



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO THE CONGRESS



OCTOBER 2006

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Bryan Brazil/OIG



MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

I am pleased to present the results and accomplishments of the Office of Inspector General (OIG) from April 1 through September 30, 2006. During this reporting period, we have continued to demonstrate our commitment to a results-driven office that effectively conducts its mission on behalf of the American public, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Congress. The major focus of our efforts during this period has been the analysis of security issues impacted by Internet use at DOI, as well as the growing use of the Internet by DOI employees, some of which benefits the DOI mission and some of which does not.



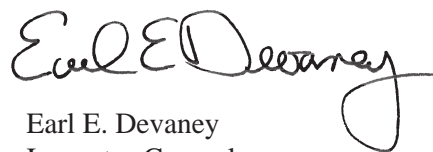
As the Internet is more widely accepted as a source for authoritative materials, it enables all of us to work smarter, improving our work products on the job and helping us to envision new ways of creatively approaching DOI's land management responsibilities. We depend on Internet systems to help us get our jobs done and get them done more effectively. However, like any other system, the Internet is prone to vulnerabilities, especially to those created by individuals interested in obtaining privileged data that does not belong to them. To ensure that appropriate protections are in place to prevent such unauthorized actions, the OIG randomly tests DOI security systems to ensure that important information is safeguarded and that it can be made available only to those authorized to use it.

In this Semiannual Report, we highlight our review of DOI personal Internet use, which we outlined in our report, "Excessive Indulgences: Personal Use of the Internet at the Department of the Interior." We found that employees continue to access sexually explicit and gambling Web sites despite being prohibited from doing so by federal regulation and DOI policy. We were disturbed to find that DOI employees spent a significant amount of time at Internet auction and online gaming Web sites, costing an estimated 104,221 hours in potential lost productivity annually. As shown in our report, these activities expose DOI to vulnerabilities, including compromised system integrity, increased risk of legal liability, and waste and abuse of DOI resources, as well as violating the public trust.

We also evaluated DOI's computer network, the Enterprise Services Network (ESN), and performed penetration testing on information systems for numerous DOI bureaus. We believe ESN will increase DOI's security capabilities; however, we found that security application, which remains with the bureaus, continues to lead to security risks and vulnerabilities. In addition, 50 percent of our tests successfully penetrated ESN networks. In our report, we recommended that DOI use ESN's testing capabilities to analyze bureau systems and improve security. DOI and the OIG are pursuing this continuous monitoring concept, using data from such "attack metrics" to help ensure creation of more real-world security measures to enhance annual Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) reporting. Our annual FISMA evaluation showed continued progress by DOI; however, it also identified specific weaknesses in DOI's Certification and Accreditation process as well as in the existing IT configurations.

Another one of our IT security evaluations looked at DOI's Plan of Action and Milestone (POAM) process — which helps plan, implement, evaluate, and document actions needed to address deficiencies in information security policies, procedures, and practices. Although we found that the POAM process has improved since our previous review, we identified a number of areas where deficiencies continue to exist. We also believe the POAM process needs higher-level management attention and involvement to ensure an accurate reporting process.

It is my goal that the work of the OIG — including our recent reviews of DOI Internet usage, network security, and information security policies — helps underscore the importance of DOI's responsibility to manage its resources effectively. Whether we are turning on our computers for the first time in the morning to go about our assigned tasks or we are decision makers responsible for ensuring that those tasks are effectively carried out, it is our duty as federal employees to ensure we protect the public trust.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Earl E. Devaney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Earl" and last name "Devaney" clearly legible. The middle initial "E." is also present. The signature is positioned above the printed name and title.

Earl E. Devaney
Inspector General

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INVESTIGATIONS STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 1, 2006, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

Cases Closed	285
New Cases Opened	204
Hotline Complaints/Inquiries Received.....	97

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

Indictments/Information	20
Convictions	25
Sentencings	21
- Jail	54 months
- Probation	780 months
- Community Service.....	1,051 hours
- Criminal Judgements/Restitutions	\$162,197
Criminal Matters Referred for Prosecution.....	44
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Downgrades	2
Retirements	4
Suspensions.....	2
Resignations.....	7
Reprimands/Counseling.....	21
Reassignments/Transfers	2
General Policy Actions	12
Debarments	7
Administrative Recoveries.....	\$32,782

AUDITS STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

APRIL 1, 2006, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

AUDIT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

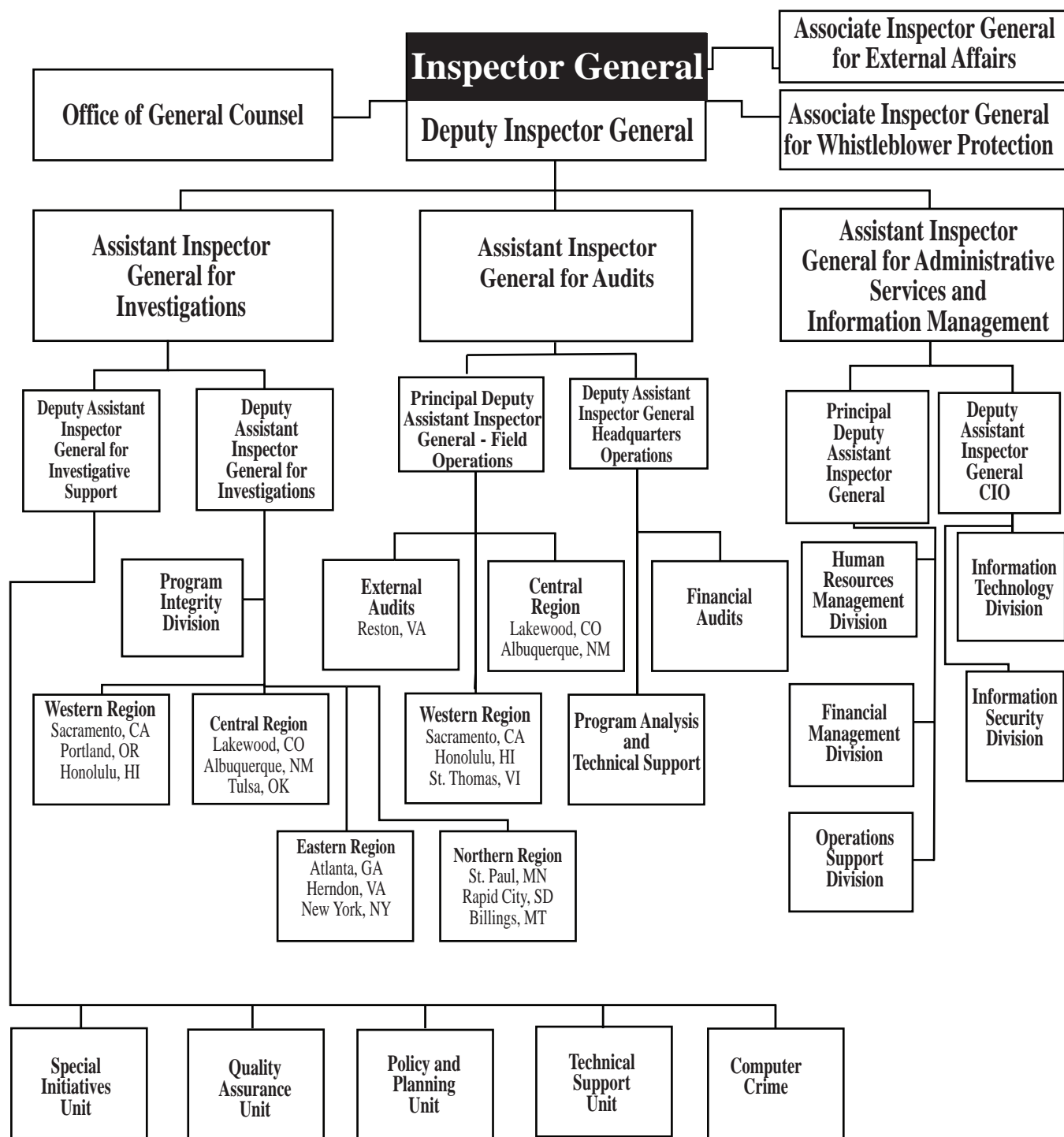
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AUDIT AND EVALUATION IMPACTS

TOTAL MONETARY IMPACTS.....	\$752,861
Questioned Costs (includes unsupported costs).....	\$241,720
Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use.....	\$511,141
Lost or Potential Additional Revenues	0

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OIG Organization Chart



MISSION AND TOP MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES FOR THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

MISSION

The mission of the OIG is to promote excellence, integrity, and accountability in the programs, operations, and management of DOI.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The OIG is responsible for independently and objectively identifying risks and vulnerabilities that directly impact, or could impact, DOI's ability to accomplish its mission. We are required to keep the Secretary and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of DOI programs and operations. Effective implementation of this mandate addresses the public's demand for greater accountability and integrity in the administration of government programs and operations, and addresses the demand for programs that work better, cost less, and get the results Americans care about most.

ACTIVITIES

The OIG accomplishes its mission by conducting audits, evaluations, assessments, and investigations relating to the programs and operations of DOI. Our activities are tied directly to DOI's major responsibilities and are designed to assist DOI in developing solutions for its most serious management and program challenges, most notably cross-cutting or DOI-wide issues. These activities are also designed to ensure that we keep critical issues prominent, which greatly influences key decisionmakers and increases the likelihood that we will achieve desired outcomes and results that benefit the public.

DOI'S TOP MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Financial Management

Information Technology

Health, Safety, and Emergency Management

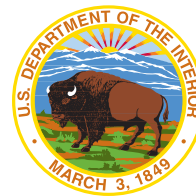
Maintenance of Facilities

Responsibility to Indians and Insular Areas

Resource Protection and Restoration

Revenue Collections

Procurement, Contracts, and Grants



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SENIOR OFFICIALS VIOLATE STANDARDS OF ETHICAL CONDUCT

The OIG investigated allegations that senior officials in the Office of the Special Trustee (OST) created an appearance of preferential treatment toward Chavarria, Dunne & Lamey (CD&L), an accounting firm performing contract work for OST, by socializing, exchanging gifts, and exerting pressure on OST staff to award a sole-source contract, as well as follow-up contract work, to CD&L. Our investigation confirmed that four senior OST officials created an appearance of preferential treatment. This violates the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, as well as an internal OST memorandum directing “Arms Length Dealings With Contractors.”

During the time the trust-fund accounting and risk-management services contract expanded, the four senior OST officials engaged in extensive external socializing with CD&L executives, including accepting gifts of meals and drinks, traveling to a major golf event, golfing recreationally, and accepting hospitality at personal residences. In addition, OST contract personnel felt pressured by these senior officials to continue to award contract work to CD&L.

REVIEW OF INTERNET USE REVEALS EXCESSIVE INDULGENCES

Our review of DOI personal Internet use found that employees continue to access sexually explicit and gambling Web sites despite being specifically prohibited from doing so by federal regulation and DOI policy. Furthermore, while not specifically prohibited, computer users spent significant time at Internet auction and online gaming Web sites, costing an estimated 104,221 hours in potentially lost productivity annually. These activities expose DOI to threats of compromised system integrity, increased risk of legal liability, and potential public embarrassment.

Four bureaus and offices have implemented their own programs to monitor and block inappropriate Internet use with some success. Yet, DOI has no unified, coherent, or effective program encompassing all bureaus and offices.

Efforts to implement such a monitoring and blocking program are hampered by resistance from some bureaus. Although some computer users have been disciplined for policy violations, the





number of disciplinary actions are minimal compared to the level of activity we found. This suggests that computer users inappropriately access the Internet without fear of consequence. We believe that misuse of DOI Internet resources will continue and possibly increase without strong and effective controls.

SLOW PROGRESS IMPLEMENTING REFORM

As part of our ongoing examination of DOI's law enforcement programs, we issued our second report detailing the progress made toward implementing the Secretary's July 2002 directives for law enforcement reform. Once again, our review found that the pace of implementing these directives remains slow. Nearly 4 years after the directives were issued, only 9 of the 25 have been fully implemented.

DOI and its bureaus have improved the coordination and accountability within law enforcement programs. Actions include creating senior-level law enforcement and security positions, implementing a formal budget review process, and developing law enforcement, security, and emergency management policies for all of DOI.

Although well intentioned, DOI's Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management continues to struggle with its policy and oversight role as this impacts bureau law enforcement, security, and emergency management programs. In addition, some of the bureaus' actions demonstrate reluctance to fully implement numerous directives. For example, bureaus have not sufficiently addressed accountability of non-law enforcement managers supervising law enforcement positions. Also, they have not yet established necessary staffing models.

INVESTIGATION OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY, FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

The OIG investigated allegations that David Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, inappropriately designated Houston as a port of entry under the Endangered Species Act to allow a personal friend, who was both a taxidermist and a Safari Club International (SCI) executive, to import wildlife and wildlife products. Our investigation showed Smith's involvement in the Houston port designation was inappropriate, given his personal relationship with individuals benefiting from the designation. Our investigation also examined the allegation that Smith shot a bison while visiting his friend's ranch and then accepted this prohibited gift as a gratuity while attending an annual SCI conference. We determined that Smith failed to comply with regulations governing

acceptance and disposition of prohibited gifts under the rules and standards set forth in the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT NATIVE AMERICAN JEWELRY LEADS TO CRIMINAL CHARGES

In August 2004, a Maryland tourist purchased a bracelet from the Silver Bear Trading Company in Gallup, New Mexico. According to Amro A. Al-Assi, the store's proprietor, the bracelet had been hand-crafted by well known Native American artist Jesse Monongya. The tourist subsequently met with Monongya, who examined the bracelet and identified it as an unauthorized counterfeit reproduction of one of his designs. Monongya, a member of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (IACB), reported the fraud to the IACB and the OIG.

Following an extensive investigation, on July 7, 2006, a criminal complaint was filed in the McKinley County Court in Gallup, New Mexico, charging Amro A. Al-Assi with fraud. If convicted, Al-Assi may be sentenced to as much as 18 months and fined up to \$5,000.

This investigation illustrates the findings of an OIG review undertaken to validate and quantify the issue of counterfeit Indian arts and crafts. The review was conducted from October 2004 through February 2005. It produced a report titled, "Indian Arts and Crafts — A Report on Misrepresentation."

DOI'S PLAN OF ACTION AND MILESTONE PROCESS

The OIG evaluated DOI's Plan of Action and Milestone (POAM) process — which helps plan, implement, evaluate, and document actions needed to address deficiencies in information security policies, procedures, and practices. We found that the POAM process has improved since our previous review in FY 2005. Bureaus have made significant progress, particularly those with dedicated POAM coordinators. We found that 98 percent of the weaknesses reported as completed to the chief information officer by the bureaus in the POAM for the first quarter of FY 2006 were completed. This represents nearly a two-fold improvement since our last POAM review. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) has developed a good POAM standard, which, once implemented and adhered to, should resolve many issues we identified in this evaluation.

We also identified a number of areas needing improvement. A number of specific deficiencies relate to implementing the POAM process at the Office of the Secretary, including the OCIO's own POAM. The OCIO has yet to provide an automated POAM solution for DOI, which we feel needs higher level management attention and involvement if the OCIO is going to relieve DOI from a cumbersome, resource intensive, and potentially inaccurate reporting process. We also have concerns with the OCIO's quality assurance process, particularly when quarterly performance measures are sent to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). We found instances of inaccurate information forwarded to OMB, an area that an automated solution can improve.

DOI'S ENTERPRISE SERVICES NETWORK

The OIG evaluated DOI's computer network, the Enterprise Services Network (ESN), from January through May 2006. We found that the foresight and planning devoted to ESN network security demonstrates a solid understanding of security best-practices. Most certainly, ESN will increase DOI's security capabilities, as well as its network performance. However, application security, which remains with the bureaus, continues to present attackers with targets of opportunity. Presently, the ESN has no control of these applications and the networks that make them accessible to the public. Until this issue is addressed, ESN cannot provide the



level of security promised by the OCIO. We also found a number of problems with DOI's IT governance, leadership, and capital planning and investment control process. The DOI OCIO has multiple policy and operational roles that present separation of duties and conflict-of-interest concerns.

RESULTS OF PENETRATION TESTING

The OIG conducted external penetration tests of information systems managed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Business Center (NBC), and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM). Our goal was to assess the effectiveness of DOI ESN security, as well as ESN and bureau incident response capabilities. While ESN implementation has improved DOI IT security, we still penetrated ESN networks in 50 percent of our tests. ESN security features appear ineffective, particularly for bureau applications accessible through the Internet. Our report recommended that the OCIO use ESN's testing capabilities to analyze bureau systems, especially OSM and FWS, which we were able to penetrate.

NBC INSIDER THREAT EVALUATION

The OIG evaluated the effectiveness of NBC's internal network security control architecture. We wanted to understand the extent to which someone with insider knowledge and physical access to NBC facilities could obtain additional, but unauthorized, access to critical information technology. We demonstrated that unauthorized access can be obtained by an attacker with a basic user account on an NBC-Reston workstation. In addition, we noted three weaknesses that allowed normal user access to be elevated to system administrator status, thereby permitting an intruder to access, delete, or change sensitive government data and personal privacy information. We provided our analysis to the OCIO, requesting that the bureaus be notified of these weaknesses and that we be informed of any actions taken to address them. We also provided two technical briefings to the NBC IT Security Manager and NBC-Reston technical staff.

NBC DRUG TESTING SYSTEM VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

On June 24, 2006, the OIG conducted vulnerability assessment testing on NBC's Drug Testing System (DTS). DTS is operated by Pembroke Occupational Health, Inc. (Pembroke), a third-party service provider. The DTS system contains very sensitive Personal Identifying Information to which Privacy Act protections apply. DTS is a Web-enabled system that allows NBC clients to schedule drug and alcohol testing, track testing status, and report testing results, as required by Department of Health and Human Services, as well as

Department of Transportation regulations. The vulnerability assessment team noted the presence of several vulnerabilities that an attacker could leverage to gain unauthorized access to the Web application and/or server. Due to the risk of denying legitimate users access to the system, we shortened our testing. However, an attacker would have continued to develop ways to compromise the Web server, the application, and/or the underlying operating system.

The OIG made a number of recommendations to help NBC prioritize its contractual activities with DTS. Given the federal government's recent problems safeguarding Personal Identifying Information, as well as NBC's significant responsibilities, DOI needs to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of this system. Also, NBC should arrange with the service provider to conduct more detailed penetration testing, using an independent entity and then sharing the results with the OIG.

EFFECTIVENESS IN KEY AREAS COULD IMPROVE HFR

The Hazardous Fuels Reduction (HFR) Program is a key component in DOI's efforts to reduce catastrophic wildfires, particularly in areas adjacent to rangelands and forests where housing developments are on the rise. By removing dried-out brush and trees, HFR treatments help reduce the number and intensity of wildfires threatening lives and property.

DOI has made progress implementing its HFR Program, specifically working with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to develop a coordinated response to severe wild land fires, as well as to establish the collaborative structure needed for an effective HFR Program. However, OIG found three key areas where program performance could be improved:

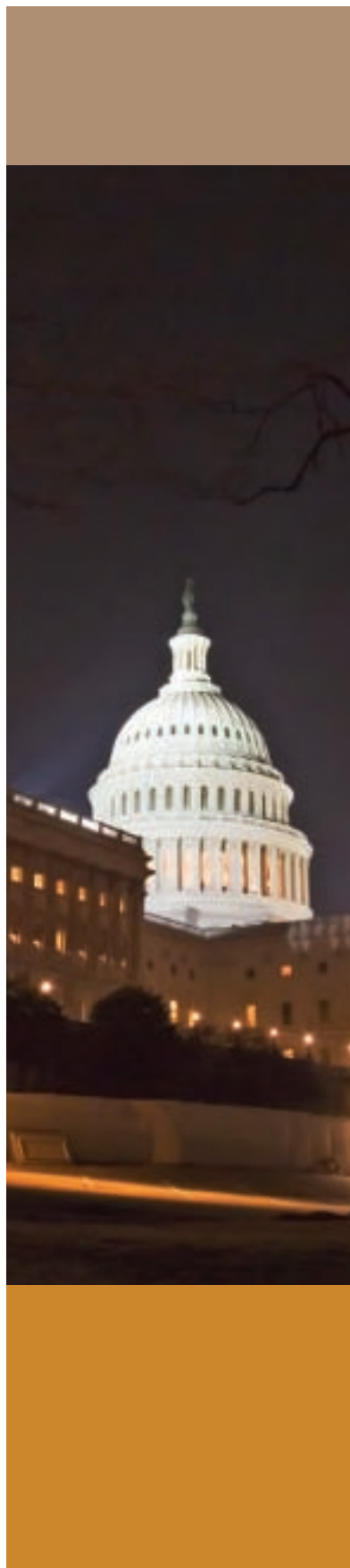
- ◆ Developing a performance measure, in concert with USFS, that calculates reduction of wildfire risk, rather than the number of acres treated.
- ◆ Addressing delays in current DOI budgetary and carryover policies that restrict contracting for HFR treatments to the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.
- ◆ Collaborating with USFS to minimize cross-billing for HFR treatments and improve inter-departmental coordination in conducting these treatments.

ANNUAL FISMA EVALUATION

The OIG completed its annual evaluation of the DOI IT security program, as required by the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA). Fiscal Year 2006 testing and evaluation indicated that DOI made progress in its system inventory, Plans of Actions and Milestones process, computer security incident response capability, and oversight of its contractors. We observed a high level of commitment and dedication from staff throughout DOI, who sometimes had to work with inadequate resources to improve DOI's IT security program.

While progress has been made, DOI is not yet in full compliance with FISMA. Two major challenges still remain in the quality of DOI's Certification and Accreditation (C&A) practices and in its implementation of security configurations standards. Weaknesses in these two areas impact a broad set of federal security requirements for adequate safeguarding of systems and information.

DOI is in the midst of implementing a number of major IT projects aimed at consolidating, standardizing, and improving its security. The DOI OCIO has issued several directives to keep these projects on schedule, but inadequate human and capital resources in key IT areas continue to delay their implementation.



SCRUTINY OF SINGLE AUDITS IDENTIFIES DEFICIENCIES

The Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 require nonfederal entities expending federal awards equal to or greater than \$500,000 (in any fiscal year) to obtain a single audit for that year. One responsibility of the OIG is to conduct quality control reviews of selected audits conducted by nonfederal auditors. As part of this responsibility, we completed 116 reviews with various results, including:

- ◆ One auditor referral was made to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and to a state board of accountancy for substandard work.
- ◆ Five reviews resulted in auditors reissuing the reports to correct deficiencies.
- ◆ Eight reviews found that the auditor either did not conduct sufficient tests of major programs or that the level of testing did not meet federal requirements.

Also, the OIG completed three comprehensive Quality Control Reviews with various results:

- ◆ In the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation audit for the year that ended September 30, 2004, the auditor conducted insufficient tests of one major program and reported federal award information inconsistently throughout the reporting package.
- ◆ In the Picuris Pueblo audit for the year that ended December 31, 2004, the auditor reported audit opinions and audit findings inconsistently throughout the reporting package.
- ◆ In the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe audit for the year that ended September 30, 2004, the auditor reported audit findings inconsistently throughout the reporting package.

VERIFICATION REVIEWS

DOI managers are responsible for ensuring that actions agreed upon during the audit process have, in fact, been taken. As part of our ongoing strategy to ensure such implementation, we performed verification reviews of 45 recommendations from 8 prior audit reports. These reviews determine whether or not managers actually implemented the recommendations they reported having completed.

Our review concluded that managers did not take appropriate actions to implement 14 (35 percent) of the 45 recommendations they had reported as implemented. However, since one of these

recommendations no longer applied, we proposed that it be considered closed and not implemented. As for the other 13, the OIG requested that DOI reinstate them and take appropriate follow-up action.

EVALUATING DOI SYSTEM INVENTORIES

An accurate, complete IT systems inventory is essential to ensure that security measures are adequate to protect IT systems and mission-critical data. During our FISMA review in 2005, we noted concerns with the DOI IT systems inventory. Our objective was to determine whether DOI had an adequate IT inventory process.

We reviewed DOI's process for maintaining an accurate and complete IT systems inventory in its DOI Enterprise Architecture Repository (DEAR). DOI has made significant improvements but still needs to increase controls over the inventory process. Bureau chief information officers need to demonstrate greater accountability by ensuring that their individual IT systems inventories are complete and accurate.

We also noted the need for consistent DOI-wide or bureau-specific policies and procedures that provide guidance on how to maintain IT systems inventories. Further, the DOI OCIO needs to develop and implement specific policies and procedures to standardize oversight of the IT inventory process. Finally, not all IT systems are properly designated in DEAR as certified and accredited, indicating managers have concluded that adequate security controls are in place. We made four recommendations to help DOI improve its IT systems inventory process.

REPORT ON DOI ACCURACY OF GROSS ESTIMATED SAVINGS

Competitive sourcing helps the government decide whether to perform certain functions internally or to privatize them. The OIG evaluated DOI's gross savings estimate of FY 2004 competitive sourcing to determine its accuracy. Our evaluation showed that BLM, BOR, MMS, and NPS put significant effort into conducting the competitions. DOI's reported savings of \$17.9 million appeared to be incorrect because OMB guidance was not always followed. This caused miscalculations. The OIG made four recommendations with which DOI concurred and is now implementing.



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



THREE OKLAHOMA BUSINESS COMMITTEE OFFICIALS EMBEZZLE CASINO PROFITS

A multi-agency investigation involving the OIG, the FBI, the IRS, and the National Indian Gaming Commission culminated in the indictment and conviction of three officials with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of the Oklahoma Business Committee. Committee members James W. Pedro, Sr., and his wife, Lea E. Schantz, were charged in November 2005 with embezzlement and with making fraudulent statements. Peggy Bigpond, the committee secretary, was also charged with embezzlement. Subsequently, these three individuals pled guilty to all charges. They admitted to embezzling more than \$286,500 from the business committee, which manages various tribal activities with funds from casino revenues.

On March 1, 2006, the three received sentencing in the Western District of Oklahoma. The court sentenced Pedro to 30 months of federal incarceration and required him to repay \$193,236 to the tribe and \$6,277 to the Oklahoma Housing and Finance Agency. Schantz received 8 months of federal incarceration. She was ordered to restore \$48,435 to the tribe and \$6,277 to the Oklahoma Housing and Finance Agency. Bigpond was sentenced to 16 months of federal incarceration and ordered to repay \$32,277 to the tribe.

INVESTIGATION OF CHILD'S DEATH AT CHEMAWA INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL

The OIG investigated the death of Cindy Gilbert, a 16-year old girl in the custody of the Chemawa Indian Boarding School (Salem, Oregon). The young girl died after being placed in the school's detention facility. She had been detained for being intoxicated while on school grounds. The OIG opened the investigation after learning that Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) senior management knew the school's holding cell had failed to meet detention standards and that its continued use was a serious liability. Evidence indicated that senior officials' inaction, including the Director of the BIA Office of Indian Education Services and the Director of the Office of Law Enforcement and Security, resulted in an unsafe environment that contributed to Gilbert's death.

TRIBAL EMPLOYEE INDICTED FOR THEFT

On June 14, 2006, Mary M. Lewis, former bookkeeper for the Kialegee Tribal Town (KTT) in Wetumka, Oklahoma, was indicted in the Eastern District of Oklahoma on charges of embezzlement and theft from an

Indian tribal organization, as well as theft from a federally funded program. Lewis pled guilty after providing investigators with a signed and sworn statement admitting her activities. She is awaiting sentencing. Originally, tribal officials believed that Lewis drafted payroll checks in her own name, then forged the signatures of the KTT Secretary Treasurer and of Mekko Evelyn Bucktrot, the tribal leader. During our investigation, we reviewed banking records provided by KTT and grand jury subpoena. These showed that primarily Lewis drafted tribal checks to the IRS, signed by the KTT Secretary Treasurer and by Mekko. Then she altered those checks to designate herself as the payee. From February 2002 through September 2004, Lewis illegally cashed or deposited \$299,887 of KTT and BIA funds in local banks.

ENTERTAINMENT CENTER EMPLOYEE PLEADS GUILTY

During a 4-month period, approximately \$120,000 in cash disappeared from the Poarch Band of Creek Indians Tallapoosa Entertainment Center (TEC) in Montgomery, Alabama.

On December 1, 2004, OIG investigators interviewed TEC employee Frederick Burrell, who admitted to conspiring with Kala Dennis to embezzle in excess of \$120,000 from the casino. They did this by altering cash issue sheets and forging the names of their co-workers. Burrell provided investigators with a written statement and a consent form to access his bank records. Burrell identified deposits made with stolen funds.

On May 4, 2006, Burrell signed a plea agreement that included his acknowledgement of guilt to one count of theft from a gaming establishment on Indian land. He will be sentenced to a probationary term, with the first 6 months in home confinement. He has agreed to testify against Kala Dennis in any future proceedings.

CASINO EMPLOYEE PLEADS GUILTY

Marnekia Milner, a casino employee of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, confessed to stealing \$10,000 from the casino. She provided a written statement, acknowledging her guilt. Milner was charged by a Federal Grand Jury in the Middle District of Alabama with a one-count indictment of theft by an employee of a gaming establishment located on Indian lands. An arrest warrant was issued on January 20, 2006, the same date as the indictment. Then, on February 2, Milner was arrested, advised of her rights, booked, and processed by the U.S. Marshall Service located in Montgomery, Alabama. She pled “not guilty” during her arraignment and was released on \$25,000 unsecured bond on her own recognizance. Finally, on July 21, 2006, Milner pled guilty. Sentencing is scheduled for November 1, 2006.

SEVEN TRIBAL COUNCIL MEMBERS ARRAIGNED

A lengthy multi-agency investigation that included the IRS and the California Department of Justice led to the indictments of former tribal Chairwoman Priscilla Hunter, former Vice Chairwoman Iris Martinez, former Secretary Darlene Crabtree, former Treasurer Michelle Campbell, former Historian Michael Hunter, former Member-at-Large Fred Naredo, and former Member-at-Large Allan Crabtree of the Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, located in Ukiah, California. The seven were indicted for complicity to steal funds from the Coyote Valley Shodakai Casino. The indictment outlines numerous charges that include conspiracy, misapplication of funds belonging to a gaming establishment, obstruction of justice, and tax evasion.



WOMAN SENTENCED FOR COUNTERFEITING GED TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Edwina Pearl Alden, an enrolled member of the Crow Tribe of Indians, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court, District of Montana, to one felony count of wire fraud and one felony count for making false statements to obtain federal education assistance. Alden admitted to using a counterfeit General Education Diploma (GED) to obtain federal financial assistance beginning in 1995. This continued until November 2004 and amounted to more than \$40,000.

She was sentenced to 10 months of electronically monitored home confinement and 36 months of supervised probation. In addition, Alden was ordered to repay \$19,838 in restitution, plus a \$200 assessment fee.

FORMER FORT PECK OFFICIALS INDICTED FOR FRAUD

A Federal Grand Jury in Montana indicted Desiree Lambert, former Director of the Ft. Peck Department of Education, and her husband, Bernard Lambert, Jr., former Superintendent of the Brockton School District, on one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States, and one count of fraudulent claims. Desiree Lambert was also indicted on one count of making false statements and one count of theft from an Indian tribal organization.

From November 26, 2001, to December 26, 2002, the couple defrauded DOI by obtaining payment of fraudulent invoices under a Public Law 93-638 contract that funded educational services on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The couple also obtained \$12,000 from false claims submitted to BIA for grant writing services by Bernard Lambert that he never provided. The couple entered “not guilty” pleas during their arraignment. They await trial in the U.S. District Court in Great Falls, MT.

SCHOOL CLERK CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

At the conclusion of a 3-day trial, Patricia Paul, a former district clerk for the Heart Butte School District in Montana, was convicted of one count of theft from a local government receiving federal funds.

The Heart Butte School District is federally funded. It provides educational services to Blackfeet Indian Reservation children. From May to July 2004, Paul drafted, issued, and negotiated fraudulent payroll warrants from the school district, which totaled \$17,868 and were made payable to her. On September 7, 2006, Paul was sentenced to 16 months of incarceration, 24 months of supervised probation upon release, and restitution of \$17,868. Prior to sentencing, Paul remitted the full balance of the restitution.

FORMER CROW OFFICIAL INDICTED FOR LYING

Theodore J. Hogan, the former elected secretary of the Crow Tribe and former executive director of the Crow Tribal Housing Authority, was indicted on three felony counts of submitting false statements to the U.S. Attorney's Office in Billings, Montana.

In 1990, Hogan was convicted of conspiracy, bank fraud, and a false statement on a bank loan application. These convictions led to 24 months of incarceration and restitution to the Crow Tribe of \$35,100. In connection with the restitution order, Hogan had to submit two documents (Financial Statement of Debtor and Individual Combined Interrogatories and Request for Production) to the U.S. Attorney's Office. These documents required detailed financial information about Hogan's business activities, wages, bank accounts, and personal assets. The U.S. Attorney's Office needed the documents to evaluate his ability to make the payments.

Hogan intentionally misrepresented his financial assets and omitted significant financial and business-related information on the documents he provided from May 2001 through March 2005. These omissions minimized his monthly payments. Shortly before his indictment in April 2006, Hogan remitted \$18,550 as payment toward his restitution sentence. His case is scheduled for trial in the U.S. District Court in Billings, Montana.

TEN INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED OF CORRUPTION

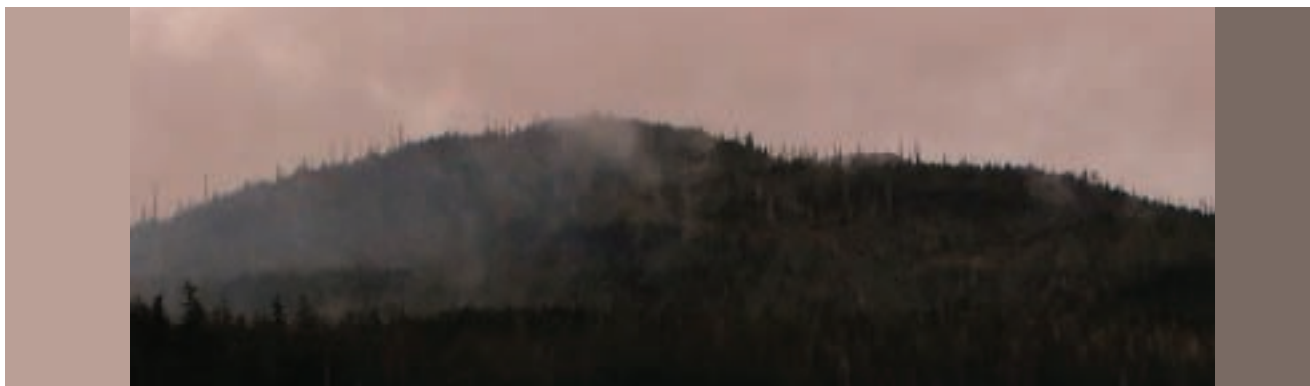
Allen Flying By, former tribal council representative for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's Running Antelope District, faced conviction by a federal jury in Aberdeen, South Dakota, for three felony counts and one misdemeanor count of embezzlement and theft.

Also, seven other former Running Antelope District officials pleaded guilty to theft and embezzlement for their roles in the same case. These officials include Leslie Bobtail Bear, chairman; Virgil Standing Crow, vice chairman; Gayle Henry, secretary; Dale Weasel, planning commissioner; Jennifer White Eyes, planning commissioner; Leroy White, planning commissioner; and Ralph Taken Alive, planning commissioner. Susie Long Elk, the former treasurer, and Alvina Howard, also a former planning commissioner, previously pleaded guilty to embezzlement and theft.

All of the defendants that pleaded guilty in this case testified against Flying By at his trial. Henry, Weasel, White Eyes, White, Taken Alive, and Howard were sentenced to probation and ordered to pay restitution. Sentencing for the remaining individuals is pending.

The case against the above-named officials concerned their roles in the disappearance of approximately \$100,000, essentially 10 percent of the \$1 million the Standing Rock Sioux provided to the district. These monies originated as federal compensation for land lost to the tribe due to construction of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir on the Missouri River. The principal amount awarded to the tribe, about \$90.6 million, is held in trust by the federal government, and the tribe draws interest from the fund.

In addition to the Running Antelope officials, businessman Darrel Semmler was indicted for paying a kickback to Flying By. The district purchased approximately \$65,000 worth of horses and equipment from Semmler and his family at the time he provided the alleged kickback to Flying By. Semmler is awaiting trial.



HOUSING OFFICERS ACCEPTED ILLEGAL GRATUITIES

Frank Joseph, a former housing officer with the BIA in Aberdeen, South Dakota, pleaded guilty to one felony count of illegally receiving gratuities. Sentencing is pending. Joseph administered a housing program that allocated approximately \$2 million annually to Indian tribes and tribal organizations in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska. This program renovated dilapidated homes and purchased new homes for needy tribal members. The previously filed indictment charged that Joseph and Gilbert Kills Pretty Enemy, a former housing specialist working under Joseph's supervision, agreed to accept payments from a manufactured home salesman to influence selection of the salesman's company as the vendor for new homes purchased by tribes using the BIA funds.

After their indictment, Joseph and Kills Pretty Enemy retired from the BIA. Kills Pretty Enemy's trial is pending. The salesman who provided payments to Joseph and Kills Pretty Enemy passed away as the investigation began.

SEVEN CASINO EMPLOYEES SENTENCED FOR THEFT

Seven former employees of the Shooting Star Casino in Mahanomen, Minnesota, were prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for conspiracy and theft from an Indian gaming establishment. They conspired to file false papers that reimbursed them for jackpots they never paid to casino customers. Roger S. Burnette, the principal conspirator, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 3 years of probation and restitution of \$2,500. Jennifer Burnette, Jesse Fairbanks, Lace Thompson, and Shallah Washington also pleaded guilty to theft. They were sentenced to 3 years of probation and restitution of \$1,500. Todd Brault, who also was included on the indictment, pleaded guilty to theft from an Indian gaming establishment but has not yet been sentenced. One additional individual, Jason Leines, pleaded guilty and was sentenced in July 2006 to 2 years of probation and restitution of \$6,681.

TRIBAL CHAIRMAN GUILTY OF MAIL FRAUD

On October 25, 2005, Darrell "Chip" Wadena, a former chairman of the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and Guillermo Gonzalez, a used car dealer from Hollywood, Florida, were indicted for mail fraud and conspiracy to commit mail fraud after conspiring to register salvaged and unsafe cars through the motor vehicle offices of two northern Minnesota Indian reservations. Both men pleaded guilty. Wadena was sentenced to 5 years of probation. Restitution from Wadena is to be determined following the sentencing of co-defendant Gonzalez. Wadena was chairman of the White Earth Band for 20 years, until his conviction in 1996 on 15 federal charges for fraud and theft. Gonzalez has not yet been sentenced.



MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

OIG TESTIFIES ON OIL AND GAS LEASE GRANTS



The OIG had been asked by several members of Congress to investigate the circumstances surrounding the granting of certain deep-water oil and gas leases on federal lands in the Gulf of Mexico that did not contain provision for royalties payments. That investigation is ongoing. However, the IG was asked to provide the Subcommittee on Energy and Resources of the Government Reform Committee, House of Representatives, with a status update. The Inspector General's prepared statement is located on the OIG Web site (www.doi.oig.gov) under "congressional testimony."

In addition to the issue of royalty payments, the testimony and subsequent questioning by the Subcommittee dealt with the general topic of accountability and ethics by DOI officials.

MMS THIRD-PARTY PROVIDER VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

During June 2006, the OIG conducted vulnerability assessment activities on an MMS application hosted by US internetworking (USi). USi is a third-party service provider for MMS. We determined that the system was reasonably secure, with security countermeasures commensurate with the data it hosts. Our automated vulnerability scanning revealed no vulnerabilities on the Web site. However, manually conducted tests did produce a substantial number of generic internal server error messages. This indicates that the application is susceptible to denial of service attacks. We shortened our testing due to these errors. However, an attacker would be likely to continue investigating them. Copies of the error messages have been forwarded to MMS to help it determine the cause of the internal server problem and to minimize threats to the system's availability.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

EMPLOYEE SENTENCED FOR KICKBACKS



A complaint alleged that Samuel Oravec, a maintenance supervisor at Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California, instructed an employee to pay him kickbacks. This initiated an OIG investigation of Oravec's activities, which determined that on six occasions, Oravec authorized an employee to submit false records for overtime pay and then solicited kickbacks as compensation.

Oravec pleaded guilty to theft of government funds. He was sentenced to 12 months of supervised probation, \$326 in restitution, and 71 hours of community service. In addition, NPS management terminated his employment.

RANGER CONVICTED ON CHILD PORNOGRAPHY CHARGES

Andrew Lewis, a former NPS park ranger, was convicted in U.S. District Court in Massachusetts on one count of knowingly receiving multiple depictions of minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct. Lewis admitted to investigators that he used both his personal and government computers to view and download images of child pornography. Following indictment on the aforementioned charges, Lewis was placed on administrative leave. Before his criminal trial started, Lewis resigned from NPS.

MONITORING CRITICAL TO GATEWAYS PROGRAM

In 1998, the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act created the Gateways Network and Grant Program to promote public awareness and citizen involvement in restoring and conserving the Bay's natural, cultural, historical, and recreational resources. The Act envisioned a two-pronged approach: (1) developing a network of gateways (e.g., parks, refuges, and historic sites) to increase Bay awareness and access and (2) establishing grants to fund projects supporting the increased access. The OIG found that the National Park Service (NPS) needs to improve its monitoring of these grants to ensure their timely completion and adequate fiscal review.

Our review determined that NPS needs to improve its grant program oversight. Of the 23 projects reviewed, 18 were delayed from 9 months to nearly 3 years, and they lacked evidence of adequate cost reviews. In addition, none of the 23 projects met the Act's dollar-for-dollar grantee matching requirements and the 10-percent limitation on administrative costs. The OIG recommended that NPS terminate relationships with grantees who failed to perform and that grant managers adequately review grant fund expenditures. NPS concurred with these recommendations and initiated actions to "strengthen the NPS guidance" for managing the program.





OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS

EMPLOYEE FALSIFIES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Roger Stillwell, an employee of the Office of Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C., pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in the District of Columbia for falsifying his yearly financial disclosure forms. Stillwell served as the Desk Officer for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands.

Stillwell admitted accepting tickets to concerts and sporting events from disgraced lobbyist Jack Abramoff. In return, he sent e-mails to Abramoff that contained internal communications between himself and his supervisors. Also, Stillwell knowingly failed to report gifts provided by Abramoff, a prohibited source, in his fiscal year 2003 Confidential Financial Disclosure forms.

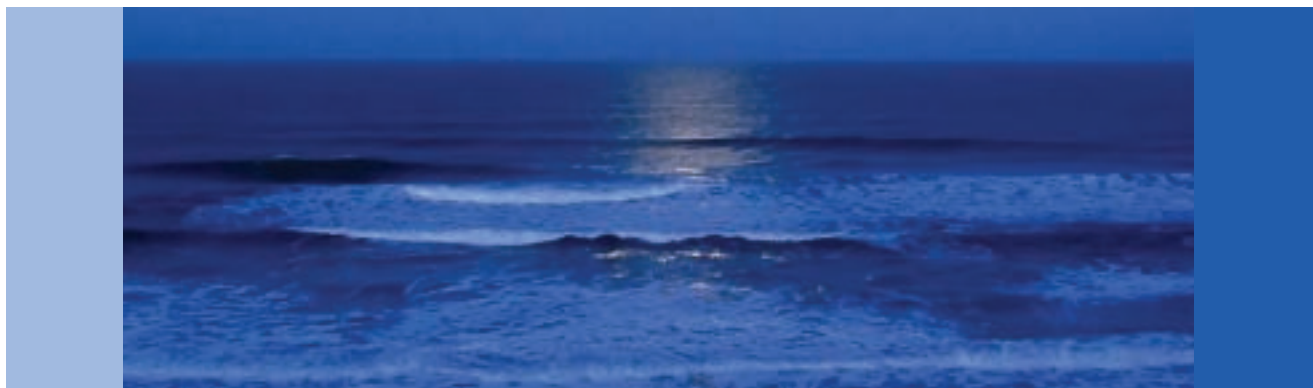
Stillwell first met Abramoff in the mid-90s when both worked as contractors for the Government of the Northern Marianas Islands. Although Abramoff's lobbying activities focused chiefly on Indian tribes, this case provides insight into his activities at all levels of the Department of the Interior.

LOAN PORTFOLIO PROBLEMS IMPEDE ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Development Bank of American Samoa (Bank) has failed to effectively manage its loan portfolio, the Bank's largest asset and primary revenue source. Problems with loan portfolio management are long standing, dating back more than a quarter century, and have been documented in numerous reports.

The OIG identified a lack of accountability as the root cause. The Bank's board and loan officers routinely disregarded established loan policies when approving and monitoring commercial as well as home loans. The result was a lack of transparency in the loan approval process and a perception that banking practices generally favored the well-connected.

The OIG concluded that without focused leadership and governance to instill such guiding principles as *integrity, excellence, and a sense of public mission* in banking operations, the Bank cannot overcome a legacy of mismanagement, as well as meet its mandated charter. The OIG made six recommendations to improve loan portfolio management. The Governor concurred and has directed the Bank's Treasurer to begin implementation.



PROGRESS MADE WITH INSPECTIONS AND TRAINING

Recent progress has been made in the continued review of Compact activity in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), as well as in providing further capacity building opportunities to the Insular Areas Public Auditor Offices. These activities help improve investigative and auditing skills critical to effectively evaluating Compact funding usage and program accomplishments, as well as Compact accounting systems, controls, and reporting processes.

The OIG performed several inspections in the FSM.

Compact Infrastructure Grant Demonstrates Poor Project Planning and Questionable Contracting:

The inspection raised concerns about FSM's capability to effectively manage Compact Public Infrastructure Sector Grant monies. The inspection disclosed that the FSM National Government:

- ◆ Failed to properly plan for the timely construction of health and education infrastructure projects.
- ◆ Entered into a less-than-beneficial contract to establish an FSM National Government Project Management Unit for the subsequent design, engineering, and construction management of Compact-funded infrastructure projects. The contract contained conflict-of-interest and questionable procurement requirement clauses.
- ◆ Implemented project management regulations that contain a conflict of interest.

Status of Compact Trust Fund: Inspection of the FSM's Compact Trust Fund revealed that oversight from the United States as well as FSM Trust Fund Committee members has failed to ensure that: (1) key positions are appointed in a timely manner, (2) annual financial and performance reports are prepared, and (3) resources are effectively invested. These conclusions were supported by an FSM Finance and Budget Resolution (November 16, 2005).

The OIG also developed the following training opportunities:

Mainland Training for Pacific Public Auditor Office Staff: The OIG provided stateside on-the-job training in Denver, Colorado, for two investigators from the Republic of Palau and two auditors from the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Similar training opportunities were also provided to two auditors from Palau.

Onsite Training for FSM Public Auditor Staff: The OIG provided several Public Auditor Office staff with inspection training that focused on improving report productivity and timeliness. Requests from other Public Auditor Offices for similar training emphasizing grant review and oversight has been scheduled for the end of 2006.

Training for Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) Staff: The OIG provided training that included developing Compact financial and reporting review procedures. The purpose of the training was to improve OIA's oversight of Sector activities in the FSM and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

SIXTEEN-COUNT INDICTMENT IN GRM CASE

The FBI and the OIG's Virgin Islands (VI) office jointly investigated Global Resource Management, Inc. (GRM) after receiving information that a substantial contract for federally mandated sewer repairs went to this organization without bidding it through the VI Department of Public Works. Subsequently, the VI U.S. Attorney's Office filed a restraining order, and the governor cancelled the project.

In response to a deficient sewer system posing environmental hazards, Ohanio Harris, the top advisor to the governor of the VI, used his influence to form GRM. As a start-up, for-profit company, GRM had no experience in sewage repair and no assets. However, through the company and without a competitive bid, he improperly accepted a \$3.5 million contract to repair VI sewers. Some of the funds for this contract came from DOI.

On February 20, 2004, a federal grand jury handed down a 16-count indictment. Defendant Alicia Hansen is a multi-term former VI Senator and gubernatorial candidate. Esdel Hansen, her husband, is a retired manager from the VI Department of Public Works, who was listed as the Director of Utilities for GRM. Ohanio Harris, a retired VI police captain, served as a special assistant to the governor while temporarily fulfilling the duties of GRM's president. Ashley Andrews is an attorney who has been involved in a variety of construction projects. He also served as president of GRM. Campbell Malone, a certified public accountant, performed accounting services for GRM. All pled "not guilty" at the arraignment.

On May 5, 2006, Ohanio Harris pled guilty to conspiracy and to a conflict of interest. A sentence date has been scheduled for November 13, 2006. Charges against Esdel Hansen were dismissed. Ashley Andrews and Campbell Malone were found guilty of wire fraud and conspiracy charges. Jurors were unable to reach a verdict on corruption charges against Alicia Hansen. It is unclear if prosecutors will seek a retrial.



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

STATE GRANT AUDITS IDENTIFY QUESTIONABLE COSTS AND UNREPORTED PROGRAM INCOME



Audits of grants FWS awarded to six states revealed a potential savings of \$511,280. The grants finance up to 75 percent of state-sponsored projects, such as developing sites for boating access and acquiring and managing natural habitats. A summary of the significant issues disclosed in the audits follows. FWS is working with the states to resolve these matters.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia Marine Resources Commission, From July 1, 2003, Through June 30, 2005 (4/28/06):

The Commonwealth of Virginia (Marine Resources) had not adopted policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the 3-percent limitation requirement for state central services costs. Also, the Commonwealth had not passed laws assenting to the provisions of the Dingle-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources, From October 1, 2002, Through September 30, 2004 (5/1/06):

The State of Michigan had not reported \$325,445 of user fees collected at shooting ranges as program income for hunter education grants. We also found issues pertaining to in-kind contributions, control and tracking of equipment, and assent legislation.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (7/13/06):

The Commonwealth of Virginia (Game and Inland Fisheries) had not reported \$114,436 as program income from timber sales. We also found issues with the license certifications survey, control and management of equipment acquired with grant funds and license revenues, and the lack of assent legislation.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (9/22/06):

The Commonwealth of Kentucky claimed \$66,408 for the purchase of two trucks, which it could not support with documentation. We also found that the state did not maintain adequate records to account for all real property and had inadequate assent legislation.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Nevada, Department of Wildlife, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (9/29/06):

The State of Nevada claimed \$1,991 for costs that were either not allocable to Federal Assistance grants or were unnecessary. We also questioned the necessity for these expenses. In addition, we identified issues



pertaining to program income, equipment controls, the annual license certifications, and protection of the state's local area network.

FWS Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (9/20/06):

The State of Wisconsin claimed \$3,000 of questionable costs for unauthorized activities related to timber sales. We also found that the state did not maintain adequate records to account for all real property.





U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



USGS EMPLOYEES INVESTIGATED FOR FALSIFYING YUCCA MOUNTAIN DATA

This investigation grew out of allegations from the Department of Energy (DOE) OIG that research hydrologist Joseph Hevesi and other U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) employees falsified scientific data concerning the Yucca Mountain Project (YMP). DOE discovered 19 e-mails either prepared or received by Hevesi that dated from 1998 through 2000. The e-mails suggested that he made false statements and falsified documents in an effort to circumvent and/or misrepresent compliance with DOE/YMP quality assurance requirements.

Discovery of the e-mails occurred during a review of materials considered for submission to a document repository that was open to the public. The repository contained information on Nuclear Regulatory Commission regulations concerning issuance of the DOE license for a high-level radioactive waste vault to be constructed at Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

Investigators interviewed current and former DOE and USGS employees, along with contractor employees. They analyzed documents and more than 150,000 e-mails that dated from 1998 to the present. Underlying meanings were evaluated to determine actual and/or potential impact on the YMP. The e-mail review also focused on the reliability of the scientific data and its compliance with the YMP quality assurance requirements.

After extensive evaluation, investigators determined that the questionable e-mails, and the conduct they discussed, either did not occur or could not be substantiated. The investigation further revealed that Hevesi and his supervisor, Alan Flint, had limited managerial oversight from DOE and USGS officials during their assignment to the YMP. Hevesi's lack of supervisory oversight from Flint also fueled Hevesi's frustration with the YMP quality assurance protocol requirements.

The U.S. Attorney in Las Vegas, Nevada, reviewed the facts of the investigation to make a prosecutorial determination, which it followed with a letter declining criminal prosecution. Findings of the investigation were forwarded to the USGS for review and potential administrative action. A USGS response is pending.

SUMMARY OF AUDIT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 1, 2006, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

	<i>Audits and Related Activities Performed by:</i>			
	OIG Staff		OIG Single Audit Staff	Total
Reports Issued To	Audits/Verifications	Evaluations	Quality Control Reviews	
Department/Office of the Secretary	3	2	3	8
Fish and Wildlife and Parks	11	2	0	13
Indian Affairs	3	0	0	3
Insular Affairs	1	0	0	1
Land and Minerals Management	2	0	0	2
Water and Science	2	0	0	2
Other Federal Agencies	0	0	0	0
Total Reports Issued	22	4	3	29

REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE 6-MONTH PERIOD THAT ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

This listing includes all audit-related reports (performance audits, financial audits, evaluations, contract and grant audits, verification reviews, and single audit quality assurance reviews) issued during the 6-month period that ended September 30, 2006. It provides report number, title, issue date, and monetary amounts identified in each report (* *Funds To Be Put To Better Use*, ** *Questioned Cost*, *** *Unsupported Cost*, and **** *Lost or Potential Additional Revenues*).

PERFORMANCE AUDITS, FINANCIAL AUDITS, EVALUATIONS, AND VERIFICATION REVIEWS

AMERICAN SAMOA

P-IN-AMS-0001-2005 Development Bank of American Samoa: Loan Portfolio Process (09/29/2006)

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

P-VS-BIA-0008-2006 Verification Review of Four Recommendations Referred for Implementation Tracking From Our September 2003 Audit Report “Bureau of Indian Affairs School Construction Planning and Design Process” (No. 2003-I-0070) (08/03/2006)

W-VS-BIA-0009-2006 Verification Review of the Four Recommendations From Our January 2002 Audit Report “Management of Federal Funds, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma” (No. 2002-I-0006) (09/28/2006)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

W-VS-BLM-0003-2005 Land Exchanges Conducted by Clark County, Nevada, Under Section 4(g) of the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (04/14/2006)

C-VS-BLM-0007-2006 Verification Review of Seven Recommendations From Our Audit, “Issuance of Mineral Patents, Bureau of Land Management, and Office of the Solicitor” (09/22/2006)

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

W-VS-BOR-0001-2006 Verification Review of Four Recommendations From Our September 2002 Audit, “Review of Central Valley Project Responsibilities Transferred Under Direct Funding Agreements Between BOR and Three California Water Authorities” (No. 2002-I-0052) (05/30/2006)

MULTI-OFFICE AUDITS

W-IN-MOA-0002-2005 Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program, Department of the Interior (04/17/2006)

E-EV-MOA-0017-2005 Department of the Interior’s Gross Estimated Savings for FY 2004 Competitive Sourcing (06/23/2006)

C-VS-MOA-0005-2006	Verification Review of Four Recommendations Considered Implemented From Our Audit, “Department of the Interior: Concessions Management” (08/04/2006)
C-EV-MOA-0003-2006	Department of the Interior Information Technology (IT) Systems Inventory (08/30/2006)
W-VS-MOA-0002-2006	Verification Review of Six Recommendations From Our August 2002 Audit Report “Recreational Fee Demonstration Program, National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management” (No. 2002-I-0045) (09/14/2006)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

B-EV-NPS-0007-2006	DC Water and Sewer Payments 2nd Quarter (05/30/2006)
B-EV-NPS-0010-2006	DC Water and Sewer Payments 3rd Quarter (07/27/2006)
W-IN-NPS-0006-2005	Administration of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network and Grant Program, National Park Service (07/28/2006)
C-VS-NPS-0008-2006	Verification Review on Seven Recommendations From Our Audit, “The National Park Service’s Recording of Facility Maintenance Expenditures” (08/04/2006)
V-VS-NPS-0004-2006	Verification Review of Eight Recommendations From Our May 2004 Audit, “Concession Management and Fee Collection Operations, Virgin Islands National Park, National Park Service” (No. V-IN-NPS-0004-2003) (09/28/2006)

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE

Q-IN-OST-0003-2006	Management Letter Concerning Issues Identified During the Audit of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (04/18/2006)
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CONTRACT AND GRANT AUDITS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

X-GR-NPS-0005-2005	Audit of Costs Claimed by the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts (04/20/2006)
W-CX-NPS-0009-2005	Audit of Claim Submitted by Swank Enterprises Under National Park Service Contract No. C157404167 (09/29/2006) **\$73,109 ***\$97,212

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

R-GR-FWS-0022-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Virginia Marine Resources Commission, From July 1, 2003, Through June 30, 2005 (04/28/2006)
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R-GR-FWS-0010-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Michigan, Department of Natural Resources, From October 1, 2002, Through September 30, 2004 (05/01/2006) *\$325,445
R-GR-FWS-0021-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (07/13/2006) *\$114,436
R-GR-FWS-0024-2004	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Natural Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (09/20/2006) **\$3,000
R-GR-FWS-0013-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (09/22/2006) ***\$66,408
R-GR-FWS-0011-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Nevada, Department of Wildlife, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (09/29/2006) *\$71,260 **\$1,991

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

B-CX-GSV-0003-2006	Information on Local Expenditures in Afghanistan Billed Under Participating Agency Service Agreement No. 306-P-00-04-00566-00 Between the United States Agency for International Development and the U.S. Geological Survey (09/07/2006)
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SINGLE AUDIT QUALITY CONTROL REVIEWS

B-QC-MOA-0006-2006	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Quality Control Review (06/27/2006)
B-QC-MOA-0008-2006	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Quality Control Review (08/04/2006)
B-QC-MOA-0007-2006	Picuris Pueblo Quality Control Review (08/08/2006)

MONETARY IMPACT OF AUDIT AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 1, 2006, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

Activity	Questioned Costs**	Funds To Be Put To Better Use	Revenues	Total
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	\$71,399	\$511,141	0	\$582,540
Insular Areas*	0	0	0	0
Multi-Office	0	0	0	0
Office of the Secretary	0	0	0	0
National Park Service*	\$170,321	0	0	\$170,321
Total	\$241,720	\$511,141	0	\$752,861

* Includes monetary impact of nonfederal funds.

** Unsupported costs are included in questioned costs.

AUDIT AND EVALUATION RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES

TABLE I: INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS*

	Number of Reports	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs
A. For which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period.	37	\$15,748,929	\$4,184,249
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	4	\$241,720	\$163,620
Total (A+B)	41	\$15,990,649	\$4,347,869
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	10	\$3,257,060	\$361,532
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management.	7	\$2,101,351	\$361,532
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.	3	\$1,155,709	0
D. For which no management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period.	31	\$12,733,589	\$3,986,377
E. For which no management decision was made within 6 months of issuance.	27	\$12,491,869	\$3,822,717

* Unsupported costs are included in questioned costs.

AUDIT AND EVALUATION RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES

TABLE II: INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS WITH
RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE

	Number of Reports	Dollar Value
A. For which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period.*	13	\$23,146,448
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	3	\$511,141
Total (A+B)	16	\$23,657,589
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	3	\$7,028,111
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management.	3	\$7,028,111
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.	0	0
D. For which no management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period.	13	\$16,629,478
E. For which no management decision was made within 6 months of issuance.	12	\$16,232,773

* Beginning balance differs from the April 2006 Semiannual Report ending balance due to \$1,600,000 that was reinstated.

AUDIT AND EVALUATION RESOLUTION ACTIVITIES

TABLE III: INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS
WITH LOST OR POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL REVENUES

	Number of Reports	Dollar Value
A. For which no management decision had been made by the commencement of the reporting period.*	7	\$176,310,640
B. Which were issued during the reporting period.	0	0
Total (A+B)	7	\$176,310,640
C. For which a management decision was made during the reporting period.	3	\$83,900,000
(i) Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management.	3	\$83,900,000
(ii) Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management.	0	0
D. For which no management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period.	4	\$92,410,640
E. For which no management decision was made within 6 months of issuance.	4	\$92,410,640

* Beginning balance differs from the April 2006 Semiannual Report ending balance by \$2,758,000 (increase) because of corrective adjustments.

SUMMARY OF AUDIT AND EVALUATION REPORTS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD PENDING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

This listing includes a summary of audit (performance, financial, contract [except pre-awards], and grant) and evaluation reports that were over 6 months old as of September 30, 2006, and still pending a management decision. It provides report number, title, issue date, number of unresolved recommendations, and unresolved amount of monetary benefits identified in the report.

PERFORMANCE AUDITS, FINANCIAL AUDITS, AND EVALUATIONS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

W-FL-BIA-0047-2002	School Construction Program, Bureau of Indian Affairs (02/24/2004); 2 Recommendations; \$2,100,000 Unresolved
C-IN-BIA-0015-2004	Bureau of Indian Affairs Use of Facilities Improvement and Repair Funds (08/29/2005); 1 Recommendation; \$10,200,000 Unresolved

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

W-IN-BLM-0009-2003	Audit of Oil and Gas Permitting Process, Bureau of Land Management (02/13/04); 1 Recommendation
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MULTI-OFFICE AUDITS

A-EV-MOA-0006-2004	Annual Evaluation of the Information Security Program of the Department of the Interior (10/06/2004); 2 Recommendations
A-IN-MOA-0004-2004	Department of the Interior's Use of Wireless Technologies (12/06/2004); 6 Recommendations
E-IN-MOA-0008-2004	Department of the Interior Workers' Compensation Program (05/09/2005); 2 Recommendations
A-EV-MOA-0001-2005	The Department of the Interior's Process to Manage Information Technology Security Weaknesses (09/23/2005); 3 Recommendations
X-IN-MOA-0009-2006	Management Letter Concerning Issues Identified During the Audit of the Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (02/28/2006); 2 Recommendations

CONTRACT AND GRANTS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

2000-E-0607	Costs Billed By Harrison & Palmer, Inc., From April 1, 1996, Through June 23, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 143CX300094906 (08/08/2000); 1 Recommendation; \$52,703 Unresolved
2000-E-0706	Audit of Costs Billed by Southern Insulation, Inc., From November 21, 1994, Through June 1, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094906 (09/29/2000); 1 Recommendation; \$86,262 Unresolved
2001-E-0035	Audit of Costs Billed by Callas Contractors, Inc., From January 1, 1997, Through June 1, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094906 (11/07/2000); 1 Recommendation; \$16,425 Unresolved
2001-E-0036	Audit of Costs Billed by Capitol Mechanical Contractors, Inc., From January 1, 1997, Through June 1, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094906 (11/07/2000); 1 Recommendation; \$98,194 Unresolved
2001-E-0244	Audit of Costs Billed by E.M.S. Consultants, Inc., From May 1, 1996, Through June 1, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094906 (02/27/2001); 1 Recommendation; \$327,330 Unresolved
2001-E-0336	Audit of Costs Billed By JCM Control Systems, Inc., From January 1, 1994, Through July 16, 1999, Under National Park Service Contract No. 1443CX300094906 (04/23/2001); 1 Recommendation; \$109,865 Unresolved
2002-E-0002	Audit of Amounts Billed by the Community Central Energy Corporation From October 1, 1993, Through September 30, 2000, Under National Park Service Contract No. CX-4000-0-0023 (12/19/2001); 1 Recommendation; \$779,274 Unresolved

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

R-GR-FWS-0029-2003	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Washington, Department of Fish and Wildlife, From July 1, 2000, Through June 30, 2002 (03/21/2004); 1 Recommendation
R-GR-FWS-0025-2003	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of New York, Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources, From April 1, 2000, Through March 31, 2002 (05/06/2004); 5 Recommendations; \$980,616 Unresolved
R-GR-FWS-0014-2004	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, From July 1, 2001, Through June 30, 2003 (09/19/2005); 9 Recommendations

R-GR-FWS-0008-2004	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Idaho, Department of Fish and Game, From July 1, 2001, Through June 30, 2003 (09/30/2005); 15 Recommendations; \$519,469 Unresolved
R-GR-FWS-0005-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of West Virginia, Division of Natural Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (02/06/2006); 12 Recommendations; \$670,427 Unresolved
R-GR-FWS-0004-2005	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Federal Assistance Grants Administered by the State of Illinois, Department of Natural Resources, From July 1, 2002, Through June 30, 2004 (03/31/2006); 12 Recommendations; \$553,977 Unresolved

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT, FINANCIAL AUDIT, AND EVALUATION REPORTS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD PENDING CORRECTIVE ACTION AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006

This is a listing of performance audits, financial audits, and evaluation reports over 6 months old with management decisions for which corrective action has not been completed. It provides report number, title, issue date, and the number of recommendations without final corrective action. These audits and evaluations continue to be monitored by the Focus Leader for Management Control and Audit Follow-up, Assistant Secretary — Policy, Management, and Budget, for completion of corrective action.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

2003-I-0055	Evaluation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Process to Approve Tribal Gaming Revenue Allocation Plans (06/11/2003); 3 Recommendations
C-IN-BIA-0015-2004	Bureau of Indian Affairs Use of Facilities Improvement and Repair Funds (08/29/2005); 2 Recommendations
X-IN-BIA-0006-2005	Independent Auditors' Report on the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (12/20/2005); 7 Recommendations
X-IN-BIA-0010-2006	Management Issues Identified During the Audit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 Financial Statements (03/03/2006); 11 Recommendations

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

1999-I-0808	Cultural Resource Management, Bureau of Land Management (09/30/1997); 2 Recommendations
W-IN-BLM-0009-2003	Audit of Oil and Gas Permitting Process, Bureau of Land Management (02/13/2004); 2 Recommendations
C-IN-BLM-0013-2005	Public Safety Issues at the Saginaw Hill Property Bureau of Land Management (03/15/2005); 2 Recommendations

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

X-IN-MMS-0010-2005	Independent Auditors' Report on the Minerals Management Service's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (12/08/2005); 1 Recommendation
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MULTI-OFFICE AUDITS

1996-I-1267	Inspection and Enforcement Program and Selected Activities, Bureau of Land Management (09/30/1996); 3 Recommendations
C-IN-MOA-0042-2003	Fleet Management Operations, U.S. Department of the Interior (02/09/2004); 5 Recommendations

C-EV-MOA-0094-2003	Department of the Interior Contracting for Temporary and Critical Staffing Needs (09/30/2004); 5 Recommendations
E-IN-MOA-0008-2004	Department of the Interior Workers' Compensation Program (05/09/2005); 2 Recommendations
X-IN-MOA-0027-2004	U.S. Department of the Interior, Interior Trust Funds Management (09/10/2004); 7 Recommendations
C-IN-MOA-0049-2004	Department of the Interior Concessions Management (06/13/2005); 5 Recommendations
C-IN-MOA-0040-2004	U.S. Department of the Interior Hazardous Materials Site Management (08/22/2005); 7 Recommendations
X-IN-MOA-0011-2005	Independent Auditors' Report on the Department of the Interior's Annual Report on Performance and Accountability for Fiscal Year 2005 (11/15/2005); 42 Recommendations
X-IN-MOA-0009-2006	Management Letter Concerning Issues Identified During the Audit of the Department of the Interior's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (02/28/2006); 2 Recommendations
C-IN-MOA-0006-2005	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park (03/31/2006); 5 Recommendations

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1998-I-0406	Follow-up of Recommendations Concerning Utility Rates Imposed by the National Park Service (04/15/1998); 5 Recommendations
2002-I-0045	Recreational Fee Demonstration Program (08/19/2002); 2 Recommendations
2003-I-0013	Yosemite National Park's Museum Collection, National Park Service (03/31/2003); 1 Recommendation
A-IN-NPS-0074-2003	Improvements Needed in Managing Information Technology System Security, National Park Service (03/29/2004); 5 Recommendations
X-IN-NPS-0009-2005	Independent Auditors' Report on the National Park Service's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (12/21/2005); 2 Recommendations
X-IN-NPS-0008-2006	Management Letter Concerning Issues Identified During the Audit of the National Park Service's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (01/31/2006); 1 Recommendation
P-IN-NPS-0074-2004	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park: Improved Operations Should Enhance Stewardship and Visitor Experience (03/31/2006); 10 Recommendations

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2003-I-0056	Evaluation Report on the Department of the Interior Working Capital Fund (06/16/2003); 2 Recommendations
E-IN-OSS-0058-2004	Independent Auditors' Report on the Departmental Offices' Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2003 (12/06/2004); 9 Recommendations
E-IN-OSS-0008-2005	Management Issues Identified During the Audit of Departmental Offices' Fiscal Years 2004 and 2003 Financial Statements (02/24/2005); 6 Recommendations
E-EV-BIA-0063-2003	Process Used to Assess Applications to Take Land into Trust for Gaming Purposes (09/01/2005); 2 Recommendations (The open recommendations pertain to the National Indian Gaming Commission.)

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

1997-I-1169	Judgment Funds Awarded to the Papago Tribe of Arizona (09/15/1997); 1 Recommendation
Q-IN-OST-0002-2005	Independent Auditors' Report on the Tribal and Other Trust Funds and Individual Indian Monies Trust Funds Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 Managed by the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians (11/22/2005); 2 Recommendations

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1997-I-1305	Audit Report on the Automated Law Enforcement System, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (09/30/1997); 1 Recommendation
V-IN-VIS-0078-2004	Fish and Wildlife Grants for Boating Access Facilities — Department of Planning and Natural Resources (08/19/2005); 2 Recommendations
X-IN-FWS-0017-2005	Audit of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Costs to Support Wildlife and Sport Fish (08/29/2005); 2 Recommendations
X-IN-FWS-0003-2006	Management Letter Concerning Issues Identified During the Audit of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004 (02/27/2006); 3 Recommendations

SUMMARY OF INSULAR AREA REPORTS WITH OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS OVER 6 MONTHS OLD

Note: These Insular Area reports contain recommendations made specifically to Insular Area governors and other Insular Area officials, who do not report to the Secretary and are not subject to the policy, guidance, and administrative oversight established by the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management, and Budget.

PERFORMANCE AUDITS

AMERICAN SAMOA

P-IN-AMS-0117-2003 American Samoa: Top Leadership Commitment Needed to Break the Cycle of Fiscal Crisis (09/19/2005); 3 Recommendations

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

1997-I-0040	Division of Agriculture, Department of Economic Development and Agriculture, Government of the Virgin Islands (10/21/1996); 1 Recommendation
1998-I-0468	Followup of Recommendations Relating to the Bureau of Corrections, Department of Justice, Government of the Virgin Islands (05/29/1998); 1 Recommendation
1999-I-0365	Followup of Recommendations Relating to Personnel Management Practices, Division of Personnel, Government of the Virgin Islands (03/26/1999); 1 Recommendation; \$8,300,000
2001-I-0107	Administrative Functions, Legislature of the Virgin Islands (12/29/2000); 8 Recommendations; \$1,320,293
2002-I-0001	Virgin Islands Fire Service, Government of the Virgin Islands (10/30/2001); 2 Recommendations; \$2,014,994
2002-I-0009	Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority, Government of the Virgin Islands (12/31/2001); 1 Recommendation
2002-I-0010	Administrative Functions, Virgin Islands Police Department, Government of the Virgin Islands (02/13/2002); 6 Recommendations; \$2,592,873
2002-I-0042	Federal Highway Grants, Department of Public Works, Government of the Virgin Islands (08/16/2002); 5 Recommendations; \$462,747
2002-I-0046	Professional Service Contracts, Government of the Virgin Islands (09/30/2002); 1 Recommendation; \$1,019,791
2003-I-0002	Public Finance Authority, Government of the Virgin Islands (11/22/2002); 9 Recommendations; \$30,524,687

2003-I-0003	Compliance With the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Governor of the Virgin Islands and the Secretary of the Interior (01/06/2003); 6 Recommendations
2003-I-0067	Emergency Services Surcharge Collections by Innovative Telephone Corporation on Behalf of the Government of the Virgin Islands (09/26/2003); 1 Recommendation; \$256,380
V-IN-VIS-0001-2004	Procurement Activities, Virgin Islands Port Authority, Government of the Virgin Islands (03/28/2005); 10 Recommendations; \$852,013
V-IN-VIS-0110-2003	Indirect Cost Fund, Government of the Virgin Islands (06/22/2005); 2 Recommendations
V-IN-VIS-0078-2004	Fish and Wildlife Grants for Boating Access Facilities, Government of the Virgin Islands (08/19/2005); 1 Recommendation; \$30,600
V-IN-VIS-0100-2004	Contracts for Facility Improvements, Virgin Islands Fire Service, Government of the Virgin Islands (09/20/2005); 2 Recommendations; \$81,500

REPORTS ISSUED ON INFORMATION SECURITY

NSM-EV-MOI-0002-2006	Annual Evaluation of the Department's Information Security Program (09/2006)
NSM-EV-NBC-0010-2006	Vulnerability Assessment of Pembroke (09/2006)
NSM-EV-PCI-0014-2006	Limited Review of Personally Identifiable Information Safeguards at the Department of the Interior (09/2006)
NSM-EV-MMS-0009-2006	Vulnerability Assessment Technical Report of MMS Third Party Service Provider US internetworking (USi) (09/27/2006)
NSM-EV-OIG-0003-2006	Evaluation Report for the Enterprise Services Network (ESN) (09/07/2006)
NSM-EV-FWS-0015-2006	Enterprise Services Network Configuration Report (09/07/2006)
NSM-EV-MOI-0001-2006	Evaluation Report for the Department of the Interior's Plan of Actions & Milestones Process (09/07/2006)
NSM-EV-NBC-0012-2006	National Business Center-Reston Trusted Insider Threat Evaluation (08/28/2006)
NSM-EV-FWS-0006-2006	Penetration Test of FWS (08/28/2006)
NSM-EV-OSM-0007-2006	Penetration Test of OSM (08/28/2006)
NSM-EV-MMS-0008-2006	Penetration Test of MMS (08/28/2006)
NSM-EV-NBC-0011-2006	Penetration Test of NBC (08/28/2006)

CROSS-REFERENCES TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT

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*N/A: Not applicable to this reporting period



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