisal allegations. Additionally, the WPC received 1,029 contacts and recorded 13,180 visits to the WPC and Whistleblower Reprisal Complaint and Investigation webpages.

Investigations of Senior Officials

The DoD OIG's Investigations of Senior Officials (ISO) Directorate investigates allegations of misconduct against the most senior DoD officers (three-star general and flag officers and above), DoD political appointees, senior officials in the Joint or Defense Intelligence Community, and SES members, as well as allegations not suitable for assignment to Military Service or Defense agency IGs.

The ISO Directorate also conducts oversight reviews of Military Service and DoD agency IG investigations of misconduct involving active duty, retired, Reserve, or National Guard military officers in the rank of one-star general or flag officer and above; officers selected for promotion to the grade of one-star general or flag officer whose names are on a promotion board report forwarded to the Military Department Secretary; SES members; SES members of the Defense Intelligence Community; and political appointees within the DoD.

The WRI Directorate investigates allegations of reprisal involving senior officials and oversees DoD Component investigations of these allegations.

As of October 1, 2020, the DoD OIG had 283 open senior official cases. From October 1, 2020, through March 31, 2021, the DoD OIG received 453 new complaints of senior official misconduct and closed 420 cases related to complaints received in previous reporting periods and the current reporting period. Of the 420 cases closed, 371 were closed after investigators performed an intake review, which included complaints that were closed upon the initial review and complaints that were closed after a complaint clarification interview with the complainant and other limited investigative work. The remaining 49 cases were closed following a formal investigation by the DoD OIG, Military Service IGs, DoD agency IGs, or other organizations with oversight review by the DoD OIG. Investigators substantiated allegations of misconduct in 17 of the formal investigations.

Table 2.2 shows the number of complaints received, and the number of cases closed and substantiated during the reporting period.

DoD OIG Workload			Cases Closed from October 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021				Cases Remaining Open as of March 31, 2021			
Service or Agency in Which the Allegations Occurred	Cases Open on October 1, 2020	Complaints Received Since October 1, 2020	Closed at DoD OIG After Intake Review	DoD OIG Investigations	DoD OIG Oversight Review of Component Investigations	Substantiated Investigations ¹ (Substantiation Rate ²)	DoD OIG Intake	DoD OIG Investigations	DoD OIG Oversight Review of Component Investigations	Component Cases
Air Force	17	41	38	0	4	2 (50%)	7	0	0	9
Army	87	165	129	0	18	5 (28%)	62	1	0	42
Marine Corps	16	26	25	0	2	1 (50%)	9	0	2	4
Navy	55	79	75	1	6	2 (29%)	21	0	1	30
COCOM/ Defense Agency/ Other	108	142	104	2	16	7 (39%)	60	5	2	61
Total	283	453	371	3	46	17 (35%)	159	6	5	146

Table 2.2 Senior Official Complaints Closed October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021

¹ These include both DoD OIG and Component IG Investigations.

² The substantiation rate is a percentage, which equals the Substantiated Investigations divided by the total number of DoD OIG Investigations and DoD OIG Oversight Review of Component IG Investigations.

Senior Official Name Checks

DoD officials submit name check requests to the DoD OIG to determine whether the DoD OIG has any reportable information when senior officials within the DoD are pending confirmation by the Senate; being considered by the Military Services for promotion; or being considered by the Military Services and DoD Components for awards (including Presidential Rank Awards), assignment, and retirement. The DoD OIG processed 12,172 name checks during this reporting period.

Substantiated or Significant Senior Official Cases Closed by the DoD OIG

The DoD OIG closed three substantiated or significant senior official cases during the reporting period.

- The DoD OIG initiated an investigation to address allegations that a retired lieutenant general failed to obtain required approval from the Department of the Army and the Department of State before receiving any emolument from a foreign government or a foreign governmentcontrolled entity. The DoD OIG also reviewed an allegation that the retired lieutenant general failed to submit a Termination Office of Government Ethics Form 278 (OGE Form 278), Public Disclosure Report, after retiring from the Army. At the request of the Department of Justice, the DoD OIG placed the investigation into abeyance pending the outcome of criminal proceedings against the retired lieutenant general. After the criminal proceedings concluded, and after careful consideration of the allegations, the DoD OIG closed the investigation and referred several administrative matters to the Acting Secretary of the Army for review and appropriate action, in accordance with Army regulations, the Financial Management Regulation, and the Joint Ethics Regulation. The Acting Secretary of the Army's action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.
- The DoD OIG initiated an investigation to address allegations that Retired Rear Admiral (RDML) Ronny Jackson failed to foster and maintain a healthy command climate and failed to treat DoD subordinates with dignity and respect; engaged in alcohol-related misconduct; expected alcohol to be stocked in his lodging room while on official travel, or caused staff members to fear retribution if they did not comply with the expectation; and misused Ambien for his

personal use. The DoD OIG concluded that RDML Jackson's overall course of conduct toward subordinates disparaged, belittled, bullied, and humiliated them, and fostered a negative work environment by failing to treat subordinates with dignity and respect. The DoD OIG concluded that RDML Jackson failed to conduct himself in an exemplary manner in his treatment of subordinates, and that his treatment of subordinates created a negative work environment that made an unfavorable impact on the overall command climate. The DoD OIG also concluded that RDML Jackson engaged in inappropriate conduct involving the use of alcohol during two incidents and that the admiral used Ambien during long official overseas flights. The DoD OIG did not substantiate the remaining allegations. The DoD OIG recommended that the Acting Secretary of the Navy take appropriate action regarding RDML Jackson. The Acting Secretary of the Navy's action is pending. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

 The DoD OIG initiated an investigation to address allegations that Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, the former Auditor General of the Navy, sexually harassed subordinate agency female employees and wasted Government funds, and Mr. Thomas B. Modly, former Acting Secretary of the Navy, failed to comply with DoD and Navy policies when informed of the sexual harassment allegations. The DoD OIG determined that over the course of more than 20 years, Mr. Booth engaged in a pervasive pattern of sexual harassment and quid pro quo sexual propositions when interacting with 12 female subordinates of the Naval Audit Service. Specifically, Mr. Booth tried to establish personal relationships by meeting female subordinates away from the office at restaurants or parties or arranging to travel with them on Government business, all under the pretense that these actions were part of mentoring them in their careers. Instead of providing professional career mentorship, Mr. Booth propositioned five female employees for sex and propositioned four of the five specifically for sex in exchange for career advancements. Mr. Booth's conduct made the 12 female employees uncomfortable or caused them distress, and 7 of them transferred out of his directorate because of the behavior. The DoD OIG did not substantiate the waste of funds allegation. Regarding Mr. Modly, the DoD OIG did not

substantiate the allegation that he failed to comply with DoD and Navy policies when informed of the sexual harassment allegations. Mr. Booth retired and Mr. Modly resigned before the DoD OIG investigation concluded. The DoD OIG completed its investigation and provided the final report to the Acting Secretary of the Navy for appropriate action. This investigation was initiated following a complaint filed with the DoD Hotline.

Substantiated or Significant Senior Official Cases Closed by Service and Defense Agency IGs

Service and DoD Agency IGs substantiated five significant senior official cases during the reporting period.

- An Army National Guard colonel conducted Government travel for primarily personal purposes to visit his family, failed to properly account for leave, misused a Government travel charge card by purchasing plane tickets for his wife and children and unauthorized taxi rides, and failed to display exemplary conduct by giving preferential treatment to subordinates when preselecting personnel for Active Guard Reserve positions. Corrective action is pending.
- An SES member improperly used a Government e-mail account referencing the member's official title and position to solicit and secure an interview with an OSD official to obtain information for a book authored in a personal capacity regarding a former Secretary of Defense. The SES member received verbal and written counseling, as well as special ethics training.
- An SES member engaged in an unprofessional relationship with an Air Force officer by frequently communicating through a personal chat program on a daily basis, including nights and weekends. The SES member treated the officer differently than others in the office, frequently lunching with the officer and sharing food from the same plate, and spoke to the officer in an overly familiar and intimate manner. The SES member resigned from Federal service.
- A Highly Qualified Expert used Government information technology equipment in a manner that reflected poorly on the Military Department by engaging in inappropriate sexual behavior on camera during an official meeting. The expert resigned from Federal service.

 A Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service (DISES) member committed an abuse of authority and engaged in a prohibited personnel practice by attempting to influence the hiring process to gain employment for a family member within a Defense agency. The member highlighted the family member's application, recommended the family member, and advocated for the hiring of the family member at the Defense agency. Corrective action is pending.

Administrative Investigations Outreach and Training

Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations Course

Al held five virtual Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations courses for Military Services, Defense agencies, and other Federal agency IG representatives. The courses discussed the history and content of whistleblower statutes; how to conduct a thorough complaint intake, gather evidence, interview, and write reports; and procedures for how to close a case.

Contractor Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations Course

In November 2020, AI developed and delivered the first virtual DoD OIG Contractor Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations Course. The course's goals included ensuring consistent investigative practices throughout DoD Components and preparing investigators to complete timely and high-quality investigative products. AI delivered two subsequent courses that focused on the history and content of the contractor whistleblower statute; how to conduct a thorough complaint intake, gather evidence, interview, and write reports; and procedures for how to close a case.

Hotline Working Groups

The DoD Hotline hosted two virtual Hotline Working Group meetings on November 19, 2020, and March 23, 2021. The November meeting consisted of 133 attendees from a combination of 26 DoD agencies and 10 external Federal agencies. The Hotline Working Group discussed the importance of following security regulations to encrypt all sensitive information transmitted via e-mail. The DoD Hotline shared unique ways to engage and recognize employees during the COVID-19 pandemic. The additional topics discussed were best practices for handling frivolous complaints, the DoD Hotline Completion Report process, the Military Criminal Investigation Organizations referral process, and the future deployment of an enterprise case activity tracking system.

The March meeting consisted of 160 attendees from 43 DoD agencies and 10 external Federal agencies. The Hotline Working Group discussed the importance of whistleblower reprisal complaints that may not meet an element of a reprisal statute, but may be an abuse of authority or other misconduct by the person acting against the whistleblower. Additional topics discussed included tracking COVID-19 vaccination complaints, special interest and high visibility complaints, and DoD OIG access to all records within the DoD.

LEAD INSPECTOR GENERAL

The DoD OIG's Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Component supports the DoD IG's Lead Inspector General responsibilities to coordinate and report on oversight of overseas contingency operations. The DoD Inspector General, as the designated Lead Inspector General (IG), coordinates with the senior representatives from the Department of State (DoS) OIG, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG, and other OIGs to fulfill responsibilities to coordinate oversight, develop interagency strategic oversight plans, and produce quarterly reports.

According to the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act, which amended Section 8L of the Inspector General Act, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Chair must designate a Lead IG 30 days after receiving notification from the Secretary of Defense of an overseas contingency operation that will exceed or has exceeded 60 days, or after an overseas contingency operation has otherwise exceeded 60 days. The Lead IG must be designated from among the IGs for the DoD, DoS, and USAID. The OIGs for these agencies are responsible for staffing and supporting the Lead IG, ensuring that they provide comprehensive oversight of and reporting on all aspects of the OCO. Specified Lead IG requirements and authorities cease at the end of the first fiscal year after the commencement or designation of the

overseas contingency operation in which the total amount appropriated for the contingency operation is less than \$100 million.

During this reporting period, the Lead IG agencies issued reports for five OCOs: Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR), Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS), Operation Pacific Eagle–Philippines (OPE-P), the East Africa (EA) Counterterrorism Operation, and the North and West Africa (NWA) Counterterrorism Operation.

OIR's mission is to counter the terrorist threat posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Iraq, Syria, the region, and the broader international community. The U.S. counter-ISIS strategy includes support to military operations associated with OIR, as well as diplomacy, governance, security programs and activities, and humanitarian assistance. The Secretary of Defense announced the initiation of OIR on October 17, 2014, and on December 17, 2014, the CIGIE Chair designated the DoD IG as the Lead IG for this operation.

OFS has two complementary missions: (1) the U.S. counterterrorism mission against al Qaeda, ISIS-Khorasan, and their affiliates in Afghanistan; and (2) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-led Resolute Support mission ("Resolute Support") to train, advise, and assist Afghan security forces. The Secretary of Defense announced the initiation of OFS on December 28, 2014, and on April 1, 2015, the CIGIE Chair designated the DoD IG as the Lead IG for this operation.



OPE-P supported the Philippine government and military in their efforts to isolate, degrade, and defeat affiliates of ISIS and other terrorist organizations in the Philippines. The Secretary of Defense announced the initiation of OPE-P on September 1, 2017, and on November 16, 2017, the CIGIE Chair designated the DoD IG as the Lead IG for this operation.

The DoD IG was designated as the Lead IG for the EA and NWA counterterrorism operations in 2018. The EA and the NWA counterterrorism operations are intended to degrade al Qaeda and ISIS affiliated terrorists in specific sub-regions throughout the continent.

Lead IG responsibilities with respect to OPE-P and the EA and NWA counterterrorism operations met the sunset provision of Section 8L of the Inspector General Act at the end of FY 2020. Oversight of activities related to OPE-P and EA and NWA counterterrorism operations continue under the individual statutory authorities of the DoD, DoS, and USAID OIGs, respectively.

Quarterly Reporting

The three Lead IG agencies publish a quarterly report to Congress for each overseas contingency operation with a designated Lead IG. The report discusses each operation and current, ongoing, and future oversight work conducted by the Lead IG and its partner agencies.

During this reporting period, the three Lead IG agencies published unclassified quarterly reports on OIR and OFS. The DoD OIG published classified appendixes for OIR and OFS in November, covering the fourth quarter of FY 2020, and provided those appendixes to relevant agencies and congressional committees. Restrictions imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the Lead IG agencies from preparing classified appendixes for OIR and OFS during the second half of the reporting period.

The Lead IG also issued final reports on OPE-P and the EA and NWA counterterrorism operations in November 2020, covering the fourth quarter of FY 2020. All Lead IG quarterly reports can be accessed online at: <u>https://www.dodig.mil/Reports/</u> Lead-Inspector-General-Reports/.

Lead IG Oversight Planning and Coordination

The Lead IG agencies coordinate their oversight through the quarterly Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group. This quarterly meeting informs planning activities and coordinates projects among oversight entities. It serves as a venue to coordinate audits, inspections, and evaluations for OIR and OFS, as well as other projects related to other Lead IG oversight activities. The group is also a forum for information sharing and coordination of the broader whole-of-government oversight community, including the Military Service IGs and Service audit agencies, the Government Accountability Office, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, and OIGs from the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Homeland Security. The DoD OIG Deputy IG for Overseas Contingency Operations is the Chair of the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group.

The three Lead IG agencies—the DoD, DoS, and USAID—develop and carry out joint strategic plans for comprehensive oversight of each contingency operation. Through this coordination, the agencies develop an



annual compendium of all ongoing and planned oversight projects called the Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations (COP-OCO). The Comprehensive Oversight Plan, discussed below, contains the Joint Strategic Oversight Plans for OIR and OFS, as well as other projects related to previous Lead IG Contingency Operations.

Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations

Pursuant to Section 8L of the Inspector General Act, the Lead IG develops and implements a joint strategic plan to guide comprehensive oversight of programs and operations for each operation. This effort includes reviewing and analyzing completed oversight, management, and other relevant reports to identify systemic problems, trends, lessons learned, and best practices to inform future oversight projects. The Lead IG issued the most recent plan, the FY 2021 Comprehensive Oversight Plan for Overseas Contingency Operations (COP-OCO), to Congress in October 2020.

The FY 2021 COP-OCO describes specific projects that the Lead IG agencies and the Overseas Contingency Operations Joint Planning Group members expect to conduct during FY 2021. This joint planning process provides whole-of-government oversight of contingency operations, and represents an unprecedented interagency model. This is the sixth annual joint strategic oversight plan from the Lead IG for Overseas Contingency Operations. This comprehensive oversight plan contains 240 ongoing and planned oversight projects for FY 2021, some of which apply to multiple overseas contingency operations. The projects are informed by past oversight work and management challenges identified by the Lead IG agencies and partner agencies.

Lead IG Oversight Work

During the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic affected the three Lead IG agencies' ability to conduct audits and evaluations related to overseas contingency operations. Due to the evacuation of most deployed staff from the OIR and OFS areas of operations and host country-imposed travel restrictions, some oversight projects by Lead IG agencies were delayed, suspended, revised, or deferred.

Despite these limitations, the three Lead IG agencies published 19 reports on completed oversight projects during this reporting period. Table 2.3 lists the final report title, report number, and date of issuance for the five reports that the DoD OIG completed during the reporting period for OIR and OFS. The full final report summaries for these projects are included in the Audit, Evaluations, or Other Oversight Matters sections of this report.

Report	Report Number	Release Date
Department of Defense Office of Inspector	General	
Audit of Coalition Partner Reimbursement for Contracted Rotary Wing Air Transportation Services in Afghanistan	DODIG-2021-062	March 22, 2021
Evaluation of the U.S. Central Command's Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019	DODIG-2021-058	March 3, 2021
Evaluation of the Department of Defense Processes to Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices	DODIG-2021-041	January 22, 2021
Special Report: Weaknesses in the Retrograde Process for Equipment from Afghanistan	DODIG 2021-035	December 16, 2020
Evaluation of the Army's Tactical Signal Intelligence Payload Program	DODIG-2021-005	November 5, 2020

Lead IG Investigations

The investigative components of the Lead IG agencies and their partner agencies continued to conduct investigations related to OCOs during the semiannual reporting period. The Lead IG agencies used investigators in Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar, as well as Germany and Washington, D.C., to conduct OIR- and OFS-related investigations. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, DCIS temporarily removed investigative personnel from Afghanistan, Djibouti, and Iraq.

During this reporting period, Lead IG investigative agencies coordinated on 80 open investigations related to OIR, 67 open investigations related to OFS, 4 open investigations related to OPE-P, and 28 open investigations related to the EA and NWA counterterrorism operations. The open investigations involve procurement and grant fraud, corruption, computer intrusion, theft, and human trafficking. The Lead IG agencies and partners continue to coordinate their investigative efforts through the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group, which consists of representatives from DCIS, the Lead IG agencies, and their partners. During this reporting period, the Fraud and Corruption Investigative Working Group conducted 65 fraud awareness briefings for 822 participants.

Lead IG Hotline Activities

Each Lead IG agency has a dedicated hotline to receive complaints and contacts specific to its agency. However, the DoD OIG has assigned a DoD Hotline investigator to coordinate contacts received from the Lead IG agencies and others, as appropriate. During the reporting period, the investigator opened 125 cases in support of OIR and 55 cases in support of OFS. These cases were referred within the DoD OIG, to the Lead IG agencies, or to other investigative organizations for review and, as appropriate, investigation. The majority of the cases opened during the reporting period were related to procurement and contract administration, criminal allegations, personal misconduct, personnel matters, Government resources, safety, trafficking in persons, reprisal, and security.

3. ENABLING MISSION AREAS



CONGRESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

The DoD OIG routinely engages with Congress to proactively share information regarding DoD OIG oversight work; participate in congressional briefings and hearings; communicate DoD OIG needs and concerns; and respond to inquiries and requests from congressional committees, individual Members of Congress, and congressional staff.

Congressional Requests

The DoD OIG's Office of Legislative Affairs and Communications (OLAC) is the designated point of contact in the DoD OIG for communications with the Congress. OLAC regularly receives and coordinates responses to congressional inquiries involving constituent matters, meeting requests, requests for DoD OIG work, and more. During the reporting period, OLAC received more than 100 congressional inquiries. In addition, OLAC proactively informed congressional stakeholders about DoD OIG reports and DoD OIG work, provided report summaries, highlighted work of interest to specific committees and Members, and communicated about work conducted in response to congressional interest and legislative mandates.

Meetings With Congressional Members and Staff

During the reporting period, the DoD OIG conducted more than 85 engagements with congressional staff and Members of Congress, such as outreach to:

- facilitate communications between the Acting IG and leadership from the House Armed Services Committee (HASC), including Chairman Adam Smith, Ranking Member Mike Rogers, and HASC Subcommittee on Military Personnel Chairwoman Jackie Speier;
- brief senior Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC) staff on key issues of interest to SASC Members;
- discuss with multiple Senate and House staff members the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) provision establishing a new Deputy Inspector General for Diversity and Inclusion within the DoD OIG;
- keep congressional staff informed regarding the DoD OIG's oversight work related to COVID-19 and share with appropriators the DoD OIG's funding needs and expenditures related to providing oversight of the DoD's COVID-19 response;
- present requested briefings on the results of the audit of the DoD Agency-Wide Basic Financial Statements to SASC and HASC staff, military legislative assistants for SASC and HASC Members, staff for Rep. Ed Case, and various Senate staff;
- discuss with staff for Sen. Gary Peters and the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee (HSGAC), Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC), SASC, House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC), and House Committee on Oversight and Reform (HCOR) Lead IG legislative proposals, including a proposal to extend competitive status for Federal hiring purposes to employees of the three Lead IG agencies;
- answer questions from HASC staff regarding oversight of Operation Spartan Shield and the decision process for determining whether the operation fit the definition of an overseas contingency operation;
- respond to inquiries from staff for Reps. James Garamendi, Jim Cooper, and Doug Lamborn and Members of the Colorado Congressional Delegation regarding the DoD OIG's evaluation of the Air Force's selection process for the permanent location of U.S. Space Command Headquarters;
- notify staff of 14 Senate and House Committees of the sunset of Operation Pacific Eagle-Philippines, Operation Yukon Journey, and East Africa and North and West Africa Counterterrorism Operations;

- update HASC staff on DoD OIG work conducted in response to a requirement in House Report 115-676 to accompany the FY 2019 NDAA directing the DoD OIG to audit the DoD's implementation of the Foreign Military Sales program;
- communicate the DoD OIG's feedback regarding multiple provisions being considered for inclusion in the FY 2021 NDAA to SASC and HASC staff;
- share the DoD OIG's best practices for the vetting process for military promotion nominations with staff from the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee;
- discuss concerns with staff from the offices of Sen. Elizabeth Warren and Rep. Ro Khanna regarding the DoD's use of funds provided under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act;
- provide updates to staff from the Senate Finance Committee (SFC) and HCOR regarding the DoD OIG's ongoing audit of the business model for TransDigm Group, Inc.;
- discuss with staff for the SFC and the Senate Judiciary Committee matters related to the DoD Education Activity, Office of Net Assessment, and findings in Report No. DODIG-2020-079, "Report on the Joint Enterprise Defense Infrastructure (JEDI) Cloud Procurement";
- provide information to staff for Sen. Tammy Duckworth regarding the DoD OIG's oversight of the Army's review and supplemental report of investigation on an Army National Guard investigation of the use of low-flying helicopters during the June 1, 2020 protests in Washington, D.C.; and
- answer questions from staff for Sen. Maggie Hassan and HSGAC regarding how the elimination of the Chief Management Officer position affects the DoD's process for resolving open and unresolved recommendations.



The U.S. Capitol Source: iStock.

Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency



The CIGIE was established as an independent entity within the Executive Branch by the "The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008." Its purpose is to address integrity, economy, and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies, and to

increase the professionalism and effectiveness of personnel by developing policies, standards, and approaches to aid in the establishment of a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in the Offices of Inspectors General. The DoD OIG is an active participant in CIGIE activities, attending monthly CIGIE meetings and participating as a member in the weekly CIGIE Pandemic Response and Accountability Committee meetings. The DoD OIG is also an active participant in the many committees and working groups that the CIGIE operates throughout the year including the Audit, Technology, Inspections and Evaluation, and Investigations committees and the Disaster Assistance and Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) working groups.

Defense Council on Integrity and Efficiency

The Defense Council on Integrity and Efficiency (DCIE) is chaired by the DoD Inspector General and meets on a periodic basis to ensure coordination and cooperation among the DoD oversight community, including the DoD OIG; the Defense agencies; and the internal audit, inspection, and investigative organizations of the Military Departments. The DCIE has six standing committees: Audit, Administrative Investigations, Criminal Investigations, Information Technology, Inspections and Evaluations, and Data Analytics.

During the reporting period, the DCIE committees focused on Enterprise Risk Management and the DoD's financial statement progress, reviewed data analytics tools, technologies and investment strategies, and discussed opportunities to integrate analytics into oversight processes. Additionally, the DCIE committees worked collaboratively with investigative partners on the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee on matters involving COVID-19-related corruption. Committees also discussed matters concerning the importance of understanding and accurately interpreting whistleblower reprisal complaints within the context of the reprisal statute.

4. SERVICES



MILITARY SERVICE AUDIT AND INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

The Military Services' audit and investigative agencies are key components of the DoD oversight community. These agencies conduct audits and investigations of activities, programs, functions, and criminal activity solely within their Military Service.

Included in this section are the submissions from the Services summarizing significant audit reports issued by the U.S. Army Audit Agency (USAAA), the Naval Audit Service (NAVAUDSVC), and the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA). Appendix B provides a full list of audit reports issued by the DoD OIG and the Service audit agencies.

This section also includes submissions by the military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) describing the results of significant investigations performed by the MCIOs that resulted in criminal, civil, and administrative actions. The MCIOs are the Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI).

ARMY

U.S. Army Audit Agency

The USAAA's mission as an integral part of the Army team is to serve the Army's evolving needs by helping Army leaders assess and mitigate risk. The USAAA provides solutions through independent internal auditing services, for the benefit of Army Soldiers, civilians, and families. To ensure its audits are relevant to the needs of the Army, the USAAA aligns its audit coverage with the Army's highest priorities and high-risk areas as determined by its enterprise-level risk assessment and input from Army senior leaders. During the reporting period, the USAAA published 36 reports, made more than 96 recommendations, and identified about \$3.7 billion in potential monetary benefits.

Information Technology Spend-Reimbursable Orders

The USAAA determined that the Army did not have visibility of information technology (IT) spending in FYs 2018 and 2019 when commands used reimbursable orders. The USAAA reviewed 183 reimbursable orders issued in the General Fund Enterprise Business System, valued at \$1.65 billion. Commands, notably program executive offices, did not report IT acquired through reimbursable orders in the Army Portfolio Management Solution; use Computer Hardware, Enterprise Software and Solutions contracts instead of purchasing IT through reimbursable orders from unauthorized, outside vendors; and get approval through the Information Technology Approval System to purchase IT through reimbursable orders. Army guidance was unclear on what to report as IT in the Army Portfolio Management Solution or to pursue through Computer Hardware, Enterprise Software and Solutions contracts. In addition, no controls were in place that prevented commands from bypassing the Army Portfolio Management Solution; Computer Hardware, Enterprise Software and Solutions; and the Information Technology Approval System before spending funds for IT resources through reimbursable orders since these automated solutions did not interface with the General Fund Enterprise Business System. As a result, the Army could not make accurate, informed decisions about IT or control IT spending. In addition, the Army spent more than it was aware of. By strengthening controls for validating IT spend, the Army could realize \$3.62 billion in funds to put to better use.

Report No. A-2021-0028-AXZ

Army's Efforts to Implement Talent Management Reforms of the Acquisition Workforce, Acquisition Reform Initiative #2

The Office of the Secretary of the Army mandated that the USAAA conduct audits to determine the extent of the Army's compliance with acquisition reform initiatives (ARIs). The USAAA determined the Army is making progress implementing talent management reforms of the acquisition workforce (ARI #2) and the related tasks the USAAA reviewed from the streamlining contracting processes initiative (ARI #6). However, the Army needs to take additional actions to ensure that it properly reports the implementation status of assigned tasks and fully establishes the process frameworks necessary to achieve strategic goals. The USAAA reviewed 20 ARI tasks for talent management (17 from ARI #2 and 3 from ARI #6) and determined the Army reported 15 of them as complete and fully implemented. The USAAA found that the Army completed actions that met the intent of the ARI for 15 of the 20 tasks. However, only 10 tasks

were completed and fully implemented Army-wide; 9 were still in progress, and 1 was considered closed. Without improving talent management of the acquisition workforce, personnel supporting the capabilities requirements and acquisition processes may lack required training, education, experience, and certifications. This may hinder the Army's ability to acquire, develop, employ, and retain the right talent at the right time for a given program.

Report No. A-2021-0021-BOZ

Reserve Component Transition Processes

The USAAA determined that the Army generally transitioned qualified Active Component Soldiers to the Reserve Component in accordance with Army guidance. Based on a statistical sample of 142 Soldiers who transitioned from the Active Component to the Reserve Component in FY 2019, 130 (about 92 percent) were qualified to do so. The other 12 Soldiers (about 8 percent) had an overdue periodic health assessment at their transition date; therefore, they were not medically qualified to transition. The Reenlistment and Reclassification System—the Army's system of record for transitioning Active Component Soldiers to the Reserve Component-did not have controls to prevent these unqualified Soldiers from transitioning. Another 12 Soldiers were at risk of becoming medically nondeployable soon after they transitioned because they needed to complete a periodic health assessment within 30 days of transitioning. U.S. Army Reserve and Army National Guard units often did not assess medical readiness when they in-processed Soldiers from the Active Component. During the USAAA review, the USAAA also identified opportunities to improve the program. The USAAA evaluated a statistical sample of transition packets and determined that 61 packets (about 43 percent) were missing at least one document according to policy from the U.S. Army Human **Resources Command's Reserve Component Transition** Branch. As a result, Soldiers who transitioned with overdue periodic health assessments or with a periodic health assessment that would soon be overdue were not medically ready for deployment upon arrival or shortly thereafter. Also, while existing processes generally ensured that qualified Soldiers transitioned in FY 2019, the high rate of minor errors in transition packets increased the risk that unqualified Soldiers may transition in the future.

Report No. A-2021-0017-FIZ

Soldier Protection System

The USAAA determined that the Soldier Protection System clearly defined Soldiers' personal protection needs. The system provided multiple levels of ballistic protection that met or exceeded threshold requirements at a reduced weight. However, the Army did not establish accurate quantities for the Soldier Protection System. This occurred because the Army procurement objective was not updated to reflect leadership's decisions to limit fielding to Soldiers designated as members of the Close Combat Force and Security Force Assistance Brigades. The USAAA informed senior leaders about the need to update the Army procurement objective and they took immediate action during the audit to amend the system's requirements. Additionally, the Army could not fully support additional Army procurement objective requirements for sizing tariffs and initial spares. Although responsible personnel could explain their methodology for developing these requirements, they did not retain their calculations or planning assumptions. As a result, the Army was not assured that established quantities used to plan and program future resources within the planning, programming, budget, and execution process were accurate or valid.

Report No. A-2021-0016-AXZ

Formerly Used Defense Sites, Pacific Ocean Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The USAAA determined that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Alaska District effectively managed cleanup and restoration of formerly used defense sites. The district properly prioritized its projects, effectively used competition when awarding contracts, and had effective processes in place for quality assurance and contracting officer's representatives. As a result, the district reduced the hazardous risk to human and environmental health, and the work performed for environmental cleanup and restoration of formerly used defense sites within the district could be relied on to close projects.

On the other hand, USACE's Honolulu District did not effectively manage the cleanup and restoration of formerly used defense sites. While the district appropriately prioritized projects for FY 2019, district personnel identified that past cleanup actions on 29,000 acres in the former Waikoloa Maneuver Area (Waikoloa) costing \$159 million may not have successfully cleared the land of munitions which may impact future development. Also, because the need to reassess and potentially re-clean this acreage is not included in the estimated long-term cost to complete the cleanup of Waikoloa, environmental liabilities on the Army's financial statements may be understated, and the district may not receive enough funding to clean up Waikoloa. Lastly, the district may not have received the best value for contracted services it procured, and may have made payments for work not done.

Report No. A-2021-0006-BOZ

U.S. ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION COMMAND

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command supports the Army through the deployment, in peace and war, of highly trained Special Agents and support personnel, the operation of a certified forensic laboratory, a protective services unit, computer crimes specialists, polygraph services, criminal intelligence collection and analysis, and a variety of other services normally associated with law enforcement activities.

Significant Investigative Cases

Soldier Convicted of Sexual Abuse of a Child, Sexual Assault of a Child, Assault Upon a Child, and Possession of Child Pornography

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command initiated this investigation following a report that Sergeant Matthew Davis sexually assaulted and physically assaulted his stepdaughter on multiple occasions. The investigation revealed that Davis also had child pornography on his personal cell phone and laptop. On November 11, 2020, Davis pleaded guilty for sexual abuse of a child, sexual assault of a child, assault upon a child, and possession of child pornography at Fort Lee, Virginia. Davis was sentenced to 20 years of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge, and was required to register as a sex offender.

Soldier Convicted of Domestic Violence, Violation of a Military Protective Order, and Obstruction of Justice

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command initiated this investigation following a report from the Riley County Police Department, Manhattan, Kansas, that Chief Warrant Officer Two Samuel Zimmer was arrested for the assault and kidnapping of a non-DoD-affiliated female. The Riley County Police Department relinguished investigative jurisdiction to the Army. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command conducted multiple interviews, which led to the disclosure of other allegations of physical and domestic abuse of his previous spouse and current spouse. The Fort Worth Police Department, Fort Worth, Texas, subsequently arrested Zimmer for strangling and assaulting his current spouse. The investigation revealed that Zimmer also used his personal cell phone to contact his current spouse in violation of a military protective order. On November 20, 2020, in a General Courts Martial at Fort Riley, Kansas, Zimmer was found guilty of domestic violence, violation of a military protective order, and obstruction of justice. He was sentenced to 10 years of confinement and dismissed from service.

Soldier Convicted of Attempted Introduction of a Controlled Substance and Attempted Possession of a Controlled Substance

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command initiated this investigation following a report from the Department of Homeland Security that Sergeant Inachus Fortune used a dark web marketplace to order crystal methamphetamine. CID conducted a digital forensic examination of Fortune's mobile device and personal computer, which found that Fortune used cryptocurrency to make multiple purchases of crystal methamphetamine over the dark web and had the drugs shipped to his Army Post Office in Germany. On December 29, 2020, in the Bavarian Military Community, Germany, Fortune received non-judicial punishment in the form of a Company Grade Article 15 for attempted introduction and possession of a controlled substance. Fortune was ordered to forfeit \$772, received 14 days of extra duty, and was confined to his post for 14 days. Based on the facts in this case, The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command briefed local unit commanders on how Soldiers are able to purchase illegal items via dark web marketplaces using cryptocurrency.

NAVY

Naval Audit Service

In support of Sailors, Marines, civilians, and families, the Naval Audit Service's (NAVAUDSVC) mission is to provide Department of the Navy senior leadership with independent and objective audit and investigative support services targeted to improve program and operational efficiency and effectiveness while mitigating risk. Each year, NAVAUDSVC develops an annual audit plan based on the review of key strategic documents and input from Navy and Marine Corps leadership. During this reporting period, the NAVAUDSVC issued 13 reports that included 61 recommendations. All NAVAUDSVC audit work is designed to address significant Department of the Navy issue areas that merit additional oversight. NAVAUDSVC published audits that address significant areas such as acquisition, foreign military sales, and Service member deployability.

Audit of Non-Deployable Active Duty Service

NAVAUDSVC determined the Navy did not adequately track and monitor all non-deployable active duty Service members. This occurred because the Navy did not: (1) provide the Navy's Deployability Assessment and Assignment Branch a list of authoritative sources of data for the Non-Deployability Database; (2) have a process to verify accuracy of the deployability data; and (3) have established metrics for tracking and monitoring non-deployable active duty Service members. In addition, the Navy's Deployability Assessment and Assignment Branch did not have a list of designated command deployability coordinators who are responsible for reporting non-deployable active duty Service members at the command level. As a result, the population of active duty Service members in the Navy who could not deploy or serve in an operational assignment was unknown, which could negatively affect plans and decisions made by Navy senior leadership to maximize the force's lethality and readiness. In addition, having an unknown non-deployable population could decrease personnel readiness across the Navy. Finally, the Navy's Non-Deployability Database did not have a privacy impact assessment, which decreased the oversight of access controls over Navy-wide deployability data and active duty Service members' personal information.

Report No. N2021-0009

Audit of Navy Billing for the Sale of Defense Equipment and Services Under the Foreign Military Sales Program

NAVAUDSVC determined that the Navy was not always properly reimbursed for goods and services provided under the Foreign Military Sales program, from FY 2017 through FY 2019. NAVAUDSVC statistical analysis revealed that 6,368 of 8,573 Foreign Military Sales transactions processed during the review period, totaling \$780.1 million out of \$897.1 million, were not supported by an adequate audit trail, reimbursed within 30 days, or both. This occurred because the commands did not: (1) maintain the necessary supporting documents to provide an audit trail to account for Government and purchaser funds; or (2) request and receive reimbursement within 30 days from when they shipped Navy goods or provided services. Further, commands did not perform internal control assessments of their Foreign Military Sales transaction process. Without the necessary documents to establish a complete audit trail, the Navy may not have accounted for all costs and therefore, customers may not have fully reimbursed Navy-appropriated funds. In addition, the Navy's delay in requesting reimbursement prevented those funds from being available for other Navy operations.

Report No. N2021-0008

Medical Surveillance Exams Within Selected U.S. Navy Commands

NAVAUDSVC determined that, although most selected afloat and ashore U.S. Navy commands had controls in place to identify and track Navy military and civilian personnel and ensure completion of exams for those who required medical surveillance, there were opportunities for improvement in the following areas.

- Lack of Standardization. Standardized methods for managing medical surveillance programs were not required, causing selected afloat and ashore commands to manage their medical surveillance programs differently. In addition, Industrial Hygiene Surveys, one of the primary methods of selecting personnel for hazard-based medical surveillance examinations, were not standardized and consistently used to identify persons requiring enrollment.
- Roles and Responsibilities. Command managers expressed that supervisors were confused about their medical surveillance roles and responsibilities.
- Medical Surveillance Tracking Methods. Standardized tracking methods were not required, resulting in various tracking methods being used to capture Navy military and civilian medical surveillance data. The use of various tracking methods does not promote long-term medical surveillance tracking and does not guarantee tracking of individuals throughout their Navy career, particularly for military personnel.

- Medical Surveillance Completion Rates. Occupational medical surveillance completion data could not be validated, were not reported in a timely manner, and were not used by senior leadership to make management decisions or perform trend analysis, as required.
- Managers' Internal Control Plan. Medical surveillance was not reviewed as part of the Managers' Internal Control Program.

Inconsistencies identified within these areas denote that the Navy does not have assurance it is able to adequately identify, test, and monitor personnel exposed to health risks. The Navy cannot adequately ensure the effectiveness of injury and illness prevention, nor adequately identify the health effects of unique occupational and environmental conditions. In addition, reporting potentially inaccurate, incomplete, and untimely medical surveillance performance measures reduces the Navy's ability to make informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of the medical surveillance program.

Report No. N2021-0007

Audit of Department of the Navy's Urgent Operational Needs Processes

NAVAUDSVC determined that the Navy and Marine Corps could not consistently demonstrate that the Urgent Operational Needs processes achieved desired results to close capability gaps in the most effective and efficient manner and were in compliance with DoD and Department of the Navy regulations. Specifically, NAVAUDSVC identified that the Navy and Marine Corps were not: (1) meeting target timeframes for approving and validating Urgent Operational Needs; (2) sufficiently monitoring Urgent Operational Needs solutions to ensure they were fielded in a timely manner and met warfighters' needs; and (3) performing sufficient disposition analysis to support Urgent Operational Needs disposition decisions to terminate, sustain, or transition to a program of record. These conditions occurred because the Navy and Marine Corps did not establish adequate procedures and oversight to assess the sufficiency of fielded solutions or maintain records necessary to track Urgent Operational Needs execution through completion of projects and ultimate disposition. Therefore, the Navy and Marine Corps could not gauge the effectiveness and efficiency of Urgent Operational Needs processes in order to improve potential deficiencies and ensure fielded solutions were delivered to the warfighter in the most efficient and timely manner. In addition, they were unable to demonstrate that the estimated

\$1.6 billion spent on Urgent Operational Needs in the audit sample was in the best interest of the Department of the Navy.

Report No. N2021-0002

Audit of Navy's Overseas Housing Allowances Within Navy Region Japan and the USS *Reagan* Personnel Support Detachments

NAVAUDSVC determined that the Personnel Support Detachments within Navy Region Japan and the USS Ronald Reagan had opportunities to improve the processing of housing allowances and their records management practices. Specifically, NAVAUDSVC determined that: (1) Personnel Support Detachment personnel improperly processed overseas housing allowances (OHAs) for 9 Service members' first OHA payments resulting in overpayments totaling \$1,664; and (2) the Personnel Support Detachments were missing required documentation for 65 Service members related to housing entitlements. Based on the \$1,664 in improper OHA payments identified from nine Service members' first OHA payments, NAVAUDSVC estimated that \$17,710 in improper OHA payments were made to nine Service members during calendar years 2017 and 2018. Given the estimate, NAVAUDSVC projected that \$1.6 million in improper payments were paid to Service members for the same timeframe. As a result, Department of the Navy management lacked reasonable assurance that all Service members received the appropriate outside the continental United States housing allowances to which they were entitled. Improved management controls and oversight in the OHA review process at the command level would reduce the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse going undetected and undeterred.

Report No. N2021-0001

NAVAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) is the civilian Federal law enforcement agency uniquely responsible for investigating felony crime, preventing terrorism, and protecting secrets for the Navy and Marine Corps. NCIS works to defeat threats from across the foreign intelligence, terrorist, and criminal spectrum by conducting operations and investigations ashore, afloat, and in cyberspace, in order to protect and preserve the superiority of the Navy and Marine Corps warfighters.

Significant Investigative Cases

Sailor Convicted of Distribution of Child Pornography and Possessing, Receiving, and Viewing Child Pornography

NCIS initiated this investigation into Petty Officer Second Class Edward Mctigue, who was suspected of the distribution of child pornography via Kik Interactive messaging, following a report from the Department of Homeland Security regarding a tip they received from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. NCIS interviewed Mctigue, who admitted to possessing, receiving, and viewing child pornography. NCIS served subpoenas for his telephone number and e-mail address and executed search warrants on the Kik Interactive accounts linked to Mctigue. The results from the Kik accounts confirmed Mctigue's distribution of child pornography; furthermore, 3,000 files containing suspected child pornography were discovered on his digital devices. On December 10, 2020, Mctigue pleaded guilty at a General Courts Martial to one specification of distribution of child pornography and three specifications of possessing, receiving, and viewing child pornography. Mctigue was sentenced to 28 months of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and a dishonorable discharge, and was required to register as a sex offender.

Naval Criminal Investigative Service Solves a Murder Case of Found Human Remains

On June 2, 2018, partially buried human remains were discovered in a shallow grave in Joshua Tree National Park, California. An autopsy revealed that the victim, identified as Henry Stange, suffered multiple skull fractures and sharp force injuries. On August 29, 2018, NCIS Twentynine Palms was notified by the Murrieta Police Department, Murrieta, California, of the arrest of 1st Lieutenant Curtis Krueger, United States Marine Corps, Twentynine Palms, for the murder of Stange. The investigation identified Ashlie Stapp, a non-DoD-affiliated civilian who once had a romantic relationship with Stange, and her current fiancé, Krueger, as the primary suspects in the murder. The evidence obtained from the warrants and wiretaps proved that Stapp and Krueger were present at the time and at the location of the murder. In addition, the wiretap captured recorded conversations of Stapp and Krueger discussing the disposal of the victim's body. Stapp later

admitted that Krueger killed Stange and that she assisted in transporting the body in Krueger's vehicle to Joshua Tree National Park, where they buried the body. On September 10, 2020, Krueger was found guilty in the Riverside, California, Superior Court of assault with a deadly weapon and the second degree murder of Stange. On October 22, 2020, Krueger was sentenced to 3 years for the assault to be followed consecutively by 15 years to life for the murder. On June 10, 2019, Ms. Stapp, per a plea agreement, was convicted of harboring a person suspected of committing a felony and sentenced to 309 days in custody and 3 years of probation.

AIR FORCE

Air Force Audit Agency

The Air Force Audit Agency's (AFAA) mission is to provide timely, relevant, and quality audit services enabling Department of the Air Force leadership to make informed decisions. These services focus on independent, objective, and quality audits that include reviewing and promoting the economy, effectiveness, and efficiency of operations; assessing and improving Department of the Air Force fiduciary stewardship and the accuracy of financial reporting; and evaluating programs and activities to assist management with achieving intended results. The AFAA is committed to the core values: Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence In All We Do. To support Department of the Air Force decision makers and customers at all levels, the AFAA conducts enterprise-level audits to support Air Force and Space Force senior leaders, while installation-level audit teams provide audit services to local commanders. During the reporting period, the AFAA published 34 enterprise-level audit reports that included 116 recommendations and \$131.6 million in audit-estimated potential monetary benefits to Department of the Air Force senior officials. Further, installation-level audit teams published 217 audit reports with 862 recommendations and an additional \$21.0 million in audit-estimated potential monetary benefits to installation commanders.

Ground Training Munitions

The AFAA determined that munitions users did not effectively manage ground training munitions requirements. Specifically, account custodians did not properly justify 129 (77 percent) of 167 sampled requirements forecasts exceeding prior-year expenditures by more than 10 percent. Additionally, account custodians did not support 8,460,879 (23 percent) of 36,776,830 sampled rounds in the FY 2021 requirements forecast. As a result, for the 16 organizations reviewed, munitions users overstated munitions requirements by 14.8 million rounds, valued at over \$8.8 million annually. Reducing ground training munitions requirements may allow the Air Force to save \$44.1 million over the next 5 years.

Report No. F2021-0001-L40000

Individual Rated Aircrew and Staff Deployment Sourcing

The AFAA determined that Air Force personnel provided capabilities to global combatant commanders' force sourcing solutions that met 414 (99 percent) of 417 missions and deployment taskings. However, personnel could improve the sourcing process to better manage limited resources. Specifically, review of individually deployed rated aircrew and staff individuals determined rated skills were not required to accomplish the deployed duties and Air Force personnel did not provide timely notification to rated individual deployers. Effective utilization of rated individuals would help minimize the impact of the rated officer shortage of approximately 1,900 personnel. Additionally, providing rated individuals sufficient notification of deployment allows members time to complete required training and obtain necessary equipment to accomplish tasked missions at deployed locations.

Report No. F2021-0002-030000

Second Destination Transportation Payments

The AFAA determined that Air Force personnel could improve the management of second destination transportation payments. While personnel accurately paid transportation charges and used valid lines of accounting, personnel did not de-obligate 11 (44 percent) of 25 transportation obligations that were either not needed or unsupported. De-obligating the invalid obligations will provide the Air Force \$6 million for other valid mission requirements.

Report No. F2021-0003-L10000

Cost of War

The AFAA determined that while Air Force personnel complied with Public Law requirements and accurately reported Investment and Military Personnel obligations and disbursements, personnel did not properly report \$405.3 million (3 percent) of \$14.2 billion in obligations and disbursements for the Operation and Maintenance appropriation. As a result, the Air Force provided inaccurate costs in the DoD Cost of War report presented to Congress.

Report No. F2021-0006-L10000

Medical Readiness of Deployable Airmen

The AFAA determined that deployable Airmen reviewed met individual medical readiness requirements in accordance with established guidance. Specifically, 995 (95 percent) of 1,051 deployable Airmen reviewed, and designated in the Aeromedical Services Information Management System as fully mission capable, met all individual medical readiness elements. Accomplishing individual medical readiness is critical to ensuring a healthy and fit fighting force.

Report No. F2021-0003-040000

AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

The mission of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is to identify, exploit, and neutralize criminal, intelligence, and terrorist threats in multiple domains to the Department of the Air Force, Department of Defense, and the United States Government.

Significant Investigative Cases

Airman Convicted of Aggravated Assault, Communicating a Threat of Spouse, and Willful Dereliction of Duties

The AFOSI initiated this investigation following a reported incident of domestic violence between Airman First Class Xhyjhaet Marshall and his spouse. Marshall is alleged to have pointed an unregistered firearm at his wife and threatened to kill her. Further investigation revealed that on multiple occasions he strangled and assaulted his wife. On November 10, 2020, in a Special Courts Martial at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, Marshall was found guilty of committing aggravated assault, communicating a threat, and willful dereliction of duties. Marshall was sentenced to 12 months of confinement, reduction in grade to E-1, and a bad conduct discharge.

Airman Convicted for Indecent Acts With a Child

AFOSI initiated this investigation upon notification from the United States Air Force Inspector General Hotline that Staff Sergeant Nathaniel Jackson sent numerous sexually explicit messages, including nude pictures, to a 15-year-old girl over a 6-year period. The OSI forensic examination of Jackson's digital media found explicit chats and semi-nude photographs that identified two additional underage female victims. On November 12, 2020, in a General Courts Martial at Yokota Air Force Base, Japan, Jackson pleaded guilty to indecent acts with a child. Jackson was sentenced to 3 years of confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, reduction in grade to E-1, a dishonorable discharge, and was required to register as a sex offender.

Civilian Convicted for Enticement of a Child on an Air Force Base

On June 15, 2020, AFOSI initiated this joint investigation with the Wichita Falls, Texas, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) office. An AFOSI special agent assigned to Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas, posted an advertisement on the website Craigslist and received an e-mail through the message board's website from Mr. Tzu Chen. The AFOSI special agent and Mr. Chen subsequently communicated via e-mail, as well as text messages, from June 16 through June 18, 2020. The AFOSI special agent informed Mr. Chen that he was a single father and resided with his 12-year-old daughter on Sheppard Air Force Base. Mr. Chen proceeded to describe the sexual acts that he wanted to perform with the child and sent a nude photograph of himself to the AFOSI special agent. Mr. Chen then asked the AFOSI special agent for his address with the intent of traveling to Shepard Air Force Base to meet the child. Mr. Chen, after gaining access to Shepard Air Force Base, was apprehended by the AFOSI and the FBI. On September 21, 2020, in the United States District Court, Northern District of Texas, Wichita Division, Mr. Chen was found guilty of one count of enticement of a child. He was sentenced to 10 years of confinement and was required to register as a sex offender.



5. Appendixes



REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, states that each Inspector General shall no later than April 30 and October 31 of each year prepare semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the office during the immediately preceding 6-month periods ending March 31 and September 30. The IG Act specifies reporting requirements for semiannual reports.

REFERENCES	REQUIREMENTS	PAGES
Section 4(a)(2)	"review existing and proposed legislation and regulationsandmake recommendations"	6, 48-49
Section 5(a)(1)	"description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies."	6-10, 12-42
Section 5(a)(2)	"description of recommendations for corrective actionwith respect to significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies"	6-10, 12-42
Section 5(a)(3)	"identification of each significant recommendation described in previous semiannual reports on which corrective action has not been completed;"	77-118
Section 5(a)(4)	"a summary of matters referred to prosecutive authorities and the prosecution and convictions which have resulted;"	20-27
Section 5(a)(5)	"a summary of each report made to the head of the establishmentunder section 6(c)(2)" (information "unreasonably refused or not provided" to an Inspector General)	N/A
Section 5(a)(6)	"a listing, subdivided according to subject matter, of each audit report, inspection report, and evaluation report issued" showing, where applicable, the dollar value of questioned costs and recommendations that funds be put to better use.	72
Section 5(a)(7)	"a summary of each particularly significant report;"	6-10, 12-46
Section 5(a)(8)	"statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the total dollar value of questioned costs (including a separate category for the dollar value of unsupported costs), for reports –	
	(A) for which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period;	
	(B) which were issued during the reporting period;	
	(C) for which a management decision was made during the reporting period, including-	
	(i) the dollar value of disallowed costs; and	
	(ii) the dollar value of costs not disallowed; and	
	(D) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period;"	73
Section 5(a)(9)	"statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use by management, for reports –	
	(A) for which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period;	
	(B) which were issued during the reporting period;	
	(C) for which a management decision was made during the reporting period, including-	
	(i) the dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management; and	
	(ii) the dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management; and	
	(D) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period;"	73
Section 5(a)(10)	"a summary of each audit report, inspection report, and evaluation report issued before the commencement of the reporting period –	
	(A) for which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period (including the date and title of each such report), an explanation of the reasons such management decision has not been made, and a statement concerning the desired timetable for achieving a management decision on each such report;	
	(B) for which no establishment comment was returned within 60 days of providing the report to the establishment; and	
	(C) for which there are any outstanding unimplemented recommendations, including the aggregate potential cost savings of those recommendations;"	77-118

REFERENCES	REQUIREMENTS	PAGES
Section 5(a)(11)	"a description and explanation of the reasons for any significant revised management decision"	N/A
Section 5(a)(12)	"information concerning any significant management decision with which the Inspector General is in disagreement;"	N/A
Section 5(a)(13)	"information described under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996;" (instances and reasons when an agency has not met target dates established in a remediation plan)	N/A
Section 5(a)(14)	"an appendix containing the results of any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General during the reporting period; or if no peer review was conducted within that reporting period, a statement identifying the date of the last peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General;"	123
Section 5(a)(15)	"a list of any outstanding recommendations from any peer review conducted by another Office of Inspector General that have not been fully implemented, including a statement describing the status of the implementation and why implementation is not complete;"	123
Section 5(a)(16)	"a list of any peer reviews conducted by [DoD OIG] of another Office of Inspector General during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer reviewthat remain outstanding or have not been fully implemented;"	N/A
Section 5(a)(17)	"statistical tables showing –	
	(A) the total number of investigative reports issued during the reporting period;	
	(B) the total number of persons referred to the [DOJ] for criminal prosecution during the reporting period;	
	(C) the total number of persons referred to State and local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period; and	
	(D) the total number of indictments and criminal informations during the reporting period that resulted from any prior referral to prosecuting authorities;"	124
Section 5(a)(18)	"a description of the metrics used for developing the data for the statistical tables under paragraph (17);"	124
Section 5(a)(19)	"a report on each investigation conducted by the Office involving a senior Government employee where allegations of misconduct were substantiated, including the name of the senior Government official (as defined by the department or agency) if already made public by the Office, and a detailed description of –	
	(A) the facts and circumstances of the investigation; and	
	(B) the status of the disposition of the matter, including –	
	(i) if the matter was referred to the [DOJ], the date of the referral; and	
	(ii) if the [DOJ] declined the referral, the date of the declination" (section 5(f)(7) of the IG Act defines a senior Government employee to be a GS-15 or O-6 and above)	27
Section 5(a)(20)	(A) "a detailed description of any instance of whistleblower retaliation, including information about the official found to have engaged in retaliation; and	
	(B) what, if any, consequences the establishment actually imposed to hold the official described in subparagraph (A) accountable;"	32-35
Section 5(a)(21)	"a detailed description of any attempt by the establishment to interfere with the independence of the Office, including –	
	(A) with budget constraints designed to limit capabilities of the Office; and	
	(B) incidents where the establishment has resisted or objected to oversight activities of the Office or restricted or significantly delayed access to information, including the justification of the establishment for such action; and"	N/A
Section 5(a)(22)	"detailed description of the particular circumstances of each –	-
	(A) inspection, evaluation, and audit conducted by the Office that is closed and was not disclosed to the public; and	
	(B) investigation conducted by the Office involving a senior Government employee that is closed and was not disclosed to the public."	N/A

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE HEAD OF THE AGENCY

The DoD OIG tracks this information and compiled it for the Secretary of Defense.

REFERENCES	REQUIREMENTS	PAGE
Section 5(b)(2)	"statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of disallowed costs, for reports –	
	(A) for which final action had not been taken by the commencement of the reporting period;	
	(B) on which management decisions were made during the reporting period;	
	(C) for which final action was taken during the reporting period, including –	
	(i) the dollar value of disallowed costs that were recovered by management through collection, offset, property in lieu of cash, or otherwise; and	
	(ii) the dollar value of disallowed costs that were written off by management; and	
	(D) for which no final action has been taken by the end of the reporting period;"	73-74
Section 5(b)(3)	"statistical tables showing the total number of audit reports, inspection reports, and evaluation reports and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use by management agreed to in a management decision, for reports –	
	(A) for which final action had not been taken by the commencement of the reporting period;	
	(B) on which management decisions were made during the reporting period;	
	(C) for which final action was taken during the reporting period, including –	
	(i) the dollar value of recommendations that were actually completed; and	
	 (ii) the dollar value of recommendations that management has subsequently concluded should not or could not be implemented or completed; and 	
	(D) for which no final action has been taken by the end of the reporting period;"	73-74
Section 5(b)(4)	"whether the establishment entered into a settlement agreement with the official described in subsection (a)(20)(A) (officials found to have engaged in retaliation), which shall be reported regardless of any confidentiality agreement relating to the settlement agreement;"	N/A
Section 5(b)(5)	"a statement with respect to audit reports on which management decisions have been made but final action has not been taken, other than audit reports on which a management decision was made within the preceding year, containing –	
	(A) a list of such audit reports and the date each such report was issued;	
	(B) the dollar value of disallowed costs for each report;	
	(C) the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use agreed to by management for each report; and	
	(D) an explanation of the reasons final action has not been taken with respect to each such audit report, except that such statement may exclude such audit reports that are under formal administrative or judicial appeal or upon which management of an establishment has agreed to pursue a legislative solution, but shall identify the number of reports in each category so	
	excluded."	77-11
Section 5 Statutory Note	"an annex on final completed contract audit reportscontaining significant audit findings" (referencing the National Defense Act of FY 2008, Pub. L. 110-181, § 845, 122 Stat. 3, 240 (2008))	119-12
Section 8(f)(1)	"(A) information concerning the number and types of contract audits"	
	"(B) information concerning any Department of Defense audit agency thatreceived a failed opinion from an external peer review or is overdue for an external peer review"	75, 12
AUDIT, EVALUATION, AND INVESTIGATION REPORTS ISSUED

This section lists the DoD OIG and Service audit agency reports that were issued during the reporting period.

The reports are sorted by the FY 2021 Top DoD Management Challenges. Additional information on the management challenges is available in the Other Matters section of the SAR.

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http://www.dodig.mil/reports.html/ Naval Audit Service

www.secnav.navy.mil/navaudsvc/Pages/default.aspx

Army Audit Agency

www.army.mil/aaa

Air Force Audit Agency

www.afaa.af.mil

FY 2021 Top DoD Management Challenges	DoD OIG	Military Departments	Total
Maintaining the Advantage While Balancing Great Power Competition and Countering Global Terrorism	5	5	10
Building and Sustaining the DoD's Technological Dominance	1	2	3
Strengthening Resiliency to Non-Traditional Threats	17	1	18
Assuring Space Dominance, Nuclear Deterrence, and Ballistic Missile Defense	2	0	2
Enhancing Cyberspace Operations and Capabilities, and Securing the DoD's Information Systems, Networks, and Data	1	5	6
Transforming Data Into a Strategic Asset	1	1	2
Ensuring Health and Safety of Military Personnel, Retirees, and Their Families	1	8	9
Strengthening and Securing the DoD Supply Chain and Defense Industrial Base	4	20	24
Improving Financial Management and Budgeting	33	27	60
Promoting Ethical Conduct and Decision Making	5	5	10
Other	0	9	9
Total	70	83	153

Maintaining the Advantage While Balancing Great Power Competition and Countering Global Terrorism

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-003	Audit of the Department of Defense Process for Developing Foreign Military Sales Agreements	10/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-035	Special Report: Weaknesses in the Retrograde Process for Equipment From Afghanistan	12/16/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-041	Evaluation of the Department of Defense Processes to Counter Radio Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices	1/22/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-062	Audit of Coalition Partner Reimbursement for Contracted Rotary Wing Air Transportation Services in Afghanistan	3/22/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-063	Audit of Host Nation Logistical Support in the U.S. European Command	3/23/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0009-AXZ	Equipment Readiness at the U.S. Army Europe	11/24/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0016-AXZ	Soldier Protection Systems	12/11/2020

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
AFAA	F-2021-0001-L30000	Agreed-Upon Procedures, Air Force Research Funds Management	12/21/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0002-030000	Individual Rated Aircrew and Staff Deployment Sourcing	1/4/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0003-030000	Security Forces Manning	3/11/2021

Building and Sustaining the DoD's Technological Dominance

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-005	Evaluation of the Army's Tactical Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Payload Program	11/5/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0002-L30000	Chief Developmental Tester and Test Manager Appointment	2/2/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0003-L30000	Product Support Business Case Analysis	2/10/2021

Strengthening Resiliency to Non-Traditional Threats

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-002	Evaluation of the U.S. European Command's Response to Coronavirus Disease-2019	10/8/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-030	Audit of Department of Defense Implementation of Section 3610 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	12/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-036	Audit of the Disinfection of Department of Defense Facilities in Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019	12/18/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-040	Audit of Infectious Disease Medical Treatment Capabilities at Al Udeid Air Base, Qatar	12/21/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-042	Evaluation of Defense Logistics Agency Contracts for Ventilators in Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Outbreak	12/23/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-045	Audit of Contracts for Equipment and Supplies in Support of the Coronavirus Disease-2019 Pandemic	1/15/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-048	Audit of Dual-Status Commanders for Use in Defense Support of Civil Authorities Missions In Support of the Coronavirus–2019 Pandemic	2/5/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-049	Evaluation of the Navy's Plans and Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Onboard Navy Warships and Submarines	2/4/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-050	Audit of Contracts for DoD Information Technology Products and Services Procured by DoD Components in Response to the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic	2/12/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-055	Evaluation of the Armed Forces Retirement Home Response to the Coronavirus Disease-2019 Pandemic	2/12/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-058	Evaluation of U.S. Central Command Response to Coronavirus Disease-2019	3/3/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-064	Audit of Maintaining Cybersecurity in the Coronavirus Disease-2019 Telework Environment	3/29/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-065	Evaluation of Access to Department of Defense Information Technology and Communications During the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic	3/30/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-067	Evaluation of U.S. Indo-Pacific Command Response to Coronavirus Disease-2019	3/31/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-068	Evaluation of U.S. Southern Command Response to Coronavirus Disease-2019	3/31/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-069	Audit of the Impact of Coronavirus Disease-2019 on Basic Training	3/31/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-070	Audit of Public Health Emergency Readiness at Military Installations	3/31/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0006-BOZ	Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pacific Ocean Division	11/5/2020

Assuring Space Dominance, Nuclear Deterrence, and Ballistic Missile Defense

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-046	Evaluation of the Aircraft Monitor and Control System's Nuclear Certification	1/22/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-054	Audit of Cybersecurity Controls Over the Air Force Satellite Control Network	2/17/2021

Enhancing Cyberspace Operations and Capabilities, and Securing the DoD's Information Systems, Networks, and Data

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-034	Summary of Reports Issued Regarding Department of Defense Cybersecurity From July 1, 2019, Through June 30, 2020	12/11/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0022-FIZ	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Division and District IT Purchases	12/17/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0028-AXZ	IT Spend – Reimbursable Orders	2/16/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0031-AXZ	IT Spend – Miscellaneous Obligations	3/15/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0004-A00900	Information Technology System Contract Management	11/19/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0001-010000	Integrated Base Defense Security System Risk Management Framework	2/9/2021

Transforming Data Into a Strategic Asset

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-056	Evaluation of Defense Contract Management Agency Actions Taken on Defense Contract Audit Agency Report Findings Involving Two of the Largest Department of Defense Contractors	2/26/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0005-BOZ	Transition to Electronic Records	10/21/2020

Ensuring Health and Safety of Military Personnel, Retirees, and Their Families

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-004	Audit of the Department of the Navy Actions Taken to Improve Safety and Reduce Physiological Events	11/4/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0012-FIZ	Followup Audit of Military Funeral Honors Program (Followup to A-2016-0139-MTH)	11/24/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0017-FIZ	Reserve Component Transition Process	12/10/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0006	Marine Corps' Traumatic Injury Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance Program	10/29/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0007	Medical Surveillance Exams within Selected U.S. Navy Commands	12/4/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0013	Base Access at Selected Navy Installations	3/23/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0001-040000	Pentagon Civilian Personnel Hiring	12/15/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0002-040000	Childcare Referral Contract	2/19/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0003-040000	Medical Readiness of Deployable Airmen	2/22/2021

Strengthening and Securing the DoD Supply Chain and Defense Industrial Base

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-033	Audit of the Department of Defense's Compliance With the Berry Amendment	12/14/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-043	Audit of Depot-Level Reparable Items at Tobyhanna Army Depot	1/8/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-051	Audit of Cybersecurity Requirements for Weapon Systems in the Operations and Support Phase of the Department of Defense Acquisition Life Cycle	2/10/2021
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-053	Audit of the Defense Logistics Agency's Sole Source Captains of Industry Strategic Support Contracts	2/11/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0007-BOZ	Non-Army Installation Support, Buckner Communication Site, U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Butler, Okinawa, Japan	10/29/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0010-BOZ	Source Selection Streamlining	11/24/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0011-AXZ	Time Sensitive Report: Audit of Managing Equipment in Theater	11/24/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0021-BOZ	Army's Efforts to Implement Talent Management Reforms for the Acquisition Workforce	12/30/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0033-AXZ	Forecasting Requirements for Secondary Items, U.S. Army Materiel Command	3/2/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0030-BOZ	Army Grants and Cooperative Agreements	3/8/2021
USAAA	A-2021-0034-AXZ	Army Working Capital Fund (AWCF) Stock Authorized for Retention	3/10/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0001-L20000	Fiscal Years 2019-2021 Distribution of Depot Maintenance	11/10/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0003-A00900	Survivable Operations Manning	12/3/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0002-L20000	F-35 Repair of Reparables	12/14/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0001-L40000	Ground Training Munitions	12/23/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0003-L20000	Air Force Working Capital Funds Aircraft and Missile Maintenance	1/12/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0002-L40000	Small Arms & Light Weapons Management	1/19/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0003-L40000	End Item Reclamation	1/19/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0001-030000	Expeditionary Site Standup	2/3/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0004-L40000	Asset Reconciliation	2/10/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0004-L20000	Foreign Military Sales Parts Support	2/11/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0004-040000	Patient Movement Items	3/18/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0005-040000	Non-Deployable Airmen	3/18/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0001-020000	Security Forces Equipment & Training	3/29/2021

Improving Financial Management and Budgeting

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-001	Audit of the Solicitation, Award, and Administration of Washington Headquarters Services Contract and Task Orders for Office of Small Business Programs	10/7/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-006	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Special Operations Command Military Construction Funds Sub-Allotted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Military Programs Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/3/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-007	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the Defense Health Agency Military Construction Funds Sub-Allotted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Military Programs Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/3/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-008	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the Defense Logistics Agency Military Construction Funds Sub-Allotted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Military Programs Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/3/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-009	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Air Force Military Construction Funds Sub-Allotted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Military Programs Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020	11/6/2020

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-010	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the Army Military Construction Funds Sub-Allotted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Military Programs Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/6/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-011	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers–Civil Works Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/10/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-012	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Health Program Enterprise Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-013	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-014	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Health Agency - Contract Resource Management Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-015	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Department of the Air Force Working Capital Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/12/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-016	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Department of the Air Force General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/12/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-017	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Report on the U.S. Transportation Command Transportation Working Capital Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-018	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Report on the U.S. Special Operations Command Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-019	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the U.S. Department of the Army General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/10/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-020	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Report on the DoD Military Retirement Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-021	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Information Systems Agency General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-022	Transmittal of the Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Army Working Capital Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/10/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-023	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the U.S. Marine Corps General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/9/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-024	Audit of the Accuracy of the Improper Payment Estimates Reported for the Mechanization of Contract Administration Services System	11/12/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-025	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Logistics Agency National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/13/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-026	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Logistics Agency Working Capital Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/13/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-027	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Logistics Agency General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019	11/13/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-028	Independent Auditor's Report on the Department of Defense FY 2020 and FY 2019 Basic Financial Statements	11/16/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-029	Followup Audit on Corrective Actions Taken by the Army to Implement Prior Recommendations Addressing the Joint Light Tactical Vehicle	
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-031	System Review Report on the Defense Information Systems Agency Office of Inspector General Audit Organization	
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-032	System Review Report of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Internal Review Audit Organization	12/11/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-037	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Report on the U.S. Navy General Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020	12/15/2020
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-038	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Report on the Department of the Navy Working Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020	12/15/2020

APPENDIX B

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date	
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-039	Transmittal of the Independent Auditor's Reports on the Defense Information Systems Agency Working Capital Fund Financial Statements and Related Notes for FY 2020 and FY 2019		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-052	Quality Control Review of the BDO USA, LLP FY 2019 Single Audit of the Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine	2/8/2021	
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-059	External Peer Review of the Defense Contract Audit Agency System Review Report	3/5/2021	
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-060	System Review Report on the External Peer Review of the Air Force Audit Agency's Special Access Program Audits	3/8/2021	
USAAA	A-2021-0002-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Attestation Review of FY 20 Army Managers' Internal Control Program	10/5/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0008-BOZ	Army Emergency Relief Program	10/29/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0014-BOZ	FY 20 American Red Cross Consolidated Financial Statements	11/20/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0013-BOZ	Korean National Pay	12/1/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0018-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Attestation of Implemented FY 18 Business Process CAPs (GR-2018-05-01-DASA-FO)	12/10/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0019-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Attestation of Implemented FY 18 Business Process CAPs (GR-2018-03-01-DASA-FOF)	12/10/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0020-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Attestation of Implemented FY 18 Business Process CAPs (GC-2018-05-AGICP)	12/23/2020	
USAAA	A-2021-0023-AXZ	Followup Audit of the Management of Rotary-Wing Flight Operations—Funding, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3/5/7 (Followup to A-2017-0057-ALA)	1/12/2021	
USAAA	A-2021-0025-BOZ	Followup Audit of Basic Allowance for Subsistence–Soldiers Authorized to Mess Separately (Followup to A-2016-0091-FMF)	1/26/2021	
USAAA	A-2021-0026-BOZ	Feeder System Financial Transaction Error Resolution'	2/3/2021	
USAAA	A-2021-0032-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Report on the Agreed-Upon Procedures Attestation of Civilian Overtime Payments at U.S. Army Installation Management Command – Fort Bragg Resource Management Office		
USAAA	A-2021-0029-BOZ	Followup Audit of Government-Furnished Property (Followup to A-2017-0041-FMR)	2/22/2021	
USAAA	A-2021-0036-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Report on the Examination of Implemented FY 18 Business Process Corrective Action Plans (Summary)	3/11/2021	
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0001	Navy Overseas Housing Allowances Within Navy Region Japan and the USS <i>Reagan</i> Personnel Support Detachments	10/14/2020	
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0003	United States/United Kingdom Polaris/Trident Trust Fund Financial Reports	10/28/2020	
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0005	Overtime at Military Sealift Command	10/29/2020	
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0008	Navy Billing for the Sale of Defense Equipment and Services Under the Foreign Military Sales Program	12/22/2020	
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0010	Environmental Differential Pay at Selected Navy Commands	2/2/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0001-R00000	Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve and Kicker	10/22/2020	
AFAA	F-2021-0001-L10000	Military Pay	11/9/2020	
AFAA	F-2021-0002-L10000	Agreed-Upon Procedures, Air Force Working Capital Funds – Financial Inventory Accounting Billing System Revenue (Test of Design and Effectiveness)		
AFAA	F-2021-0003-L10000	Second Destination Transportation Payments	1/19/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0004-L10000	Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	2/1/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0005-L10000	Real Property Corrective Action Plans	2/10/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0006-L10000	Cost of War Report	2/10/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0007-L10000	Separation, Retirement, or Death Payment Calculations	3/8/2021	
AFAA	F-2021-0002-010000	Agreed-Upon Procedures, Personnel Budget Analysis System Web (Test of Design and Effectiveness)	3/26/2021	

		8			
Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-044	Evaluation of Department of Defense Compliance With Executive Order 13950, "Combating Race and Sex Stereotyping"	12/31/2020		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-047	Evaluation of Department of Defense Contracting Officer Actions on Questioned Direct Costs	1/21/2021		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-057	Report of Investigation: Read Admiral (Lower Half) Ronny Lynn Jackson, M.D. U.S. Navy, Retired	3/3/2021		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-061	Report of Investigation: Mr. Ronnie J. Booth, Former Auditor General of the Navy and Mr. Thomas B. Modly Former Acting Secretary of the Navy	3/24/2021		
DoD OIG	DODIG-2021-066	Evaluation of Department of Defense Voting Assistance Programs for Calendar Year 2020	3/29/2021		
USAAA	A-2021-0001-BOZ	Nonaudit Service: Government Purchase Card Transactions; Melbourne, Florida	10/1/2020		
USAAA	A-2021-0015-FIZ	Independent Auditor's Report on the Agreed-Upon Procedures Attestation of Suspected False Claim at Joint Base San Antonio	12/1/2020		
USAAA	A-2021-0024-BOZ	Independent Auditor's Report on the Agreed-Upon Procedure Attestation of Potentially Improper Travel Payments	1/22/2021		
USAAA	A-2021-0027-BOZ	Questionable Government Purchase Card Purchase	2/10/2021		
USAAA	A-2021-0035-BOZ	Nonaudit Service: Fort Hood Serial Number History	3/1/2021		

Promoting Ethical Conduct and Decision Making

Other

Agency	Report Number	Report Title	Date
USAAA	A-2021-0003-BOZ	Army Audit Agency's FY 2020 External Peer Review of the Air Force Audit Agency—Memorandum	12/7/2020
USAAA	A-2021-0004-BOZ	Army Audit Agency's FY 2020 External Peer Review of the Air Force Audit Agency—Letter of Comments	12/7/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0002	Department of the Navy's Urgent Operational Needs Processes	10/22/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0004	Management of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Program Disenrollment Process	10/28/2020
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0009	Non-Deployable Active Duty Service Members	1/26/2021
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0011	Spectrum-Dependent Systems	2/8/2021
NAVAUDSVC	N2021-0012	Assessing Contractor Performance at Marine Corps Systems Command	3/23/2021
AFAA	F-2021-0001-A00900	Emergency Action Plans for Secure Facilities	10/6/2020
AFAA	F-2021-0002-A00900	Fiscal Year 2019 Distribution of Depot Maintenance Workload for Classified Programs	10/28/2020

REPORTS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS AND FUNDS RECOMMENDED TO BE PUT TO BETTER USE

Reports Issued	Date	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs	Funds Put to Better Use
DODIG-2021-045 Audit of Contracts for Equipment and Supplies in Support of the Coronavirus Disease–2019 Pandemic	1/15/2021	\$530,263	\$0	\$0
DODIG-2021-047 Evaluation of Department of Defense Contracting Officer Actions on Questioned Direct Costs	1/21/2021	\$231,500,000	\$0	\$0
DODIG-2021-056 Evaluation of Defense Contract Manageent Agency Actions Taken on Defense Contract Audit Agency Report Findings Involving Two of the Largest Department of Defense Contractors	2/26/2021	\$97,000,000	\$0	\$0
Total		\$329,030,263	\$0	\$0

FOLLOWUP ACTIVITIES

Decision status of DoD OIG issued audit and evaluation reports and total dollar value of recommendations with questioned costs and funds be put to better use.

	Status	Number	Potential Monetary Benefits (in thousands)
 For which no management or reporting period. 	lecision had been made by the beginning of the	21	\$9,500 ¹
 B. Which were issued during th Subtotals (A+B) 	e reporting period.	68 89	\$329,030² \$338,530
 dollar value of recomme based on proposed ma based on proposed leg 	0	66	\$329,030 ³ \$0
D. For which no management or reporting period.	lecision has been made by the end of the	23	\$9,500
Reports for which no manag issue (as of March 31, 2021)	ement decision was made within 6 months of	19	\$9,500

1. The entire \$9.5 million is "funds put to better use."

2. The DoD OIG issued audit and evaluation reports during the period involving \$329 million in "questioned costs."

3. On these audit and evaluation reports management had agreed to take the recommended actions, but the amount of agreed monetary benefits cannot be determined until those actions are completed.

STATUS OF REPORTS FOR DOD OIG AND SERVICE AUDIT AGENCIES AS OF MARCH 31, 2021

Potential Monetary Status Number Benefits (in thousands) DoD OIG Number of Reports Open as of October 1, 2020 321 \$6,451,312 Number of Reports Issued During October 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021 68 \$329,030¹ Number of Reports Closed During October 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021 83 \$71,367² Number of Reports Open as of March 31, 2021 306 \$5,956,8013 **Military Departments⁴** Number of Reports Open as of October 1, 2020 379 \$1,926,6685 Number of Reports Issued During October 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021 80 \$3,857,324 Number of Reports Closed During October 1, 2020 - March 31, 2021 106 \$58,446 Number of Reports Open as of March 31, 2021 353 \$5,485,978

1. The DoD OIG opened audit and evaluation reports during the period involving \$329 million in "questioned costs."

2. Achieved monetary benefits were \$70.7 million in "funds put to better use" and \$659 thousand in "questioned costs." This total will not equal due to rounding.

 On 25 reports with estimated monetary benefits of \$6 billion, the DoD OIG agreed that the resulting monetary benefits can only be estimated after completion of management action, which is ongoing.

4. Figures calculated by the Service Audit Agencies (U.S. Army Audit Agency, U.S. Air Force Audit Agency, and Naval Audit Service).

5. Incorporates retroactive adjustments.

CONTRACT AUDIT REPORTS ISSUED¹

October 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021

Type of Audit ²	Reports Issued	Dollars Examined (in millions)	Questioned Costs ³ (in millions)	Funds Put to Better Use (in millions)
Incurred Costs, Operations Audits, Special Audits	620	\$34,969.6	\$319.8	\$ - ⁴
Forward Pricing Proposals	285	\$29,399.9	_	\$1,597.3⁵
Cost Accounting Standards	158	\$35.4	\$6.8	_
Defective Pricing	11	(Note 6)	\$70.6	_
Totals	1,074	\$64,404.9	\$397.2	\$1,597.3

1. This schedule represents Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) contract audit reports issued during the six months ended March 31, 2021. This schedule includes any audits that DCAA performed on a reimbursable basis for other government agencies and the associated statistics may also be reported in other OIGs' Semiannual Reports to Congress. Both "Questioned Costs" and "Funds Put to Better Use" represent potential cost savings. Accordingly, submitted data is subject to change based on subsequent DCAA authentication. The total number of assignments completed during the six months ended March 31, 2021, was 4,647. Some completed assessments did not result in a report being issued because they were part of a larger audit or because the scope of the work performed did not constitute an audit or attestation engagement under generally accepted Government auditing standards, so the number of audit reports issued was less than the total number of assignments completed.

2. This schedule represents audits performed by DCAA summarized into four principal categories, which are defined as:

<u>Incurred Costs</u> – Audits of direct and indirect costs charged to Government contracts to determine whether the costs were reasonable, allocable, and allowable as prescribed by the Federal Acquisition Regulation, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and provisions of the contract. Also included under incurred cost audits are Operations Audits, which evaluate a contractor's operations and management practices to identify opportunities for increased efficiency and economy; and Special Audits, which include audits of terminations and claims.

<u>Forward Pricing Proposals</u> – Audits of estimated future costs of proposed contract prices, proposed contract change orders, costs for redeterminable fixed-price contracts, and costs incurred but not yet covered by definitized contracts.

<u>Cost Accounting Standards</u> – A review of a contractor's cost impact statement required due to changes to disclosed practices, failure to consistently follow a disclosed or established cost accounting practice, or noncompliance with a Cost Accounting Standard regulation.

<u>Defective Pricing</u> – A review to determine whether contracts are based on current, complete and accurate cost or pricing data (the Truth in Negotiations Act).

- 3. Questioned costs represent costs that DCAA has questioned because they do not comply with rules, regulations, laws, and/or contractual terms.
- 4. Represents recommendations associated with Operations Audits where DCAA has presented to a contractor that funds could be used more effectively if management took action to implement cost reduction recommendations.
- 5. Represents potential cost reductions that may be realized during contract negotiations.
- 6. Defective pricing dollars examined are not reported because the original value was included in the audits associated with the original forward pricing proposals.

STATUS OF MANAGEMENT ACTION ON POST-AWARD CONTRACT AUDITS¹

	Number of Reports	Costs Questioned ⁷ (in millions)	Costs Sustained ⁸ (in millions)
Open Reports:			
Within Guidelines ²	225	\$2,995.4	N/A ⁹
Overage, greater than 6 months ³	789	\$5,574.8	N/A
Overage, greater than 12 months ⁴	505	\$3,840.6	N/A
Under Criminal Investigation ⁵	75	\$272.9	N/A
In Litigation ⁶	234	\$1,609.8	N/A
Total Open Reports	1,828	\$14,293.5	N/A
Dispositioned (Closed) Reports	283	\$704.3	\$336.8 (47.8%)10
All Reports	2,111	\$14,997.8	N/A

 We are reporting on the status of significant post-award contract audits in accordance with DoD Instruction 7640.02, "Policy for Follow-up on Contract Audit Reports," April 15, 2015. The data in the table represents the status of Defense Contract Audit Agency post-award reports, including reports on incurred costs, defective pricing, equitable adjustments, accounting and related internal control systems, and Cost Accounting Standard noncompliances. We have not verified the accuracy of the data provided to the DoD OIG.

2. Contracting officers assigned to take action on these reports met the resolution and disposition time frames established by OMB Circular A-50, "Audit Follow-up," and DoD Instruction 7640.02. OMB Circular A-50 and DoD Instruction 7640.02 require that contracting officers resolve audit reports within 6 months. Generally, contracting officers resolve an audit when they determine a course of action that they document in accordance with agency policy. DoD Instruction 7640.02 also requires that a contracting officer disposition an audit report within 12 months. Generally, contracting officers disposition a report when they negotiate a settlement with the contractor, or they issue a final decision pursuant to the Disputes Clause.

- 3. Contracting officers have not resolved these overage reports within the 6-month resolution requirement.
- 4. Contracting officers have not dispositioned these overage reports within the 12-month disposition requirement.
- 5. Contracting officers have deferred action on these reports until a criminal investigation is complete.
- 6. Contracting officers have deferred action on these reports until related ongoing litigation is complete.
- 7. Costs Questioned represents the amount of audit exception, potential cost avoidance, or recommended price adjustment in the audit report.
- 8. Costs Sustained represents the questioned costs, potential cost avoidance, or recommended price adjustment sustained by contracting officers. Contracting officers report Cost Sustained when they disposition a report.
- 9. Not applicable
- For the 6-month period ended March 31, 2021, contracting officers sustained \$336.8 million (47.8 percent) of the \$704.3 million questioned in the dispositioned reports. The 47.8 percent sustention rate represents an increase from the 24.1 percent rate reported for the period ended September 30, 2020.

STATUS OF REPORTS WITH ACTION PENDING AS OF MARCH 31, 2021¹

- **Report:** D-2006-077, DoD Personnel Security Clearance Process at Requesting Activities, 4/19/2006
- **Description of Action:** Update DoD Personnel Security Clearance Program policies to include information on security clearance systems and training requirements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Awaiting the issuance of revised Army related guidance, Army Regulation 380-67, which is undergoing an Army Judge Advocate General legal sufficiency review. Estimated completion date is December 31, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: D-2009-062, Internal Controls Over DoD Cash and Other Monetary Assets, 3/25/2009

- **Description of Action:** Develop policy to ensure the U.S. Treasury account symbols are used only as intended and revise the DoD Financial Management Regulation to reflect implementation of the related changes.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive evidence that new U.S. Treasury Accounts (deposit accounts) were established for each Military Service and Treasury Index 97 (Other Defense Organization) to document the balance of disbursing officers' cash held outside of the U.S. Treasury, or that these new accounts have been added to the U.S. Treasury's Federal Account Symbols and Titles Book.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** D-2010-026, Joint Civilian Orientation Conference Program, 12/9/2009
- **Description of Action:** Update DoD Instruction 5410.19 to clarify how to administer and manage the Joint Civilian Orientation Conference program.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD Instruction 5410.19 has been submitted to the DoD Office of General Counsel for a legal sufficiency review. Estimated completion date is December 31, 2021.
- Principal Action Office: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs

- **Report:** D-2011-060, Marine Corps Inventory of Small Arms Was Generally Accurate but Improvements Are Needed for Related Guidance and Training, 4/22/2011
- **Description of Action:** Update the small arms accountability guidance in Marine Corps Order 5530.14A.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Delayed while awaiting the release of DoD Directive 5210.56, "Arming and the Use of Force," DoD Instruction 5200.08, "Security of DoD Installations and Resources," and DoD Instruction 5200.08-R "Physical Security Program." These DoD policy documents provide DoD-level physical security policy to the Services and influence the entire content of Marine Corps Order 5530.14A.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps

- **Report:** DODIG-2012-017, U.S. Naval Academy Officials Did Not Adhere to Contracting and Gift Policies, 11/7/2011
- **Description of Action:** Record all in-kind gifts into the Naval History and Heritage Command inventory system and require the U.S. Naval Academy Museum Director to use the software system.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Due to an issue with a recent data migration at Naval History and Heritage Command, the Department of the Navy Heritage Assets Management System database remains in a read-only state for all users. There is no estimated completion date for finalizing the data migration.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2012-082, DoD Can Improve Its Accounting for Residual Value From the Sale of U.S. Facilities in Europe, 5/4/2012

Description of Action: Revise DoD Instruction 4165.69 to require that future residual value settlement negotiations analyze and document how the residual value settlement amount was determined.

¹ Dollar value of questioned costs and funds put to better use are noted, as applicable.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are still ongoing to revise DoD Instruction 4165.69. The estimated completion date is second quarter FY 2022.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
- **Report:** DODIG-2012-107, Defense Finance and Accounting Service Needs to Improve the Process for Reconciling the Other Defense Organizations' Fund Balance With Treasury, 7/9/2012
- Description of Action: The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD and Defense Finance and Accounting Service are jointly developing a systems infrastructure to enhance the current solution used to reconcile Funds Balance with Treasury. Both organizations are piloting the use of DoD's data analytics platform (ADVANA) to ingest feeder systems, accounting systems, reporting systems and the Central Accounting Reporting System used by the U.S. Treasury. This system infrastructure will allow reconciliations from the financial statements and Central Accounting Reporting System to the detailed voucher level transactions. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service will be able to examine transactions that are in transit (disbursed, collected, but not posted) and unmatched (disbursed, paid, but unable to match to a source transaction). The solution will also include funding authorizations and other transactions associated with budget actions.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing. Estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2021.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2012-122, DoD Should Procure Compliant Physical Access Control Systems to Reduce the Risk of Unauthorized Access, 8/29/2012
- **Description of Action:** Revise Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5530.14E to require installation security personnel to be involved during site surveys.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to revise Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5530.14E. Estimated completion date is April 30, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2013-005, Performance Framework and Better Management of Resources Needed for the Ministry of Defense Advisors Program, 10/23/2012

- **Description of Action:** Develop a performance management framework to cover Ministry of Defense Advisors' program office responsibilities, including advisor recruiting, training, and deployment performance indicators to assess progress and measure program results.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Long-term corrective actions are ongoing due to the significant evolution of the facts encompassing the DoD OIG recommendation since it's issuance, as well as, the need for multi-organizational coordination.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Security Cooperation Agency

Report: DODIG-2013-031, Audit of the F-35 Lightning II Autonomic Logistics Information Systems (ALIS), 12/10/2012

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: F-35 Joint Program Office

- **Report:** DODIG-2013-050, Recovering Organizational Clothing and Individual Equipment From Civilians and Contractor Employees Remains a Challenge, 2/22/2013
- **Description of Action:** Complete the records review and perform final adjudication of unreturned organizational clothing and individual equipment issued to civilians and contractors. Require DoD Components to include proper language in new contracts and modify existing contracts to hold contracting companies liable for unreturned organizational clothing and individual equipment.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG has not received evidence that demonstrates the implementation of corrective actions.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and SustainmentReport: DODIG-2013-070, Defense Agencies Initiative Did Not Contain Some Required Data Needed to Produce Reliable Financial Statements, 4/19/2013

Report: DODIG-2013-070, Defense Agencies Initiative Did Not Contain Some Required Data Needed to Produce Reliable Financial Statements, 4/19/2013

Description of Action: Revise DoD Financial Management Regulation guidance to require costs of programs reported in the Statement of Net Cost to be accounted for by program costs and not by appropriation, enabling the use of the Program Indicator Code attribute.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Director, Business Processes and Systems Modernization disagreed, stating that until the majority of DoD systems are upgraded to collect costs based on missions and output performance measures, revision of the DoD Financial Management Regulation to report the Statement of Net Cost in any other manner would be misleading or confusing. While the general intent of the recommendation to facilitate the Statement of Net Cost is valid, the timing is off and the manner in which the recommendation is worded is no longer valid. Coordination on followup discussion between the Office of Business Processes and Systems Modernization and the DoD OIG is ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD

Report: DODIG-2013-072, Data Loss Prevention Strategy Needed for the Case Adjudication Tracking System, 4/24/2013

- **Description of Action:** Move the back-up servers to an approved location outside of the geographic region that complies with Federal and DoD information assurance requirements. If moving the back-up servers is not immediately feasible, request an interim waiver from the Designated Approving Authority and develop a time-phased plan to move the back-up servers outside of the geographic region.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency is working with the National Background Investigation System and Defense Information Systems Agency to set-up the permanent continuity of operations infrastructure at the Defense Information Systems Agency Defense Enterprise Computing Center.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2013-097, Improvements Needed in the Oversight of the Medical-Support Services and Award-Fee Process Under the Camp As Sayliyah, Qatar, Base Operation Support Services Contract, 6/26/2013

- **Description of Action:** Revise Army Regulation 40-68, "Clinical Quality Management," to align the regulation with supervision requirements set forth in Federal Acquisition Regulation 37.4.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Extensive time required to coordinate and issue revised guidance.

Principal Action Office: Army

- **Report:** DODIG-2013-100, Contract Administration of the Subsistence Prime Vendor Contract for Afghanistan Improved, but Additional Actions are Needed, 7/2/2013
- **Description of Action:** Initiate corrective actions to recover premium transportation fees and provide a refund to the Army after litigation is completed.
- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$631,700,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals litigation has concluded and implementation of corrective actions to comply with the legal decision are still ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Defense Logistics Agency

- **Report:** DODIG-2013-102, Improved Oversight of Communications Capabilities Preparedness Needed for Domestic Emergencies, 7/1/2013
- **Description of Action:** Establish oversight procedures, including performance metrics, to verify that National Guard units report the readiness status of personnel and equipment for the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability system in a timely manner.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Awaiting supporting documentation to verify distribution of updated standard operating procedures to the 54 states, territories, and Washington, D.C.

Principal Action Office: National Guard Bureau

Report: DODIG-2013-112, Assessment of DoD Long-Term Intelligence Analysis Capabilities, 8/5/2013

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2013-119, Better Procedures and Oversight Needed to Accurately Identify and Prioritize Task Critical Assets, 8/16/2013

Description of Action: Develop and implement a Defense Critical Infrastructure Program net-centric approach to facilitate asset information sharing among the DoD Components and Defense Critical Infrastructure Sector Lead Agents.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Development of the Mission Assurance Risk Management System to facilitate enhanced asset information sharing among components is ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security
- **Report:** DODIG-2013-123, Army Needs To Improve Mi-17 Overhaul Management and Contract Administration, 8/30/2013
- Description of Action: Report is For Official Use Only.
- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$6,438,000 (Questioned Costs)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Extensive time required to implement corrective actions.
- Principal Action Office: Army
- **Report:** DODIG-2013-130, Army Needs to Improve Controls and Audit Trails for the General Fund Enterprise Business System Acquire-to-Retire Business Process, 9/13/2013
- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement functionality in the General Fund Enterprise Business System to produce an Army-wide real property universe that reconciles to the financial statements by general ledger account codes, including the Army National Guard real property data.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Real property assets that failed specific business rules and were subject to a specific action need to be provided and validated. The Installation Management community is still validating and correcting the nine plant replacement value data elements. Final costs reported in the General Fund Enterprise Business System as depreciation expense are yet to be provided. Estimed completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army

- **Report:** DODIG-2014-049, DoD Considered Small Business Innovation Research Intellectual Property Protections in Phase III Contracts, but Program Improvements Are Needed, 3/27/2014
- **Description of Action:** Address inconsistencies between the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement and the Small Business Administration Policy Directive regarding intellectual property; and address proposed revisions to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement clauses to clarify and better implement the initiation and extension of the protection period as provided in the Small Business Administration Small Business Innovation Research Policy Directive.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Small Business and Technology Partnerships Office is collaborating with the Defense Acquisition University, Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to develop consistent and uniform content for training reflective of recently issued policies and clarifying guidance due in part to DODIG-2014-049 that will be provided to Federal and DoD employees, industry, and academia.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering

Report: DODIG-2014-055, Investigation of a Hotline Allegation of a Questionable Intelligence Activity Concerning the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Defeat Organization Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Operations/Intelligence Integration Center, 4/4/2014

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Report: DODIG-2014-060, An Assessment of Contractor Personnel Security Clearance Processes in the Four Defense Intelligence Agencies, 4/14/2014

- **Description of Action:** Develop and issue an overarching policy governing operation of the System of Record for Personnel Security Clearances, including identification of the categories of investigations to be titled and indexed, and the retention criteria.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Updates to the overarching policy are delayed due to requirement to incorporate investigation standards and continuous vetting (national level policy requirements still in development). Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, DoD Office of the General Counsel
- **Report:** DODIG-2014-090, Improvements Needed in the General Fund Enterprise Business System Budget-to-Report Business Process, 7/2/2014
- **Description of Action:** Verify that the General Fund Enterprise Business System (GFEBS) posting logic documentation is accurate and complete, and use it to validate GFEBS general ledger account postings. Army officials must implement a timely review of the

current GFEBS general ledger account postings, and ensure the general ledger account postings comply with the U.S. Standard General Ledger.

Reason Action Not Completed: The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) has not validated that general ledger account postings programmed in GFEBS comply with the U.S. Standard General Ledger. The Defense Finance and Accounting Service personnel also continue to prepare adjustments to correct errors caused by the unreliable data. GFEBS is being delayed until the conclusion of the Enterprise Resource Planning modernization effort. Estimated completion date is December 31, 2025.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2014-093, Inspection of the Armed Forces Retirement Home, 7/23/2014

- **Description of Action:** Under the authority given to the Secretary of Defense in section 411(d)(3), title 24, United States Code, issue a directive type memorandum for immediate action (followed by a revision of DoD Instruction 1000.28, "Armed Forces Retirement Home," February 1, 2010) to codify the results.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Revision of DoD Instruction 1000.28 is in the process of being finalized and published by April 30, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Armed Forces Retirement Home

Report: DODIG-2014-096, Improvements Needed in Contract Administration of Mi-17 Cockpit Modification Task Order, 7/28/2014

Description of Action: Report is For Official Use Only.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is For Official Use Only.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2014-100, Assessment of DoD Wounded Warrior Matters: Selection and Training of Warrior Transition Unit and Wounded Warrior Battalion Leaders and Cadre, 8/22/2014

Description of Action: Provide the action plan on future Wounded Warrior Regiment staffing and manning requirements.

Reason Action Not Completed: Moratorium on approval of new U.S. Marine Corps Table of Organization and Equipment change requests has delayed publishing of new Wounded Warrior Regiment Table of Organization and Equipment. Once published it will reflect an increased active component structure. Until the Table of Organization and Equipment change request is approved the Office of the Deputy Commandant for Manpower and Reserve Affairs will continue to support the Wounded Warrior mission with reserve component personnel as a mitigation action. Target completion date is September 30, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps

- **Report:** DODIG-2014-101, Delinquent Medical Service Accounts at Brooke Army Medical Center Need Additional Management Oversight, 8/13/2014
- Description of Action: Send dispute letters to Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership for all claims denied for missing the 95-day filing requirement; provide U.S. Army Medical Command all Medicaid-eligible claims denied by Texas Medicaid Health Partnership for missing the 95-day filing requirement to identify the value and impact of those claims to Brooke Army Medical Center; and meet with Department of Health and Human Services to discuss difficulties Brooke Army Medical Center has encountered with denied claims and reimbursement levels from the Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership.

Potential Monetary Benefits: \$69,184,113 (Funds Put to Better Use)

Reason Action Not Completed: Defense Health Agency and U.S. Army Medical Command are working together to develop a plan to review and process the delinquent medical service accounts debt.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2014-121, Military Housing Inspections -Japan, 9/30/2014

- **Description of Action:** Develop and issue a DoD-wide policy for control and remediation of mold; and radon evaluation and mitigation.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** There is no DoD-wide policy or guideline on mold mitigation and control; and no DoD-wide policy radon surveillance, mitigation, and control. In addition, current guidance on radon is for accompanied housing but not for unaccompanied housing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-001, Assessment of the Department of Defense Prisoner of War/Missing in Action Accounting Community, 10/17/2014
- **Description of Action:** Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness will establish DoD-wide policy regarding the disinterment of unknowns from past conflicts.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG awaits a status report on the final issuance of the DoD instruction on mortuary affairs currently under development.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- **Report:** DODIG-2015-002, Assessment of DoD-Provided Healthcare for Members of the United States Armed Forces Reserve Components, 10/8/2014
- **Description of Action:** Develop Defense Health Affairs line-of-duty forms to provide procedural instructions to implement controls outlined in DoD Instruction 1241.01.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Publication of Defense Health Agency procedural instruction has been impacted by section 702 of the Fiscal Year 2017 National Defense Authorization Act, which resulted in changes to responsibilities and authorities of the Defense Health Agency and the Military Department Surgeons General, and required further updates to Department Heath Agency guidance. Publication of the Department Health Agency-Procedural Instruction and issuance of new line-of-duty forms is anticipated by first quarter FY 2021.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- **Report:** DODIG-2015-006, Policy Changes Needed at Defense Contract Management Agency to Ensure Forward Pricing Rates Result in Fair and Reasonable Contract Pricing, 10/9/2014
- **Description of Action:** Provide training to the administrative contracting officer community on the Federal Acquisition Regulation requirement to tailor the request for audit services.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Contract Management Agency

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-011, Evaluation of the Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations' Defense Incident-Based Reporting System Reporting and Reporting Accuracy, 10/29/2014
- **Description of Action:** Create, install, and test the production schema for extracting Defense Incident-Based Reporting System data from the Military Services and reporting both Defense Data Exchange and Uniformed Crime Reporting data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information System.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command does not currently have a method or the resources (personnel and/systems funding) to correct all rejected/error files that are returned from the Defense Incident-Based Reporting System.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Navy
- Report: DODIG-2015-013, Military Housing Inspections - Republic of Korea, 10/28/2014
- **Description of Action:** Develop and issue a DoD-wide policy for control and remediation of mold; and radon evaluation and mitigation.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** There is no DoD-wide policy or guideline on mold mitigation and control; and no DoD-wide policy radon surveillance, mitigation, and control. In addition, current guidance on radon is for accompanied housing but not for unaccompanied housing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- **Report:** DODIG-2015-016, Department of Defense Suicide Event Report (DoDSER) Data Quality Assessment, 11/14/2014
- **Description of Action:** Revise DoD and Service guidance to provide policy and procedures for data collection and for submission and reporting of suicide events data. Requirements under FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act need to be addressed.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD Instruction 6490.16, "Defense Suicide Prevention Program," published in November 2017, does not address requiring suicide event boards or multidisciplinary approach to obtain data for DoD Suicide Event. Defense Suicide Prevention Office and DoD OIG project team in

discussion with way forward in addressing Defense Suicide Prevention Office's responses non-concurring with recommendations.

- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Army, Navy, and Marine Corps
- **Report:** DODIG-2015-031, The Services Need To Improve Accuracy When Initially Assigning Demilitarization Codes, 11/7/2014
- **Description of Action:** Revise DoD demilitarization program guidance. Require the Services to establish controls to assign accurate demilitarization codes.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD Manual 4160.28, volume 1, "Defense Demilitarization: Program Administration," does not contain required elements that fully address the recommendation. Corrective actions are ongoing due to the Services developing or updating their own departmental guidance.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
- **Report:** DODIG-2015-045, DoD Cloud Computing Strategy Needs Implementation Plan and Detailed Waiver Process, 12/4/2014
- **Description of Action:** Develop a waiver process providing detailed guidance on how to obtain a Global Information Grid waiver for cloud computing in the DoD.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD Instruction 8010.01, "DoD Information Network Transport," published in September 2018, does not provide guidance on obtaining a Global Information Grid waiver for cloud computing in the DoD. The Defense Information Systems Network Connection Process Guide is with the Defense Information Systems Agency Risk Management Executive for review and approval.

Principal Action Office: DoD Chief Information Officer

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-052, Air Force Life Cycle Management Center's Management of F119 Engine Spare Parts Needs Improvement, 12/19/2014
- **Description of Action:** F-22/F119 Program Office will develop a plan with Defense Contract Management Agency's to formally accept all Government-owned property when contract performance ends, and ensure this plan clarifies current Defense Contract Management Agency acceptance responsibilities.

Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting for the F-22/F119 Program Office to provide the plan that clarifies the Defense Contract Management Agency's formal acceptance of responsibilities of all Government-owned property when contractor performance ends.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2015-053, Naval Supply Systems Command Needs to Improve Cost Effectiveness of Purchases for the Phalanx Close-In Weapon System, 12/19/2014

- **Description of Action:** Provide the results of the Defense Contract Audit Agency followup audit on the Material Management and Accounting Systems, and the variation in quantity analysis for years 4 and 5 of the Close-In Weapon Systems Performance Based Logistics 3 contract.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to complete an inventory reconciliation and variation in quantity analysis.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-056, Opportunities to Improve the Elimination of Intragovernmental Transactions in DoD Financial Statements, 12/22/2014
- Description of Action: The Business Integration Office will create a full cost estimate for full implementation of the Invoice Processing Platform (now G-Invoicing) across the DoD. Develop cost estimates and obtain funding for implementing the Invoice Processing Platform across DoD. Ensure implementation guidance includes procedures for reconciling and eliminating intragovernmental transactions other than Buy/Sell intragovernmental transactions including intragovernmental Benefit, Fiduciary, and Transfer transactions.
- Reason Action Not Completed: The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD, and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service are revising the DoD Financial Management Regulation. In addition, the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD, is deploying the Treasury G-Invoicing tool as the long term solution for the exchange of buyer/seller transactions. The G-Invoicing tool has had several developmental enhancements and changes to the current functionality which has had an impact on developing the estimates costs as well.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD

Report: DODIG-2015-057, Title is Classified, 12/19/2014

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2015-062, DoD Needs Dam Safety Inspection Policy to Enable the Services to Detect Conditions That Could Lead to Dam Failure, 12/31/2014

Description of Action: Establish DoD dam safety inspection policy that is in accordance with the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety, which define inspection frequency, scope, and inspector qualifications and outline the need to develop and maintain inspection support documentation.

Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD OIG continues to coordinate with the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Construction as it continues its efforts to issue a dam safety inspection policy that is in accordance with Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2015-064, Assessment of Intelligence Support to In-Transit Force Protection, 1/2/2015

Description of Action: Update the 2003 Memorandum of Understanding to reflect DoD policy and requirements with the Force Protection Detachment program and the Embassy's Country Team environment.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to revise the memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Department of State, and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security. The revised memorandum of understanding is being reviewed with the Department of State legal counsel and the DoD Office of General Counsel. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2015-065, Evaluation of the Defense Sensitive Support Program, 1/5/2015

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2015-070, Evaluation of Alternative Compensatory Control Measures Program, 1/28/2015

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Report: DODIG-2015-078, Evaluation of the Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations' Compliance with the Lautenberg Amendment Requirements and Implementing Guidance, 2/6/2015

Description of Action: Revise DoD Instruction 6400.06 to incorporate language requiring commanders and supervisors to advise all employees (military and civilian) found to have a qualifying conviction to dispose of their privately owned firearms and ammunitions in accordance with the law.

Reason Action Not Completed: DoD Instruction 6400.06 is currently in formal coordination for re-issuance and is on track to be signed by fourth quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Report: DODIG-2015-081, Evaluation of Department of Defense Compliance with Criminal History Data Reporting Requirements, 2/12/2015

Description of Action: Submit the missing 304 fingerprints and 334 final disposition reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Reason Action Not Completed: Actions are ongoing toward finalizing efforts to obtain and submit the remaining missing fingerprints and final disposition reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for inclusion in the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System/Next Generation Identification database.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2015-090, Evaluation of Aircraft Ejection Seat Safety When Using Advanced Helmet Sensors, 3/9/2015

Description of Action: Ensure consistent documentation of aircraft ejection data to increase the data available for ejections with helmet mounted devices and/or night vision goggles to improve the safety risk analysis. Also, review and update Joint Service Specification Guide 2010-11 to reflect changes in policy and technology that have occurred in the last 16 years. **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Navy and Air Force continue to coordinate updates to the Joint Service Specification Guide 2010-11 and are working through differences on interpretation of requirements and their impact of escape system performance.

Principal Action Office: Navy, Air Force

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-102, Additional Actions Needed to Effectively Reconcile Navy's Fund Balance With Treasury Account, 4/3/2015
- **Description of Action:** Develop a reconciliation process that is based on detail-level transaction data from the Department of the Navy's general ledger systems. Design and implement controls within the end-to-end Fund Balance With Treasury business process for resolving amounts reported on the "Statement of Differences-Disbursements."
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Navy is working with the Defense Finance Accounting Service and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to develop improved Fund Balance with Treasury reconciliation capabilities in the DoD's data analytics platform (ADVANA). Implementation is expected in March 2021, however full operational capability, documented processes and overall institutionalization of the new processes is scheduled for fourth quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-107, Challenges Exist for Asset Accountability and Maintenance and Sustainment of Vehicles Within the Afghan National Security Forces, 4/17/2015
- **Description of Action:** Perform a reconciliation to ensure vehicle information is accurate and complete and assess the accuracy of property transfer records.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to reconcile information in the Operational Verification of Reliable Logistics Oversight Database against information in the Security Cooperation Information Portal to ensure vehicle information is accurate and complete. Actions are also ongoing to verify the accuracy of property transfer records pending the Security Assistance Office's completion of its reconciliation process.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command

Report: DODIG-2015-111, F-35 Engine Quality Assurance Inspection, 4/27/2015

Description of Action: Report is For Official Use Only.

Reason Action Not Completed: Long-term corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: F-35 Joint Program Office

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-114, Navy Officials Did Not Consistently Comply With Requirements for Assessing Contractor Performance, 5/1/2015
- Description of Action: Policy memorandum is being drafted that will require Naval Sea Systems Command business units to complete Contractor Performance Assessment Reports (CPARs) within 120 days of the end of the contract performance period. It will also require Naval Sea Systems Command offices responsible for any contract requiring CPARs to ensure the contract is properly registered in the CPARs. Additionally, it will require first-line managers above the contracting officer's representative to review the CPARs prior to sending them to the contractor for review, and that all contracting officer's representatives complete CPARS training.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Policy memorandum continues to be staffed.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-122, Naval Air Systems Command Needs to Improve Management of Waiver Requests, 5/15/2015
- **Description of Action:** Update Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5000.2E and Secretary of the Navy Manual M-5000.2 to emphasize that program managers must request waivers whenever they do not meet any of the 20 criteria the Navy guidance requires programs to meet to certify readiness for initial operational test and evaluation.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Review of new policy language is being conducted by key stakeholders within the Navy Test and Evaluation community.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-128, Army Needs to Improve Processes Over Government-Furnished Material Inventory Actions, 5/21/2015
- **Description of Action:** Develop a business process and the Logistics Modernization Program posting logic to identify and track Army Working Capital Fund inventory provided to contractors as Government-furnished material within the Logistics Modernization Program system.

Reason Action Not Completed: The Army has not provided evidence that the Total Asset Visibility-Contractor is still operating.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2015-134, Assessment of the U.S. Theater Nuclear Planning Process, 6/18/2015

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Central Command

Report: DODIG-2015-142, Navy's Contract/Vendor Pay Process Was Not Auditable, 7/1/2015

- **Description of Action:** Update the Department of the Navy's system business processes to ensure transactions are processed in compliance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 1.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Navy officials are staffing a draft instruction that will update the Navy Operational Test Readiness Review process and address the DoD OIG identified deficiencies. Estimated completion date is first quarter FY 2022.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2015-143, Patriot Express Program Could Be More Cost-Effective for Overseas Permanent Change of Station and Temporary Duty Travel, 7/6/2015

- **Description of Action:** Implement controls in the Defense Travel System for checking Patriot Express availability and to automatically route all travel orders for travel outside of the continental United States to transportation office personnel to check Patriot Express availability.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are still ongoing. Revised estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2015-148, Rights of Conscience Protections for Armed Forces Service Members and Their Chaplains, 7/22/2015

Description of Action: Ensure that programs of instruction for commissioned and noncommissioned officers include the updated guidance regarding religious accommodations contained in DoD Instruction 1300.17.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Revision of Secretary of the Navy Instruction to include the updated guidance regarding religious accommodations contained in DoD Instruction 1300.17 is still ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Navy

Report: DODIG-2015-159, Followup Audit: More Improvements Needed for the Development of Wounded Warrior Battalion-East Marines' Recovery Plans, 8/7/2015

- **Description of Action:** Initiate a performance review of the Wounded Warrior Regiment contracting officers for the Recovery Care Coordinator contract to determine whether administrative actions are warranted. Conduct a thorough review of the contracting file to determine whether any further courses of action are warranted.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Marine Corps Regional Contracting Office-National Capital Region has not provided evidence to support they have completed performance reviews of the contracting officers and a contracting file review to determine whether any administrative actions are warranted.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2015-162, Continental United States Military Housing Inspections - National Capital Region, 8/13/2015

- **Description of Action:** Conduct an effective root cause analysis and implement a corrective action plan for all identified electrical, fire protection, environmental health, and safety deficiencies.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2015-168, Air Force Commands Need to Improve Logical and Physical Security Safeguards That Protect SIPRNET Access Points, 9/10/2015

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

- **Report:** DODIG-2015-172, Naval Sea Systems Command Needs to Improve Management of Waiver and Deferral Requests, 9/14/2015
- **Description of Action:** Revise Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5000.2E, "Department of the Navy Implementation and Operation of the Defense Acquisition System and the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System," September 1, 2011, after the Vice Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, revises the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System Manual.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD management has taken action to address the recommendations and provided supporting documentation to the DoD OIG that is currently under review.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff, Navy

Report: DODIG-2015-181, Continental United States Military Housing Inspections-Southeast, 9/24/2015

- **Description of Action:** Update policy to ensure that Army publications properly and consistently address radon assessment and mitigation requirements. Conduct an effective root cause analysis and perform corrective actions for all fire protection deficiencies identified.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment continues to work on updating Army Regulation 200-1. Navy has not provided evidence to support they have completed a root cause analysis and implemented corrective actions for all fire protection deficiencies identified.

Principal Action Office: Army, Navy

Report: DODIG-2016-002, DoD Needs a Comprehensive Approach to Address Workplace Violence, 10/15/2015

- **Description of Action:** Revise the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to address interim and final contractor requirements for the prevention of workplace violence. Revise policies and procedures and integrate existing programs to develop a comprehensive DoD-wide approach to address prevention and response to workplace violence.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Awaiting updates to the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement case and issuance of updated policy addressing workplace violence.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

- **Report:** DODIG-2016-026, Combat Mission Teams and Cyber Protection Teams Lacked Adequate Capabilities and Facilities to Perform Missions, 11/24/2015
- **Description of Action:** Develop a doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy framework that address strategies to build, grow, and sustain the Cyber Mission Force. Formalize an agreement to focus capability development on functional and mission areas consistent with results of the mission alignment board.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Long-term corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps, U.S. Cyber Command

Report: DODIG-2016-054, Navy Controls for Invoice, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer System Need Improvement, 2/25/2016

- **Description of Action:** Review the Invoice, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer system to verify that the Defense Logistics Agency's automated control for inactive users is working properly, and ensure separated employees' user accounts were automatically disabled.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Interface issues occurred between Invoice, Receipt, Acceptance, and Property Transfer and the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System that prevented automatic de-activation of accounts for departing personnel. The DoD OIG awaits evidence that demonstrates that interface issues have been resolved, and the automated control for inactive users is working properly and ensuring separated employees' user accounts were automatically disabled based on personnel changes and suspend accounts made in the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2016-064, Other Defense Organizations and Defense Finance and Accounting Service Controls Over High-Risk Transactions Were Not Effective, 3/28/2016

Description of Action: The DoD Deputy Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Chief Management Officer, through the Financial Improvement Audit Readiness Governance Board, will: 1) review the strategy's implementation plan to track progress and assist with addressing implementation challenges; and 2) develop a supplemental memorandum of agreement to further define specific roles and responsibilities, audit response, internal controls, performance metrics, and quality assurance plans.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are still ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
- **Report:** DODIG-2016-066, Improvements Could Be Made in Reconciling Other Defense Organizations' Civilian Pay to the General Ledger, 3/25/2016
- **Description of Action:** Revise existing standard operating procedures to clearly describe the civilian pay reconciliation process. Also, centralize the Other Defense Organizations' civilian pay reconciliation process.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD, has not issued standard operating procedures that include the identification and roles and responsibilities of all DoD components involved in the civilian pay reconciliation process for Other Defense Organizations; provide the general ledger accounts (budgetary and propriatary) that are used in the reconciliation process; and establish procedures to check the accuracy of the system generated payroll accrual entry in the Defense Agency Initiatives general ledger system.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2016-079, Delinquent Medical Service Accounts at Landstuhl Regional Medical Center Need Additional Management Oversight, 4/28/2016
- **Description of Action:** Review, research, and pursue collection on the delinquent medical service accounts that remain open.
- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$4,287,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Defense Health Agency and U.S. Army Medical Command are working together to develop a plan to review and process the delinquent medical service accounts debt.
- Principal Action Office: Army
- Report: DODIG-2016-080, Army's Management of Gray Eagle Spare Parts Needs Improvement, 4/29/2016
- **Description of Action:** Use existing Defense Logistics Agency inventory, when possible, before purchasing spare parts from the contractor.

Potential Monetary Benefits: For Official Use Only

Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting to receive evidence that shows the realized cost-savings of purchasing spare parts from the Defense Logistics Agency inventory rather than from the contractor.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2016-081, Evaluation of U.S. Intelligence and Information Sharing with Coalition Partners in Support of Operation Inherent Resolve, 4/25/2016

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Report: DODIG-2016-086, DoD Met Most Requirements of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act in FY 2015, but Improper Payment Estimates Were Unreliable, 5/3/2016

- **Description of Action:** Coordinate with all reporting activities to determine the source of all disbursed obligations and whether they are subject to improper payment reporting requirements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that confirms the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD has determined the source of all disbursed obligations and determined whether those disbursements are subject to improper payment reporting requirements.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD

Report: DODIG-2016-094, Audit of the DoD Healthcare Management System Modernization Program, 5/31/2016

- **Description of Action:** Perform a schedule analysis to determine whether the December 2016 initial operational capability deadline is achievable.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Program Executive Officer for Defense Healthcare Management Systems has not provided sufficient documentation to support their statement that the DoD Healthcare Management System Modernization program achieved the initial operational capability deadline.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

- **Report:** DODIG-2016-098, Evaluation of Foreign Officer Involvement at the United States Special Operations Command, 6/15/2016
- **Description of Action:** Report is classified.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
- **Report:** DODIG-2016-107, Advanced Arresting Gear Program Exceeded Cost and Schedule Baselines, 7/5/2016
- **Description of Action:** Perform cost-benefit analyses to determine whether the Advanced Arresting Gear Program is an affordable solution for Navy aircraft carriers before deciding to go forward with the system on future aircraft carriers.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The updated Test and Evaluation Master Plan for the Advanced Arresting Gear Program is currently in the approval process and is on track to be approved in third guarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2016-108, Army Needs Greater Emphasis on Inventory Valuation, 7/12/2016

- **Description of Action:** Establish policies and procedures focused on computing inventory valuation at moving average cost (MAC), including monitoring MAC values for National Item Identification Numbers at plants and making supported corrections of MAC values.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG awaits evidence that supports the incorporation of procedures focused on computing inventory valuation at moving average cost, monitoring MAC values, and making supported corrections of MAC values.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2016-114, Actions Needed to Improve Reporting of Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force Operating Materials and Supplies, 7/26/2016

- **Description of Action:** Develop a plan to perform complete, quarterly reconciliations of Army-held Operating Materials and Supplies-Ammunition using the Combat Ammunition System once it is capable of receiving transaction-level data from the Army.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The replacement Accountable Property System of Record is undergoing user acceptance testing and has been delayed.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

- **Report:** DODIG-2016-120, Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Agency Needs to Improve Assessment and Documentation of Counter-Improvised Explosive Device Initiatives, 8/9/2016
- **Description of Action:** Establish controls to meet the requirements in the "Manual for the Operation of the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System," February 12, 2015, for completing an assessment of the solutions' ability to deliver required capabilities within 6 months of initial delivery to operational users in theater. Redesign the Knowledge Management/Decision Support system to better accommodate Joint Urgent Operational Needs/Joint Emergent Operational Needs transparency and tracking. Conduct a thorough review of the operational needs and associated documents in the knowledge system to ensure that all related information is up to date.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are still ongoing. Estimated completion date is May 1, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff

- **Report:** DODIG-2016-125, Evaluation of the DoD Nuclear Enterprise Governance, 9/19/2016
- **Description of Action:** Update and reissue the Joint Nuclear Operations Doctrine.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Awaiting the issuance of revised Joint Publication 3-72.
- Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff
- **Report:** DODIG-2016-126, Improvements Needed In Managing the Other Defense Organizations' Suspense Accounts, 8/25/2016
- **Description of Action:** Revise the DoD Financial Management Regulation so that it is consistent with the Treasury Financial Manual and Office of Management and Budget guidance, and instructs agencies on how to properly account for revenue-generating, Thrift Savings Plan, and tax transactions.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Extensive revisions to the DoD Financial Management Regulation are required.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Defense Finance and Accounting Service

- **Report:** DODIG-2016-130, The Navy Needs More Comprehensive Guidance for Evaluating and Supporting Cost-Effectiveness of Large-Scale Renewable Energy Projects, 8/25/2016
- **Description of Action:** Develop guidance to include the Navy's best practices for assessing the cost-effectiveness of large-scale renewable energy projects financed through third parties in the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility, and develop a timeline and establish parameters for the post hoc review of existing large-scale renewable energy projects.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting for the Navy to provide documentation to show guidance aligning with DoD Instruction 4170.11, and that new guidance for future execution of large-scale renewable energy projects has been issued.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2016-133, Evaluation of Integrated Tactical Warning/Attack Assessment Ground-Based Radars, 9/8/2016

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Space Force

Report: DODIG-2017-002, Consolidation Needed for Procurements of DoD H-60 Helicopter Spare Parts, 10/12/2016

Description of Action: Perform a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the procurement responsibility for all H-60 spare parts, including those procured under performance-based logistics and contractor logistics support contracts, should be transferred to the Defense Logistics Agency, as originally required by Base Realignment and Closure Act 2005 Recommendation 176.

Reason Action Not Completed: DoD management has taken action to address the recommendation and provided supporting documentation to the DoD OIG that is currently under review.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2017-004, Summary Report-Inspections of DoD Facilities and Military Housing and Audits of Base Operations and Support Services Contracts, 10/14/2016

Description of Action: Establish a permanent policy for the sustainment of facilities, including standardized facility inspections. This policy should incorporate the requirements in the September 10, 2013, "Standardizing Facility Condition Assessments," and in the April 29, 2014, "Facility Sustainment and Recapitalization Policy," memorandums. Perform at least two comprehensive, independent inspections of installations to verify compliance with all applicable health and safety requirements.

- Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD has not incorporated two previously issued policy memorandums into permanent DoD policy to address systemic problems with facility maintenance across the DoD. The development of the DoD instruction is on hold pending a decision on establishing an Executive Agent designation to oversee the Sustainment Management System/BUILDER. Estimated completion date to issue the DoD instruction is third quarter FY 2022. Also, the Army and Air Force have not provided evidence to support they are performing comprehensive, independent inspections of at least two installations each year.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army, Air Force
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-015, Application Level General Controls for the Defense Cash Accountability System Need Improvement, 11/10/2016
- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement procedures that require information system security officers to comply with certification requirements at an organizational level consistent with those established in DoD Manual 8570.01-M, "Information Assurance Workforce Improvement Program."
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Business Enterprise Information Services Office personnel have not provided evidence to support that information system security officers obtained the applicable DoD-required certifications.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Finance and Accounting Service
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-030, U.S. Special Operations Command Needs to Improve Management of Sensitive Equipment, 12/12/2016
- **Description of Action:** Update U.S. Special Operations Command guidance to include specific procedures for establishing sensitive equipment accountability. Also, conduct a 100-percent inventory of sensitive equipment to establish a sensitive equipment baseline and reconcile inventory discrepancies.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Revision of U.S. Special Operations Command Directive 700-2, "Special Operations Major Force Program-11 Material

Management," and U.S. Special Operations Command Directive 700-33, "Supply Chain Reports and Metrics," is still ongoing. U.S. Special Operations Command continues working to implement the Defense Property Accountability System warehouse module to account for all wholesale level inventory. U.S. Special Operations Command has initiated planning for the implementation of the 100-percent baseline inventory to ensure only those inventory items that are physically on hand are captured and input into the Inventory Accountable Property System of Record in the Defense Property Accountability System. Estimated completion date is first quarter FY 2022.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Special Operations Command

Report: DODIG-2017-038, Assessment of Warriors in Transition Program Oversight, 12/31/2016

- **Description of Action:** Revise DoD Instruction 1300.24, "Recovery Coordination Program," to delineate the Office of Warrior Care Policy's role in providing Recovery Coordination Program oversight reports to effectively monitor program performance and promote accountability.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Services Policy and Oversight continues to work on updating DoD Instruction 1300.24.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Report: DODIG-2017-043, Management of Excess Material in the Navy's Real-Time Reutilization Asset Management Facilities Needs Improvement, 1/23/2017

- **Description of Action:** The Commander, Chief of Naval Operations will develop policy in coordination with the U.S. Fleet Forces Command, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and the Navy's Systems Commands to develop and implement retention and disposition guidance for excess consumable material in the Real-Time Reutilization Asset Management facilities. The new guidance will include, at a minimum, standardized procedures for retaining material based on demand, validating material for continued need if the retention decision is not based on demand, and properly categorizing material. This guidance will be included in Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 4440.26A, "Operating Materials and Supplies and Government Furnished Material Management."
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG has not received evidence that Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 4440.26A has been revised to include

appropriate retention and disposition guidance for excess consumable material in the Real-Time Reutilization Asset Management facilities.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-045, Medical Service Accounts at U.S. Army Medical Command Need Additional Management Oversight, 1/27/2017
- **Description of Action:** Review uncollectible medical service accounts to ensure all collection efforts have been exhausted.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$40,212,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Defense Health Agency and U.S. Army Medical Command are working together to develop a plan to review and process the delinquent medical service accounts debt.
- Principal Action Office: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-049, Unclassified Report of Investigation on Allegations Relating to U.S. Central Command Intelligence Products, 1/31/2017
- **Description of Action:** Update Joint Publication 2-0 to bring it into compliance with the 2015 version of Intelligence Community Directive 203. The Expressions of Uncertainties in Appendix A and Figure A-1 should match Intelligence Community Directive 203's expressions of likelihood or probability (Para D.6.e.(2)(a)).
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting for issuance of Joint Publication 2-0. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-055, Evaluation of Defense Contract Management Agency Contracting Officer Actions on Defense Contract Audit Agency Incurred Cost Audit Reports, 2/9/2017
- **Description of Action:** Take appropriate action on the Defense Contract Audit Agency reported questioned direct costs, and document the action in a post-negotiation memorandum, as DoD Instruction 7640.02 requires.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that appropriate actions have been taken to settle the \$95 million in questioned direct costs identified in the Defense Contract Audit Agency audit reports.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Contract Management Agency

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-057, Army Officials Need to Improve the Management of Relocatable Buildings, 2/16/2017
- **Description of Action:** Revise Army Regulation 420-1 to align the Army's definition of relocatable buildings to the definition in DoD Instruction 4165.5 6, "Relocatable Buildings," which would eliminate the requirement for analysis of the disassembly, repackaging, and nonrecoverable costs of relocatable buildings. Develop additional policy for circumstances in which requirements would dictate that relocatable buildings are appropriate, instead of modular facilities or other minor construction. Convert six non-relocatable buildings identified in the DoD OIG final report from relocatable to real property at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are still ongoing to update Army Regulation 420-1 to align the Army's definition of relocatable buildings. Reclassification of the six relocatable buildings as real property will be performed once the Army issues the updated relocatable policy. Estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2017-060, Defense Commissary Agency Purchases of Fresh Produce in Guam, 2/28/2017

- **Description of Action:** Re-evaluate transportation options to address the price increase of bagged salad at the Guam commissaries. Also revise Defense Commissary Agency Directive 40-4 to require the documentation of quality reviews on fresh produce in the Pacific.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Defense Commissary Agency

Report: DODIG-2017-061, Evaluation of the National Security Agency Counterterrorism Tasking Process Involving Second Party Partners, 3/1/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: National Security Agency

Report: DODIG-2017-063, Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program, 3/13/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified. Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-067, Navy Inaccurately Reported Costs for Operation Freedom's Sentinel in the Cost of War Reports, 3/16/2017
- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement standard operating procedures that cover end-to-end Cost of War reporting processes. These standard operating procedures should include, at a minimum, procedures for the receipt, review, and reporting of obligations and disbursements for Operation Freedom's Sentinel to ensure costs are accurately reflected in the Cost of War reports.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG has not received evidence that the Navy has updated their standard operating procedures. Estimated completion date is August 31, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-069, Ineffective Fund Balance With Treasury Reconciliation Process for Army General Fund, 3/23/2017
- **Description of Action:** Review system issues and identify system changes necessary to resolve differences between Army and Treasury records. Review posting logic for all transaction types and prepare system changes as needed.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Long term corrective actions are still ongoing to implement system changes to standardize data and document system posting logic. Estimated completion is fourth quarter FY 2022.
- Principal Action Office: Army, Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Report: DODIG-2017-075, The Army Needs to More Effectively Prepare for Production of the Common Infrared Countermeasure System, 4/26/2017

- **Description of Action:** Revise the capability development document for the Common Infrared Countermeasure system to clarify that the requirements developer and the acquisition milestone decision authority must have concurrence from the Joint Requirements Oversight Council, as validation authority, before lowering threshold (minimum) values of any primary system requirement.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Changes to the capability development document for the Common Infrared Countermeasure system are currently under DoD OIG review.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-078, The DoD Did Not Comply With the Improper Payment Elimination and Recovery Act in FY 2016, 5/8/2017
- **Description of Action:** Coordinate with the DoD Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act reporting components to verify that all payments are assessed for the risk of improper payments or are reporting estimated improper payments, and to report consistent, accurate, complete, and statistically valid improper payment estimates in compliance with all Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act and Office of Management and Budget requirements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD has reported all programs by either estimates or completed risk assessment.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-087, U.S.-Controlled and-Occupied Military Facilities Inspection-Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti, 6/2/2017
- **Description of Action:** Conduct a root cause analysis and implement a corrective action plan for all electrical deficiencies identified in this report. Ensure that all facility operations and maintenance comply with Unified Facilities Criteria and National Fire Protection Association standards. Provide the DoD OIG a copy of the analysis and corrective action plan within 90 days of the issuance of this report.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to correct all electrical deficiencies identified in the DoD OIG report.
- Principal Action Office: Navy
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-090, The Army Needs to Improve Controls Over Chemical Surety Materials, 6/7/2017
- **Description of Action:** Revise DoD Instruction 5210.65 to define acceptable inventory practices and to provide guidance on appropriate segregation of duties.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Draft DoD Instruction 5210.65 is undergoing a DoD Office of General Counsel legal sufficiency review.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-092, Audit of the Defense Contract Audit Agency Field Detachment, 6/14/2017
- **Description of Action:** Conduct a risk assessment on the missing Defense Contract Audit Agency security incident information. Additionally, Defense Contract Audit Agency establish and implement a process for annual planning and coordination with customer program security officers and Field Detachment supervisors to identify classified and special access programs.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Long-term corrective actions are ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Defense Contract Audit Agency

Report: DODIG-2017-093, Control Systems Supporting Tier I Task Critical Assets Lacked Basic Cybersecurity Controls, 6/15/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2017-094, Audit of Air Force Munitions Requirements and Storage Facilities in the Republic of Korea, 6/26/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-095, U.S. Army's Management of the Heavy Lift VII Commercial Transportation Contract Requirements in the Middle East, 6/26/2017
- **Description of Action:** Implement a systemic process for collecting Heavy Lift asset usage and establish a consistent schedule for analyzing usage information in order to use quantitative and qualitative factors when forecasting requirement quantities on future task orders. Update requirement review process standard operating procedures to ensure requirements packages that are submitted to the review boards include all information necessary for the validation authority to make an informed decision.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is conducting a followup review to determine the implementation of corrective actions.

Principal Action Office: Army

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-099, Evaluation of Department of Defense Efforts to Build Counterterrorism and Stability Operations Capacity of Foreign Military Forces with Section 1206/2282 Funding, 7/21/2017
- **Description of Action:** Ensure that DoD Components responsible for implementing 10 U.S.C. § 2282 comply with DoD security cooperation directives and procedures for documenting and retaining records pursuant to that authority.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Security Cooperation Agency
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-105, Evaluation of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Enable the Afghan Ministry of Defense to Develop Its Oversight and Internal Control Capability, 8/4/2017
- **Description of Action:** Update the Ministerial Internal Control Program advisory training to ensure that U.S. and Coalition advisors for the Ministry of Defense, Afghan National Army Corps, and subordinate commands can train, advise, and assist in the development and implementation of the Ministerial Internal Control Program.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** U.S. Central Command has not provided evidence of pre-deployment training plans for the Army and Defense Security Cooperation Agency.
- Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-106, Evaluation of the Air Force and Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Capabilities to Respond to a Nuclear Weapon Accident or Incident, 7/28/2017
- Description of Action: Report is classified.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Navy, Air Force
- **Report:** DODIG-2017-107, Followup Audit: U.S. Naval Academy Museum Management of Heritage Assets, 8/7/2017
- **Description of Action:** Complete a baseline inventory of all U.S. Naval Academy Museum assets and document the inventory results. Prepare and complete a transfer

agreement for any artifacts that were physically transferred to the Smithsonian Museum. If the artifacts are not permanently transferred, then these artifacts should be recorded as loaned items in the U.S. Naval Academy Museum inventory.

Reason Action Not Completed: Full reconciliation of Found-in-Collection artifacts will not be completed until the baseline inventory is complete. The Navy anticipates a full inventory will be completed by first quarter FY 2024.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2017-108, United States Transportation Command Triannual Reviews, 8/9/2017
- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement procedures to execute triannual reviews in accordance with DoD Financial Management Regulation, volume 3, chapter 8. Processes and procedure requirements, at a minimum, should include detailed review requirements to ensure that each commitment, obligation, account payable, unfilled customer order, and account receivable is properly recorded in the general ledger, and ensure reports are prepared for submission in the DoD standard format and contain the valid, accurate, and complete status of each fund balance. Additionally, the processes and procedures should identify staff positions responsible for executing proper triannual reviews.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to develop and implement processes and procedures to execute triannual reviews as recommended. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Transportation Command

Report: DODIG-2017-114, Documentation to Support Costs for Army Working Capital Fund Inventory Valuation, 8/24/2017

- **Description of Action:** Develop a process to maintain credit values given for returns for credit and unserviceable credit transactions.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive evidence that Army policy on maintaining credit values has been developed and implemented within the Army Materiel Command.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2017-121, U.S. Africa Command's Management of Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements, 9/21/2017

- **Description of Action:** Review the current implementation and execution of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement program and update DoD Directive 2010.9, "Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreements," November 24, 2003. Develop a training program for the implementation of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement program and execution of Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement authorities.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Issuance of updated DoD guidance deferred due to Government Accountability Office investigation and legislation in the FY 2020 National Defense Authorization Act reassigning Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement responsibilities to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Navy

Report: DODIG-2017-123, The Troops-to-Teachers Program, 9/28/2017

- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement policies to define Troops-to-Teachers program requirements for participant eligibility, and implement, manage, and oversee the Troops-to-Teachers grant program to ensure the planned way forward complies with regulations. Develop procedures for reviewing participant applications that align with newly developed Troops-to-Teachers policy and provide training for all Government and contract employees working with the Troops-to-Teachers program after new policy and procedures are created.
- Reason Action Not Completed: All efforts to implement corrective actions have ceased due to the Defense Wide Review's decision to sunset the Troop To Teachers program. The DoD OIG and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Readiness (Force Education) are working together to close out the remaining open OIG recommendations by obtaining a DoD memorandum certifying the program's termination. The DoD OIG expects the memorandum will clearly state that the program has been terminated and may also address various practical implications of the program's termination.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-018, Implementation of the DoD Leahy Law Regarding Allegations of Child Sexual Abuse by Members of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, 11/16/2017
- **Description of Action:** Establish the specific process by which DoD Leahy Law credible information determinations are made and implement a records management policy for all alleged gross violations of human rights in Afghanistan.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to issue a clarification memorandum on the application of the DoD Leahy Law in Afghanistan that includes the checklist for the gross violation of human rights credibility determination process.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Report: DODIG-2018-020, DoD Compliance With the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014, 11/8/2017

- **Description of Action:** Develop Digital Accountability and Transparency Act processes, procedures, and internal controls to ensure compliance with Office of Management and Budget and Department of the Treasury Government-wide data elements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD continues to work with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury to document Government-wide acceptable methods for determining the data used for certain data elements that have been identified for potential security concerns.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2018-021, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Compliance With the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014, 11/8/2017
- **Description of Action:** Develop processes and procedures to identify and separate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers award data from the DoD data to ensure compliance with Digital Accountability and Transparency Act requirements, or combine the DoD and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers submissions into one Digital Accountability and Transparency Act submission including both DoD and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers data.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Office of Management and Budget has derived a means for the United States Army Corps of Engineers to separate award assistance information from the DoD-wide submission and Under

Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD continues to work through the details on how to separate contract information.

- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2018-025, Defense Hotline Allegations on the Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program Block 3 Costs, 11/9/2017
- **Description of Action:** Establish an approved Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase cost baseline estimate to consistently measure and control costs for Surface Electronic Warfare Improvement Program Block 3 and verify that Northrop Grumman adequately meets the established Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase baseline estimate to minimize existing or future problems.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Coordination and approval of the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase baseline is ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Navy
- **Report:** DODIG-2018-035, Evaluation of Fingerprint Card and Final Disposition Report Submissions by Military Service Law Enforcement Organizations, 12/4/2017
- **Description of Action:** Submit automated data regarding felony convictions, including drug offenders and convicted domestic violence offenders; actively reviewing data; submitting final disposition reports; and assisting affected Army commands to identify and address resourcing needs for submission of automated fingerprint cards through LiveScan technology. Develop a "Fingerprint Verification Plan" to correct previous fingerprint submission deficiencies and to prevent future submission failures. Also, review all Air Force Office of Special Investigations criminal investigative databases and files to ensure all fingerprint cards and final disposition reports for anyone investigated for, or convicted of, qualifying offenses untile at least 1998 have been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Criminal Justice Information Services in compliance with DoD and Federal Bureau of Investigation requirements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting for a status update from the Services on corrective actions taken to address agreed upon recommendations.
- Principal Action Office: Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Defense Criminal Investigative Service

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-036, DoD's Response to the Patient Safety Elements in the 2014 Military Health System Review, 12/14/2017
- **Description of Action:** Evaluate the Madigan Army Medical Center's Patient Safety Indicator (PSI) #90 performance after the new PSI #90 measures and benchmarks are available to determine if the facility is outperforming, performing the same as, or underperforming compared to other healthcare facilities; and take appropriate action to correct all identified deficiencies.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to provide a final evaluation of Madigan Army Medical Center against the new PSI #90 measures and discuss all identified deficiencies and corrective actions applied and planned to correct these deficiencies.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Army

Report: DODIG-2018-037, Evaluation of the Long Range Strike-Bomber Program Security Controls, 12/1/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2018-041, The Defense Finance and Accounting Service Financial Reporting Process for Other Defense Organizations' General Funds, 12/15/2017

- **Description of Action:** Develop a systems infrastructure to enhance the current solution used to reconcile Fund Balance With Treasury. Develop four sets of reconciliations that will ensure existence and completeness of the universe of transactions for the Other Defense Organizations general fund financial statements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The go-live date has been extended to October 2021 per a requirement to have a cross domain solution implemented and request by Defense Finance and Accounting Services to continue additional parallel testing. The cross domain solution will allow for movement of data from Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router to Secret Internet Protocol Router, where a review can occur, before the data is moved back to Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router and distributed to users. This is an enhancement to the current reconciliation tool and provides for a more secure reconciliation process.

Entities will transition to the Advana solution in a phased approach throughout FY 2021, where all customers will migrate by FY 2022.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer

Report: DODIG-2018-042, Evaluation of Army Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel Response Actions, 12/14/2017

Description of Action: Issue policy to replace the Army's "Interim Guidance for Chemical Warfare Materiel Responses," and direct the Commander of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to update Engineering Pamphlet 75-1-3, "Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel Response Process," to comply with Army Regulation 25-30, "Army Publishing Program," which sets the currency standard for Department of the Army publications at 5 years. The Army interim guidance was published 12 years ago and the Engineering Pamphlet was published 18 years ago. Updated policy is necessary to ensure that procedures, terminology, and designations are current and accurate for organizations that are responsible for executing requirements.

Reason Action Not Completed: Awaiting issuance of DoD Manual 5101.17, Volumes 1 through 3, "DoD Recovered Chemical Warfare Materiel Program Guidance," and Engineering Pamphlet 75-1-3. Estimated completion date is May 31, 2022.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2018-047, Follow-up to Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence Evaluation, 12/18/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2018-052, The Army Demilitarization Program, 12/19/2017

- **Description of Action:** Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management and Comptroller) works with the Army Materiel Command and Joint Munitions Command to review the current disposal estimation methodology, make improvements as needed, and disclose a supported estimate in the year-end Fiscal Year 2018 financial statements and related notes.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Pending development of procedures to annually determine a reasonable and supportable estimate for the cost to dispose of the

demilitarization stockpile and report the associated liability in the Army General Fund Financial Statements and related notes. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2018-057, The [Redacted] Financial Statement Compilation Adjustments and Information Technology Corrective Action Plan Validation Process, 1/27/2017

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-058, Progress of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, and Assist the Afghan Air Force, 1/4/2018
- **Description of Action:** Coordinate with Combined Security Transition Assistance Command-Afghanistan to modify aircraft Contractor Logistics Support agreements to put more emphasis on building Afghan aircraft maintenance capability, increasing the Afghan responsibility for daily aircraft maintenance, and identifying transition criteria for Afghan-led maintenance within the Afghan Air Force.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** No action has been taken in updating and modifying aircraft contractor logistics support to identifying transition criteria, as well as a list of identified contract modifications necessary to facilitate the transition from contractor logistics support.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command

Report: DODIG-2018-063, Navy and Marine Corps Management of Relocatable Buildings, 1/29/2018

Description of Action: Update DoD Instruction 4165.56, "Relocatable Buildings," to include details and illustrated examples on how to properly classify relocatable buildings based on the definition and interim facility requirement. Revise Marine Corps Order 11000.12, Appendix G, Marine Corps Headquarters GF-6 Real Estate and Real Property Accountability Handbook, and Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 11010.33C to reflect updates made to DoD Instruction 4165.56 and train Department of Public Works personnel on the proper classification of relocatable buildings. **Reason Action Not Completed:** Update of DoD Instruction 4165.56 and Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 11010.33C are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Navy, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2018-069, Navy's Single-Award Indefinite-Delivery Indefinite-Quantity Contracts, 2/1/2018

Description of Action: Provide updated instructions to the workforce, through training or updated guidance, on any areas requiring clarification to ensure the application of Federal and DoD requirements. The updated instructions should clearly define what information must be in the determination and findings document to ensure that the stand-alone document fully supports a single-award determination, and the processes used to report a determination and findings document to Congress and Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to create a Navy-Marine Corps Acquisition Regulations Supplement annex detailing Navy procedures to report a determination and findings document.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-072, Defense Commissary Agency's Purchases of Fresh Produce for Japan and South Korea, 2/12/2018

Description of Action: Conduct a business case analysis or detailed market research on the current Pacific fresh produce purchase process to identify potential opportunities to lower fresh produce prices and to improve produce quality for customers.

Reason Action Not Completed: Awaiting receipt of business case analysis or detailed market research on the current Pacific fresh produce purchase process.

Principal Action Office: Defense Commissary Agency

Report: DODIG-2018-074, The U.S. Navy's Oversight and Administration of the Base Support Contracts in Bahrain, 2/13/2018

Description of Action: Perform a joint inspection of all government-furnished property with the Base Operating Support Services contractor and perform annual reconciliations over the life of the contract. Incorporate a verified government-furnished property listing into the Isa Air Base, Bahrain contract.

Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting to receive evidence that the administrative contracting officer has appointed a government-furnished property Administrator and Naval Facilities Engineering Command has included the verified government-furnished property listing to the Isa Air Base, Bahrain contract.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-076, Chemical Demilitarization-Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives Program, 2/22/2018

- **Description of Action:** Analyze the rework performed at the Pueblo Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant and the Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant to determine the cost of additional rework. Also, based on the cost of additional construction rework, either recoup funds paid by the Government or obtain other appropriate consideration.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to support the analysis conducted to validate the \$23 million estimate for the cost of rework and to determine if there is additional construction rework that was not captured.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2018-077, Financial Management and Contract Award and Administration for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, 2/21/2018

- **Description of Action:** Quantify the impact each major capital project has on the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund balance and describe the effects on the resident population of the Armed Forces Retirement Home. In addition, establish a threshold at which it considers a capital project to be a major capital project and require that the Armed Forces Retirement Home detail how the major capital project risks will be isolated, minimized, monitored, and controlled to prevent problems associated with investment cost, schedule, and performance.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to revise DoD Instruction 1000.28.

Principal Action Office: Armed Forces Retirement Home

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-078, Defense Commissary Agency Oversight of Fresh Produce Contracts in Japan and South Korea, 2/22/2018
- **Description of Action:** Develop policies and procedures defining roles and responsibilities regarding contract quality assurance and surveillance on the Japan and South Korea produce contracts. The policies and procedures should provide guidance on how Defense Commissary Agency personnel should oversee and verify the surveys, and calculate and verify contract fill rates before the information is used for contract performance evaluation.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Defense Commissary Agency has not provided evidence to support that they have developed defined policies and procedures that provide guidance on how Defense Commissary Agency personnel should oversee and conduct the market basket surveys, as well as calculating and verifying contract fill rates.

Principal Action Office: Defense Commissary Agency

Report: DODIG-2018-089, Contracting Strategy for F-22 Modernization, 3/21/2018

- **Description of Action:** Review DoD Instruction 5000.02, "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System," and relevant acquisition guidance and revise, as necessary, to allow for the implementation of agile software development methods on programs that include both hardware and software. Compile lessons learned from DoD programs implementing agile software development methods to share with other DoD programs.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive evidence that the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment has reviewed and revised DoD guidance based on lessons learned and best practices; and has compiled and shared lessons learned with other DoD programs.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2018-090, Summary Report on U.S. Direct Funding Provided to Afghanistan, 3/21/2018

- **Description of Action:** Determine the most effective way to manage and oversee the administration and expenditure of U.S. direct funding to the Afghan Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Actions are still ongoing to identify and implement a more effective approach.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Policy

Report: DODIG-2018-092, DoD Emergency Management Programs in the U.S. Africa Command, 3/28/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Air Force, Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-095, Defense Human Resources Activity Reimbursable Agreements, 3/27/2018

- **Description of Action:** The Defense Human Resources Activity Director agreed to implement its corrective action plans, document Defense Agencies Initiative procedures, and test Defense Agencies Initiatives to ensure corresponding revenue and expense transactions are recorded in the same reporting period, including procedures to reconcile revenue and expense transactions, as required by DoD Regulation 7000.14- R, "DoD Financial Management Regulation," volume 4, chapters 16 and 17. Also, develop and implement a plan to identify and correct all misstated account balances converted from the Defense Business Management System.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG followup review to verify the implementation of corrective actions is ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- **Report:** DODIG-2018-096, Followup Audit: The Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System Security Posture, 3/30/2018
- **Description of Action:** Establish a centralized procedure for out-processing terminated personnel. Identify and appoint trusted agents responsible for revoking access for out-processing terminated personnel.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting for documentation from the Defense Manpower Data Center to verify the implementation of a centralized process for out-processing personnel and standard operating procedures holding trusted agents accountable for timely removal of employee network access.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Report: DODIG-2018-097, U.S. European Command Efforts to Integrate Cyberspace Operations Into Contingency Plans, 3/30/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff, Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2018-099, Army Internal Controls Over Foreign Currency Accounts and Payments, 3/29/2018

Description of Action: Update the Army accounting systems once the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Office of the Deputy Chief Financial Officer, DoD, issues DoD standard general ledger transactions and guidance for recording foreign currency exchange rate gains and losses as required by DoD Regulation 7000.14-R, "DoD Financial Management Regulation," volume 6a, chapter 7. Develop and implement a plan to replace the current Italian Local National Payroll System with a system that meets U.S. Government Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996, section 803(a), and Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-123 requirements for Federal financial management systems.

Reason Action Not Completed: Pending verification of the updated accounting system to record foreign currency exchange rate gains and losses.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2018-100, U.S. Special Operations Command's Management of Excess Equipment, 3/29/2018

- **Description of Action:** Update U.S. Special Operations Command guidance to include detailed procedures for reporting and updating Special Operations-Peculiar equipment authorizations and allocations in the U.S. Special Operations Command Table of Equipment Distribution and Allowance.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions to modify and implement new policies and procedures are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: U.S. Special Operations Command

Report: DODIG-2018-101, DoD Reporting of Charge Card Misuse to Office of Management and Budget, 4/3/2018

Description of Action: Develop quality assurance procedures to evaluate whether the purchase card information received from the Military Services and Defense agencies is accurate and complete. Also, conduct monthly statistically valid samples of reviewed transactions to determine whether accurate conclusions were made on the validity of the transactions and their compliance with applicable criteria.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to implement quality control procedures and update guidance that identifies the Government purchase card data to be provided, and the method of collection and calculation. Estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2021.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2018-107, Expeditionary Fast Transport Capabilities, 4/25/2018

- **Description of Action:** Military Sealift Command assist the Program Executive Office Ships with reviews to identify if the deficiencies on delivered Expeditionary Fast Transport vessels were corrected. If the deficiencies were not corrected, implement a plan to correct the deficiencies on delivered Expeditionary Fast Transports, where appropriate.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting for the Military Sealift Command to provide documentation to show reviews were conducted and appropriate corrections were implemented in the delivered fleet.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-109, Protection of Patient Health Information at Navy and Air Force Military Treatment Facilities, 5/2/2018

- **Description of Action:** Implement appropriate configuration changes to enforce the use of a Common Access Card to access all systems that process, store, and transmit patient health information or obtain a waiver that exempts the systems from using Common Access Cards. Configure passwords for all systems that process, store, and transmit patient health information to meet DoD length and complexity requirements. Also, develop a plan of action and milestones and take appropriate steps to mitigate known network vulnerabilities in a timely manner, and develop and maintain standard operating procedures for granting access, assigning and elevating privileges, and deactivating user access.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG has not received vulnerability scan results that demonstrate that the Naval Hospital Camp Pendleton and San Diego Naval Medical Center mitigated known vulnerabilities and approved a plan of action and milestones for
vulnerabilities that the military treatment facilities could not mitigate in a timely manner. Also waiting for San Diego Naval Medical Center to provide details of waivers for systems that do not support the use of common access cards.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-110, Defense Contract Management Agency's Information Technology Contracts, 4/25/2018

Description of Action: Develop internal controls to ensure contracting officials develop Performance Work Statements for service acquisitions that include performance requirements in terms of defined deliverables, contractor performance objectives and standards, and a quality assurance plan. Develop internal controls to ensure contracting officials develop acquisition plans.

Potential Monetary Benefits: \$74,393,223 (Questioned Costs)

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Actions are still ongoing to identify and implement agreed upon recommendations.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Contract Management Agency

Report: DODIG-2018-117, Department of the Navy Qualified Recycling Programs, 5/10/2018

- Description of Action: Develop guidance on the Navy's qualified recycling program to provide oversight and instructions regarding assessments, financial reviews, and compliance. Navy Financial Operations guidance will include procedures for timely deposit and end-to-end data reconciliations ensuring revenue and expense are properly recorded and reported in the financial statements. The guidance will also address compliance with segregation of duties and placement of mitigating controls, annual reviews of business plans, and proper check endorsement and receipt of non-cash vendor payment procedures.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive evidence that guidance for overseeing the qualified recycling program has been developed and implemented. Estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2018-119, DoD Oversight of Logistics Civil Augmentation Program in Afghanistan Invoice Review and Payment, 5/11/2018

Description of Action: Develop a cost control evaluation guide to monitor the contractor's performance and cost-control procedures. Also, on December 27, 2017,

the Defense Contract Management Agency Divisional Administrative Contracting Officer requested that the Defense Contract Audit Agency perform an accounting system audit. Based on the audit findings, Army Contracting Command-Rhode Island will coordinate with the Defense Contract Audit Agency to ensure transparent supporting documentation is provided with each submitted voucher.

Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting to receive evidence that the Defense Contract Audit Agency has completed an accounting system audit or that the Army has coordinated with the Defense Contract Audit Agency to require transparent billing detail from the contractor.

Principal Action Office: Army

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-120, The Treasury Index 97 Cash Management Report, 5/23/2018
- **Description of Action:** Develop a comprehensive Treasury Index 97 Fund Balance With Treasury account reconciliation process that incorporates the entire Fund Balance With Treasury universe of transactions (funding, collections, disbursements, and transfers of funds) in accordance with the DoD Financial Management Regulation. Require DoD disbursing stations to report transaction-level data to the Department of the Treasury on a daily basis. Also, improve the Cash Management Report process to produce one consolidated Cash Management Report that reports all the Other Defense Organizations financial activity.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Navy; Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Report: DODIG-2018-122, U.S. Strategic Command Facility Construction Project, 5/31/2018

Description of Action: Conduct a comprehensive after-action review following the completion of the transition of all missions and personnel to the U.S. Strategic Command replacement facility. Enter lessons learned identified in the U.S. Strategic Command after-action review in the Military Missions Lessons Learned tool. Also, conduct program life-cycle evaluations to determine the success of the Cost Estimating Improvement Plan.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Completion of the military construction portion of the project is ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army, Air Force, U.S. Strategic Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2018-123, U.S. Special Operations Command Reporting of General Equipment on Its Financial Statements, 6/4/2018
- **Description of Action:** Request Component Special Operations Command personnel provide read-only access to their property systems to confirm that the U.S. Special Operations Command has all the critical data elements it needs to accurately report and support the U.S. Special Operations Command General Equipment and Accumulated Depreciation account balances.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Special Operations Command

Report: DODIG-2018-125, The Fort Bliss Hospital Replacement Military Construction Project, 6/6/2018

- Description of Action: Issue guidance to identify the roles, responsibilities, and deciding officials for key segments of a facility construction project, including but not limited to, the project development, budgetary submissions, design reviews, planning, construction management, and assessment of contractor performance. Also, issue guidance to establish metrics that include financial risk management parameters and triggers, including, but not limited to, threshold changes to scope, cost, or timeline; emerging issues; dispute resolution; and statutory reporting requirements when higher headquarters engagement is required.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive guidance developed that includes the roles, responsibilities, and deciding officials for key segments of a facility construction project as well as metrics that include financial risk management parameters and triggers. A project charter template has gone through an alpha test and is in the process of being updated for a second round of testing in FY 2021 prior to implementation.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army

Report: DODIG-2018-129, Department of the Navy Civilian Pay Budget Process, 6/20/2018

- **Description of Action:** Establish and implement controls for the civilian pay budget process to ensure that budget officials document the calculations and assumptions used to support each Program Budget Information System adjustment made to civilian pay requirements.
- Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD OIG has not received evidence that the Department of the Navy's FY 2020 President's Budget guidance included requirements for budget officials to fully document the calculations and assumptions used to support their budget adjustments.

Principal Action Office: Navy, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2018-132, Management of Army Equipment in Kuwait and Qatar, 6/29/2018

- **Description of Action:** Update Army Regulation 710-1, 710-2, 735-5, and Army Pamphlet 710-2-2 to clarify that the Army Prepositioned Stock Accountable Officer is the Stock Record Officer responsible for 100 percent accountability of Army Prepositioned Stock equipment.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting for documentation from the Army to verify guidance was updated with procedures to ensure 100-percent accountability of Army Prepositioned Stock equipment.

Principal Action Office: Army

- **Report:** DODIG-2018-136, Followup Audit: Application Level General Controls for the Defense Cash Accountability System, 7/10/2018
- **Description of Action:** Review and verify policies and procedures to execute periodic user reviews in accordance with the Defense Cash Accountability System Access Control Policy are operating effectively by documenting that 100 percent of sensitive users are reviewed each quarter and 100 percent of authorized users are reviewed within the last year.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting to receive documented access control results of the quarterly sensitive user reviews and annual authorized user review, and verify that these reviews captured 100 percent of Defense Cash Accountability System users.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Report: DODIG-2018-140, Acquisition of the Navy's Mine Countermeasures Mission Package, 7/25/2018

Description of Action: Correct performance deficiencies identified in prior testing of the Airborne Laser Mine Detection System, Airborne Mine Neutralization System, and Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance Analysis Block I systems and demonstrate progress toward achieving its full portfolio of mission operations, while mitigating the risk of costly retrofits.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-141, United States Marine Corps Aviation Squadron Aircraft Readiness Reporting, 8/8/2018

Description of Action: Revise Marine Corps Order 3000.13A to include a clear definition of present state, clarify how the number of mission-capable aircraft should be reported in the mission essential task assessment and how a mission essential task should be properly reported as resourced. Implement training on reporting readiness in accordance with revised Marine Corps Order 3000.13A for reporting units and organizations. Also, implement procedures to ensure that intermediate commands verify the completeness and accuracy of their subordinate units' readiness reports.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to revise Marine Corps Order 3000.13A.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2018-142, U.S. Africa Command and U.S. European Command Integration of Operational Contract Support, 8/9/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: U.S. European Command, U.S. Africa Command

Report: DODIG-2018-143, Air Force Space Command Supply Chain Risk Management of Strategic Capabilities, 8/14/2018

Description of Action: Conduct a detailed review of supply chain risk management for the Air Force Satellite Control Network, Family of Advanced Beyond Line-of-Sight Terminals, and Global Positioning System programs, and all other programs deemed critical to the Air Force Space Command, to ensure compliance with DoD Instruction 5200.44, "Protection of Mission Critical Functions to Achieve Trusted Systems and Networks (TSN)," November 5, 2012 (Incorporating Change 2, Effective July 27, 2017). If deficiencies are identified, Air Force Space Command officials must develop a plan of action with milestones to correct the deficiencies.

Reason Action Not Completed: Waiting to receive evidence that the Air Force Space Command has completed a supply chain risk management review in accordance with DoD supply chain risk management policy, and that a plan of action exists to correct identified deficiencies.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Space Force

Report: DODIG-2018-144, Evaluation of Intelligence Support to Protect U.S. Nuclear Weapons in Europe, 8/10/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2018-145, Air Force C-5 Squadrons' Capability to Meet U.S. Transportation Command Mission Requirements, 8/13/2018

- **Description of Action:** Request the Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency to create a C-5 logistics composite model to identify aircraft maintenance authorization ratios that better align with current C-5 maintenance needs for use in determining future authorization levels.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to complete a review that focuses on proper future maintenance authorization ratios. Estimated completion date is third quarter FY 2022.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2018-151, Military Sealift Command's Maintenance of Prepositioning Ships, 9/24/2018

Description of Action: Update the technical drawings and manuals for the Military Sealift Command prepositioning fleet. Revise Military Sealift Command policies so that all system users are provided initial and annual refresher training on the proper use of the Shipboard Automated Maintenance Management system. Training should include the use of the different modules and feedback log. Also, review and modify all contracts to require formal Shipboard Automated Maintenance Management system training for all users clarify vague requirements, and align contract language with Military Sealift Command procedures.

Potential Monetary Benefits: \$544,743,015 (Questioned Costs)

Reason Action Not Completed: Extensive time required to implement corrective actions.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2018-152, Management of Prepositioned Stock in U.S. European Command, 9/17/2018

Description of Action: Update Army Technical Manual 38-470 to include requirements that specify who is responsible for maintaining controlled humidity levels and performing inspections for the controlled humidity facilities.

Reason Action Not Completed: Update to the Army Technical Manual 38-470 is still ongoing. Estimated completion date is September 30, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2018-159, Evaluation of the Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment System, 9/26/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Space Command

Report: DODIG-2018-160, Evaluation of the Space-Based Segment of the U.S. Nuclear Detonation Detection System, 9/28/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation

Report: DODIG-2018-162, Evaluation of the Airborne Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination Process in Support of Operation Inherent Resolve, 9/27/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2019-004, DoD Oversight of Bilateral Agreements With the Republic of the Philippines, 11/2/2018

Description of Action: Designate an Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) Finance Program Manager and ensure that the individual completes the Joint Knowledge Online-Training that will provide access and the basic instruction for the ACSA Finance Program Manager to build, track, and manage transactions in the ACSA Global Automated Tracking and Reporting System (AGATRS). Input remaining five ACSA transactions in AGATRS.

Potential Monetary Benefits: \$7,288,225 (Questioned Costs)

Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD OIG has not received evidence that demonstrates the ACSA Finance Program Manager has completed the Joint Knowledge Online-Training, and that the remaining five ACSA transactions are in a completed status in AGATRS.

Principal Action Office: Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2019-016, DoD Actions Taken to Implement the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015, 11/8/2018

- **Description of Action:** Issue Department of Defense-wide policy implementing the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 requirements, including a requirement for the DoD Components to document barriers to sharing cyber threat indicators and defensive measures and take appropriate actions to mitigate the identified barriers.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to issue Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act implementation policy.
- Principal Action Office: DoD Chief Information Officer, National Security Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-019, Evaluation of Contracting Officer Actions on Contractor Pricing Proposals Deemed Inadequate by Defense Contract Audit Agency, 11/14/2018

- **Description of Action:** Provide refresher training to contracting personnel at eight DoD buying commands on the requirements for distributing and filing the negotiation memorandums in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 15.406-3(b) and Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement and Procedures, Guidance, and Information 215.406-3(a)(11).
- Reason Action Not Completed: Naval Sea Systems Command and Space and Naval Warfare Systems

Command have not provided evidence to support they have completed the refresher training of contracting personnel.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2019-029, DoD Task Orders Issued Under One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services Contracts, 11/27/2018

- **Description of Action:** Develop policy to ensure proper verification and documentation of labor categories, education, and work experience of contractor personnel performing work on One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services and other indefinite-delivery, indefinite-quantity services contracts. In addition, any deviations from qualifications should be clearly identified and documented.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to include Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement and Procedures, Guidance, and Information 216.505-70 language into the Department of Defense Contracting Officer's Representative Handbook.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army

Report: DODIG-2019-031, Evaluation of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Counterintelligence Program, 11/21/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-032, Evaluation of Combatant Command Intelligence Directorate Internal Communications Processes, 12/4/2018

- **Description of Action:** Examine current DoD intelligence training and education policies. Also, establish an analytic integrity policy, and include an introduction to its analytic ombudsman program as part of newcomer orientation.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to publish draft DoD Manual 3305. AM, "DoD All-Source Analysis Accreditation and Certificaton," and develop an analytic integrity policy for U.S. Africa Command.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, U.S. Africa Command

Report: DODIG-2019-034, Security Controls at DoD Facilities for Protecting Ballistic Missile Defense System Technical Information, 12/10/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2019-037, DoD Management of Software Applications, 12/13/2018

- **Description of Action:** Conduct periodic reviews to ensure DoD Components are regularly validating the accuracy of their inventory of owned and in use software applications and that DoD Components are eliminating duplicate and obsolete software applications.
- Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD OIG has not received evidence that supports an initial inventory of DoD business and information technology software has been completed and that the DoD Chief Information Officer is tracking application rationalization metrics to measure progress in eliminating unnecessary applications. The DoD Chief Information Officer requested that DoD Application and System Rationalization Working Group member organizations and DoD Components register all Enterprise Information **Environment Mission Area and Business Mission** Area systems within the Defense Information Technology Portfolio Registry by fourth quarter FY 2021, and provide quarterly updates to verify Defense Information Technology Portfolio Registry record completeness and accuracy for all Enterprise Information Environment Mission Area and Business Mission Area systems starting in first guarter FY 2022.

Principal Action Office: DoD Chief Information Officer

Report: DODIG-2019-038, Follow-up of Delinquent Medical Service Account Audits, 12/19/2018

Description of Action: Implement guidance for all Services to review uncollectible accounts and obtain approval from the proper authority to terminate debt, and require all Services to develop procedures to review and process their old delinquent accounts. Establish standardized guidance for which reports the medical treatment facilities must review in the Armed Forces Billing and Collection Utilization Solution system to identify accounts ready to be billed.

Potential Monetary Benefits: \$2,400,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Defense Health Agency Uniform Business Office has not provided a plan of action that addresses the backlog of old delinquent accounts and current delinquent accounts for all military treatment facilities; and includes details on how the medical treatment facilities will implement the established policy, including identifying who the proper authority is for the medical treatment facilities to obtain approval from to terminate the debt.
- **Principal Action Office:** Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Navy

Report: DODIG-2019-039, Reporting of Improper Payments for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Commercial Pay Program, 12/21/2018

- **Description of Action:** Conduct an annual review of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Commercial Pay program through the Senior Accountable Officials Steering Committee and Action Officers Working Group to identify all types of payments made across DoD Components; verify that existing risk assessments and sampling plans cover all defined commercial payment types; and update risk assessments and sampling plans for program segments that experienced a significant change in legislation or a significant increase in funding level.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG annual Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act review to verify the implementation of corrective actions are ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Defense Finance and Accounting Service

Report: DODIG-2019-041, DoD Civilian Pay Budgeting Process, 1/3/2019

- Description of Action: Update the DoD Financial Management Regulation, volume 2A, chapters 1 and 3, to include: 1) recurring instructions from the Budget Estimate Submission guidance and President's Budget guidance that are not unique to a particular year;
 2) a guide from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service's payroll system's gross reconciliation codes to the OP-8 and OP-32 budget exhibit line items and personnel categories; 3) further clarification for calculating full-time equivalents and straight-time hours worked; and 4) a requirement to include variable costs in the Services' and Defense agencies' budget requests.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to include the recommended updates in the

DoD Financial Management Regulation, volume 2A, chapters 1 and 3. Estimated completion date is second quarter FY 2021.

- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-042, Evaluation of Social Media Exploitation Procedures Supporting Operation Inherent Resolve, 12/28/2018

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command, Defense Intelligence Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-047, Navy and Marine Corps Backup Aircraft and Depot Maintenance Float for Ground Combat and Tactical Vehicles, 1/18/2019

- **Description of Action:** Require the Naval Air Systems Command F/A-18 and T-45 program offices to implement a plan to incorporate future program changes, as necessary. The plan should include the effects of delayed replacement programs and extension of the service life on aircraft maintenance, spare parts, and aircraft inventory management during replacement aircraft acquisition planning. Also, Naval Operations for Warfare Systems should implement a communication plan to keep dependent weapon system's divisions and program offices up to date on changes in quantity and delivery schedule.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$103,000,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The F/A-18 program office was directed by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy to transition from the Life-Cycle Sustainment Plan to the Sustainment Program Baseline. Also, Chief of Naval Operations for Warfighting Requirements and Capabilities has not provided evidence to support that they have issued Chief of Naval Operations Program Objective Memorandum-2021 guidance that addresses increased communication across dependent weapon systems.

Principal Action Office: Navy, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2019-054, Evaluation of Special Access Programs Industrial Security Program, 2/11/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2019-055, Evaluation of Integrated Joint Special Technical Operations, 2/11/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Deputy Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, National Security Agency, Director, DoD Special Access Program

Report: DODIG-2019-056, Accounting and Financial Reporting for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, 2/12/2019

- Description of Action: Issue interim policy until the Department of the Treasury updates the U.S. Standard General Ledger and coordinate with the Treasury to update the U.S. Standard General Ledger with guidance on how to record equity investments in Military Housing Privatization Initiative projects, including the cash and real property contributed; sales of equity investments; and equity investment profits and losses allocated to the Military Departments for Military Housing Privatization Initiative projects.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$1,800,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment; Army; Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-058, Summary and Follow-up Report on Audits of DoD Energy Savings Performance Contracts, 2/14/2019

- **Description of Action:** Identify and validate all past and active contractor-claimed energy savings included in contractor post installation and measurement and verification reports not previously validated.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that supports the Air Force identified all active energy savings performance contracts with contractor-claimed energy savings not previously validated by the Government validation.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-060, Review of Parts Purchased From TransDigm Group, Inc., 2/25/2019

Description of Action: Examine the United States Code, Federal Acquisition Regulation, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, and the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement Procedures, Guidance, and Information, to determine changes needed in the acquisition process of parts produced or provided from a sole source to ensure that contracting officers obtain uncertified cost data when requested and that the DoD receives full and fair value in return for its expenditures.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Defense Pricing and Contracting's review of statute, regulations, and supplemental guidance concluded that in the absence of legislation, uncooperative sole source contractors are not compelled to supply uncertified cost data, and that contracting officers were also constrained by prior commerciality decisions. In June 2020, the DoD submitted legislative proposals in the FY 2021 legislative cycle, however, Congress did not take action on these proposals. The DoD OIG is waiting to confirm whether DoD-drafted legislative proposals will get enacted in the FY 2022 National Defense Authorization Act.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2019-061, Audit of the DoD's Implementation of Recommendations on Screening and Access Controls for General Public Tenants Leasing Housing on Military Installations, 3/7/2019

- **Description of Action:** Conduct a review of all general public tenants leasing privatized housing on military installations, to ensure that those tenants receive complete and adequate background checks and that access badge expiration dates do not exceed lease expiration dates in accordance with current Military Department guidance.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Army needs to provide support for third party law enforcement process used to conduct background checks when contacted by the Army garrisons, and updated guidance that requires badge expiration dates to match lease expiration dates.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2019-062, Audit of Management of Government-Owned Property Supporting the F-35 Program, 3/13/2019

Description of Action: Review the accounting and management actions of the F-35 Program Office for F-35 Program Government property. Establish and enforce a process to ensure that Government-furnished property lists are coordinated and properly captured at the beginning of the proposal phase. Coordinate with the contractor to obtain property data and develop procedures to ensure that all property records are continuously updated in the Accountable Property System of Record. Develop a plan for transitioning contractor-acquired property procured on past contracts to Government-furnished property on contract actions as required by the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement.

- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$2,087,515,481 (Questioned Costs)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting for documentation on corrective actions taken to address the agreed upon recommendations.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, F-35 Joint Program Office

Report: DODIG-2019-063, Followup Audit on the Military Departments' Security Safeguards Over Secret Internet Protocol Router Network Access Points, 3/18/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: DoD Chief Information Officer, Army, Navy, Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-065, Evaluation of DoD Voting Assistance Programs for 2018, 3/25/2019

- **Description of Action:** Develop and implement written voting policies to support all eligible Uniformed Services personnel and their family members, including those in deployed, dispersed, and tenant organizations.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to publish a U.S. Southern Command written voting plan that satisfies DoD Instruction 1000.04, Federal Voting Assistance Program.
- Principal Action Office: U.S. Southern Command

Report: DODIG-2019-066, Summary Audit of Systemic Weaknesses in the Cost of War Reports, 3/22/2019

Description of Action: The Auditor Generals of the Army, Navy, and Air Force include followup audits that verify the accuracy of the Cost of War data in their FY 2020 audit plans.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to develop and implement procedures to capture the required level of detail of war-related overseas contingency operation costs. Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2019-071, Evaluation of DoD Component Responsibilities for Counterintelligence Support for the Protection of Defense Critical Infrastructure, 4/5/2019
- **Description of Action:** Revise DoD policies to ensure the protection of essential DoD services and infrastructure.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to revise DoD Instructions 5240.24 and 5240.19. Estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2021.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

Report: DODIG-2019-072, Audit of Consolidated Afloat Networks and Enterprise Services Security Safeguards, 4/8/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2019-073, Audit of Payments to the DoD for Medical Services Provided to Department of Veterans Affairs Beneficiaries at Selected Army Medical Centers, 4/8/2019
- **Description of Action:** Identify the source of billing system errors that prevented payment of inpatient professional fees, modify the billing system to prevent future errors, determine whether the billing system errors affected other sharing sites, and provide guidance to impacted sharing sites to bill for any previously unbilled care.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG has not received evidence that demonstrates the Defense Health Agency identified the system errors that prevented the billing and payment of inpatient professional fees; corrected the system errors that prevented billing and payment of inpatient professional fees; coordinated with other sharing sites to determine if those sites were affected by the error and that personnel at those sites implemented corrective action; and developed and issued guidance to other impacted sites.
- Principal Action Office: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

Report: DODIG-2019-074, Evaluation of Targeting Operations and Civilian Casualties in Operation Inherent Resolve, 4/18/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Secretary of Defense, U.S. Central Command, U.S. Special Operations Command

Report: DODIG-2019-075, Evaluation of Military Services' Law Enforcement Responses to Domestic Violence Incidents, 4/19/2019

Description of Action: Ensure that all subjects are properly titled and indexed in the Defense Central Index of Investigations as required by DoD Instruction 5505.07, "Titling and Indexing Subjects of Criminal Investigations in the Department of Defense." Conduct a comprehensive review of all criminal investigative databases and files verify that all subjects of domestic violence incidents from 1998 to present are titled and indexed in the Defense Central Index of Investigations. Ensure that subject fingerprint cards and final disposition reports are collected and submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigations Criminal Justice Information Services Division database for all subjects that were not submitted, as required by DoD Instruction 5505.11, "Fingerprint Card and Final Disposition Report Submission Requirements."

Reason Action Not Completed: The DoD OIG awaits a status update on corrective actions taken to address the agreed upon recommendations.

Principal Action Office: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-076, Evaluation of the Missile Defense Agency's Pentagon Force Protection Agency's, and Defense Commissary Agency's Use of Counterintelligence Inquiry Authority, 4/16/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Missile Defense Agency, Defense Commissary Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-077, Evaluation of the Oversight of Intelligence Interrogation Approaches and Techniques, 4/15/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command, U.S. Special Operations Command

Report: DODIG-2019-078, Evaluation of the Air Force's Implementation of DoD OIG Recommendations Concerning Modifications of the Integrated Tactical Warning and Attack Assessment Mobile Ground System, 4/17/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-079, Audit of the Identification and Training of DoD's Operational Contract Support Workforce, 4/16/2019

Description of Action: Develop and implement policy to establish tiered minimum training (tactical, operational, and strategic) requirements and qualifications for Operational Contract Support positions at each echelon, and identify which positions require an Operational Contract Support trained professional.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions still ongoing towards publishing guidance to clarify minimum training requirements for personnel working within the Operational Contract Support functional area. Estimated completion date is October 31, 2022.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Report: DODIG-2019-080, Audit of the B61-12 Tail Kit Assembly Program, 4/19/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-081, Audit of Training Ranges Supporting Aviation Units in the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command, 4/17/2019

- **Description of Action:** Review the individual Services' range plans to determine whether Service solutions to training limitations can be accomplished across the DoD. Develop and implement a plan to field and sustain DoD-wide solutions to address training gaps. Develop and implement plans to synchronize Army and Air Force range management and range use in Alaska.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing in reviewing the individual Services' range plans. The estimated completion date is fourth quarter FY 2022.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

- **Report:** DODIG-2019-083, Evaluation of Operations and Management of Arlington and Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Military Cemeteries, 5/20/2019
- **Description of Action:** Implement and field the Quality Assurance module in the Enterprise Interment Services System, the future sole system for all Army cemeteries, to adjudicate for accuracy all data merged from the Arlington National Cemetery Research Tool, the Army National Military Cemeteries Research Tool, and the current Interment Services System.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG awaits status report on corrective actions taken to address the agreed upon recommendations.
- Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2019-084, Evaluation of the Operations and Management of Military Cemeteries, 5/20/2019

- **Description of Action:** The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, in coordination with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, publish a comprehensive instruction that provides guidance on operation of the military cemeteries, including management, accountability, and inspections.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to publish a DoD Instruction that provides guidance on the operation, management, accountability, and inspections of military cemeteries.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, Army, Navy, Air Force
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-085, Audit of the Defense Security Cooperation Agency-Security Assistance Accounts, 5/8/2019
- **Description of Action:** Recover and transfer into the Special Defense Acquisition Fund account all authorized collections dating back to FY 2012 that the Defense Finance and Accounting Service did not transfer into the Special Defense Acquisition Fund account. Develop corrective action plans to address the DoD OIG recommendations, to include performing quarterly inspections of DoD and contractor facilities to monitor Special Defense Acquisition Fund inventory.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$745,500,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Defense Security Cooperation Agency is working on implementing the corrective action plans, which includes developing a comprehensive accounting and reporting process for Special Defense Acquisition Fund inventory.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Security Cooperation Agency
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-087, Audit of the DoD's FY 2018 Compliance With the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act Requirements, 5/15/2019
- **Description of Action:** In coordination with the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Director: 1) develop and implement sufficient control measures in the population review process to ensure that the DoD includes all necessary payments for Military Pay, Civilian Pay, Military Retirement, and DoD Travel Pay populations and reports accurate improper payment estimates in the Agency Financial Report; 2) develop a process that uses the amount paid for the Commercial Pay and DoD Travel Pay programs; and 3) establish an improper payment review process for the Civilian Pay program that examines supporting documentation and verifies that civilian employees are eligible for the payments that they received.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG annual Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act review to verify the implementation of corrective actions is ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD

Report: DODIG-2019-088, Evaluation of DoD Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Kuwait, 6/11/2019

- **Description of Action:** Clearly assign roles and responsibilities to its subordinate commands regarding combating trafficking in persons, including formally designating an appropriate command headquarters in Kuwait to be responsible for Combat Trafficking in Persons compliance.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is conducting a followup review to determine the implementation of corrective actions.
- **Principal Action Office:** DoD Office of the General Counsel, Army, Air Force, U.S. Central Command, Army and Air Force Exchange Service

Report: DODIG-2019-089, Audit of the DoD's Implementation of the Joint Regional Security Stacks, 6/4/2019

- **Description of Action:** Establish and implement a plan to incorporate the required capabilities into the Joint Regional Security Stacks once the functional capabilities requirement document is developed. Develop and implement a schedule to provide all Joint Regional Security Stacks operators with training, as required by the Joint Regional Security Stack Operations Training Requirements Document.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Defense Information Systems Agency has provided a plan of action and milestones to address the performance gaps identified in the measure of performance assessment. Also, the DoD OIG has received evidence to support that the Joint Regional Security Stacks familiarization training is accessible 24 hours a day and that the scenario and lab-based training has been scheduled. However, the DoD OIG requires clarification on the documentation received and has requested additional evidence to support closure of the recommendations.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Defense Information Systems Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-091, Evaluation of the DoD's Management of Opioid Use Disorder for Military Health System Beneficiaries, 6/10/2019

- Description of Action: The Secretary of the Navy will modify U.S. Marine Corps Orders 1754.14 and 5300.17A, and a memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Marine Corps and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), to ensure compliance with DoD Instructions 1010.04 and 6040.45; Secretary of the Navy Instruction 1754.7A; and BUMED Instructions 5353.4B and 6010.30, and clarify that substance Abuse Counseling Center counselors may not independently make substance use disorder diagnoses without clinical privileges, and all substance use disorder diagnoses must be documented in the DoD Health Record.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to update U.S. Marine Corps orders and policies and the "Psychological Health Services for Active Duty Marines and Their Family Members" memorandum of understanding between the U.S. Marine Corps and BUMED to ensure compliance with DoD, Secretary of the Navy, and BUMED guidance that will apply to the U.S. Marine Corps Substance Abuse Counseling Centers.
- **Principal Action Office:** Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Navy

Report: DODIG-2019-093, Evaluation of U.S. European Command's Nuclear Command and Control Between the President and Theater Nuclear Forces, 6/10/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Army, Air Force, U.S. European Command

Report: DODIG-2019-094, Audit of F-35 Ready-For-Issue Spare Parts and Sustainment Performance Incentive Fees, 6/13/2019

- **Description of Action:** Direct the F-35 Joint Program Office contracting officer to add language to future F-35 sustainment contracts to allow the DoD to collect compensation for each non-Ready-For-Issue spare part provided by the contractor. Assign contracting officer's representatives to provide oversight at all F-35 sites and collect contractor performance data from the contracting officer's representatives and the Defense Contract Management Agency to identify systemic contractor performance problems.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to evaluate contractual alternatives for the sustainment contracts to allow for the DoD to be compensated for future non-Ready-For-Issue spare spare parts delivered by the contractor, appoint contracting officer's representatives to provide oversight at all F-35 sites, and develop site surveillance plans.

Principal Action Office: F-35 Joint Program Office

Report: DODIG-2019-103, Audit of Air Force Accountability of Government Property and Oversight of Contractual Maintenance Requirements in the Contract Augmentation Program IV in Southwest Asia, 7/18/2019

- **Description of Action:** Require that all contracting personnel complete existing Government-furnished training (GFP) and coordinate with the Services to implement GFP training courses for contingency contracting personnel. The training should outline Service-specific implementation of Federal and DoD accountability requirements.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Waiting for documentation from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment that requires the existing GFP training become mandatory for all contracting personnel.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2019-105, Audit of Protection of DoD Controlled Unclassified Information on Contractor-Owned Networks and Systems, 7/23/2019

- Description of Action: Publish Defense Federal Acquisiton Regulation Supplement rule (Case 2019-D041) to implement a standard DoD-wide methodology for assessing DoD contractor compliance with all security requirements in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication (SP) 800-171, "Protecting Controlled Unclassified Information in Nonfederal Information Systems and Organizations," and a DoD certification process, known as the Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification, that measures a company's maturity and institutionalization of cybersecurity practices and processes. The DFARS rule will require DoD Component contracting offices/requiring activities to conduct assessments to determine whether contractors are complying with the security requirements in NIST SP 800-171 to protect controlled unclassified information before contract award and throughout the contracts' period of performance.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Interim Defense Federal Acquisiton Regulation Supplement rule requires implementing a DoD Assessment Methodology and Cybersecurity Maturity Model Certification Framework in order to assess contractor implementation of cybersecurity requirements and enhance the protection of unclassified information within the DoD supply chain. The public comment period ended on November 30, 2020, and the DoD is reviewing comments to support the formulation of a final rule. Publication of the final DFARS rule is anticipated during the fourth quarter FY 2021.
- **Principal Action Office:** DoD Chief Information Officer, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army, U.S. Transportation Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-106, Audit of the DoD's Management of the Cybersecurity Risks for Government Purchase Card Purchases of Commercial Off-the-Shelf Items, 7/26/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- **Principal Action Office:** Secretary of Defense, DoD Chief Information Officer, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

Report: DODIG-2019-107, Evaluation of Combatant Commands' Insider Threat Programs, 7/30/2019

Description of Action: Establish milestones for the Insider Threat Enterprise Program Management Office to implement a DoD Insider Threat Training Program and develop DoD-wide performance measures. Develop an oversight plan for evaluating DoD Component Heads' insider threat programs to ensure compliance with DoD insider threat policies. Establish a full-time insider threat program manager to ensure that the program meets national and DoD requirements. Designate a subject matter expert to integrate the monitoring, analysis, and reporting of, and the response to, insider threats.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

- **Principal Action Office:** DoD Chief Information Officer, Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, U.S. Central Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Special Operations Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-108, Audit of the DoD's Management of the Third Party Collection Program for Medical Claims, 9/16/2019
- **Description of Action:** Review all medical facilities in the Military Health System to determine which medical facilities are not submitting claims to insurance providers in compliance with the time requirements in Defense Health Agency Procedures Manual 6015.01, and coordinate with commanders of those medical facilities to implement additional controls that enforce the requirements. Implement procedures to correct patient category codes in Military Health System GENESIS when patient category code errors are identified.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$70,714,306 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- **Principal Action Office:** Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, Army, Navy, Air Force

Report: DODIG-2019-110, Evaluation of U.S. and Coalition Efforts to Train, Advise, Assist, and Equip the Afghan Tactical Air Coordinators and Air Liaison Officers, 8/8/2019

Description of Action: Develop a plan with specific objectives and milestones for Afghan Special Security Forces' air-to-ground integration capability that includes all Afghan Special Security Forces elements with Afghan tactical air coordinators and Afghan air targeting officers.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are still ongoing toward completing an Afghan Special Security Forces' air-to-ground Integration memorandum of agreement.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command

- **Report:** DODIG-2019-111, Evaluation of USAFRICOM and SOCAFRICA's Processes for Determining and Fulfilling Intelligence Requirements for Counterterrorism, 8/13/2019
- Description of Action: Report is classified.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- **Principal Action Office:** Army, U.S. Africa Command, National Security Agency
- **Report:** DODIG-2019-112, Audit of TRICARE Payments for Health Care Services and Equipment That Were Paid Without Maximum Allowable Reimbursement Rates, 8/20/2019
- **Description of Action:** Revise TRICARE policy to incorporate wording regarding reasonable cost and being a prudent buyer similar to the related clauses in 42 Code of Federal Regulations 405.502 and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Publication 15-1, "Provider Reimbursement Manual." Request voluntary refunds from TRICARE providers where Defense Health Agency paid more than other pricing benchmarks identified in this report.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$19,500,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

Report: DODIG-2019-114, Audit of the Army Integrated Air and Missile Defense Program, 8/19/2019

- **Description of Action:** Conduct an affordability analysis to establish total life-cycle affordability constraints and determine whether the Army can afford the Integrated Air and Missile Defense Program through FY 2049, in accordance with DoD Instruction 5000.02.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Army has not provided evidence to support it has completed a formal affordability analysis with affordability caps.
- Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2019-116, Audit of Contingency Planning for DoD Information Systems, 8/21/2019

Description of Action: Report is For Official Use Only.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is For Official Use Only.
- Principal Action Office: Navy, Missile Defense Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-125, Evaluation of the DoD's Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy, 9/30/2019

- **Description of Action:** Develop and institute a process to ensure that the accurate number of reports of sexual assaults made to the United States Air Force Family Advocacy Program are included in all future annual reports on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions towards developing a policy clarifying for the Military Services when sexual assault reports should be provided to its program is ongoing.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Report: DODIG-2019-127, Audit of Access Controls in the Defense Logistics Agency's Commercial and Government Entity Code Program, 9/30/2019

- **Description of Action:** Report is For Official Use Only-Law Enforcement Sensitive.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Report is For Official Use Only-Law Enforcement Sensitive.

Principal Action Office: Defense Logistics Agency

Report: DODIG-2019-128, Audit of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Oversight of Contracts for Repair and Restoration of the Electric Power Grid in Puerto Rico, 9/30/2019

- **Description of Action:** Review all labor and material costs for contracts W912DY-18-F-0003, W912DY-18-F-0032, and W912EP-18-C-003 and determine whether they are supportable and allowable, in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation 31.201-2, "Determining Allowability." Provide a summary of the results of voucher audits, including any Defense Contract Audit Agency reports, and supporting documentation for voucher audits performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$50,100,000 (Questioned Costs)

Reason Action Not Completed: The Defense Contract Audit Agency is assisting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the planned completion of these audits is June 2021.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2020-003, Audit of DoD's Use of Additive Manufacturing for Sustainment Parts, 10/17/2019

- **Description of Action:** Develop policy that standardizes the cataloging of additively manufactured (AM) parts and update the policy as necessary after the Integrated Material Management Committee's decision. Develop and require the Military Services and the Defense Logistics Agency to use a single method to share data on AM parts; and to update their AM guidance to require contracting, acquisition, logistics, and senior management officials to obtain AM training.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to issue DoD guidance that includes the requirement to standardize the cataloging of AM parts; develop, maintain, and use the Joint Additive Manufacturing Model Exchange portal to share data on AM parts; and provide AM training to the acquisition workforce.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force

Report: DODIG-2020-006, Evaluation of the V-22 Engine Air Particle Separator, 11/7/2019

- **Description of Action:** Develop a plan to include a sampling of additional soils, whose compositions and concentrations are representative of those found in actual V-22 operational environments, in the testing for the Engine Air Particle Separator and engine.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are still ongoing toward completing test efforts on the agreed environmentally representative soil samples.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2020-025, Evaluation of the Algorithmic Warfare Cross-Functional Team (Project Maven), 11/8/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security

- **Report:** DODIG-2020-026, Audit of the DoD Requirements for the National Maintenance Strategy-Ground Vehicle Support Contract, 12/13/2019
- **Description of Action:** Document and report the Afghan National Defense Security Forces' progression towards the three levels of maintenance and separately record the vehicle maintenance and repairs completed by the Afghan National Defense Security Forces and the contractor.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to document and report the three levels of maintenance and separately record the vehicle maintenance and repairs.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command

Report: DODIG-2020-028, Audit of Brigade Combat Team Readiness, 11/18/2019

Description of Action: Monitor ongoing actions regarding mount telescopes and fire control switchboards until fully implemented, and provide annual updates of actions taken to address shortages of spare parts beginning in September 2020.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2020-029, Audit of a Classified Program, 11/13/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2020-030, Audit of Navy and Defense Logistics Agency Spare Parts for F/A-18 E/F Super Hornets, 11/19/2019

- **Description of Action:** Determine the parts or supplies that are obsolete or are limited in quantity and develop and implement a plan to minimize the impact of obsolete materials, including ensuring the parts or supplies are covered by the obsolescence program.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that supports the Navy has identified a list of parts or supplies that are obsolete or limited in quantity and developed and implemented a plan to minimize the impact of the obsolete parts.

Principal Action Office: Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2020-035, Followup Audit of the Army's Implementation of the Acquire-to-Retire and Budget-to-Report Business Processes in the General Fund Enterprise Business System, 11/26/2019
- **Description of Action:** Coordinate the removal of the remaining land records from the General Fund Enterprise Business System and utillize the Real Estate Management Information System as the accountable property system of record.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that the Army has removed the remaining land records from the General Fund Enterprise Business System.

Principal Action Office: Army

Report: DODIG-2020-036, Evaluation of Contracting Officer Actions on Defense Contract Audit Agency Reports that Disclaim an Opinion, 11/26/2019

- **Description of Action:** Determine if any of the \$219 million in questioned costs reported by Defense Contract Audit Agency in Report Nos. 6341-2009A10100044 and 1281-2007J10100015 are not allowable according to Federal Acquisition Regulation Part 31, "Contracts with Commercial Organizations." Take steps to recoup any portion of the \$219 million that is not allowed on Government contracts. Also, review the actions of the contracting officers on to determine whether management action is necessary to hold those individuals accountable.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG awaits status report on corrective actions taken to address the agreed upon recommendations.
- Principal Action Office: Defense Contract Management Agency
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-039, Combatant Command Integration of Space Operations Into Military Deception Plans, 12/13/2019
- Description of Action: Report is classified.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- Principal Action Office: Classified

Report: DODIG-2020-040, Audit of Cost Increases and Schedule Delays for Military Construction Projects at Joint Region Marianas, 12/11/2019

Description of Action: Revise and reissue Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 11010.20H, "Navy Facilities Projects," May 16, 2014, to ensure that all Navy military construction projects, including housing projects, follow the same planning and programming process.

Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing to revise and reissue Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 11010.20H. Estimated completion date is March 31, 2021.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2020-042, Audit of the Service Acquisition Executives' Management of Defense Acquisition Category 2 and 3 Programs, 12/20/2019

- **Description of Action:** Verify and validate that all Category 2 and 3 programs have approved Acquisition Program Baselines as required by DoD Instruction 5000.02 and that the Service Acquisition Executives have reported to their Military Department Secretary when this verification and validation effort has been completed.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG awaits evidence that supports the Air Force verified and vailidated Acquisition Program Baselines and that the Secretary of the Air Force has been notified of completion.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Air Force

Report: DODIG-2020-043, Audit of Jordan Border Security Program Oversight, 12/20/2019

- **Description of Action:** Perform a full annual inventory of equipment received to support the Jordan Border Security System during task order 0012. Also, conduct a statistically significant sample of task order 0012 equipment to perform a physical inventory.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to conduct a physical inventory of a statistically significant sample of task order 0012 equipment.

Principal Action Office: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Report: DODIG-2020-045, Evaluation of the Military Service Capacity to Fill Combatant Command Requests for Counterintelligence Support, 12/30/2019

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Army, Navy

- **Report:** DODIG-2020-046, Audit of the DoD Personal Property Program Related to Household Goods Shipments, 1/6/2020
- **Description of Action:** Update the Defense Transportation Regulations to contact the DoD members if they do not complete Customer Satisfaction Surveys within 1 month after receiving the shipments, to increase the survey completion percentage and develop a more accurate Best Value Score.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that supports U.S. Transportation Command actions resulted in an increased survey completion percentage to develop a more accurate Best Value Score. U.S. Transportation Command is pursuing a Customer Satisfaction Survey contract. Rather than continuing to struggle with the Customer Satisfaction Survey in-house, U.S. Transportation Command is seeking to enlist an industry leader to introduce more user-friendly tools for customers to complete surveys. Estimated completion date is December 31, 2023.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Transportation Command

Report: DODIG-2020-047, Audit of Surge Sealift Readiness Reporting, 1/22/2020

- Description of Action: Report is classified.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- Principal Action Office: U.S. Transportation Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-048, Audit of Controls Over Opioid Prescriptions at Selected DoD Military Treatment Facilities, 1/10/2020
- **Description of Action:** Ensure continual monitoring of morphine milligrams equivalent per day by beneficiary, examine data for unusually high opioid prescriptions, and if appropriate, hold providers accountable for overprescribing opioids. Implement controls to ensure that prescriptions in the Military Health System Data Repository exist and that the dispense date and the metric quantity field for opioid prescriptions in liquid form in the Military Health System Data Repository are accurate and consistent among all systems.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing. Estimated completion date is December 31, 2021.
- Principal Action Office: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

- **Report:** DODIG-2020-049, Evaluation of Defense Contract Management Agency Contracting Officer Actions on Penalties Recommended by the Defense Contract Audit Agency, 1/10/2020
- **Description of Action:** Revise Defense Contract Management Agency procedures to require that supervisors document their review comments on the contracting officers' actions in writing.
- Reason Action Not Completed: Corrective actions are ongoing toward evaluating the supervisor review process and determining whether any processes and procedures need to be adopted to ensure adequate reviews are taking place, and if the Defense Contract Management Agency needs to update its manual content for the supervisory review process area.

Principal Action Office: Defense Contract Management Agency

Report: DODIG-2020-056, Audit of Readiness of Arleigh Burke-Class Destroyers, 1/31/2020
Description of Action: Report is classified.
Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2020-059, Evaluation of Weather Support Capabilities for the MQ-9 Reaper, 2/5/2020

- **Description of Action:** Conduct review of Air Force Components use of Overseas Contingency Operations funding to develop innovation projects by performing an audit to follow up on actions taken in response to Air Force Audit Agency Report No. F2018-0005-A00900, "Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Innovation Funds," March 23, 2018.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The Air Force will perform a followup audit with a third quarter FY 2021 target completion date.

Principal Action Office: Air Force

Report: DODIG-2020-060, Audit of Contract Costs for Hurricane Recovery Efforts at Navy Installations, 2/12/2020

Description of Action: Review the task orders that Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast issued for Hurricanes Matthew, Harvey, Irma in North Florida, and Michael to determine whether Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast contracting officials awarded and administered the contracts in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and Naval Facilities Engineering Command standard operating procedures for the Global Contingency Construction contract.

Potential Monetary Benefits: For Official Use Only

Reason Action Not Completed: The Navy requested a Defense Contract Audit Agency audit to review the allowability of all costs and profit paid to the prime contractors and determine whether a refund for any excess payments made to the prime contractors is warranted. Estimated completion date for completing the audit review is September 30, 2022.

Principal Action Office: Navy

Report: DODIG-2020-063, Audit of DoD Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business Contract Awards, 2/18/2020

- **Description of Action:** Implement procedures, in coordination with Defense Pricing and Contracting, requiring contracting personnel to track and monitor the amounts Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSB) spend on subcontractors that are not SDVOSB throughout contract performance to ensure that contractors do not exceed the required limitations, as defined by the Code of Federal Regulations.
- **Potential Monetary Benefits:** \$876,800,000 (Questioned Costs)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Corrective actions are ongoing to issue policy guidance to contracting officers for effectively monitoring SDVOSB compliance with limitations on subcontracting, and ensure contracting officers have access to policy, guidance, and instructions regarding contract awards to SDVOSB.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-064, Evaluation of DoD Law Enforcement Organization Submissions of Criminal History Information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2/21/2020
- **Description of Action:** Revise Army Regulation 190-47 to require military correctional facility commanders to send DD Form 2791 tothe U.S. Army Crime Records Center and the U.S. Marshals Service National Sex Offender Targeting Center as required by DoD Instruction 5525.20. Determine whether the Defense Incident Based Reporting System should be used for reporting Brady Act information to the

applicable Federal Bureau of Investigation databases to make it available to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Awaiting the issuance of revised Army Regulation 190-47 and draft DoD Instruction 5525.ID.
- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence and Security, Army, Navy, Defense Criminal Investigative Service

Report: DODIG-2020-065, Evaluation of Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve's Military Information Support Operations, 2/25/2020

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

Principal Action Office: U.S. Central Command

Report: DODIG-2020-066, Audit of the Department of Defense Supply Chain Risk Management Program for Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications Systems, 3/2/2020

Description of Action: Report is classified.

Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.

- **Principal Action Office:** Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, U.S. Strategic Command, Navy, Air Force
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-067, Followup Audit on Corrective Actions Taken by DoD Components in Response to DoD Cyber Red Team-Identified Vulnerabilities and Additional Challenges Facing DoD Cyber Red Team Missions, 3/13/2020
- **Description of Action:** Take immediate actions to mitigate high-risk vulnerabilities, and if unable to immediately mitigate any of the vulnerabilities, include them on a command-approved plan of action and milestones
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** DoD management has taken action to address the recommendation and provided supporting documentation to the DoD OIG that is currently under review.
- Principal Action Office: Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Strategic Command, U.S. Southern Command, Marine Corps

Report: DODIG-2020-068, Audit of Security Controls Over the Department of Defense's Global Command and Control System-Joint Information Technology System, 3/18/2020

Description of Action: Report is classified.

- Reason Action Not Completed: Report is classified.
- Principal Action Office: Navy, Air Force, U.S. Strategic Command
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-071, Audit of the Department of Defense's Ground Transportation and Secure Hold of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives in the United States, 3/23/2020
- **Description of Action:** The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment, in coordination with U.S. Transportation Command and the Military Services, evaluate creating a centralized tracking system to track rail shipments of arms, ammunition, and explosives and implement that tracking system, if appropriate. Develop and implement training for secure hold requirements at their respective military installations and direct the base commanders with secure hold areas to implement the training with appropriate staff.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The DoD OIG is waiting to receive evidence that the Assistant Secretary of Defense has completed the analysis of the tangible benefits of a centralized rail tracking system and the Military Services have implemented consistent secure hold policies and training.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, Army, Navy

Report: DODIG-2020-072, Audit of DoD Hotline Allegations Concerning the Defense Microelectronics Activity, 3/24/2020

Description of Action: Complete an assessment of the use of the existing Defense Microelectronics Activity Advanced Reconfigurable Manufacturing for Semiconductors foundry and determine whether the foundry is still needed. The Defense Microelectronics Activity spent \$32.4 million between January 1, 2014, and June 30, 2019, to maintain the Advanced Reconfigurable Manufacturing for Semiconductors foundry while using it to address only 5 DoD customer requests. The Defense Microelectronics Activity also budgeted \$35.8 million to maintain the Advanced Reconfigurable Manufacturing for Semiconductors foundry from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2024.

- Potential Monetary Benefits: \$35,800,000 (Funds Put to Better Use)
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** The independent assessment concluded that the current use of the ARMS foundry could not be justified and recommended to shut it down in an orderly fashion. The DoD OIG awaits evidence on the final computation of potential monetary benefits associated with the Department's actions to close the foundry.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering
- **Report:** DODIG-2020-077, Evaluation of Niger Air Base 201 Military Construction, 3/31/2020
- **Description of Action:** Update Air Force Instruction 32-1021 to identify oversight responsibilities when troop labor construction projects are planned and programmed at the major command level.
- **Reason Action Not Completed:** Update to the Air Force Instruction 32-102 is currently in the pre-coordination process.
- Principal Action Office: Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, DoD; Air Force, U.S. Africa Command

DISCLOSURE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AUDIT FINDINGS

DoD OIG

DoD OIG Report No. DODIG-2021-047

Date: January 21, 2021

Subject: Evaluation of Department of Defense Contracting Officer Actions on Questioned Direct Costs

Report: \$231.5 million in Questioned Costs

The DoD OIG determined that for 12 of 26 Defense Contract Audit Agency audit reports, Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) contracting officers did not comply with DoD Instruction 7640.02 and DCMA policy because they did not settle, or coordinate the settlement of, \$231.5 million in questioned direct costs. The DCMA lacks adequate guidance for identifying and coordinating with other contracting officers responsible for settling questioned direct costs. As a result, DCMA contracting officers may have reimbursed DoD contractors up to \$231.5 million in costs that may be unallowable on Government contracts in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

DoD OIG Report No. DODIG-2021-056

Date: February 26, 2021

Subject: Evaluation of Defense Contract Management Agency Actions Taken on Defense Contract Audit Agency Report Findings Involving Two of the Largest Department of Defense Contractors

Report: \$97.0 million in Questioned Costs

The DoD OIG determined that DCMA contracting officers did not comply with the Federal Acquisition Regulations when they settled Defense Contract Audit Agency audit reports associated with two of the largest DoD contractors. Specifically, DCMA contracting officers did not adequately document or explain why they disagreed with \$97 million in questioned costs from eight Defense Contract Audit Agency incurred cost audit reports. As a result, DCMA contracting officer actions on the eight audit reports may have resulted in improperly reimbursing DoD contractors up to \$97 million in unallowable costs on Government contracts.

DCAA

Audit Report No. 03241-2020M17200002

Date: October 23, 2020

Subject: Independent Audit Report on Prime Contractor's Claim under Contract Disputes Act

Prepared For: Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Report: \$13.0 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$13.0 million in questioned costs related to rate calculation errors, unallowable costs per contract terms and FAR Part 31, duplicate amounts, and costs simultaneously claimed as direct and indirect. DCAA's significant findings included \$4.5 million in unallowable costs that were incurred for the performance of the original contract and unrelated to the conditions that gave rise to the contractor's claim.

Audit Report No. 05211-2018A42000002	Date: October 26, 2020		
Subject: Independent Audit Report on Contract Compliance with the Truth in Negotiations Act			
Prepared For: Naval Air Station Command			
Report: \$72.3 Million Adjustment to Target Cost			
DCAA recommended an adjustment of \$72.3 million to the contract's target cost, and a related adjustment of \$9.7 million to the contract's target profit. DCAA's recommendations were based on a determination that the contractor submitted inaccurate, incomplete, or noncurrent cost or pricing data, and that the contractor failed to disclose relevant historical data that was available before the date of the price agreement.			

to disclose relevant historical data that was available before the date of the	price agreement.

Audit Report N	No. 02391-2018C10100005	Date: October 30, 2020

Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2018

Prepared For: Defense Contract Management Agency

Report: \$23.4 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$23.4 million in questioned costs related to corporate allocations, state and income taxes, Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) and group insurance costs, executive bonuses, and legal fees. DCAA's significant findings included \$15.7 million related to tax refunds and credits that the contractor failed to credit to the Government, and \$6.6 million in HMO and group insurance costs for which the contractor failed to provide essential supporting documentation.

Audit Report No. 01721-2018B10100001	Date: November 19, 2020
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Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2018

Prepared For: Supervisor of Shipbuilding, USN

Report: \$13.8 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$13.8 million in questioned costs related to direct materials, subcontract, and overhead costs. DCAA's significant findings included \$3.7 million in direct materials for which the contractor failed to provide essential supporting documentation, such as vendor invoices, and \$6.8 million in unreasonable long-term incentive payouts.

Audit Report No. 06851-2018M10100001	Date: December 10, 2020		
Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2018			
Prepared For: Defense Contract Management Agency			
Report: \$16 Million Questioned Costs			
DCAA identified \$16 million in questioned costs related to direct materials, direct travel, rent expenses, and other indirect expenses. Significant areas of concern included the contractor's failure to demonstrate that its incurred direct materials were allocable to its contracts, and that it performed adequate price analyses to ensure reasonableness of its direct material and intercompany costs.			
Audit Report No. 03951-2018N10100010 Date: December 31, 2020			
Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2018			

Prepared For: Department of State

Report: \$25.3 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$25.3 million in questioned costs related to direct labor, direct training and travel, and various indirect costs including visa and legal expenses. DCAA's significant findings included \$10.1 million in out-of-period costs, \$5.2 million in training expenses in noncompliance with contract terms, and \$1.7 million in visa expenses that were overstated due to an accounting error.

Audit Report No. 06711-2018B10100001	Date: January 8, 2021		
Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2018			
Prepared For: Defense Contract Management Agency			
Report: \$16.2 Million Questioned Costs			
DCAA identified \$16.2 million in questioned costs related to direct labor, direct material, direct travel, and various indirect expenses. DCAA's significant findings included \$5.8 million in unauthorized overages on internal projects, \$3.6 million in direct material costs for which the contractor failed to provide essential supporting documentation, and \$1.3 million in duplicated bonus costs.			
Audit Report, No. 03521-2020N17900005	Date: January 14, 2021		

Subject: Independent Audit Report on Indirect Rates for Fiscal Year 2019

Prepared For: United States Army Corps of Engineers

Report: \$26.8 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$26.8 million in questioned costs related to various indirect expenses including insurance, consultants, indirect labor, building and land leases, legal fees, and taxes. DCAA's significant findings included \$4.9 million in executive compensation exceeding statutory limits; \$4.6 million in bond costs that were directly related to the performance of specific contracts and therefore unallowable as an indirect expense; and \$4.4 million in taxes improperly included in the contractor's G&A pool.

Date: February 22, 2021

Subject: Independent Audit Report on Proposed Home Office Allocations to Segments for Fiscal Year 2019

Prepared For: Defense Contract Management Agency

Report: \$1.5 Billion Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$1.5 billion in questioned costs, of which \$19.5 million is allocated to Government contracts. The questioned costs are related to various home office expenses including pension, depreciation and software, technology services and licenses, and international service fees. DCAA's significant findings included \$491.1 million in international service fees for which the contractor failed to provide essential supporting documentation, and \$195.6 million in pension costs computed using compensation in excess of statutory limits.

Audit Re	port No.	01111-20	19U10100003	2
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Date: March 16, 2021

Subject: Independent Audit Report on Unsettled Flexibly Priced Contracts for Contractor Fiscal Year 2019

Prepared For: Defense Contract Management Agency

Report: \$17.3 Million Questioned Costs

DCAA identified \$17.3 million in questioned costs related to direct labor, direct materials, direct subcontracts, other direct costs, and corporate and intermediate home office allocations. DCAA's significant findings included \$7.4 million in unallowable joint venture pass-through costs, \$5.8 million in unallowable intermediate home office allocations, and \$2.2 million of other direct costs in excess of contract ceilings.

RESULTS OF PEER REVIEWS

Peer Review of the Department of Defense Office of Inspector General Inspections and Evaluations Components

The CIGIE peer review team conducted a peer review of the DoD OIG Inspection and Evaluation components and issued a final report on September 25, 2018. The CIGIE peer review team determine that the DoD OIG's policies and procedures for inspections and evaluations generally met the Blue Book standards addressed in the peer review and the reports it reviewed met the applicable Blue book standards. The peer review contained two recommendations that are no longer open.

Peer Review of Defense Criminal Investigative Service

The Department of Agriculture OIG conducted a peer review of the Defense Criminal Investigative Service and issued a final report on January 19, 2018. The Defense Criminal Investigative Service received a peer review rating of pass, and there are no outstanding recommendations.

Peer Review of Department of Defense Office of Inspector General Audit Organization

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development OIG conducted a peer review of DoD OIG audit operations and issued a final report on September 27, 2018. The DoD OIG received a peer review rating of pass. The system review report contained no recommendations.

Peer Review of the Air Force Audit Agency Special Access Program Audits

The DoD OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the Air Force Audit Agency Special Access Program audits in effect for the 3-year period ended December 31, 2019. The AFAA received a peer review rating of pass for its Special Access Program audits. The DoD OIG issued a Letter of Comment that set forth findings that were not of sufficient significance to affect the opinion expressed in the System Review Report. The Letter of Comment contained two recommendations that are no longer open.

Peer Review of the Defense Contract Audit Agency

The DoD OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the Defense Contract Audit Agency in effect for the 3-year period ended June 30, 2019. The DCAA received a peer review rating of pass with deficiencies. The deficiencies identified in the System Review Report did not rise to the level of a significant deficiency because they were not systemic. The deficiencies involved planning, evidence, documentation, supervision, reporting, and professional judgment. The DoD OIG made 23 recommendations to correct the deficiencies identified in the System Review Report and findings identified in the Letter of Comment. As of March 31, 2021, 18 of the 23 recommendations were still open.

Peer Review of the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Internal Review Audit Organization

The DoD OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the Defense Finance and Accounting Service Internal Review Audit Organization in effect for the period ended June 30, 2020. The DFAS Internal Review Audit Organization received a peer review rating of pass. The System Review Report contained no recommendations.

Peer Review of the Defense Information Systems Agency Office of Inspector General Audit Organization

The DoD OIG reviewed the system of quality control for the Defense Information Systems Agency Office of Inspector General Audit Organization in effect for the period ended May 31, 2020. The DISA Office of Inspector General Audit Organization received a peer review rating of pass. The DoD OIG issued a Letter of Comment that identified findings which were not significant enough to affect the pass opinion expressed in the System Review Report. The Letter of Comment contained two recommendations that are no longer open.

DCIS INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS ISSUED

Statistical Table ¹	
The total number of investigative reports issued during the reporting period ²	223
The total number of investigations referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution during the reporting period ³	55
The total number of investigations referred to State and local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period ⁴	1
the total number of indictments and criminal informations during the reporting period that resulted from any prior referral to prosecuting authorities ⁵	126

- 1. Descriptions of the metrics used for developing the data for the statistical tables under paragraph (17) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C., Appendix §5(b)(5).
- 2. In accordance with DCIS policy, each investigation is concluded with a "Report of Investigation" (ROI). Hence, this metric is actually the count of the investigations closed during the reporting period. This includes regular investigations only with Case Close Dates between 10/1/2020 through 3/31/2021. There are instances when DCIS does not author the ROI, in such events, a Case Termination is used (also in accordance with written DCIS policy). This metric does NOT include other types of reports authored by DCIS to include Information Reports, Case Initiation Reports, Case Summary Updates, Interview Form 1s, Significant Incident Reports, etc.
- 3. DCIS tracks referrals to the Department of Justice at the investigation level and not the suspect/person/entity level. The number reported is the total number of investigations referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution during the reporting period.

There were 55 investigations referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution. These investigations involved 141 suspects, which included 52 business and 88 individuals.

4. DCIS tracks referrals for prosecution at the investigation level and not the suspect/person/entity level. The number reported is the total number of investigations referred to State and Local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period.

There was one investigation that was referred to State/Local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution. This investigation involved two suspects, which included zero businesses, and two individuals.

5. DCIS tracks referrals for prosecution at the investigation level and not the suspect/person/entity level. The number reported is the total number of investigations referred to State and Local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period.

Includes any Federal Indictment, Federal Information, State/Local Charge, Foreign Charge, Article 32 UCMJ, or Federal Pre-Trial Diversion occurring between 10/1/2020 through 3/31/2021. This excludes any sealed charges. Only validated charges are included. Precluding Adjudicative Referral may have occurred in current reporting period or in previous period. This differs from the criminal charges reported in the statistical highlights on page 5, which also includes previously unreported criminal charges that occurred between 4/1/2020 and 9/30/2020.

ACRONYMS

AA&E	Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	DCIS	Defense Criminal Investigative Service
ACAT	Acquisition Category	DCMA	Defense Contract Management Agency
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution	DHA	Defense Health Agency
AFAA	Air Force Audit Agency	DISES	Defense Intelligence Senior Executive Service
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations	DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
AI	Administrative Investigations	DMEA	Defense Microelectronics Activity
AM	Additive Manufacturing	DOJ	Department of Justice
ANDSF	Afghan National Defense and Security Forces	DOS	Department of State
ARMS	Advanced Reconfigurable Manufacturing	DRRS-N	Defense Readiness Reporting System-Navy
	for Semiconductors	DRRS-S	Defense Readiness Reporting System–Strategic
ASA(FM&C)	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial	DTR	Defense Transportation Regulation
	Management and Comptroller)	DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
ASD(NCB)	Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs	EA	East Africa
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point	EAPS	Engine Air Particle Separator
AvIP	Aviation Incentive Pay	EGS	Enterprise Ground Services
ВСТ	Brigade Combat Team	ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
BLS	Base Life Support	ESA	Engineering Support Activity
BOS-I	Base Operations Support–Integrator	EVAL	Evaluations
CDP	Contractor Disclosure Program	FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
CID	Criminal Investigation Command	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency	FSRM	Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization
CISA	Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act	FVAP	Federal Voting Assistance Program
CIVPAY	Civilian Pay	GAO	Government Accountability Office
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services	GCCS-J	Global Command and Control System–Joint
CJTF-OIR	Combined Joint Task Force–Operation	GFEBS	General Fund Enterprise Business System
	Inherent Resolve	GSSAP	Geosynchronous Space Situational
CNRC	Commander, Navy Recruiting Command		Awareness Program
СООР	Continuity of Operations Plan	IG	Inspector General
CPARS	Contractor Performance Assessment	ISIS	Islamic State of Iraq and Syria
	Reporting System	ISO	Investigations of Senior Officials
сосом	Combatant Command	ISPA	Intelligence and Special Program Assessments
COP-OCO	Comprehensive Oversight Plan-Overseas Contingency Operations	IT	Information Technology
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease–2019	JAF	Jordanian Armed Forces
CPC	Corrosion Prevention and Control	JBSP	Jordan Border Security Program
CSTC-A	Combined Security Transition	JBSS	Jordan Border Security System
	Command–Afghanistan	JIOCEUR	Joint Intelligence Operations Center Europe
CTEF-S	Counter-Islamic State of Iraq and Syria Train and	JRM	Joint Region Marianas
	Equip Fund Equipment Designated for Syria	MARAD	Maritime Administration
DATA Act	Digital Accountability and Transparency Act	MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency	MCS	Military and Commercial Spaces, Inc.
DCIE	Defense Council on Integrity and Efficiency	MILCON	Military Construction

APPENDIX K

MISO	Military Information Support Operations	SAR	Semiannual Report
MME	Morphine Milligram Equivalents	SBA	Small Business Administration
MSC	Military Sealift Command	SDDC	Military Surface Deployment and
MTF	Military Treatment Facility		Distribution Command
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	SDVOSB	Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business
NAVAUDSVC	Naval Audit Service	SES	Senior Executive Service
NCDOC	Navy Cyber Defense Operations Command	SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevent
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service	SMC	Space and Missile Systems Center
NDU	National Defense University	SOJTF-OIR	Special Operations Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve
NFR	Notices of Finding and Recommendation	S&T	Science and Technology
NMS-GVS	National Maintenance Strategy–Ground Vehicle Support	TPE	Theater-Provided Equipment
NWA	North and West Africa	TSC	Theater Sustainment Command
0C0	Overseas Contingency Operations	UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System
OCONUS	Outside the Continental United States	USAAA	U.S. Army Audit Agency
OFS	Operation Freedom's Sentinel	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
OIG	Office of Inspector General	USAFRICOM	U.S. Africa Command
OIR	Operation Inherent Resolve	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
OLAC	Office of Legislative Affairs and Communications	USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Command
ОМВ	Office of Management and Budget	U.S.C.	United States Code
OPE-P	Operation Pacific Eagle–Philippines	USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readi
OSBP	Office of Small Business Programs	USEUCOM	U.S. European Command
PAR	Performance Assessment Representative	USMA	U.S. Military Academy
PPV	Public-Private Venture	USTRANSCOM	U.S. Transportation Command
PVS	Port Visit Support	VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
REM	Resource Efficiency Manager	VSO	Vetted Syrian Opposition
RHRP	Reserve Health Readiness Program	WPC	Whistleblower Protection Coordinator
RPAT	Redistribution Property Accountability Team	WRI	Whistleblower Reprisal Investigations
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office	WTBD	Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills

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