

O F F I C E O F

INSPECTOR GENERAL

SEMIANNUAL REPORT



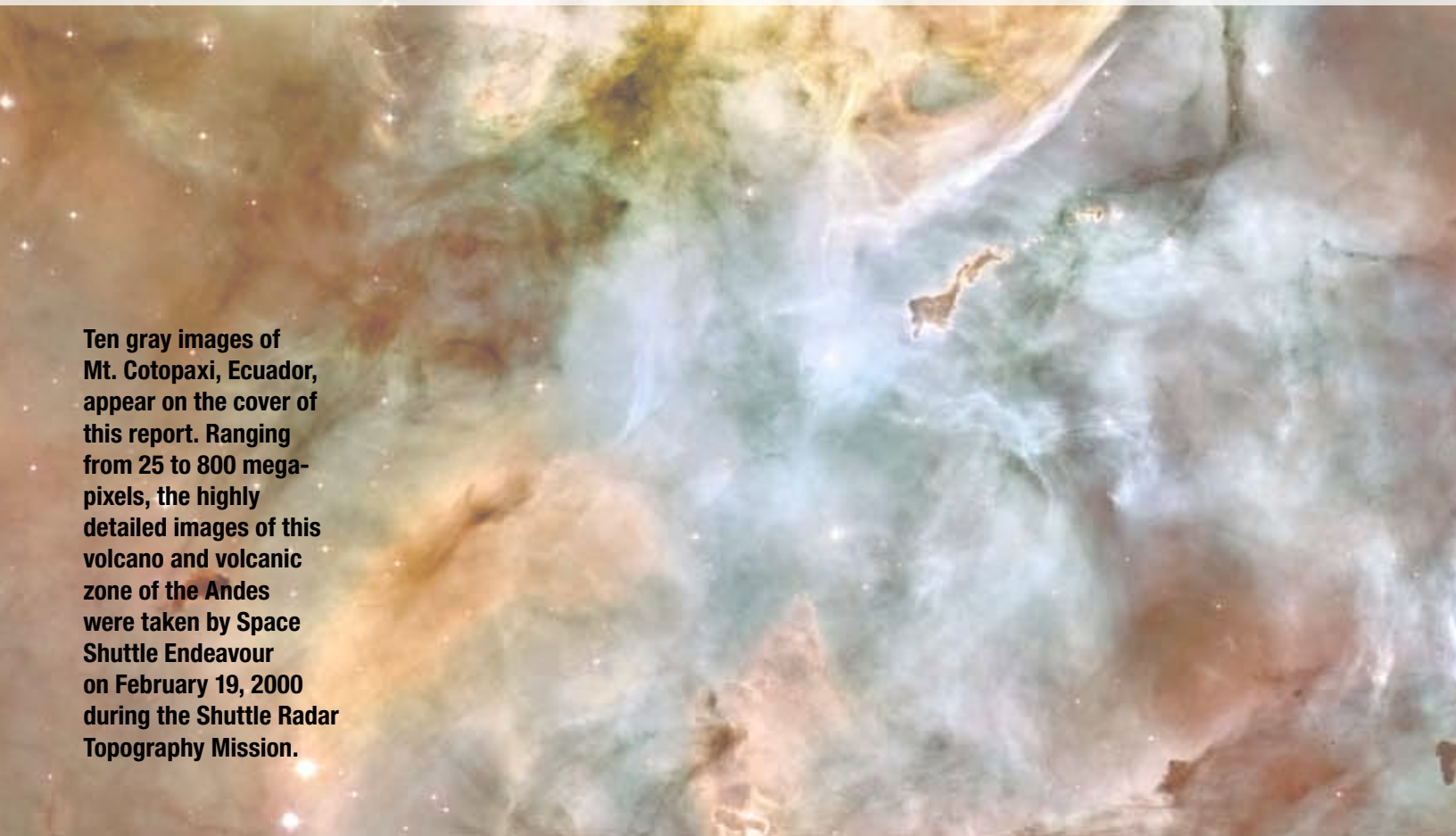
OCTOBER 1, 2008–MARCH 31, 2009



THE CARINA NEBULA



Ten gray images of Mt. Cotopaxi, Ecuador, appear on the cover of this report. Ranging from 25 to 800 megapixels, the highly detailed images of this volcano and volcanic zone of the Andes were taken by Space Shuttle Endeavour on February 19, 2000 during the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission.





FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Thomas J. Howard
Acting Inspector General

I am honored to present the NASA Office of Inspector General (OIG) Semiannual Report to Congress for the period of September 30, 2008, through March 31, 2009.

This report summarizes the OIG's significant accomplishments, activities, and recommendations. It also outlines our view of the challenges NASA faces in improving its mitigation of risk in the areas of safety, space operations and exploration, financial management, information technology, and procurement.

Ensuring that NASA is addressing these challenges remains a priority for the NASA OIG. During this reporting period, our audit work has focused on areas that constitute performance and management challenges associated with operating the Space Shuttle, designing and building a new human space flight system, improving financial management, enhancing program and contract management, and minimizing vulnerabilities to the Agency's information technology security posture.

We remain committed to bringing to account those who would harm NASA through fraud, waste, or abuse. Our investigative resources have focused on matters involving individuals who have submitted false certifications for aerospace parts, stolen from the Government, misused public office for personal gain, or otherwise abused the public's trust.

The results highlighted in this report demonstrate the breadth and quality of our work as well as our continued commitment to enhancing the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of NASA's programs and operations and to preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and mismanagement. We hope you find it informative and beneficial.

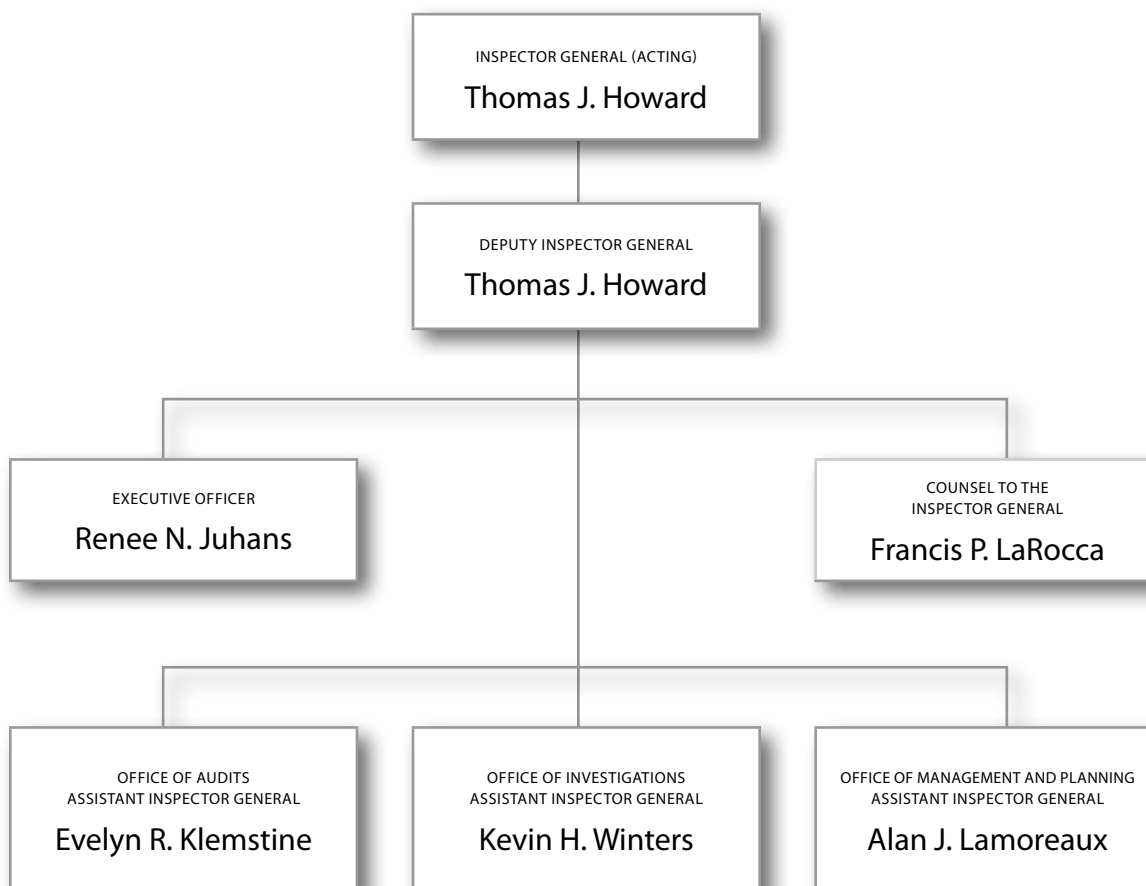
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas J. Howard". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Thomas J. Howard
Acting Inspector General

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ORGANIZATION



THE NASA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG) conducts audits, reviews, and investigations of NASA programs and operations to prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement and to assist NASA management in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. The OIG's fiscal year (FY) 2009 budget of \$33.6 million supports the work of audit, investigative, and administrative activities.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG) provides policy direction and leadership for the NASA OIG and serves as an independent voice to the Administrator and Congress by identifying opportunities and promoting solutions for improving the Agency's performance. The Deputy Inspector General provides overall direction to the Assistant Inspectors General and Counsel to the Inspector General in the development and implementation of diverse audit, investigative, legal, and support operations of the OIG. The Executive Officer serves as the OIG liaison to Congress and other Government entities, conducts OIG outreach both within and outside of NASA, and manages special projects.

THE OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL provides legal advice and assistance to OIG senior management, auditors, and investigators. The office serves as OIG counsel in administrative litigation and assists the Department of Justice (DOJ) when the OIG participates as part of the prosecution or civil team, or when the OIG is a witness or defendant.

THE OFFICE OF AUDITS (OA) is responsible for conducting independent and objective audits, reviews, and other examinations to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of NASA programs, projects, operations, and contractor activities. In addition, OA oversees the work of the independent public accounting firm that is under contract by the OIG to conduct the annual audit of NASA's financial statements.

THE OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS (OI) investigates allegations of crime, cybercrime, fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct that could have an impact on NASA programs, projects, operations, and resources. OI refers its findings either to the DOJ for criminal prosecution and civil litigation or to NASA management for administrative action. Through its investigations, OI identifies crime indicators and recommends measures for NASA management that are designed to reduce NASA's vulnerability to criminal activity.

THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING (OMP) provides financial, procurement, human resources, administrative, and information technology (IT) services support to the OIG staff.

NASA'S MOST SERIOUS MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

As required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, each IG of a Federal agency summarizes what the IG considers to be the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency. In determining whether to report an issue as a challenge, we consider the significance of the programmatic, institutional, and external problems in relationship to the Agency's mission; susceptibility to fraud, waste, and abuse; whether problems are systemic; and whether there are safety issues that could result in injury or loss of life. Through various initiatives, to include implementing recommendations made by the OIG and other evaluative bodies, such as the Government Accountability Office (GAO), NASA is working to improve Agency programs and operations and address its challenges.

Transitioning from the Space Shuttle to the Next Generation of Space Vehicles

Effectively planning, implementing, and monitoring transition activities while maintaining the capabilities required to fly the Space Shuttle safely and effectively.

NASA's greatest challenge remains the transition from Space Shuttle operations to Constellation Program implementation. Although the 2004 "President's Vision for U.S. Space Exploration" tasked NASA with retiring the Shuttle while simultaneously developing and deploying the capability to sustain human and robotic exploration to the Moon and beyond, restrictive budgets, technological hurdles, and geopolitical considerations have complicated programmatic decisions along the way. Thorough and detailed planning is required to coordinate the multitudes of interrelated schedules needed to smoothly transition human capital and critical skills, real and personal property, and related capabilities to support projects within the Constellation Program without compromising the safety and effectiveness of Shuttle operations.

Managing Risk to People, Equipment, and Mission

Ensuring that effective risk management, safety, and mission assurance controls are in place to provide robust and reliable operations in the context of very challenging mission schedules and budget constraints.

Space operations, exploration, and the development of new technologies are risk-laden endeavors. Fiscal constraints, schedule demands, geopolitical considerations, and changing priorities due to internal and external influences also impact the acceptance of varying levels of risk. The successful execution of NASA's programs and

Financial Management

projects in support of these endeavors requires vigilant monitoring and management of that risk. Adherence to the fundamentals of program and project management and proven acquisition strategies is essential for the Agency to accomplish its goals.

Ensuring that the Agency implements the appropriate processes, controls, and resources to improve NASA's ability to efficiently provide reliable information to management; address continuing problems, such as NASA's internal control over property, plant, and equipment (PP&E); and comply with the Chief Financial Officers Act and other Federal requirements.

Since FY 2003, NASA has not been able to produce auditable financial statements or provide sufficient evidence to support statements throughout the fiscal year. These deficiencies have resulted in the independent external auditor disclaiming an opinion on NASA's financial statements for the last 6 fiscal years. Many of the deficiencies the audits disclosed resulted from a lack of effective internal control procedures and data integrity issues. Although NASA has made significant progress in addressing these deficiencies, the auditors noted similar deficiencies during the FY 2008 audit of NASA's financial statements. Two of the most significant deficiencies involve NASA's financial statement preparation process and internal control over PP&E. (See page 15 for a summary of NASA's FY 2008 financial statement audit.)

Acquisition and Contracting Processes

Ensuring that adequate requirements and cost estimates are developed, program costs are adequately managed, and the most advantageous acquisition and procurement strategies and safeguards are in place to promote competition and ensure programs and projects are within schedule and performance parameters.

Over the past several years, the Agency has been addressing project management and contracting process weaknesses and has made progress in implementing a more disciplined approach. However, NASA continues to encounter cost overruns in major programs and projects that in many instances are due to ineffective cost-estimating processes used to provide the information necessary to establish priorities and quantify risks. Although NASA has made fundamental improvements to its acquisition approach, weaknesses in the execution of that approach continue

**Information Technology
Security**

*NASA's Most Serious
Management and Performance
Challenges* (November 10, 2008)
<http://oig.nasa.gov/NASA2008/ManagementChallenges.pdf>

to be reflected in the application and timing of project milestone events and NASA's inability to fully define project requirements prior to entering into contractual arrangements.

Continuing efforts to address weaknesses and to implement effective controls to protect the information and information systems vital to the Agency's mission.

Significant management, operational, and technical weaknesses continue to have an impact on the Agency's IT Security Program. During FY 2008, NASA reported making progress against the corrective action plan for IT security and worked diligently to address known weaknesses and implement effective controls intended to protect the information and information systems vital to the Agency's mission. We independently assessed the Agency's actions taken to improve IT security and found that although the Agency had made significant progress, much work remained to ensure adequate management focus and completion of planned security actions. Based on the results of our assessment, we believe that the Office of the Chief Information Officer should focus its efforts in FY 2009 on issuing clearer guidance, improving oversight of external systems, and ensuring end-to-end visibility and monitoring of NASA networks and systems.

SIGNIFICANT AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Space Operations and Exploration (Transition)

Transitioning from Space Shuttle operations to Constellation Program development and implementation remains the most highly visible aspect of NASA's space operations and exploration missions. During this semiannual reporting period, the work of the OIG addressed the organization and role of Standing Review Boards (SRBs) in providing independent assessments of the Agency's Constellation Program and the safety of Shuttle operations.

OIG Urges NASA to Ensure Independence of Review Board Members

As reported in the September 30, 2008, semiannual report, we found that NASA had not established the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle (Orion) Project SRB in accordance with Federal law or NASA guidance. Specifically, while the SRB met the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) definition of an advisory committee, and NASA advisory committees meeting this definition must be established in accordance with FACA and NASA policy, the Orion SRB was not. Had NASA initially identified the Orion SRB as an advisory committee subject to FACA, NASA's ethics process associated with advisory committees would have been triggered and focused on member independence and conflict of interest resolution. Our final report requested additional management comments concerning how NASA intended to address the issues of independence and conflict of interest within the Orion SRB and the applicability of FACA and Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) requirements to SRBs in general.

In January 2009, the Associate Administrator for Program Analysis and Evaluation provided additional management comments stating that the Orion SRB had been placed in an inactive status and that each member's status would be reviewed under a new conflict of interest policy. In addition, the Associate Administrator stated that a revised SRB independence policy would address the legality and propriety of allowing non-independent members to serve on an SRB. The Agency's interim and proposed actions are responsive to our intent that the organization of SRBs be thoroughly evaluated and ethical issues addressed.

Final Memorandum on the Standing Review Board for the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle Project (IG-08-018, April 28, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY08/IG-08-018.pdf>

Addendum (IG-08-018-a, February 9, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY08/IG-08-018-a.pdf>

NASA Agrees with OIG's Recommendations to Ensure SRB Independence

We reviewed the membership for all of the Constellation Program (CxP) SRBs and found that 21 of the 66 non-Federal SRB members had conflicts of interest, and each SRB included at least one non-Federal member who was an employee or consultant of a NASA contractor with an interest in or contract with either the CxP or one of its constituent projects. For example, the 12 non-Federal members of the CxP SRB included 4 who were not independent; of the Ground Operations SRB's 13 non-Federal members, 6 were not independent. NASA directives require that SRB members be independent to ensure that the SRB can provide an impartial opinion of the program or project's potential success. During the course of this work, NASA suspended activities of the CxP SRBs while it addressed the FACA and conflict of interest compliance issues that we had disclosed.

We recommended that, prior to reactivating the CxP SRBs, NASA implement adequate procedures to ensure that SRB members with a conflict of interest are identified and that NASA include or reference the implemented procedures in an applicable Agency requirements document. In concurring with our recommendations, management stated that procedures to ensure identification of conflicted SRB members have been incorporated into guidance to be released by June 30, 2009.

NASA's Constellation Standing Review Boards Established Without Due Regard for Member Independence Requirements (IG-09-011, February 25, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-011.pdf>

Safety (Managing Risk)

NASA is challenged with effectively managing technologically complex programs while protecting the public from harm, ensuring the safety of employees, and preventing damage to high-value equipment and property. We continued to work in concert with the Agency to ensure appropriate attention is focused on effective risk management and the resolution of safety issues.

OIG Urges NASA to Enhance Sensor Screening Process to Reduce Risk

This audit addressed whether the Space Shuttle Program appropriately accounted for, used, or disposed of nonconforming liquid hydrogen (LH2) fuel tank sensors identified during NASA's assurance testing process. NASA had initiated actions to identify and resolve nonconformance issues by recommending that the supplier modify its manufacturing process and that the contractor modify its acceptance testing processes. To comply, the contractor implemented a process improvement to segregate the sensors into two inventories—Flight Ready inventory and 74L4-2 Parts inventory. The 74L4-2 Parts inventory contained unscreened, low ranking, damaged, questionable, and certain other sensors, which the contractor labeled as nonconforming parts to ensure that they were not used in mission critical positions.

Although NASA and the contractor took appropriate actions to resolve quality- and inventory-control issues, the 74L4-2 Parts inventory still contained sensors that had not been thoroughly screened and remained available for use. For example, from July 2006 through June 2007, some pre-process improvement LH2 sensors were used in Shuttle flights because post-process improvement sensors were not immediately available. NASA had determined that there was minimal mission risk associated with using the unscreened pre-process improvement sensors for the fueling sensor positions. However, maintaining parts in inventory that are not suitable or intended for use introduces unnecessary risk.

We recommended that NASA determine the usability of the unscreened pre-process improvement LH2 sensors and dispose of any found to be questionable. The Program Manager of the Space Shuttle Program responded that the External Tank Project Office would screen the 65 sensors only if absolutely necessary, noting that the External Tank Project Office intended to replace the sensor inventory with post-process improvement sensors and, once the sensor inventory was sufficiently restocked, would mark the nonconforming sensors as “Non Production Units” and release them to the Engineering Directorate for testing purposes only. These proposed actions satisfy the intent of our recommendations—to reduce the risk of maintaining parts in inventory that are not suitable or intended for use and hold them in bonded storage.

Final Memorandum on the Review of the Space Shuttle Liquid Hydrogen Fuel Tank Sensors (IG-09-009, January 5, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-009.pdf>

Business Owner Convicted of Fraud Involving Space Vehicle Parts

The owner of a business that was subcontracted to build a part for Space Shuttle Endeavor was charged with fraud involving space vehicle parts and with making a false statement in a matter within the jurisdiction of NASA. The indictment charged that the owner covered up damage made to a part he was manufacturing for Endeavor by having it welded without informing NASA or the prime contractor. The owner was accused of delivering the faulty part and falsely certifying that the materials and processes used in machining the part complied with the contract's requirements and with applicable drawings. The owner pled guilty to one count of fraud involving space vehicle parts and faces up to 10 years in jail and a \$250,000 fine.

Business Owner Charged with Fraud Involving Space Vehicle Parts

The owner of a business that supplies parts to NASA contractors was charged with four counts of fraud involving aircraft or space vehicle parts. The charges relate to allegations that the business counterfeited reputable suppliers' packaging to sell its substandard o-rings. The business supplied parts to NASA contractors for use in the Space Shuttle Program and NASA aircraft inventory.

NASA Subcontractor Agrees to Civil Settlement of \$40,000

A subcontractor performing a painting project at a NASA Center agreed to a civil settlement resulting in the payment of \$40,000 to the Government. A NASA OIG investigation found that the subcontractor dumped numerous full or partially full cans of paint, solvents, and other hazardous materials into several Center dumpsters. The \$40,000 was awarded to the Government to clean up and dispose of the paint and other hazardous waste.

NASA Subcontractor Agrees to Civil Settlement of \$13,215

A subcontractor installing fire safety sprinkler systems at a NASA Center agreed to a civil settlement resulting in the repayment of \$13,215 to the Government. A NASA OIG investigation found that the subcontractor provided the Government with false certificates of accuracy for hydrostatic pressure gauges. The certificates gave NASA and prime contractor officials the false impression that the gauges were calibrated per manufacturer and contract specifications; in reality, the subcontractor was unable to attest to the accuracy of the gauges' calibration.

Financial Management

Financial management remains a significant challenge for NASA. During this semiannual reporting period, the independent external auditor and the OIG continued to assess and make recommendations to assist NASA in addressing weaknesses and improving financial management.

Continued Internal Control Weaknesses Noted in Disclaimer on FY 2008 Financial Statements

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 requires the IG, or an independent external auditor as determined by the IG, to audit NASA's financial statements. Ernst & Young LLP (E&Y) has audited NASA's financial statements since FY 2004, and in each of those years, NASA received a disclaimer of opinion.

In this year's "Report of Independent Auditors," issued November 17, 2008, E&Y disclaimed an opinion on NASA's financial statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2008, and September 30, 2007. The disclaimer resulted from continued significant weaknesses in NASA's financial management processes and systems, including issues related to internal controls for property accounting. E&Y identified the same two material weaknesses as last year: (1) financial management issues, to include financial systems, analyses, and oversight used to prepare the financial statements, and (2) assuring that property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) and materials are presented fairly in the financial statements.

Throughout FY 2008, NASA continued to make significant progress in improving its internal controls. For example, NASA developed the Comprehensive Compliance Strategy (CCS) to help the Agency focus on ensuring compliance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and other financial reporting requirements. NASA uses its Continuous Monitoring Program (CMP) to assess and evaluate internal controls, compliance with GAAP, and evidence that balances and activity reported in its financial statements are accurate and complete. However, NASA will need to make additional refinements to these processes to identify significant weaknesses in entity-wide internal controls and improve NASA's ability to report accurate financial information on a timely basis.

To address the PP&E material weakness, NASA implemented new PP&E capitalization policy and procedures, effective October 1, 2007, that are intended to ensure that the value of new acquisitions of property will be accurate. NASA also implemented the Integrated Asset Management (IAM)/PP&E module in May 2008 to track and value NASA's capitalized personal property. NASA's challenge will be to ensure its processes and controls are operating effectively to accurately record capitalized property in a timely manner.

E&Y made a number of recommendations to correct NASA's material weaknesses. In addition to implementing those recommendations, NASA should continue to ensure that the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is staffed with properly trained personnel who can address the Agency's financial management and accountability challenges. NASA should also continue to establish and refine internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are supported, complete, and accurate.

Audit of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Fiscal Year 2008 Financial Statements (IG-09-006, November 17, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/FSauditFY2008.pdf>

NASA Continues to Improve IT Control Environment for Financial Management

As part of the FY 2008 consolidated financial statement audit, E&Y assessed the effectiveness of the IT control environment (general and application controls) associated with NASA's Integrated Enterprise Management Program (IEMP) and issued applicable findings and recommendations. The E&Y report included findings noted during the current year and the status of FY 2007 findings and recommendations. E&Y noted that "Competency Center management has taken significant steps to resolve a majority of the FY 2007 findings." For FY 2008, E&Y reported four findings that had been resolved and two open findings with recommendations. NASA has planned corrective actions to address E&Y's recommendations.

Ernst & Young LLP Final Report, "Information Technology Management Letter Comments" (IG-09-007, December 15, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-007summary.pdf>

OIG Urges NASA to Improve Conference Planning Process

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, requires NASA to provide the OIG with quarterly reports on costs and contracting procedures for all conferences or meetings that cost NASA more than \$20,000. The OIG, in turn, is required to analyze the data and report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on any recommendations.

For the three conferences we reviewed, NASA conference planners did not incorporate all information required to accurately estimate conference costs. NASA requires conference planners to collect comprehensive cost information for two reasons: to allow managers to make informed business judgments about whether proposed expenditures are reasonable and necessary and to ensure that costs, when incurred, meet the Government's expectations in terms of what it is getting and at what price. Failing to use the cost-estimating internal control for conferences prevents the Agency from exercising business judgment in decision making and makes the Agency vulnerable to excessive charges for meals, incidentals, and associated charges. Conference planners were unaware of the information required by NASA's Financial Management Requirements

for conference cost estimation and location selection. As a result, conference planners significantly underestimated conference costs (at least in terms of required documentation) for the three conferences we reviewed by a total, for all three, of approximately \$604,000; costs averaged 263 percent more than estimated. In addition, some conference attendees claimed, and NASA reimbursed them for, unallowable meal costs.

In response to our recommendations, the Deputy Chief Financial Officer stated that the OCFO would issue appropriate instructions to clarify policy, send an Agency-wide reminder to attendees to reduce rates for meals and incidental expenses (M&IE) to reflect provided meals, and issue appropriate guidance on complying with Federal regulations and NASA's requirements for adjusting M&IE rates. Management's proposed actions met the intent of our recommendations.

NASA's Conference Planning Process Needs Improvement (IG-09-002, October 29, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-002.pdf>

Acquisition and Contracting

NASA expends most of its budget through contracts and other procurement vehicles; therefore, efficient and effective acquisition processes and contract management are critical to NASA's success in achieving its overall mission. The OIG continued to help improve acquisition and contract management by identifying opportunities to control costs and improve contract oversight.

OIG Encourages NASA to Strengthen Oversight of Life-Cycle Assessments

The Orion Project is one of the first space flight projects to implement NASA's revised program and project management guidance, which requires life-cycle reviews at key decision points to capture product knowledge prior to proceeding with project development. We found, however, that the Orion Project Office conducted a Phase A life-cycle review with a vehicle configuration that was not at the proper maturity level to proceed to Phase B (the vehicle configuration required a reduction in weight, power, and instrumentation). Instead of delaying the Phase A life-cycle review until the correct vehicle configuration could be reviewed, the Orion Project Office proceeded with the review with a nonconforming vehicle. Also, because contract award fees were based partially on holding the review by a specific date, the contractor received a \$41.4 million fee even though a significant portion of the vehicle configuration did not receive the benefit of a full Phase A life-cycle review.

We recommended that NASA revise the entrance criteria in its policy on systems engineering processes and requirements to require that the technical products reviewed incorporate requirement changes resulting from engineering analysis cycle assessments. We also recommended that the Agency evaluate vehicle configuration to determine the impact of any configuration element that did not undergo a Phase A life-cycle review

and, if material, perform a System Definition Review on affected systems. Finally, we recommended that the Agency ensure that the contractor receives award fees based on the maturity of the relevant technical baseline rather than on a scheduled milestone.

Initially NASA did not concur with our recommendation to revise the entrance criteria. However, the Chief Engineer proposed a corrective action that adequately addresses our intent. Specifically, NASA policy will be revised to ensure that appropriate personnel are made aware of significant issues with regard to the design or design approach, provide the Decision Authority timely and full knowledge of significant issues prior to beginning the life-cycle review, and involve the SRB earlier in the process. Thus, NASA has addressed the intent of all of our recommendations.

More Stringent Entrance Criteria Needed for Project Life-Cycle Reviews (IG-09-004, October 31, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-004.pdf>

Addendum (IG-09-004-a, January 27, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-004-a.pdf>

OIG Warns NASA of Risk to SOFIA Program from Potential Overruns and Delays

An airborne observatory within the airframe of a Boeing 747SP, the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy ((SOFIA) will study the universe in the infrared spectrum. NASA began development of the SOFIA Program in 1996, and the program has experienced cost overruns and schedule delays. Costs have exceeded 217 percent of the initial cost estimate, and the start of limited scientific operations is approximately 10 years behind the original schedule. As of January 2009, the SOFIA Program's life-cycle cost estimates were approximately \$1.1 billion for development and implementation and approximately \$3.4 billion including a 20-year operational lifespan. Our objective was to determine whether NASA was effectively managing the SOFIA Program to accomplish the near- and long-term objectives while meeting established milestones and controlling costs.

SOFIA Program management had made significant progress in identifying and addressing past problems associated with management structure, schedule, and quality assurance. SOFIA Program management had established adequate risk assessment and quality assurance processes to oversee contractor performance with respect to the accomplishment of near-term goals. However, we found that the program management had not yet completed actions required to address the long-term servicing needs of the aircraft, had not requested an independent cost estimate (ICE), and lacked an effective cost control process to evaluate the program's cost efficiency in meeting schedule milestones. As a result, management cannot accurately assess the effects of long-term aircraft servicing and maintenance on the program's life-cycle costs, demonstrate cost efficiencies, or provide earned value for completed contractor work.

We recommended that SOFIA Program management complete the actions required to address long-term aircraft servicing and spare parts concerns: finalizing logistics and maintenance plans, the Shuttle Carrier Aircraft transfer agreement, and alternative spare parts plans based on various projected Space Shuttle Program retirement dates to estimate the impact on the program budget. We also recommended that program management fully implement a program level Earned Value Management System, use a third-party ICE review to validate cost estimates, and incorporate the estimates into the Earned Value Management System. In addition, SOFIA Program management should work with the contracting officer to modify the existing Award Fee Determination Plans for all SOFIA cost-plus-award-fee contracts and establish a cost control evaluation factor that is no less than 25 percent of the total weighted evaluation factors. NASA management generally concurred with the recommendations and will take action to ensure the long-term viability of the SOFIA Program.

Final Memorandum on Audit of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA) Program Management Effectiveness (IG-09-013, March 27, 2009)
<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-013.pdf>

OIG Finds NASA Contractor Oversight Needs Improvement

We found that evaluation factors used to assess the University-Affiliated Spaceport Technology Development Contract (USTDC) contractor's performance did not provide the basis for a fair and objective assessment. Because performance evaluation factors were not task order-specific and tied to desired outcomes as required by acquisition regulations, the performance evaluations provided little evidence that the approximately \$2.2 million in USTDC award fees for FY 2007 were fully justified or were an accurate reflection of the contractor's performance. In addition, we found that overtime premium costs were not adequately monitored and that cost controls were ineffective. Our analysis of cost data submitted to NASA by the USTDC contractor from October 2007 through June 2008 identified possible unauthorized overtime premium pay.

We recommended that the USTDC contracting officer require the contracting officer's technical representative (COTR) and task order managers to develop new evaluation criteria for any task order issued during the remaining option years of the USTDC. Also, performance evaluation criteria should be task order-specific and tied to contract deliverables, milestones, and desired outcomes. In addition, we recommended that the contracting officer revise Cost performance metrics to ensure that Cost performance evaluation factors assess all direct costs. We also recommended that the contracting officer require the contractor to include uncompensated overtime hours as a separate line item in the contractor's monthly financial management report.

The Director of the Office of Procurement at Kennedy Space Center concurred with our recommendations and described responsive corrective actions.

Evaluation and Oversight of NASA's University-Affiliated Spaceport Technology Development Contract Needed Improvement (IG-09-012, March 19, 2009)
<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-012.pdf>

Former NASA Chief of Staff Indicted

A former NASA employee, who previously served as the Agency's Chief of Staff, was charged with making two false statements to NASA and violating a conflict of interest law. The charges relate to acts that affected the former employee's financial interests while serving NASA as a special Government employee in 2005.

University Agrees to Civil Settlement of \$7.6 Million

A university working under a series of Federal grants agreed to a civil settlement resulting in the repayment of \$7.6 million to the Government. A joint investigation by the NASA OIG and several other Federal law enforcement organizations revealed that the university misallocated grant funding among multiple Federal grants. The university also charged direct labor expenses to Federal grants and submitted invoices for payment that were false in nature.

Contractor Agrees to Civil Settlement of \$1.5 Million

A NASA contractor engaged in scientific and engineering research agreed to a civil settlement resulting in the repayment of \$1.5 million to the Government. A joint investigation by the NASA OIG and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service revealed that the contractor, after learning that an employee had embezzled funds, passed the cost of the embezzlement to the Government in the form of false claims for contractual services that were never rendered.

Two Former NASA Managers Sentenced

A NASA COTR and a NASA Program Manager (PM) were sentenced for their roles in a scheme to steer NASA contracts to a company with which they had financial interests. The COTR was sentenced to serve 3 years' probation and ordered to pay a \$3,000 fine and a \$100 special assessment. The PM was also sentenced to serve 3 years' probation and was ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and a \$100 special assessment. Both managers previously pled guilty to violating U.S. conflict of interest laws after a NASA OIG investigation.

Convictions reported March 31, 2008, page 23, and September 30, 2008, page 18.

NASA Contractor and Four Employees Indicted and Suspended

A NASA contractor and four of its employees were charged with "Fraud Involving Aircraft or Space Vehicle in Interstate Commerce and Conspiracy" in an eight-count indictment. The charges stem from allegations that the contractor submitted false certifications concerning the quality of the titanium it supplied to NASA and Department of Defense prime contractors. The contractor and the employees were indefinitely suspended from contracting with the Federal Government.

Former NASA Employee Debarred after Conviction for Conflict of Interest

A former NASA employee, who had previously been sentenced to 5 years' probation and ordered to pay a fine of \$5,000, was debarred by NASA for 3 years. The debarment, which prohibits the former employee from contracting with the U.S. Government, was based on investigative findings that the individual steered contract work to companies he maintained a business relationship with.

Sentencing reported March 31, 2006, page 14.

Former NASA Contractor Employee Debarred for Embezzlement

A former NASA contractor employee was debarred from contracting with the Federal Government for a period of 3 years, based on his conviction of embezzlement and theft of Government funds. In 2006, a NASA OIG investigation disclosed that the employee created a fictitious company and mailed fraudulent invoices to his employer, which the contractor paid.

Guilty plea reported March 31, 2006, page 14; sentencing reported September 30, 2006, page 11.

Former NASA Contractor Employee Debarred for Fraud

A former NASA contractor employee was debarred from receiving any Government contracts for a period of 3 years. The employee was previously convicted and sentenced for theft of Government property and income tax evasion related to the submission of fraudulent invoices and billings to NASA.

Indictment reported September 30, 2006, page 10; conviction and sentencing reported March 31, 2007, page 12.

Information Technology

NASA's leadership continues to address many of the IT security and management control issues that the OIG has raised in past audits, evaluations, and investigations. IT security and management controls are crucial to NASA's IT systems and to NASA achieving its overall mission. During this semiannual reporting period, we continued to work with NASA to improve IT operations and security and to identify opportunities for greater efficiencies and associated benefits, including cost-effectiveness.

OIG Urges NASA to Implement IT Efficiencies through Formal Process

NASA consolidated IT purchases under two Outsourcing Desktop Initiative (ODIN) contracts as part of an effort to improve operations and reduce costs. We conducted our review in response to hotline allegations that the consolidation was improper and not cost-effective.

We found that by consolidating IT purchases, NASA could achieve efficiencies and associated benefits. We also found that the increased use of ODIN was within the contracts' statements of work and complied with all provisions of Federal and NASA guidance for simplified acquisition, small business set-asides, and micro-purchases. In addition, ODIN's performance ratings through the first quarter of FY 2008 exceeded the contract requirement ratings, indicating that ODIN had sufficient resources in place to serve the customer. We also determined, however, that in some instances ODIN's prices were higher than prices advertised by IT suppliers dealing through the Internet and that NASA did not have formalized procedures for negotiating price modifications from ODIN and did not provide instructions for employees on how to seek and identify lower costs.

We recommended that NASA institute formalized procedures for seeking price modifications from ODIN, develop instructions for employees on how to seek and identify lower costs for IT peripherals that do not require installation and maintenance support, and monitor prices in the ODIN electronic catalog and compare them to alternative sources. In response to our recommendations, the ODIN Program Office planned to formalize a process for conducting price redeterminations for catalog purchases; disseminate instructions for contacting ODIN and negotiating prices, when appropriate; and establish the appropriate level of oversight to adequately review ODIN catalog prices.

Final Memorandum on Review of NASA's Consolidation of Information Technology Purchases under the Outsourcing Desktop Initiative (IG-09-001, November 6, 2008)
<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-001-R.pdf>

Romanian Citizen Convicted and Sentenced for Unlawful Access of Government Computers

A Romanian citizen was found guilty by the Court of Arad, Romania, on four offenses relating to the intrusion of numerous computer systems located at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Goddard Space Flight Center, the Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratory, and the U.S. Naval Observatory. The intrusions caused approximately \$1.366 million in damages to NASA. The hacker was previously indicted by a Federal grand jury for the intrusions. NASA OIG investigators coordinated with Romanian law enforcement authorities and identified additional evidence, which resulted in an indictment and conviction in Romania. The hacker was sentenced to 16 months' incarceration, which was suspended, and 36 months' probation. He also was ordered to pay damages of \$214,200 to NASA, \$16,032 to the Department of Energy, and \$8,856 to the U.S. Navy.

Indictment reported March 31, 2007, page 17.

Computer Intrusion Resulted in Loss of Sensitive Data

A multi-agency criminal investigation revealed that an unauthorized intrusion into a NASA contractor's computer systems resulted in the loss of sensitive NASA data. Although the criminal investigation was ongoing, the OIG submitted interim recommendations to NASA. Specifically, we recommended that NASA assess the contractor's IT security posture to ensure compliance with IT security standards, consider this event when evaluating contract performance, and ensure compliance with all reporting requirements for the loss of data that may be controlled under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) and the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). NASA OIG is conducting an analysis of the Agency's response.

Former Contractor Employee Sentenced on Child Pornography Charges

A former employee of a NASA contractor at Ames Research Center was sentenced to 60 months in prison and lifetime probation and ordered to pay a \$15,000 fine after pleading guilty to two counts of possession of child pornography.

Indictment reported September 30, 2007, page 22; conviction reported March 31, 2008, page 19.

Former NASA Scientist Sentenced in Child Pornography Case

A former planetary scientist pled guilty to one count of Title 18, United States Code, Section 799 (18 U.S.C. 799), "Violations of NASA Regulations," and was sentenced to 5 years' probation in connection with the use of his NASA-issued computer to download child pornography. The terms of his probation include mandatory sex offender treatment, mental health counseling, and restrictions on access to children and computer systems.

Other Audit and Investigative Matters

NASA OGC to Eliminate Required Conference Fee

The OIG received an anonymous complaint that the NASA Office of the General Counsel (OGC) was requiring employees to pay a non-reimbursable fee to attend the 2008 NASA General Counsel Conference. We concluded that OGC's practice of requiring employees who attended the conference to pay a fee that covered personal expenses was inconsistent with the scope of authority of Government officers and was inappropriate.

In our January 29, 2009, memorandum to the General Counsel, we recommended that the OGC cease the practice of requiring employees, as a condition of attending a Government activity, to pay for non-reimbursable expenses. NASA management agreed to cease the practice.

Required Registration Fee for the 2008 NASA General Counsel Conference (IG-09-010, January 29, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-010.pdf>

Addendum (IG-09-010-a, March 31, 2009)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-010-a.pdf>

OIG Finds Goddard Lacks Proper Procedures for Reporting Stolen Property

We found that Marshall Space Flight Center's process of referring all property incidents to the security office resulted in stolen property incidents being recorded and reported in compliance with NASA policies and procedures. At Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), however, stolen property was not always properly recorded or reported in accordance with NASA guidance because information about stolen property incidents was not reconciled between logistics and security offices. We also found that NASA did not have procedures for reporting thefts that occur off-Center. With regard to NASA policies and procedures governing equipment management and reporting, we found that definitions and dollar thresholds governing reporting were not always consistent.

We recommended that GSFC logistics and security officials institute a process to periodically reconcile information on incidents of stolen NASA equipment and issue a Center-wide notification to employees about the proper procedures for reporting incidents of theft or suspected theft. We recommended that NASA revise its equipment management policy to include procedures for recording and reporting stolen property incidents that occur off-Center and ensure that those incidents are reported to Center security officials. To address inconsistencies identified between policy and procedure documents, we also recommended that the Headquarters offices responsible for oversight of these documents revise them to resolve inconsistencies.

NASA management concurred with all of our recommendations and proposed appropriate action. GSFC established a group to meet quarterly to reconcile incidents of stolen NASA property and also generated a Center-wide announcement to ensure that personnel understand proper procedures for reporting incidents of theft or suspected theft.

Final Memorandum on the Review of NASA Stolen Property at Goddard Space Flight Center and Marshall Space Flight Center (IG-09-003, November 13, 2008)

<http://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY09/IG-09-003.pdf>

Senior Executive Improperly Received Education Funds

An OIG investigation found that NASA improperly expended training funds to pay tuition expenses for a non-career senior executive's participation in an advanced educational degree program. Further, we found that the employee left NASA for the private sector prior to completing the term of service agreed to in exchange for receiving the training funds and petitioned NASA to waive repayment, which it did. We recommended that NASA review its training regulations and Web information to ensure compliance with Federal laws addressing educational expenditures for non-career senior executives, consider remedial training for those who administer training funds, and reconsider the decision to waive repayment by the senior executive. The Agency concurred with the first two recommendations but determined that the employee's debt should remain waived as the Agency originally granted the waiver in good faith. NASA OIG is conducting an analysis of the Agency's response.

NASA Senior Executive Favoritism

An OIG administrative investigation into numerous allegations found that a NASA Headquarters senior executive had an inappropriate relationship with a subordinate employee. While we found no evidence of criminal activity, we concluded that the relationship between the senior executive and the subordinate employee created an "appearance of preferential treatment" that was inconsistent with the requirements set forth in Title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 2635, "Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch." In response to OIG recommendations, the Agency counseled the senior executive, the subordinate was reassigned to another supervisor, and the Agency agreed to conduct focused ethics training as to the proper use of Government time and equipment.

Improper Hiring Under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act

A NASA OIG investigation found that a NASA employee improperly used his position to influence a NASA contractor to hire a friend under an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) agreement. We recommended that NASA management consider taking administrative action against the employee who influenced the improper assignment; to consider taking remedial action against the contractor who hired and then supplied the employee to NASA; to assess the continuation of the friend's IPA assignment; and to consider focused training for NASA officials who are in decision-making positions concerning IPA assignments. The Acting Administrator responded that the NASA employee was counseled; that the IPA assignment in question was no longer in effect; and that IPA-related ethics issues would be made a part of the Agency's 2009 mandatory ethics training. He added that remedial action would not be taken against the contractor due to the passage of time since the hiring, but that the contractor was advised to review its ethics program as it relates to the issues raised by the investigation.

NASA Employee Indicted for False Claims and Wire Fraud

An Ames Research Center employee was charged with making false claims and wire fraud in a nine-count indictment. The charges stemmed from allegations that the employee falsified his relocation voucher for a permanent change of station to Ames.

NASA Contractors Placed in Pre-Trial Diversion Program

An investigation disclosed that two NASA contractors, on two occasions, stole copper scrap from a NASA Center and sold it to a local recycling facility. Contract specifications required the copper scrap to be turned over to the Government for future sale. In lieu of criminal charges for theft, the two contractors agreed to pay NASA \$2,000 for the stolen copper scrap and enter into a State-sponsored Pre-Trial Diversion Program. This program is an alternative to prosecution and seeks to divert certain offenders from traditional criminal justice processing into a program of supervision and services administered by the U.S. Probation Service.

NASA Contractor Employee Arrested and Charged with Drug Distribution

A NASA contractor employee was charged with conspiracy to distribute and cultivate cannabis. The charges are a result of a joint investigation into a large-scale conspiracy to distribute marijuana and cocaine in Brevard County, Florida. The OIG worked with State and local law enforcement authorities in conducting the investigation.

Two Individuals Indicted in Surplus Equipment Scam

A Federal Aviation Administration employee and a Canadian national were each indicted on one count of 18 U.S.C. 1343, “Wire Fraud,” in connection with their roles in fraudulently obtaining excess Government equipment (including NASA computers) and selling it for personal profit. A later indictment resulted in an additional count of 18 U.S.C. 1343; one count of 18 U.S.C. 1841, “Mail Fraud”; and one count of 18 U.S.C. 1957, “Money Laundering.”

Former Contract Security Guard Sentenced

A joint investigation by the NASA OIG and the U.S. Park Police resulted in the sentencing of a former NASA contract security guard for falsely representing himself as a Federal police officer. The former security guard was sentenced to 12 months’ probation and ordered to pay a special assessment of \$100. The probation included 4 months in a community confinement facility, such as a halfway house, and 4 months under home detention with electronic monitoring.

Indictment and conviction reported September 30, 2008, page 23.

LEGAL MATTERS

Whistleblower Legislation

The NASA Legislative Program for FY 2009 contained OIG-drafted legislation to amend 10 U.S.C. 2409, to include NASA in a provision expanding whistleblower protections for contractor employees.

Whistleblower Refresher Course and Updates

The Office of Counsel provided an updated whistleblower refresher course for agents in the Eastern Field Office. The course focused on the Whistleblower Protection Act, the IG Act, and contractor employee whistleblower protection, along with a review of the process and requirements for conducting investigations of reprisals against whistleblowers. In addition, the Office of Counsel provided OIG investigative managers an update on changes to whistleblower laws, including changes to contractor whistleblower protections and protections set forth in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

FAR Reporting Requirement

On December 12, 2008, the OIG implemented the mandatory disclosure requirement for NASA contractors to report Federal crimes and civil fraud involving NASA contracts. An online reporting mechanism has been established at <http://oig.nasa.gov/contdiscw.html> for contractors to notify the NASA OIG whenever the contractor has credible evidence that a principal, employee, agent, or subcontractor of the contractor has committed a violation of the civil False Claims Act or a violation of Federal criminal law in connection with the award or performance of a NASA contract or any related subcontract.

Conference Approval and Processing Procedures

The OIG worked with the NASA Office of the Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel to develop procedures for complying with requirements in Public Law 10-422 limiting the expenditure of NASA's FY 2009 funds on conferences.

REGULATORY REVIEW

During this reporting period, the OIG reviewed and commented on 25 directives and regulations, including 3 that were withdrawn. The following were of particular significance to the OIG.

FAR Cases Implementing Recovery Act

The OIG provided suggestions to the Office of Federal Procurement Policy on two cases implementing the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. One suggestion addressed draft clauses covering IG access to, and interviews with, personnel of entities receiving contracts funded by stimulus appropriations. The other suggestion addressed the process by which agencies would handle whistleblower complaints to the OIGs concerning reprisals for disclosure of abuses of stimulus funding.

Coordination of Remedies for Fraud and Corruption Related to NASA Acquisition Activities

NASA Policy Directive (NPD) 2086.1, “Coordination of Remedies for Fraud and Corruption Related to NASA Acquisition Activities,” December 23, 2008, sets forth the responsibilities of the NASA Acquisition Integrity Program (AIP) to coordinate criminal, civil, contractual, and administrative remedies for significant investigations of fraud or corruption related to procurement and non-procurement activities. This directive delineates the roles and responsibilities of the AIP and other NASA organizations. We worked with the AIP to ensure that the OIG’s role was described accurately and that the OIG’s independence was respected.

Headquarters Occupant Emergency Plan

Headquarters Procedural Requirements (HPR) 8710, Draft 2, outlines actions to be taken by NASA Headquarters employees in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies impacting the Headquarters facility. The OIG has not concurred with this HPR because it does not adequately address procedures for shutting down critical plant equipment in case of an emergency.

SIGNIFICANT OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

During this reporting period, the NASA OIG engaged in a number of significant outreach activities that involved coordinating with the Agency, the accountability community, and other Federal agencies.

- Throughout the period, the leadership of the Office of Investigations and the Office of Counsel supported and participated in training sponsored by NASA's AIP.
- On November 5, 2008, former IG Robert Cobb served as a panelist during the Association of Inspectors General's 2008 Fall Conference in Long Beach, California. The panel, "Challenges Facing the Inspector General Community," featured IGs from a variety of organizations, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, City of New Orleans; Los Angeles Unified School District; Department of Investigation, City of New York; Chicago Transit Authority; State of California; Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; and the California Highway Patrol.
- Former IG Robert Cobb participated in the American Bar Association (ABA) Public Contract Law Task Force on Contractor Code of Business Ethics and Conduct and Mandatory Disclosure on December 11, 2008. From December 2008 through March 2009, he participated in ABA continuing legal education events concerning the implementation of the contractor mandatory disclosure rule for certain Federal crimes and civil frauds, as well as developing a proposed draft of best practices concerning mandatory disclosure.
- On January 7, 2009, representatives from our office met with officials of the Special IG for the Troubled Asset Relief Program to provide an overview of NASA OIG management information systems. The overview covered the NASA OIG Reporting System (NORS), the Office of Audits Central Information System (OACIS), TeamMate, and specific audit policies and procedures.
- On January 27, 2009, OA's Director for Special Projects and Quality Assurance met with the Director for Audit Operations at the U.S. Postal Service OIG to discuss how we track and report monetary benefits and our audit policies and procedures for verifying audit staff independence, following up on audit recommendations, and conducting internal quality assurance reviews.
- On January 28–29, 2009, OI was a major participant in, and host of, the South Florida IG Council Conference at Kennedy Space Center. As part of the proceedings, Assistant IG for Investigations Kevin Winters led a leadership discussion, with case studies, on the importance of understanding the four generations serving in today's Federal workforce.

- On January 30, 2009, OA representatives met with staff from the House Appropriations Committee to discuss the annual audit of NASA's financial statements and NASA's budget formulation and budget execution processes.
- On February 12, 2009, the OA Director for Human Capital and Institutional Management facilitated a session on internal controls as part of the NASA training course, "Financial Management for Non-Financial Managers."
- On February 23, 2009, the Assistant IG for Investigations provided a keynote speech to the 18th International Fraud Investigators Conference in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The speech included highlights of fraud cases investigated by the NASA OIG over the past several years, which included crimes against NASA that involved procurement fraud, conflicts of interest, computer crimes, and theft. The conference was hosted by the Toronto Police Service and was attended by law enforcement personnel from all over the globe.

AWARDS

The 11th Annual Awards Ceremony of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE)/Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) was held October 21, 2008, to recognize the excellence of the work of OIG employees and teams.



Special Agent Michael Ball, Marshall Space Flight Center, received an Award for Excellence for outstanding investigative achievements in effectively countering the sexual exploitation of children.

Special Agent Ball, left, with the former NASA IG Robert Cobb.

An OI investigative team at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Special Agent Alvin Allen, Special Agent Melanie Martinson, and Technical Investigator Behshad Sedighi), along with agents from the Department of Energy and Naval Criminal Investigative Service and an Assistant United States Attorney received an Award for Excellence for their outstanding investigative work, which resulted in the successful prosecution of a Romanian citizen who hacked into computers at NASA, the Department of Energy, and the U.S. Navy.



The former IG with (left to right), seated: Behshad Sedighi, Melanie Martinson, Erik Silber (DOJ); standing: Assistant IG for Investigations Kevin Winters, Alvin Allen, Paul Conlon (Energy), former IG Robert Cobb.

The following audit teams were recognized:

- Retention of NASA's Official Electronic Mail, Information Technology Award for Excellence
- Standing Review Board for the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle Project, Audit Award for Excellence
- Review of the National Aviation Operations Monitoring Service, Evaluations Award for Excellence



The former NASA IG and OA award recipients at the 11th Annual Awards Ceremony. Left to right, seated: Cindy Stein, Frank Kelly, Loretta Atkinson; standing: Carol Gorman, Bret Skalsky, Ray Tolomeo, former IG Robert Cobb.

The PCIE/ECIE also recognized the efforts of the Financial Statement Audit Network, a subcommittee of the Federal Audit Executive Council, which received the Barry Snyder PCIE/ECIE Joint Award for its sustained contribution to improving Federal financial management by bringing together representatives from the PCIE/ECIE community. Mark Jenson, Director, Financial Statement Audits, has been an active member of this subcommittee for the past 4 years.

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Appendix A. Inspector General Act Reporting Requirements

INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT CITATION	REQUIREMENT DEFINITION	CROSS-REFERENCE PAGE NUMBER(S)
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	29
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	7–27
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations for Corrective Actions	11–27
Section 5(a)(3)	Prior Significant Audit Recommendations Yet to Be Implemented	41
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	45
Sections 5(a)(5) and 6(b)(2)	Summary of Refusals To Provide Information	None
Section 5(a)(6)	OIG Audit Products Issued—Includes Total Dollar Values of Questioned Costs, Unsupported Costs, and Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use	38–39
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of Significant Audit and Investigations	11–27
Section 5(a)(8)	Total Number of Reports and Total Dollar Value for Audits with Questioned Costs	43
Section 5(a)(9)	Total Number of Reports and Total Dollar Value for Audits with Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use	None
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of Prior Audit Products for which No Management Decision Has Been Made	None
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and Explanation of Significant Revised Management Decisions	None
Section 5(a)(12)	Significant Management Decisions with which the Inspector General Disagreed	None
Section 5(a)(13)	Reporting in Accordance with Section 5(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 Remediation Plan	None

Debt Collection

The Senate report accompanying the supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-304) requires IGs to report amounts due to the Agency as well as amounts that are overdue and written off as uncollectible. NASA's Financial Management Division provides this data each November for the previous fiscal year. For the period ending September 30, 2008, the receivables due from the public totaled \$2,522,400, of which \$578,235 was delinquent. The amount written off as uncollectible for the period October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008, was \$10,171.

Appendix B. Statistical Information

During the period October 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009, the OA issued 14 products and 3 addendums.

Table 1: Audit Products and Impact

REPORT NO./ DATE ISSUED	TITLE	IMPACT
Audit Area: Space Operations and Exploration (Transition)		
IG-08-018-a 2/9/09	Addendum to Final Memorandum on the Standing Review Board for the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle Project	Improvements in addressing conflict of interest and independence issues on the Orion SRB.
IG-09-011 2/25/09	NASA's Constellation Standing Review Boards Established Without Due Regard for Member Independence Requirements	Formal procedures and processes for reducing the risk of conflicts of interest on SRBs.
Audit Area: Safety (Managing Risk)		
IG-09-009 1/5/09	Final Memorandum on the Review of the Space Shuttle Liquid Hydrogen Fuel Tank Sensors	Nonconforming fuel tank sensors removed from inventory to reduce unnecessary risk of use on subsequent Shuttle missions.
Audit Area: Financial Management		
IG-09-002 10/29/08	NASA's Conference Planning Process Needs Improvement	Improvements in the use of Agency resources to ensure cost control and financial reporting of conference activity at NASA.
IG-09-006 11/17/08	Audit of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Fiscal Year 2008 Financial Statements	Improvements in NASA's ability to provide auditable financial statements and sufficient evidence to support the financial statements throughout the fiscal year and at year end.
IG-09-007 12/15/08	Ernst & Young LLP Final Report, "Information Technology Management Letter Comments"	Improvements in the effectiveness of the information technology control environment.
Audit Area: Acquisition and Contracting		
IG-09-004 10/31/08	More Stringent Entrance Criteria Needed for Project Life-Cycle Reviews	Improvements in NASA's life-cycle review process.
IG-09-004-a 1/27/09	Addendum	
IG-09-012 3/19/09	Evaluation and Oversight of NASA's University-Affiliated Spaceport Technology Development Contract Needed Improvement	Improvements in the management of the USTDC by improved performance evaluation factors, monitoring, and controls.
IG-09-013 3/27/09	Final Memorandum on Audit of the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA) Program Management Effectiveness	Reduced risk of cost overruns and schedule delays for the SOFIA Program.

Table 1: Audit Products and Impact (continued)

REPORT NO./ DATE ISSUED	TITLE	IMPACT
Audit Area: Information Technology		
IG-09-001 11/6/08	Final Memorandum on Review of NASA's Consolidation of Information Technology Purchases under the Outsourcing Desktop Initiative	Process established for negotiating price reductions when appropriate.
Audit Area: Other		
IG-09-003 11/13/08	Final Memorandum on the Review of NASA Stolen Property at Goddard Space Flight Center and Marshall Space Flight Center	Procedures revised to provide greater control and visibility and ensure consistent reporting and recording of Center stolen property incidents.
IG-09-010 1/29/09	Required Registration Fee for the 2008 NASA General Counsel Conference	
IG-09-010-a 3/31/09	Addendum	Termination of inappropriate mandatory fee.
Audit Area: Quality Control Reviews		
IG-09-005 11/7/08	Quality Control Review of the Howard, Wershbale & Company Audit of the Glenn Research Center Exchange Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007	Corrective actions to ensure compliance with generally accepted Government audit standards.
IG-09-008 12/23/08	Quality Control Review of the PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and the Defense Contract Audit Agency OMB Circular A-133 Audits of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2007	Corrective actions to ensure compliance with generally accepted Government audit standards and OMB Circular A-133 requirements.
Audit Area: Initial Reviews		
ML-09-001 10/2/08	Initial Review of Shelly Felt, CPA, LLC, Audit Report on the Regional Development Corporation for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007	Ensure compliance with generally accepted Government auditing standards and OMB Circular A-133 requirements.

During this reporting period, October 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009, OA closed 17 reviews initiated in response to allegations after determining that the allegations were either unsubstantiated, without merit, or overcome by events and did not warrant detailed audit or review.

Table 2: Allegations Unsubstantiated or Without Merit

DATE CLOSED	ALLEGATION	CONCLUSION
10/16/08	Supervision of contractor employees by NASA civil service personnel.	No evidence to substantiate the complainant's allegations that contractors were being directly supervised by civil service personnel.
10/30/08	Environmentally unsafe building.	An independent evaluation, performed by another Federal agency, determined that there was no evidence that the building was environmentally unsafe.
10/30/08	Center Director granted physical and logical access to individuals who had not been approved in accordance with procedural requirements.	No evidence to substantiate the complainant's allegations that individuals were inappropriately granted physical and logical access to NASA facilities and systems.
11/7/08	Questionable engineering and procurement practices at Jet Propulsion Laboratory.	Referred allegations specific to Jet Propulsion Laboratory subcontracting practices to the NASA Management Office at the laboratory. The remaining allegations were without merit.
12/11/08	Poor business practices by contractor using NASA funds to pay retention bonuses.	The contractor's policy for retention bonuses did not constitute an improper business activity.
12/17/08	Contractor employee was required to submit personal information in excess of that required by the employee's position designation.	Allegations were substantiated, but the Agency took appropriate corrective actions.
12/17/08	NASA program misuse of travel funds to attend conferences.	No evidence to substantiate the complainant's allegations.
1/9/09	NASA employees supervising contractor employees as though they were civil service employees.	Recommended that NASA consider taking steps to renew awareness about what constitutes an appropriate relationship with contractor employees.
1/9/09	Performance irregularities in the award and oversight of task orders and questionable qualifications of contract personnel.	No evidence to substantiate the complainant's allegations of irregularities. Contractor personnel were qualified and adequately trained.
1/29/09	NASA's practice of supporting different computer platforms unnecessarily increases costs.	The Agency made a conscious decision to support a multi-platform computing environment and has taken steps to achieve economies of scale and contain cost growth.
2/5/09	Validity and accuracy of data questioned in regard to NASA's ability to build Shuttle external tanks.	Sufficient components are on hand or scheduled to be manufactured to assemble the external tanks needed to complete the manifest.
2/5/09	Acquisition set-aside for small businesses awarded to a large business.	Allegations were substantiated, but the Agency took appropriate action to update contractor information and is developing policies to address contractor coding.
2/5/09	Possible financial wrongdoing by a contractor at Marshall Space Flight Center.	No evidence to substantiate the complainant's allegation.

Table 2: Allegations Unsubstantiated or Without Merit (continued)

DATE CLOSED	ALLEGATION	CONCLUSION
2/5/09	Misuse of Federal travel dollars, to include unnecessary and excessive trips by senior officials at four Centers.	Travel consistent with the duties of the senior officials' positions.
3/5/09	Travel associated with an international conference was unreasonable, inappropriate, and not in compliance with NASA guidance.	Allegations were partially substantiated but overcome by events (recently issued NASA guidance).
3/19/09	Employee idle time charged as a direct activity to a NASA contract and other allegations of labor irregularities.	Although the allegations were substantiated, actions taken by the Agency and contractor and planned activity by the Defense Contract Audit Agency sufficiently mitigated the allegations and further action by our office was not warranted.
3/26/09	Potential conflict of interest and noncompliance with NASA regulations involving a member of a mishap investigation board.	The individual in question was not a voting member of the board, and his participation as support staff was, therefore, in compliance with NASA regulations.

Table 3: Prior Significant Audit Recommendations Yet to Be Implemented

REPORT NO./ DATE ISSUED	TITLE	DATE RESOLVED	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS		LATEST TARGET CLOSURE DATE
			OPEN	CLOSED	
NEW SINCE LAST REPORTING PERIOD					
Audit Area: Space Operations and Exploration (Transition)					
IG-08-018 4/28/08	Final Memorandum on the Standing Review Board for the Orion Crew Exploration Vehicle Project	4/28/2008	7	1	1/29/2010
Audit Area: Safety (Managing Risk)					
IG-08-027 9/3/08	Glenn Research Center Needs to Better Define Roles and Responsibilities for Emergency Response	9/3/2008	6	0	12/10/2009
IG-08-025 9/19/08	[A NASA] Center's Security Program Needed Improvement	9/19/2008	4	4	7/1/2011
Audit Area: Acquisition and Contracting					
IG-08-021 7/8/08	Final Memorandum on the Review of NASA's Plan to Build the A-3 Facility for Rocket Propulsion Testing	7/8/2008	2	0	8/30/2009
Audit Area: Other					
IG-08-017 6/2/08	Actions Needed to Ensure Scientific and Technical Information Is Adequately Reviewed at Goddard Space Flight Center, Johnson Space Center, Langley Research Center, and Marshall Space Flight Center	7/16/2008	1	6	9/30/2010

Table 3: Prior Significant Audit Recommendations Yet to Be Implemented (continued)

REPORT NO./ DATE ISSUED	TITLE	DATE RESOLVED	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS		LATEST TARGET CLOSURE DATE
			OPEN	CLOSED	
REPORTED IN PREVIOUS SEMIANNUAL REPORTS					
Audit Area: Space Operations and Exploration (Transition)					
IG-07-013-a 2/19/2008	Addendum to Final Memorandum on Marshall Space Flight Center's Approach to Establishing Product Data Management and Mechanical Computer-Aided Design Software Tools as Standard Center-Wide (IG-07-013, July 24, 2007)	2/19/2008	1	2	1/29/2010
IG-07-005 1/29/2007	NASA's Plan for Space Shuttle Transition Could Be Improved by Following Project Management Guidelines	5/7/2007	1	3	5/31/2009
Audit Area: Safety (Managing Risk)					
IG-08-014 3/31/2008	National Aviation Operations Monitoring Service	3/31/2008	1	2	6/30/2009
Audit Area: Financial Management					
IG-08-005 12/11/2007	NASA's Accounting for Capitalized Real Property Designated as Inactive	12/11/2007	4	0	9/30/2009
IG-08-004 12/11/2007	NASA's Accounting for Real Property Leased to Other Entities	12/11/2007	4	0	9/30/2009
IG-08-001 11/15/2007	Audit of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Fiscal Year 2007 Financial Statements Performed by Ernst & Young LLP	11/15/2007	3	24	11/30/2009
IG-07-025 8/14/2007	Audit of NASA's Compliance with Federal Internal Control Reporting Requirements	8/14/2007	1	7	3/31/2009 ¹
ML-07-005 3/13/2007	Follow-Up Review of the Management of the Headquarters Exchange	3/13/2007	2	5	5/31/2009
IG-07-003 11/21/2006	Governance of the Systems, Applications, and Products Version Update Project Needs Improvement	11/21/2006	1	5	9/30/2009
Audit Area: Acquisition and Contracting					
IG-07-029 9/18/2007	Audit of NASA Education and Training Grants	9/18/2007	1	2	12/31/2009

¹ The OIG is reviewing management's request for closure.

Table 3: Prior Significant Audit Recommendations Yet to Be Implemented (continued)

REPORT NO./ DATE ISSUED	TITLE	DATE RESOLVED	NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS		LATEST TARGET CLOSURE DATE
			OPEN	CLOSED	
Audit Area: Information Technology					
IG-07-024 8/28/2007	NASA's Implementation of the Privacy Provisions of the Electronic Government Act	8/28/2007	1	1	3/31/2009 ²
IG-07-014 6/19/2007	Controls over the Detection, Response, and Reporting of Network Security Incidents Needed Improvement at Four NASA Centers Reviewed	6/19/2007	4	4	5/31/2010
IG-06-007 3/17/2006	NASA's Implementation of Patch Management Software Is Incomplete	3/17/2006	2	0	9/30/2009
IG-05-016 5/12/2005	NASA's Information Technology Vulnerability Assessment Program	5/12/2005	1	3	9/30/2009
Audit Area: Other					
IG-04-025 9/7/2004	NASA's Implementation of the Mission Critical Space System Personnel Reliability Program	9/7/2004	1	6	1/31/2010

²The OIG is working with management to determine a revised target closure date.

Table 4: Monetary Accomplishments Regarding OIG Recommendations

	NUMBER OF AUDIT REPORTS	TOTAL QUESTIONED COSTS
No management decision made by beginning of period	0	0
Issued during period	2	\$369,600
Needing management decision during period	2	\$369,600
Management decision made during period		
Amounts agreed to by management	0	0
Amounts not agreed to by management	0	0
No management decision at end of period		
Less than 6 months old	2	\$369,600
More than 6 months old	0	0

Table 5: Status of A-133¹ Findings and Questioned Costs Related to NASA Awards

Total audits reviewed	274
Audits with recommendations	69
Total disallowed/questioned costs	\$22,110,047
Total disallowed/questioned costs recovered/sustained	\$38,641
Recommendations:	
Beginning balance	18
New recommendations	210
Recommendations dispositioned	1
Ending balance	227

¹ OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations," requires Federal award recipients to obtain audits of their Federal awards.

Table 6: Legal Activities and Reviews

FOIA matters	22
Appeals	3
IG subpoenas issued	31
Regulations reviewed, including 3 withdrawn	25

Table 7: Investigations Activities**a. Complaint Intake Disposition**

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT	ZERO FILES ¹	ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS ²	MANAGEMENT REFERRALS ³	PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS ⁴	TOTAL
Hotline	42	3	11	13	69
All others	53	7	8	54	122
Total	95	10	19	67	191

¹ Zero files are complaints for which no action is required or that are referred to NASA management for information only or to another agency.

² Administrative investigations include non-criminal matters initiated by OI as well as hotline complaints referred to OA.

³ Management referrals are complaints referred to NASA management for which a response is requested.

⁴ Preliminary investigations are complaints where additional information must be obtained prior to initiating a full criminal or civil investigation.

b. Full Investigations Opened this Reporting Period

Full criminal/civil investigations ¹	33
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¹ Full investigations evolve from preliminary investigations that result in a reasonable belief that a violation of law has taken place.

Table 7: Investigations Activities (continued)**c. Cases Pending at End of Reporting Period**

Administrative investigations	35
Preliminary investigations	68
Full criminal/civil investigations	121
Total	224

d. Qui Tam¹ Investigations

Opened this reporting period	2
Pending at end of reporting period ²	20

¹ A qui tam is a civil complaint filed by an individual on behalf of the U.S. Government under the civil False Claims Act.

² The number of qui tam investigations is a subset of the total number of investigations opened and pending.

e. Judicial Actions

Cases referred for prosecution	61
Indictments/informations	29
Convictions/plea bargains	7
Sentencing/pre-trial diversions	10
Civil settlements/judgments	6
Court-ordered recoveries from criminal/civil cases ¹	\$9,724,192
NASA attributions	\$359,458

¹ Restitutions, fines, penalties, and settlements.

f. Administrative Actions

Case results referred to NASA management for disciplinary action		28
Involving NASA employees	14	
Involving a contractor firm	1	
Involving contract employees	13	
Other	0	
Administrative/disciplinary actions		20
Against NASA employees	15	
Against a contractor firm	0	
Reported action taken by contractor against contractor employees	5	
Recommendations made to NASA management		10
Cases referred to other agencies		5
Suspensions or debarments from Government contracting		8
Involving individuals	7	
Involving contractor firms	1	
Total administrative recoveries ¹		\$72,361
NASA attributions	\$7,867	
NASA property	\$64,494	

¹ May include administrative recoveries resulting from criminal or civil cases.

Defense Contract Audit Agency Audits of NASA Contractors

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) provides various audit services to NASA on a reimbursable basis. DCAA provided the following information during this period on reports involving NASA contract activities.

DCAA Audit Reports Issued

During this period, DCAA issued 152 audit reports on contractors who do business with NASA. Corrective actions taken in response to DCAA audit report recommendations usually result from negotiations between the contractors doing business with NASA and the Government contracting officer with cognizant responsibility (e.g., the Defense Contract Management Agency and NASA). The cognizant agency responsible for administering the contract negotiates recoveries with the contractor after deciding whether to accept or reject the questioned costs and recommendations for funds to be put to better use. The following table shows the amounts of questioned costs and funds to be put to better use included in DCAA reports issued during this semiannual reporting period and the amounts that were agreed to during the reporting period.

Table 8: DCAA Audit Reports with Questioned Costs and Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use, and Amounts Agreed To^{1,2}

	AMOUNTS IN ISSUED REPORTS	AMOUNTS AGREED TO
Questioned costs	\$4,911,000	\$5,364,000
Funds be put to better use	\$183,737,000	\$9,696,000

¹This data is provided to the NASA OIG by DCAA and may include forward pricing proposals, operations, incurred costs, cost accounting standards, and defective pricing audits. Because of limited time between availability of management information system data and legislative reporting requirements, there is minimal opportunity for DCAA to verify the accuracy of reported data. Accordingly, submitted data is subject to change based on subsequent DCAA authentication.

²The data presented does not include statistics on audits that resulted in contracts not awarded or in which the contractor was not successful.

C. Glossary and Acronyms

Glossary

Investigative Recoveries. Investigative recoveries are the total dollar value of (1) recoveries during the course of an investigation (before any criminal or civil prosecution); (2) court (criminal or civil) ordered fines, penalties, and restitutions; and (3) out-of-court settlements, including administrative actions resulting in non-court settlements.

Investigative Referrals. Investigative referrals are cases that require additional investigative work, civil or criminal prosecution, or disciplinary action. Those cases are referred by the OIG to investigative and prosecutive agencies at the Federal, state, or local level or to agencies for management or administrative action. An individual case may be referred for disposition to one or more of these categories.

Judicial Actions. Investigative cases referred for prosecution that are no longer under the jurisdiction of the OIG, except for cases on which further administrative investigation may be necessary. This category comprises cases investigated by the OIG and cases jointly investigated by the OIG and other law enforcement agencies. Prosecuting agencies will make decisions to decline prosecution; to refer for civil action; or to seek out-of-court settlements, indictments, or convictions. Indictments and convictions represent the number of individuals or organizations indicted or convicted (including pleas and civil judgments).

Latest Target Closure Date. Management's current estimate of the date it will complete the agreed-upon corrective action(s) necessary to close the audit recommendation(s).

Management Decision (IG Act of 1978 definition). The evaluation by management of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to such findings and recommendations, including actions that management concludes are necessary.

Material Weakness. Reportable conditions that the agency head determines to be significant enough to report outside of the agency. A reportable condition is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that in management's judgment should be communicated because it represents significant weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls that could adversely affect the organization's ability to meet its internal control objectives.

Questioned Cost (IG Act of 1978 definition). A cost that is questioned by the OIG because of (1) alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds; (2) a finding that, at the time of the audit, such cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or (3) a finding that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable.

Recommendation Resolved. A recommendation is considered resolved when (1) management agrees to take the recommended corrective action, (2) the corrective action to be taken is resolved through agreement between management and the OIG, or (3) the Audit Follow-up Official determines whether the recommended corrective action should be taken.

Recommendation that Funds Be Put to Better Use (IG Act of 1978 definition). A recommendation by the OIG that funds could be more efficiently used if management took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including (1) reductions in outlays; (2) deobligation of funds from programs or operations; (3) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds; (4) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee; (5) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in pre-award reviews of contract or grant agreements; or (6) any other savings that are specifically identified. (Note: Dollar amounts identified in this category may not always allow for direct budgetary actions but generally allow the Agency to use the amounts more effectively in the accomplishment of program objectives.)

Qui Tam. Latin for “who as well.” A lawsuit brought by a whistleblower on behalf of the Government under the civil False Claims Act, where a share of recoveries can be awarded to the whistleblower.

Unsupported Cost (IG Act of 1978 definition). An unsupported cost is a cost that is questioned by the OIG because the OIG found that, at the time of the audit, the cost was not supported by adequate documentation.

Acronyms

ABA	American Bar Association
AEDC	Arnold Engineering Development Center
AIP	Acquisition Integrity Program
ARMD	Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate
ATK	Alliant Techsystems, Inc.
CAIB	Columbia Accident Investigation Board
CCS	Comprehensive Compliance Strategy
CMP	Continuous Monitoring Program
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CSSS	Constellation Space Suit System
CxP	Constellation Program
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DOJ	Department of Justice
E&Y	Ernst & Young LLP
EAR	Export Administration Regulations
ECIE	Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency
EPP	Emergency Preparedness Plan
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act
FAEC	Federal Audit Executive Council
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FFMIA	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act

FY	Fiscal Year
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GSA	General Services Administration
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
HPR	Headquarters Procedural Requirements
IAM/PP&E	Integrated Asset Management – Property, Plant, and Equipment
ICE	Independent Cost Estimate
ICS	Incident Command System
IG	Inspector General
IPA	Intergovernmental Personnel Act
ISS	International Space Station
IT	Information Technology
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
LH2	Liquid Hydrogen
LPT	Lithium Power Technologies
M&IE	Meals and Incidental Expenses
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAOMS	National Aviation Operations Monitoring Service
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NORS	NASA OIG Reporting System
NPD	NASA Policy Directive
NPR	NASA Procedural Requirements

NRPTA	National Rocket Propulsion Test Alliance
OA	Office of Audits
OACIS	Office of Audits Central Information System
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
ODIN	Outsourcing Desktop Initiative
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OI	Office of Investigations
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OMP	Office of Management and Planning
PBS	Plum Brook Station
PCIE	President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency
PM	Program Manager
PP&E	Property, Plant, and Equipment
RFP	Request for Proposal
RPTMB	Rocket Propulsion Test Management Board
SFFAS	Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards
SMD	Science Mission Directorate
SOFIA	Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy
SRB	Standing Review Board
STI	Scientific and Technical Information
TOC	Test Operations Contract
USTDC	University-Affiliated Spaceport Technology Development Contract
WSTF	White Sands Test Facility

Appendix D. NASA OIG Offices of Audits and Investigations



NASA OIG Headquarters

300 E St., SW, Suite 8V39
Washington, DC 20546-0001
Tel: 202-358-1220

Ames Research Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000
Tel: 650-604-2679 Audits
Tel: 650-604-5135 Investigations

Glenn Research Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Mail Stop 501-9
Glenn Research Center
at Lewis Field
Cleveland, OH 44135-3191
Tel: 216-433-5413 Audits
Tel: 216-433-2364 Investigations

Goddard Space Flight Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Code 190
Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, MD 20771-0001
Tel: 301-286-0497 Audits
Tel: 301-286-9316 Investigations

NASA Office of Inspector General
Office of Investigations
402 East State Street
Room 3036
Trenton, NJ 08608
Tel: 609-656-2543

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

NASA Office of Inspector General
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109-8099

Office of Audits
Mail Stop 180-202
Tel: 818-354-9743

Office of Investigations
Mail Stop 180-203
Tel: 818-354-6630

NASA Office of Inspector General
Office of Investigations
Glenn Anderson Federal Building
501 West Ocean Boulevard
Suite 5120
Long Beach, CA 90802-4222
Tel: 562-951-5480

Johnson Space Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
2101 NASA Parkway
Houston, TX 77058-3696

Office of Audits
Mail Stop W-JS
Building 1, Room 161
Tel: 281-483-0483

Office of Investigations
Mail Stop W-JS2
Building 45, Room 514
Tel: 281-483-8427

Kennedy Space Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Mail Stop KSC/OIG
Kennedy Space Center, FL
32815-0001
Tel: 321-867-4073 Audits
Tel: 321-867-4714 Investigations

Langley Research Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Langley Research Center
Hampton, VA 23681-2199

Office of Audits
Mail Stop 292
Tel: 757-864-8500

Office of Investigations
Mail Stop 205
Tel: 757-864-3263

Marshall Space Flight Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Mail Stop M-DI
Marshall Space Flight Center, AL
35812-0001

Tel: 256-544-1149 Audits
Tel: 256-544-9188 Investigations

Stennis Space Center

NASA Office of Inspector General
Office of Investigations
Building 3101, Room 119
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529
Tel: 228-688-1493

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If requested, anonymity is assured to the extent permitted by law.
Information is confidential.