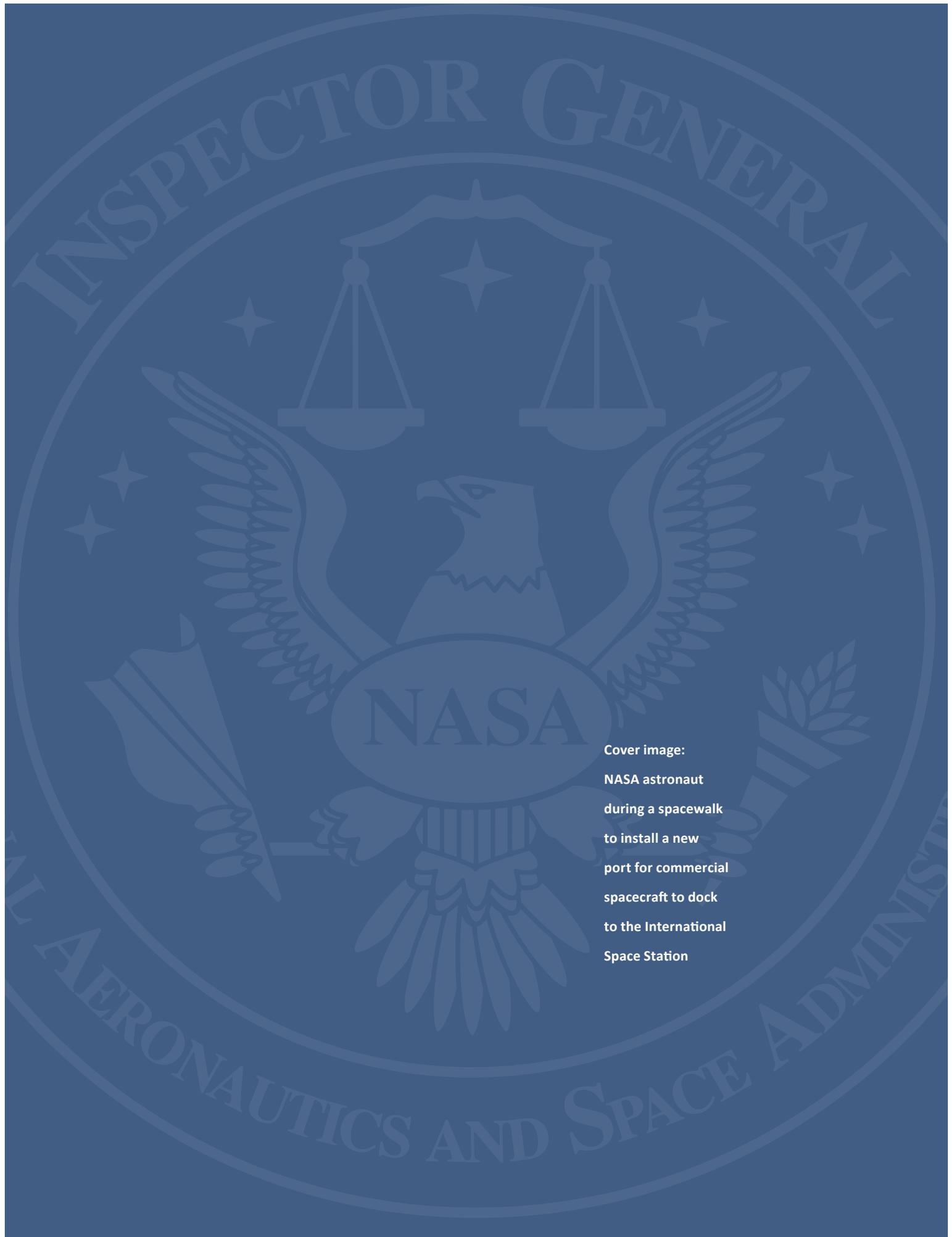




## NASA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

# SEMIANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 1–SEPTEMBER 30, 2017



Cover image:

NASA astronaut  
during a spacewalk  
to install a new  
port for commercial  
spacecraft to dock  
to the International  
Space Station



## FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) issued a series of audit reports during the last 6 months that explore aspects of NASA's human exploration efforts. For example, in our examination of NASA's plans for human exploration beyond low Earth orbit we found the Agency's initial exploration missions face multiple cost and technical challenges that likely will affect their planned launch dates. In addition, NASA's plans beyond Exploration Mission-2 for achieving a crewed Mars surface mission in the late 2030s or early 2040s remain high level, and the Agency faces significant challenges to develop realistic cost and schedule estimates for future Mars missions.

During this reporting period, we also issued an audit assessing NASA's management of its existing spacesuits and its plans for developing next-generation suits, and we found the Agency faces an array of risks in sustaining its current fleet of spacesuits for use on the International Space Station (ISS or Station). Moreover, despite spending almost \$200 million on three spacesuit development efforts, NASA remains years away from having a flight-ready spacesuit capable of replacing the ISS spacesuits or suitable for use on future exploration missions.

Our Office of Investigations continues to pursue allegations involving misuse of NASA funds; misconduct by NASA employees, contractors, and grant recipients; and cyberattacks on Agency systems. For example, during this reporting period a former lab supervisor at a Portland, Oregon, aluminum extrusion manufacturer pled guilty to mail fraud involving falsification of test results that resulted in over \$6.8 million in additional revenue for the company.

In the closing days of this reporting period, we identified the top management and performance challenges facing NASA in 2017:

- Deep Space Exploration
- NASA's Science Portfolio
- Information Technology Governance and Security
- Aging Infrastructure and Facilities
- Contracting and Grants

Our full report discussing each of these top challenges will be published in mid-November.

This Semiannual Report summarizes the OIG's activities and accomplishments between April 1 and September 30, 2017, and marks our transition to an all-electronic publication that will save printing costs and facilitate access to OIG work products highlighted in the report. We hope you find it informative.

Finally, we note with deep appreciation the significant contributions of Deputy Inspector General Gail Robinson, who retired at the end of this reporting period after more than two decades at NASA and the Department of Justice. Gail improved every work product she touched and every conversation she participated in. We wish her well.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "PKM-A". The letters are stylized and connected, with a horizontal line extending from the end of the "A".

**Paul K. Martin**  
Inspector General  
November 30, 2017



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OFFICE OF  
AUDITS



Artist's rendering of the  
Orion spacecraft

## SPACE OPERATIONS AND HUMAN EXPLORATION

Space operations and human exploration are among NASA's most highly visible missions, with the Agency operating the ISS, managing the commercial crew and cargo programs that support the Station, and planning for future exploration beyond low Earth orbit with the Space Launch System and Orion crew capsule.

### NASA'S PLANS FOR HUMAN EXPLORATION BEYOND LOW EARTH ORBIT

In 2015, NASA published its framework for a Journey to Mars describing the Agency's strategy for deep space human exploration, including crewed missions to the Red Planet. We assessed the Agency's plans and found that NASA's initial exploration missions beyond low Earth orbit – Exploration Mission-1 and Exploration Mission-2 – face multiple cost and technical challenges that likely will affect their planned launch dates. In addition, NASA's plans beyond Exploration Mission-2 for achieving a crewed Mars surface mission in the late 2030s or early 2040s remain high level, and the Agency faces significant challenges in developing realistic cost and schedule estimates for future Mars missions. NASA acknowledges that to successfully execute



Artist's rendering of the Space Launch System

deep space missions, cost-saving and cost-sharing measures must be part of its overall plans. Consequently, the Agency is exploring reusing systems and subsystems, developing new acquisition strategies, exploiting technology innovations, and sharing costs with foreign space agencies and the private sector. NASA management concurred or partially concurred with and described corrective actions to address our six recommendations.

NASA's Plans for Human Exploration Beyond Low Earth Orbit (IG-17-017, April 13, 2017)

<https://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY17/IG-17-017.pdf> (report);

<https://oig.nasa.gov/Video/IG-17-017.html> (video)

### NASA'S MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPACESUITS

NASA astronauts have ventured outside their spacecraft hundreds of times wearing specialized suits that protect them from the harsh environments of space and provide the oxygen and temperature control necessary to preserve life. The spacesuits NASA astronauts currently use on the ISS were developed more than 40 years ago and have far outlasted their original 15-year design life. We examined NASA's management of its current fleet of spacesuits and its development of next-generation suits and found the Agency faces an array of risks in sustaining its current suits for use on the ISS. Specifically, despite spending

almost \$200 million on three spacesuit development efforts, NASA remains years away from having a spacesuit capable of replacing the suits used on the ISS or suitable for use on future exploration missions. Furthermore, given the current development schedule, there is significant risk a next-generation prototype will not be sufficiently mature for testing on the ISS prior to the Station's planned 2024 retirement. In addition, we questioned NASA's decision to spend \$80.8 million between 2011 and 2016 to fund a spacesuit development effort despite parallel development activities being conducted elsewhere in the Agency. NASA management concurred with and described corrective actions to address our three recommendations.

NASA's Management and Development of Spacesuits (IG-17-018, April 26, 2017)

<https://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY17/IG-17-018.pdf> (report);

<https://oig.nasa.gov/Video/IG-17-018.html> (video)



Next-generation spacesuit testing at the Neutral Buoyancy Lab at Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas

## ONGOING AUDIT WORK

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### **Audit of NASA’s Oversight of the Center for the Advancement of Science in Space Cooperative Agreement**

The NASA Authorization Act of 2010 required NASA to enter into a cooperative agreement with a nonprofit organization to manage the activities of the ISS National Laboratory for non-NASA research. The resultant agreement provides the Center for the Advancement of Science in Space (CASIS) \$15 million annually through 2020 for these activities. In this audit, we are assessing whether CASIS has met NASA’s expectations in managing the National Laboratory by producing useful and measurable results.

### **Audit of NASA’s Management and Utilization of the International Space Station**

Since its inception in 1998, the ISS has served as the preeminent platform to learn about living and working in space. However, the operation and maintenance of the ISS consume roughly half of the Agency’s total human space flight budget, a funding level that limits development of systems needed to visit destinations beyond low Earth orbit, including Mars. Given this substantial annual investment, NASA must ensure it is managing the ISS in an efficient and effective manner to accomplish the Station’s objectives prior to its planned retirement in 2024. In this follow-up review, we are assessing NASA’s progress in maximizing utilization of the ISS, efforts to reduce operating costs, and plans and challenges associated with the Station’s eventual disposition.

### **Audit of International Space Station Program Commercial Resupply Services Contracts**

Since 2012, NASA has relied on private companies to deliver cargo to the ISS through Commercial Resupply Services (CRS) contracts. Although contractors have experienced issues such as launch failures, schedule delays, and capability limitations, overall these cargo missions have proven successful and are NASA’s most visible and active launch activities. In this audit, we are examining the second round of these cargo resupply contracts – known as CRS-2 – as well as identifying technical and schedule risks to the CRS-2 contract and assessing the impact of CRS on the ISS Program budget and its research activities.



**Microgravity Science Glovebox inside the ISS National Laboratory**



Full Z-2 spacesuit,  
one of NASA's  
next-generation  
spacesuits

## ACQUISITION AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Effective contract, grant, and project management remains a top challenge for NASA. Through its audits, the OIG helps ensure NASA engages in sound procurement and acquisition practices that provide the Agency and taxpayer with the best possible value.

### **NASA'S RESEARCH EFFORTS AND MANAGEMENT OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS**

Congress tasked NASA to assist the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) with conducting the research needed to ensure the safe integration of unmanned aircraft systems (commonly known as aerial drones) into the national airspace. We found NASA has made significant contributions toward the development of performance standards and a prototype system to enable aerial drone operations in the national airspace. Specifically, NASA has performed research related to data exchange and information architecture, sense and avoidance of manned and unmanned vehicles, and communication and navigation. These research

efforts have been managed in compliance with NASA research and technology development policy and have achieved all planned schedule and technical milestones within allocated time and budgets. Furthermore, NASA's research should positively affect the FAA's efforts to integrate aerial drones into the national airspace. However, the Agency's oversight of its own aerial drone assets needs improvement due to ineffective Center implementation of acquisition and inventory policies, leading to poor inventory control and unauthorized acquisition of drones. In addition, inaccurate and incomplete information about drones in NASA's property system hinders the Agency's ability to effectively share unmanned aircraft assets between Centers. NASA management concurred or partially concurred with and described corrective actions to address our six recommendations.



**Ikhana Predator B unmanned science and research aircraft system**

NASA's Research Efforts and Management of Unmanned Aircraft Systems (IG-17-025, September 18, 2017)

<https://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY17/IG-17-025.pdf> (report);

<https://oig.nasa.gov/Video/IG-17-025.html> (video)

## **ONGOING AUDIT WORK**

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### **NASA's Management of Spare Parts for its Flight Projects**

NASA maintains a large supply of spare parts to support its scientific, aeronautics, and space exploration efforts. For example, NASA retains more than \$200 million worth of spare parts from the Mars Science Laboratory (launched in 2011), some of which will be used for the Agency's upcoming Mars 2020 rover mission. We are evaluating NASA's procedures related to procurement, usage, storage, and disposal of spare parts used in development of the Agency's science and space flight projects.

### **Audit of the National Space Biomedical Research Institute**

The study of human physiological response to space travel is fundamental to NASA's current and future human space flight missions, particularly lengthy missions to deep space destinations. To help perform many of these scientific studies, NASA entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Space Biomedical Research Institute (NSBRI) between 1997 and 2017 worth \$484.2 million. In this audit, we are evaluating NASA's and the NSBRI's management of the cooperative agreement.

### **Audit of the Surface Water and Ocean Topography Mission**

Scheduled to launch in April 2021, this \$755 million mission – with an additional \$400 million contribution from the French and Canadian space agencies – is designed to provide the first global survey of Earth's surface water to enable better prediction of weather and climate. In this audit, we are evaluating NASA's management of the

Surface Water and Ocean Topography mission relative to achieving technical objectives, meeting milestones, and controlling costs.

### **Audit of NASA's Management of Reimbursable Agreements**

NASA has relied on authority granted by the Space Act of 1958 to enter into a variety of agreements, including reimbursable agreements, with diverse groups of people and organizations to advance its wide-ranging program objectives. Currently, reimbursable agreements are projected to annually provide more than \$2.5 billion of additional spending authority to NASA. Prior OIG audits have identified process deficiencies in the Agency's management of contracts, grants, and other types of agreements. This audit is assessing the Agency's transparency, execution, and financial administration processes for reimbursable agreements.

### **NASA's Management of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies**

Since 1961, NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) has collaborated with scientists throughout the world in researching the structure and atmosphere of planetary bodies, the Sun and other stars, and our solar system. More recently, GISS research has focused on global change – the study of natural and man-made changes in our environment and the effect these changes have on the habitability of Earth. In this audit, we are examining NASA's management of GISS, including GISS's role in helping NASA achieve its science goals, the use of appropriated and non-appropriated funds, and how well GISS coordinates with other members of the science community.

Information technology (IT) plays an integral role in every facet of NASA's space, science, and aeronautics operations. In fiscal year 2017, the Agency spent more than \$1.4 billion on a portfolio of IT assets that includes hundreds of information systems used to control spacecraft, collect and process scientific data, provide security for its IT infrastructure, and enable NASA personnel to collaborate with colleagues around the world. Through audits and investigations, the OIG has identified systemic and recurring weaknesses in NASA's IT security program that adversely affect the Agency's ability to protect the information and information systems vital to its mission. Achieving the Agency's IT security goals will require sustained improvements in NASA's overarching IT governance and management practices.

### **ONGOING AUDIT WORK**

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#### **Audit of NASA's Security Operations Center**

NASA's Security Operations Center (SOC) serves as the Agency's nerve center for detecting and monitoring security incidents and providing continuous event detection, situational awareness, and incident management and tracking. In this review, we are assessing NASA's management of the SOC, including its capability, workload, and resource management.

#### **Audit of NASA's Efforts to Improve the Agency's Information Technology Governance**

For more than two decades, NASA has struggled to implement an effective approach to IT governance that aligns authority and responsibility consistent with the Agency's overall mission. In 2013, we examined NASA's IT governance and made eight recommendations for improvement. In this follow-on audit, we are assessing the progress NASA has made since issuance of our 2013 report.

#### **Review of NASA's Information Security Program under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act for Fiscal Year 2017**

In this required annual review, we are evaluating NASA's IT security program against the 2017 Federal Information Security Modernization Act metrics. Specifically, we are reviewing a sample of NASA- and contractor-owned information systems to assess the effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines. Additionally, we are evaluating whether major deficiencies identified in our 2016 review have been addressed.

## **Audit of NASA's Information Technology Supply Chain Risk Management Efforts**

NASA's IT operations rely on global supply chains to fulfill mission needs. Such reliance can pose a significant risk as foreign-developed or -manufactured technology may be compromised in production. This audit will examine the effectiveness of NASA's security controls related to its IT supply chain risk management efforts. Specifically, we are assessing whether NASA has implemented Agency-wide controls to meet IT security requirements to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of NASA data, computer systems, and networks.



**The White Flight Control Room, part of the Mission Control Center at Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas**

## INFRASTRUCTURE

NASA's real property includes more than 5,000 buildings and other structures, such as wind tunnels, laboratories, launch pads, and test stands that occupy 44 million square feet and are valued at more than \$34 billion. However, over 70 percent of NASA's facilities are more than 50 years old and reaching the end of their design life spans. Managing its expansive portfolio is an ongoing challenge for the Agency, and one we continue to monitor.

### **CONSTRUCTION OF TEST STANDS 4693 AND 4697 AT MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER**

In August 2013, NASA entered into an agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers to build two test stands at Marshall Space Flight Center (Marshall) to test liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen tanks from the core stage of the Agency's new heavy-lift rocket. Our review found that the compressed project schedule, uncertain requirements, and design changes resulted in significant cost increases for the project. In addition, NASA did not adequately consider alternative locations before selecting Marshall as the site for the test stands and therefore cannot ensure it made the most cost-effective decision regarding where to build

the stands. NASA management concurred with and described corrective actions to address two of our three recommendations. While the Agency concurred with our third recommendation, its response did not adequately address the intent of the recommendation, so the recommendation will remain unresolved pending further discussion with Agency officials.

Construction of Test Stands 4693 and 4697 at Marshall Space Flight Center (IG-17-021, May 17, 2017)

<https://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY17/IG-17-021.pdf> (report);

<https://oig.nasa.gov/Video/IG-17-021.html> (video)



NASA's Test Stand 4697 at Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama

## ONGOING AUDIT WORK

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### AUDIT OF NASA'S MANAGEMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTY

Since NASA's establishment in 1958, much of the real property used to accomplish its mission has been identified as historic property under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Additionally, NASA has many other assets that are historically significant and are being preserved for future generations. In this audit, we are reviewing the Agency's management of its historic property, including the processes used to identify, account for, and maintain the property; determining the extent to which historic property is being used to further NASA's current missions; and identifying the challenges faced by the Agency in managing such property.



Hangar One at Ames Research Center,  
Moffett Field, in California

## FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The OIG continues to assess NASA's efforts to improve its financial management practices and make recommendations to assist the Agency in addressing weaknesses.

### **NASA'S COMPLIANCE WITH THE IMPROPER PAYMENTS INFORMATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016**

As mandated, we examined whether NASA complied with the requirements of the Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA) in fiscal year 2016 and evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the Agency's IPIA reporting and its implementation of recommendations made in our prior IPIA reports. Although we concluded that NASA complied with IPIA, we identified several areas for improvement in the Agency's risk assessment process. NASA management concurred or partially concurred with and described actions to address our eight recommendations.

NASA's Compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (IG-17-020, May 15, 2017)

<https://oig.nasa.gov/audits/reports/FY17/IG-17-020.pdf> (report)

### **ONGOING AUDIT WORK**

#### **Audit of NASA's Fiscal Year 2017 Financial Statements**

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, as amended by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, requires an annual audit of

NASA's consolidated financial statements. The OIG is overseeing the fiscal year 2017 audit conducted by the independent public accounting firm CliftonLarsonAllen LLP.

#### **NASA's Compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014**

The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 seeks to expand the public's access to data on Government spending. The Act requires Federal agencies to report financial and award data in accordance with the established Government-wide financial data standards and Inspectors General to assess their agency's compliance with the Act.

#### **Review of NASA's Purchase and Travel Card Programs**

We are participating in the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's Government-wide project to analyze Government purchase card data to determine risks associated with purchase and travel card transactions. NASA incurs approximately \$125 million in charge card transactions annually by roughly 16,000 cardholders across both programs. We are determining whether the internal controls within NASA's charge card programs reduce illegal, improper, or erroneous transactions.



One of four  
Magnetospheric  
Multiscale  
spacecraft

## STATISTICAL DATA

**TABLE 1: AUDIT PRODUCTS AND IMPACTS**

Report No. and Date Issued	Title	Impact
<b>Space Operations and Human Exploration</b>		
IG-17-017, 4/13/2017	NASA's Plans for Human Exploration Beyond Low Earth Orbit	Provided recommendations to improve the fidelity, accountability, and transparency of NASA's human exploration goals beyond low Earth orbit and to improve the Agency's cost-saving efforts.
IG-17-018, 4/26/2017	NASA's Management and Development of Spacesuits	Provided recommendations to maintain the efficacy of the spacesuits currently used aboard the ISS and ensure the successful delivery of the next-generation spacesuit.
<b>Acquisition and Project Management</b>		
IG-17-025, 9/18/2017	NASA's Research Efforts and Management of Unmanned Aircraft Systems	Increased the Agency's transparency, accountability, and oversight of its unmanned aircraft systems inventory.
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
IG-17-021, 5/17/2017	Construction of Test Stands 4693 and 4697 at Marshall Space Flight Center	Provided recommendations to improve construction project planning and execution.
<b>Financial Management</b>		
IG-17-020, 5/15/2017	NASA's Compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act for Fiscal Year 2016	Provided specific areas of focus to ensure the Agency complies with the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended.

**TABLE 2: AUDIT PRODUCTS ISSUED AND NOT DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC, CURRENT SEMIANNUAL REPORT**

Report No. and Date Issued	Title	Impact
ML-17-003, 4/10/2017	Quality Control Review of Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015 Audits of the West Virginia High Technology Consortium Foundation and Subsidiaries Performed By Arnett Carbis Toothman LLP	Based on our review of the fiscal year 2014 and 2015 West Virginia High Technology Consortium Foundation single audit reporting packages and underlying audit documentation, we noted several quality deficiencies that should be brought to the attention of Arnett Carbis Toothman LLP and the Foundation for correction in future audits.

**TABLE 3: AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS YET TO BE IMPLEMENTED, CURRENT SEMIANNUAL REPORT**

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title	Date Resolved	Number of Recommendations		Latest Target Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
			Open	Closed		
<b>Space Operations and Human Exploration</b>						
IG-17-017, 4/13/2017	NASA's Plans for Human Exploration Beyond Low Earth Orbit	8/10/2017	6	0	12/31/2017	\$0
IG-17-018, 4/26/2017	NASA's Management and Development of Spacesuits	4/26/2017	3	0	9/30/2017	\$0
<b>Acquisition and Project Management</b>						
IG-17-025, 9/18/2017	NASA's Research Efforts and Management of Unmanned Aircraft Systems	9/18/2017	6	0	12/3/2018	\$17,308
<b>Infrastructure</b>						
IG-17-021, 5/17/2017	Construction of Test Stands 4693 and 4697 at Marshall Space Flight Center	-	3	0	7/31/2019	\$17,115,009
<b>Financial Management</b>						
IG-17-020, 5/15/2017	NASA's Compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act for Fiscal Year 2016	-	9	0	5/31/2018	\$0

**TABLE 4: AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS YET TO BE IMPLEMENTED, PREVIOUS SEMIANNUAL REPORT**

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title	Date Resolved	Number of Recommendations		Latest Target Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
			Open	Closed		
<b>Space Operations and Human Exploration</b>						
IG-17-012 3/9/2017	NASA's Management of Electromagnetic Spectrum	3/9/2017	2	0	11/30/2019	\$0
IG-16-029 9/6/2016	NASA's Management of the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Program	9/6/2016	3	1	9/30/2017	\$0
IG-16-025 6/28/2016	NASA's Response to SpaceX's June 2015 Launch Failure: Impacts on Commercial Resupply of the International Space Station	10/17/2016	4	2	12/31/2018	\$0
IG-16-015 3/28/2016	Audit of the Spaceport Command and Control System	3/28/2016	1	0	9/30/2018	\$0
IG-16-014 3/17/2016	NASA's Management of the Near Earth Network	8/10/2016	8	6	3/30/2018	\$0
IG-16-008 12/15/2015	NASA's Efforts to Manage Its Space Technology Portfolio	4/13/2016	2	3	11/1/2017	\$0

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title	Date Resolved	Number of Recommendations		Latest Target Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
			Open	Closed		
IG-15-023 9/17/2015	NASA's Response to Orbital's October 2014 Launch Failure: Impacts on Commercial Resupply of the International Space Station	12/2/2015	1	6	9/30/2017	\$0
IG-15-013 3/26/2015	NASA's Management of the Deep Space Network	3/26/2015	4	8	11/30/2018	\$0
IG-14-031 9/18/2014	Extending the Operational Life of the International Space Station Until 2024	9/29/2014	1	2	9/30/2017	\$0
IG-14-026 7/22/2014	Audit of the Space Network's Physical and Information Technology Security Risks	7/22/2014	2	2	4/30/2018	\$0
<b>Acquisition and Project Management</b>						
IG-17-016 3/29/2017	NASA's Parts Quality Control Process	3/29/2017	8	0	12/31/2017	\$0
IG-17-003 11/2/2016	NASA's Earth Science Mission Portfolio	11/2/2016	2	0	6/30/2019	\$0
IG-16-017 5/5/2016	Audit of NASA's Engineering Services Contract at Kennedy Space Center	9/30/2016	3	1	3/29/2019	\$0
IG-16-013 2/18/2016	Audit of NASA Space Grant Awarded to the University of Texas at Austin	2/18/2016	2	2	9/30/2017	\$322,500
<b>Information Technology Governance and Security</b>						
IG-17-011 2/8/2017	Industrial Control System Security within NASA's Critical and Supporting Infrastructure	2/8/2017	5	1	10/1/2018	\$0
IG-17-010 2/7/2017	Security of NASA's Cloud Computing Services	6/9/2017	6	0	1/31/2019	\$0
IG-16-016 4/14/2016	Review of NASA's Information Security Program	4/14/2016	1	0	12/6/2019	\$0
IG-14-015 2/27/2014	NASA's Management of its Smartphones, Tablets, and Other Mobile Devices	2/27/2014	1	1	1/24/2019	\$0
IG-12-017 8/7/2012	Review of NASA's Computer Security Incident Detection and Handling Capability	8/7/2012	2	1	5/1/2018	\$0

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title	Date Resolved	Number of Recommendations		Latest Target Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
			Open	Closed		
<b>Infrastructure</b>						
IG-17-015 3/21/2017	NASA's Efforts to "Rightsize" its Workforce, Facilities, and Other Supporting Assets	3/21/2017	4	0	9/30/2018	\$0
IG-15-019 6/30/2015	Review of NASA's Pressure Vessels and Pressurized Systems Program	6/30/2015	1	9	10/13/2017	\$0
IG-13-008 2/12/2013	NASA's Efforts to Reduce Unneeded Infrastructure and Facilities	2/12/2013	2	3	2/1/2018	\$0
<b>Financial Management</b>						
IG-17-007 12/14/2016	Fiscal Year 2016 Financial Accounting Management Letter	12/14/2016	46	0	12/31/2017	\$0
IG-17-006 12/1/2016	Fiscal Year 2016 Information Technology Management Letter	12/1/2016	25	0	12/31/2017	\$0
IG-17-004 11/15/2016	Audit of NASA's Fiscal Year 2016 Financial Statements	11/15/2016	13	0	11/30/2017	\$0
IG-17-001 10/31/2016	Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing of NASA's Financial Network	10/31/2016	19	0	11/30/2017	\$0
IG-16-021 5/12/2016	NASA's Compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act for Fiscal Year 2015	10/28/2016	4	1	5/31/2018	\$0
IG-15-015 5/15/2015	NASA's Compliance with the Improper Payments Information Act for Fiscal Year 2014	5/15/2015	6	4	5/31/2018	\$0
<b>Other Audit Matters</b>						
IG-16-030 9/28/2016	Follow-up Evaluation of NASA's Implementation of Executive Order 13526, Classified National Security Information	9/28/2016	3	1	12/31/2017	\$0
IG-16-001 10/19/2015	NASA's Education Program	10/19/2015	2	3	6/29/2018	\$0

**TABLE 5: AUDITS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS**

	Number of Audit Reports	Total Questioned Costs	Total Unsupported Costs
Management decisions pending, beginning of reporting period	0	\$0	\$0
Issued during period	3	\$97,932,317	\$17,115,009
Needing management decision during period	3	\$97,932,317	\$17,115,009
<b>Management Decision Made During Period</b>			
Amounts agreed to by management	2	\$17,132,317	\$17,115,009
Amounts not agreed to by management	1	\$80,800,000	\$0
<b>No Management Decision at End of Period</b>			
Less than 6 months old	0	\$0	\$0
More than 6 months old	0	\$0	\$0

Notes: "Questioned Costs" (the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended) are costs 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.

"Management Decision" (the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended) is 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.

**TABLE 6: AUDITS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE**

	Number of Audit Reports	Funds To Be Put to Better Use
Management decisions pending, beginning of reporting period	0	\$0
Issued during period	0	\$0
Needing management decision during period	0	\$0
<b>Management Decision Made During Period</b>		
Amounts agreed to by management	0	\$0
Amounts not agreed to by management	0	\$0
<b>No Management Decision at End of Period</b>		
Less than 6 months old	0	\$0
More than 6 months old	0	\$0

**TABLE 7: STATUS OF SINGLE AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS RELATED TO NASA AWARDS**

Audits with findings	17	
Findings and Questioned Costs		
	Number of Findings	Questioned Costs
Management decisions pending, beginning of reporting period	22	\$0
Findings added during the reporting period	31	\$9,502,901
Management decisions made during reporting period	(50)	
Agreed to by management		(\$1,036)
Not agreed to by management		(\$9,501,865)
Management decisions pending, end of reporting period	3	\$0

Note: The Single Audit Act, as amended, requires Federal award recipients to obtain audits of their Federal awards. The data in this table is provided by NASA.

**DEFENSE CONTRACT AUDIT AGENCY AUDITS OF NASA CONTRACTORS**

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) provides 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 62 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**

	Amounts in Issued Reports	Amounts Agreed To
Questioned costs	\$28,991,000	\$28,595,000
Funds to be put to better use	\$0	\$2,349,000

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

OFFICE OF  
INVESTIGATIONS



Small solid rocket motor  
test designed to mimic NASA's  
Space Launch System booster

The Office of Investigations investigates criminal activity, fraud, and misconduct involving NASA personnel and contractors.

## **PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND GRANT FRAUD**

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### **Contractor Agrees to Civil Settlement**

A Maryland contractor agreed to pay \$58,000 in a civil settlement to resolve allegations the company's employees mischarged labor hours to a NASA contract.

### **Former Contractor Charged with Video Voyeurism**

A former Goddard Space Flight Center (Goddard) contractor employee was charged with three counts of video voyeurism after videotaping a female employee from underneath an office table. The contractor was subsequently fired.

### **Government Contractors Sentenced and Indicted**

As the result of an investigation conducted by the NASA OIG, the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS), the co-owner of a Beavercreek, Ohio, firm pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Government after falsely claiming disabled veteran status. He was sentenced to 3 years of probation and ordered to pay a \$50,000 fine. In June 2017, a co-owner of the firm was indicted on one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. Government for the same offense.

### **NASA Contractor Indefinitely Suspended**

A small business and its owners have been suspended from receiving Federal contracts for an indefinite period after submitting a Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) proposal containing duplicative efforts previously performed for the Department of Defense (DOD). In addition, a joint investigation by multiple OIGs and DOD law enforcement agencies revealed the company used the identities of unwitting persons to falsely bolster its proposals.

### **Former Congressman Debarred**

In May 2017, former Pennsylvania Congressman Chaka Fattah was debarred for 16 years from receiving Federal contracts in response to his participation in a racketeering conspiracy involving the misappropriation of Federal, charitable, and campaign funds. The NASA OIG assisted the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Internal Revenue Service in the underlying investigation.

### **Cost Avoidance in Major Construction Contract**

Investigative efforts by the NASA OIG helped prove a \$5.1 million claim against NASA by a Cleveland, Ohio, construction contractor was meritless. The investigation revealed the prime contractor greatly exceeded subcontracting limitations and failed to hire qualified safety professionals for a construction project at Glenn Research Center. This contributed to the serious injury accident that was at the center of the construction company's claim.

### **Alabama Business Convicted**

As the result of an investigation conducted by the NASA OIG and DCIS, a Huntsville, Alabama, small business was convicted of making a false statement after submitting the same research to NASA and the DOD. The company was sentenced to 3 years of probation and ordered to pay a \$400 special assessment, a \$300 fine, and \$250,000 in restitution.

### **NASA Contractor Convicted**

As the result of an investigation by the NASA OIG, Small Business Administration (SBA) OIG, and Department of Labor OIG, a small business owner holding over \$6 million in NASA contracts was convicted of making false statements on her SBA Form 912, *Statement of Personal History*, which the SBA uses to assess 8(a) Business Development Program eligibility.

### **Former Lab Supervisor Convicted**

Following a joint investigation by the NASA OIG, DCIS, and FBI, a former lab supervisor at a Portland, Oregon, aluminum extrusion manufacturing facility pled guilty to mail fraud. The supervisor directed lab technicians to falsify test results for extrusions that failed to meet industry specifications. The falsification of testing results resulted in over \$6.8 million in additional revenue for the company.

### **Contractor Employee Charged**

A Kennedy Space Center contract engineer was charged with possession of firearms and dangerous weapons in Federal facilities after bringing a concealed weapon into the workplace. The engineer was terminated by the NASA contractor.

### **Small Business Owner Charged**

A small business owner was charged with multiple counts of wire fraud and aggravated identity theft following a joint investigation by the NASA OIG, National Science Foundation OIG, Department of Health and Human Services OIG, and FBI. The owner submitted fraudulent contract proposals and other documents to NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Health and Human Services, which falsely induced contract awards valued at over \$1.8 million.

### **Research Firm and Former University Professor Debarred**

A Houston research firm and a former University of Houston professor were debarred from obtaining government contracts until August 2018. The firm previously pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to submit false statements and the professor to misdemeanor charges related to more than \$7 million in SBIR contracts awarded by NASA and other Federal agencies.

### **Cost Recovery from Proactive Review of Lease Agreements**

A NASA contractor who leased office space at Ames Research Center mischarged payments of over \$200,000 against its NASA contract, which was clearly prohibited in the lease agreement. The entire amount was credited back to NASA and the company reduced future overhead rates accordingly.

## COMPUTER CRIMES

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### Former Contractor Employee Indicted for Child Pornography

In April 2017, a former Stennis Space Center contractor employee was indicted on two counts of possession of child pornography. In May 2017, a grand jury returned a superseding indictment of two counts of possession of child pornography and one count of receipt of child pornography.



Vehicle Assembly Building at Kennedy Space Center in Florida

## EMPLOYEE MISCONDUCT

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### Former Goddard Employee Sentenced and Debarred

Between November 2013 and March 2016, a former Goddard civil servant conducted approximately 610 sales of counterfeit apparel and accessories on eBay, some of which were completed during work hours on his government computer. As a result, he was convicted of trafficking in counterfeit goods and sentenced to 1 day in jail, 9 months of home detention, 9 months of supervised release, and a forfeiture judgment of \$37,000. He resigned from his position in lieu of termination.

### Former Goddard Employee Debarred

A former Goddard civil servant was debarred from government procurement and non-procurement activity for 3 years after providing his résumé to a contractor and making numerous false statements to NASA OIG investigators. The subject also acknowledged lying to the OIG about pressuring a contractor to award a task order to his friend's company.

## STATISTICAL DATA

**TABLE 9: OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLAINT INTAKE DISPOSITION**

Source of Complaint	Zero Files <sup>a</sup>	Administrative Investigations <sup>b</sup>	Management Referrals <sup>c</sup>	Preliminary Investigations <sup>d</sup>	Total
Hotline	25	16	5	26	72
All others	33	31	5	56	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>197</b>

<sup>a</sup> Zero files are those complaints for which no action is required or that are referred to NASA management for information only or to another agency.

<sup>b</sup> Administrative investigations include non-criminal matters initiated by the Office of Investigations as well as hotline complaints referred to the Office of Audits.

<sup>c</sup> Management referrals are those complaints referred to NASA management for which a response is requested.

<sup>d</sup> Preliminary investigations are those complaints where additional information must be obtained prior to initiating a full criminal or civil investigation.

**TABLE 10: FULL INVESTIGATIONS OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

<b>Full Criminal/Civil Investigations<sup>a</sup></b>	27
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<sup>a</sup> Full investigations evolve from preliminary investigations that result in a reasonable belief that a violation of law has taken place.

**TABLE 11: INVESTIGATIONS CLOSED THIS REPORTING PERIOD**

<b>Full, Preliminary, and Administrative Investigations</b>	93
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Note: The NASA OIG uses closing memorandums to close investigations. Investigative reports are used for presentation to judicial authorities, when requested.

**TABLE 12: CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD**

<b>Preliminary Investigations</b>	63
<b>Full Criminal/Civil Investigations</b>	137
<b>Administrative Investigations</b>	74
<b>Total</b>	274

**TABLE 13: QUI TAM INVESTIGATIONS**

<b>Qui Tam Matters Opened This Reporting Period</b>	2
<b>Qui Tam Matters Pending at End of Reporting Period</b>	5

Note: Number of Qui Tam investigations is a subset of the total number of investigations opened and pending.

**TABLE 14: JUDICIAL ACTIONS**

<b>Total Cases Referred for Prosecution<sup>a</sup></b>	58
<b>Individuals Referred to the Department of Justice<sup>b</sup></b>	49
<b>Individuals Referred to State and Local Authorities<sup>b</sup></b>	9
<b>Indictments/Informations<sup>c</sup></b>	15
<b>Convictions/Plea Bargains</b>	8
<b>Sentencing/Pre-Trial Diversions</b>	6
<b>Civil Settlements/Judgments</b>	1

<sup>a</sup> This includes all referrals of individuals and entities to judicial authorities.

<sup>b</sup> Number of individuals referred to Federal, state, and local authorities are a subset of the total cases referred for prosecution.

<sup>c</sup> This includes indictments/informations on current and prior referrals.

**TABLE 15: ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS**

<b>Referrals to NASA Management for Review and Response</b>	18
<b>Referrals to NASA Management - Information Only</b>	22
<b>Referrals to the Office of Audits</b>	1
<b>Referrals to Security or Other Agencies</b>	5
<b>Recommendation to NASA Management for Disciplinary Action</b>	
<b>Involving a NASA Employee</b>	7
<b>Involving a Contractor Firm</b>	2
<b>Involving a Contractor Employee</b>	4
<b>Other</b>	-
<b>Recommendations to NASA Management on Program Improvements</b>	
<b>Matters of Procedure</b>	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Administration/Disciplinary Actions Taken</b>	
<b>Against a NASA Employee</b>	8
<b>Against a Contractor Employee</b>	4
<b>Against a Contractor Firm</b>	-
<b>Procedural Change Implemented</b>	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Suspensions or Debarments from Government Contracting</b>	
<b>Involving an Individual</b>	11
<b>Involving a Contractor Firm</b>	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

**TABLE 16: INVESTIGATIVE RECEIVABLES AND RECOVERIES**

Judicial	\$732,484
Administrative <sup>a</sup>	\$580,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,313,439</b>
<b>Total NASA</b>	<b>\$738,589</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes amounts for cost savings to NASA as a result of investigations.

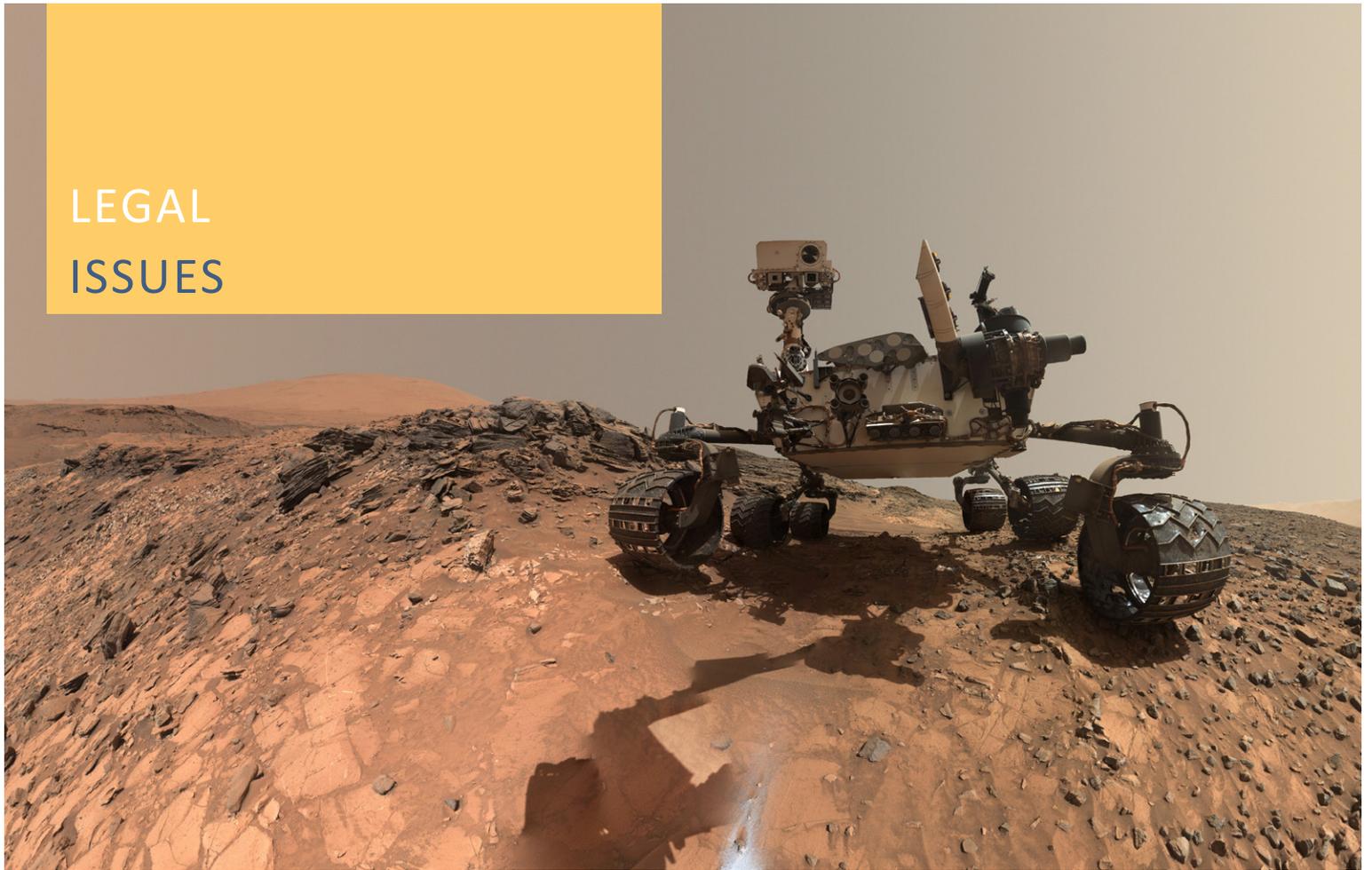
**TABLE 17: SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS REFERRED FOR PROSECUTION**

Case Number	Allegation	Referral Date	Disposition
17-0086-0	Alleged sexual assault	6/28/2017	State's Attorney declined prosecution based on lack of physical and testimonial evidence.

**TABLE 18: SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE CASES NOT DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC**

Case Number	Closure Date	Allegation	Disposition
16-0260-0	6/30/2017	Alleged cash restructuring activities	<b>Unsubstantiated.</b> Financial analysis found no restructuring activities.
17-0110-S	8/24/2017	Contract mismanagement and personal services	<b>Substantiated.</b> Employee was counseled and detailed to another division.
17-0167-S	8/30/2017	Conflict of interest – Government official pressuring contractor to hire friend	<b>Unsubstantiated.</b> Friend was hired, but officials acknowledged there was no pressure to hire him. Official was counseled on appearance issues.
17-0176-HL-S	9/13/2017	Conflict of interest	<b>Unsubstantiated.</b> Investigation found no evidence of disclosure of sensitive information from employee to lobbyist spouse.
17-0256-HL-S	8/2/2017	Conflict of interest/gratuities	<b>Unsubstantiated.</b> Employee was counseled on acceptance of travel and related expenses from a non-Federal source and failure to report travel reimbursement on OGE Form 450, <i>Confidential Financial Disclosure Report</i> .

LEGAL  
ISSUES



Self-portrait of NASA's Curiosity

Mars rover

## **GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE WHISTLEBLOWER AUDIT**

OIG legal staff and Special Agents met with the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to kick off a GAO audit of contractor and grantee employee whistleblower reprisal investigations. We discussed our process, results to date, and interaction with NASA. In addition, the auditors visited the Johnson Space Center where they discussed the whistleblower protection process with agents and an OIG attorney who handles many of the cases. The auditors were particularly interested in outreach activities and our performance metrics in dispositioning whistleblower cases.

## **DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE STUDY ON CONTRACTOR WHISTLEBLOWERS**

We provided input for a Director of National Intelligence (DNI) study into the potential expansion of whistleblower protections for contractor employees working on classified or intelligence contracts. The DNI was interested in our caseload, number of substantiated cases, remedies, and liaison activities with contractor personnel.

### **WHISTLEBLOWER LITIGATION**

During this reporting period, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decided a whistleblower case involving two former NASA contractor employees. The court ruled that the statute, as it existed at the time of the whistleblowing disclosures, did not protect the type of disclosure made by the employees. The case can be found online at <http://www.ca5.uscourts.gov/opinions/unpub/16/16-60221.0.pdf>.

During this reporting period, we reviewed 15 NASA regulations and policies under consideration by the Agency. The following are considered the more significant regulations and reviews.

**NASA FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION SUPPLEMENT PART 1803, *Improper Business Practices and Personal Conflicts of Interest***, sets forth NASA's implementation of various rules relating to integrity in the procurement process. Topics covered include protection of source selection information, improper gratuities, suspected antitrust violations, the Anti-Kickback Act, and lobbying restrictions. As part of a quality review of Part 1803, the OIG submitted several suggested revisions intended to ensure that NASA's policy remains aligned with the most recent changes to Federal law concerning whistleblower protections for contractor employees.

**14 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 1264, *Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act***, is an interim final rule which adjusts certain civil monetary penalties within NASA's jurisdiction for inflation, as required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015 (2015 Act). The various statutory authorities, along with Office of Management and Budget guidance, prescribe the methods agencies are to use to calculate the inflationary adjustments, but also direct that the increase made by the initial (post-2015) adjustment may not exceed 150 percent of the

penalty amount in effect on the date of the 2015 Act (November 2, 2015). The OIG submitted recommendations for revisions to the interim final rule intended to ensure that NASA's inflation adjustments did not improperly set the new penalty amounts at levels below the legally required levels.

**NASA INTERIM DIRECTIVE (NID) 7150-113, *Software License Management***, describes the procedural requirements for managing software at NASA and supports compliance with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. The NID provides guidance that establishes a comprehensive software inventory, regularly tracks and maintains software licenses, tracks software maintenance and cost, improves NASA's security posture, and eliminates unnecessary costs, duplication, and waste. By defining the requirements, roles, and responsibilities, a stronger, more capable and efficient organization will be in place to support the overall Agency strategy and ensure compliance with software license management requirements. The OIG submitted comments intended to ensure that the NID is not implemented in a way which would improperly limit the authority of the Inspector General to approve acquisition or use of software which he or she determines is necessary to carry out the unique mission of the OIG.

## STATISTICAL DATA

**TABLE 19: LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEWS**

Freedom of Information Act Matters	33
Appeals	3
Inspector General Subpoenas Issued	67
Regulations Reviewed	15



# APPENDIXES

## Appendixes

A. Inspector General Act Reporting Requirements .....	34
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## APPENDIX A. INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Inspector General Act Citation	Requirement Definition	Cross Reference Page Numbers
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of legislation and regulations	30–31
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies	3–13
Sections 5(a)(5) and 6(b)(2)	Summary of refusals to provide information	-
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	16–18
Section 5(a)(8)	Total number of reports and total dollar value for audits with questioned costs	19
Section 5(a)(9)	Total number of reports and total dollar value for audits with recommendations that funds be put to better use	19
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of audit, inspection, and evaluation reports	3–13
Section 5(a)(10)(A)	Summary of prior audit products for which no management decision has been made	16–18
Section 5(a)(10)(B)	Reports for which no Agency comment was provided within 60 days	-
Section 5(a)(10)(C)	Unimplemented recommendations and associated potential cost savings	16–18
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and explanation of significant revised management decisions	-
Section 5(a)(12)	Significant management decisions with which the Inspector General disagreed	-
Section 5(a)(13)	Reporting in accordance with Section 5(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 Remediation Plan	-
Section 5(a)(14)	Peer review conducted by another OIG	35
Section 5(a)(15)	Outstanding recommendations from peer reviews of the NASA OIG	-
Section 5(a)(16)	Outstanding recommendations from peer reviews conducted by the NASA OIG	-
Section 5(a)(17)(A)	Summary of investigations	22–24
Section 5(a)(17)(B) (C) and (D)	Matters referred to prosecutive authorities	26
Section 5(a)(18)	Descriptions of table metrics	-
Section 5(a)(19)(A) and (B)(i)(ii)	Summary of investigations involving senior Government employees	27
Section 5(a)(20)	Summary of whistleblower investigations	-
Section 5(a)(21)(A) and (B)	Agency attempts to interfere with OIG independence	-
Section 5(a)(22)(A)	Closed inspections, evaluations, and audits not disclosed to the public	15
Section 5(a)(22)(B)	Closed investigations of senior Government employees not disclosed to the public	27

## APPENDIX B. PEER REVIEWS

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires the OIG to include in its semiannual reports any peer review results provided or received during the relevant reporting period. Peer reviews are required every 3 years. In compliance with the Act, we provide the following information.

### OFFICE OF AUDITS

No external peer reviews were conducted of or performed by our Office of Audits during this semiannual period. The date of the last external peer review of the NASA OIG was September 1, 2015, and it was conducted by the Department of State OIG. The NASA OIG received a peer review rating of “pass,” and there are no outstanding recommendations from the review.

The last peer review conducted by our Office of Audits examined the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction’s audit organization and was completed March 30, 2016. There are no outstanding recommendations from that review.

### OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS

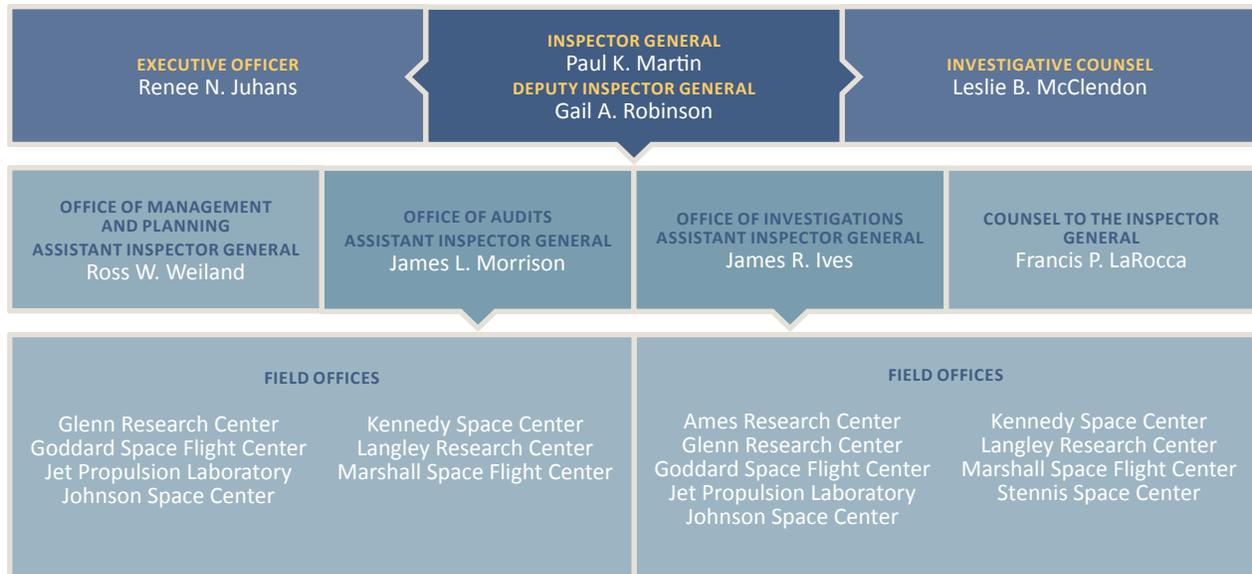
No external peer reviews were conducted of or performed by the Office of Investigations during this semiannual period. In October 2014, the Department of Energy’s OIG reviewed NASA OIG’s Office of Investigations and found the office to be in compliance with all relevant guidelines. There are no unaddressed recommendations outstanding from this review.

## APPENDIX C. ACRONYMS

<b>CASIS</b>	Center for the Advancement of Science in Space
<b>CRS</b>	Contract Resupply Services
<b>DCAA</b>	Defense Contract Audit Agency
<b>DCIS</b>	Defense Criminal Investigative Service
<b>DNI</b>	Director of National Intelligence
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>FAA</b>	Federal Aviation Administration
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>GAO</b>	Government Accountability Office
<b>GISS</b>	Goddard Institute for Space Studies
<b>IPIA</b>	Improper Payments Information Act
<b>ISS</b>	International Space Station
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>NID</b>	NASA Interim Directive
<b>NSBRI</b>	National Space Biomedical Research Institute
<b>OIG</b>	Office of Inspector General
<b>SBA</b>	Small Business Administration
<b>SBIR</b>	Small Business Innovative Research
<b>SOC</b>	Security Operations Center

## APPENDIX D. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

The OIG is currently funded under a continuing resolution through December 8, 2017, at the fiscal year 2017 level of \$37.9 million, with a rescission of 0.6791 percent. This budget supports the work of 191 employees in their audit, investigative, and administrative activities.



**THE NASA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL** conducts audits, reviews, and investigations of NASA programs and operations to prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement and to assist NASA management in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

**THE INSPECTOR GENERAL** provides policy direction and leadership for the NASA OIG and serves as an independent voice to the NASA Administrator and Congress by identifying opportunities for improving the Agency's performance. The Deputy Inspector General assists the Inspector General in managing the full range of the OIG's programs and activities and provides supervision to the Assistant Inspectors General and Counsel in the development and implementation of the OIG's diverse audit, investigative, legal, and support operations. The Executive Officer serves as the OIG liaison to Congress and other Government entities, conducts OIG outreach both within and outside NASA, and manages special projects. The Investigative Counsel serves as a senior advisor for OIG investigative activities and conducts special reviews of NASA programs and personnel.

**THE OFFICE OF AUDITS** conducts independent and objective audits and reviews of NASA programs, projects, operations, and contractor activities. In addition, the Office of Audits oversees the work of an independent public accounting firm in its annual audit of NASA's financial statements.

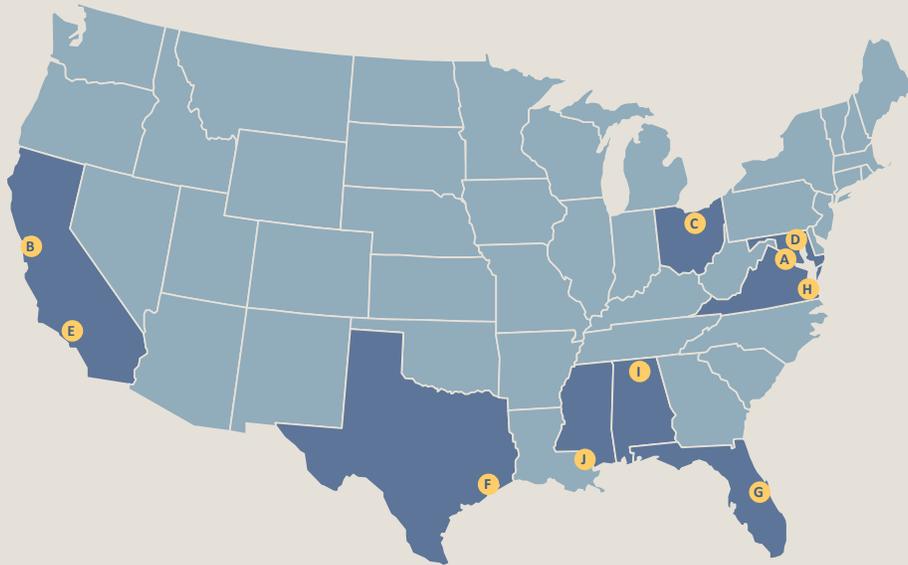
**THE OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL** provides legal advice and assistance to OIG managers, auditors, and investigators. The Office serves as OIG counsel in administrative litigation and assists the Department of Justice when the OIG participates as part of the prosecution team or when the OIG is a witness or defendant in legal proceedings. In addition, the Inspector General has designated the Counsel as Whistleblower Protection Ombudsman, who is responsible for educating Agency employees about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures and about rights and remedies for protected whistleblower disclosures.

**THE OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS** investigates allegations of cybercrime, fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct that may affect NASA programs, projects, operations, and resources. The Office refers its findings either to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution and civil litigation or to NASA management for administrative action. Through its investigations, the Office develops recommendations for NASA management to reduce the Agency's vulnerability to criminal activity and misconduct.

**THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING** provides financial, procurement, human resources, administrative, and information technology services and support to OIG staff.

## APPENDIX E. MAP OF FIELD OFFICES

### NASA OIG OFFICES OF AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS



#### **A NASA OIG HEADQUARTERS**

300 E Street SW, Suite 8U71  
Washington, DC 20546-0001  
Tel: 202-358-1220

#### **B AMES RESEARCH CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Ames Research Center  
Mail Stop 11, Building N207  
Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000  
Tel: 650-604-3682 (Investigations)

#### **C GLENN RESEARCH CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Mail Stop 14-9  
Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field  
Cleveland, OH 44135-3191  
Tel: 216-433-9714 (Audits)  
Tel: 216-433-5414 (Investigations)

#### **D GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Code 190  
Goddard Space Flight Center  
Greenbelt, MD 20771-0001  
Tel: 301-286-6443 (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 or  
609-656-2545

#### **E 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: 818-354-3451

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: 562-951-5485

#### **F 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: 281-483-9572

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

#### **G KENNEDY SPACE CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Mail Stop W/KSC-OIG  
Post Office Box 21066  
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32815  
Tel: 321-867-3153 (Audits)  
Tel: 321-867-4093 (Investigations)

#### **H LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Langley Research Center  
9 East Durand Street  
Mail Stop 375  
Hampton, VA 23681  
Tel: 757-864-8562 (Audits)  
Tel: 757-864-3263 (Investigations)

#### **I 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)

#### **J STENNIS SPACE CENTER**

NASA Office of Inspector General  
Office of Investigations  
Building 3101, Room 119  
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000  
Tel: 228-688-1493





## OIG HOTLINE

1-800-424-9183 / TDD: 1-800-535-8134

<https://oig.nasa.gov/hotline.html>

**NASA Office of Inspector General**

P.O. Box 23089, L'Enfant Plaza Station

Washington, DC 20026

<https://oig.nasa.gov>