

**U.S. House of Representatives  
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology  
Subcommittee on Investigations & Oversight**

**HEARING CHARTER**

*Stimulus Oversight: An Update on Accountability, Transparency, and Performance*

Wednesday, November 30, 2011  
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.  
2318 Rayburn House Office Building

**Purpose**

The Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight will meet on November 30, 2011, to receive an update on accountability, transparency, and performance issues associated with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA).<sup>1</sup> The hearing will focus on efforts by agency Inspector General Offices, the Government Accountability Office, and the Recovery, Accountability, and Transparency Board to monitor ARRA funding. The Subcommittee previously held hearings on ARRA funding on March 19, 2009, and May 5, 2009.

**Witnesses**

The Subcommittee will hear from six witnesses:

- Mr. Frank Rusco, Director, Natural Resources and Environment Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office
- Mr. Michael Wood, Director, Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board
- The Honorable Gregory H. Friedman, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Energy
- The Honorable Todd Zinser, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Commerce
- Ms. Allison C. Lerner, Inspector General, National Science Foundation
- Ms. Gail Robinson, Deputy Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**Background**

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2007 (ARRA) appropriated \$787 billion in federal spending to stimulate the national economy through timely, targeted, and temporary funding according to its supporters. Many of the agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction received significant funding.

Section 3(a) of ARRA sets of the purpose of the legislation:

- (1) To preserve and create jobs and promote economic recovery.
- (2) To assist those most impacted by the recession.

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<sup>1</sup> P.L. 111-5.

- (3) To provide investments needed to increase economic efficiency by spurring technological advances in science and health.
- (4) To invest in transportation, environmental protection, and other infrastructure that will provide long-term economic benefits.
- (5) To stabilize State and local government budgets, in order to minimize and avoid reductions in essential services and counterproductive state and local tax increases.

### Science, Space, and Technology Stimulus Funding As of November 15, 2011<sup>2</sup>

Agency	Account	Available	Spent	Percentage Spent
DOE	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	\$16,665,030,436	\$10,119,822,466	61%
	Fossil Energy R&D	\$3,379,320,355	\$406,032,891	12%
	Science	\$1,768,160,091	\$1,249,046,204	71%
	Isotope Production	\$14,617,000	\$10,273,295	70%
EPA	Science and Technology	\$275,674	\$275,674	100%
NASA	Exploration	\$399,875,977	\$393,721,000	98%
	Cross Agency Support	\$97,580,440	\$91,958,193	94%
	Aeronautics	\$149,605,400	\$134,650,760	90%
	Science	\$399,762,675	\$391,807,148	98%
NIST	Scientific and Technical Research	\$240,678,700	\$148,846,995	62%
	Research Facilities Construction	\$359,958,500	\$170,916,100	47%
NOAA	Operations, Research and Facilities	\$230,576,296	\$191,400,674	83%
	Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction	\$249,254,067	\$138,937,075	56%
NSF	Education and Human Resources	\$99,970,921	\$29,993,816	30%
	Research and Related Activities	\$2,496,655,320	\$1,414,650,107	57%
	Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction	\$400,000,000	\$154,056,054	39%

#### Stimulus Funding Received by Agency

##### Department of Energy (DOE) - \$35.9 billion

- ARRA established a new loan guarantee program "...for renewable technologies and transmission technologies" with \$6 billion for this purpose. The 1705 program, named after its Section number in ARRA, has resulted in 28 loan guarantees, \$4.7 billion of which came in the last month of eligibility including \$1.2 billion from four awards made on the very last day of eligibility on September 30, 2011.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The most current data can be found at <http://www.recovery.gov/Transparency/agency/Pages/default2.aspx>.

<sup>3</sup> The four last minute loan guarantees were for the California Valley Solar Ranch Project, the Desert Sunlight Solar Farm, Antelope Valley Solar Ranch and Project Amp.

- ARRA provided \$3.4 billion for fossil research and development. Approximately half was for Round 3 of the Clean Coal Power Initiative and CO2 capture and storage research while another \$1 billion was available for general fossil energy research.
- The Department received \$2.5 billion for applied research, development, demonstration and deployment activities in energy efficiency and renewable energy. \$800 million was directed to biomass energy, \$400 million to geothermal energy, and \$50 million to standards and efficiency work for information and communication technologies.
- Advanced battery manufacturing grants received \$2 billion.
- The Department's Office of Science received \$1.6 billion and \$400 million was made available for ARPA-E.

#### National Science Foundation (NSF) - \$3 billion

- The majority of NSF stimulus funds were provided to the Research and Related Activities account, including \$300 million for the major research instrumentation program and \$200 million for academic facilities modernization.
- Scholarship programs supported by the Foundation received an additional \$100 million, while \$400 million was made available to programs funded by the Major Research Equipment appropriation.

#### National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) - \$1 billion

- Science received \$400 million to expedite development of earth science missions and to upgrade NASA's supercomputers.
- Aeronautics received \$150 million to focus on aviation safety, mitigation of environmental impacts from aviation and projects related to replacement of the air traffic control system.
- Exploration received \$400 million, originally to shrink the current hiatus between Shuttle retirement and initial operation of new Constellation systems.
- The agency also obtained \$50 million to assist in repairing facilities at the Johnson Space Center damaged by Hurricane Ike in 2008.

#### National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) - \$830 million

- NOAA was provided \$230 million to reduce its backlog of research, restoration, navigation, conservation and management activities.
- Work on facilities, ships and equipment, weather forecasting and satellite development was provided \$430 million.
- Climate activities such as modeling, data records and studies in mitigation received \$170 million.

#### National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) - \$580 million

- NIST's research program received \$220 million to support research, provide more competitive grants and purchase needed equipment for laboratories.
- Remaining funding was split evenly between the agency's own facility construction efforts and a competitive grant program for research science buildings.

#### Oversight

To ensure that waste, fraud, and abuse was minimized, the stimulus legislation relied upon existing Inspectors General to monitor the stimulus spending. There were concerns that agencies would not be able to properly handle a significant increase in funding due to structural weaknesses or personnel shortages, and that agencies may not have sufficient controls already in place to properly meet increased ARRA reporting and auditing requirements.<sup>4</sup> Congress provided increased short-term funding for the Offices of the Inspector General to boost their abilities to monitor stimulus funding as follows:

- Department of Energy OIG - \$15 million
- Department of Commerce OIG - \$6 million
- National Science Foundation OIG - \$2 million
- NASA OIG - \$2 million

With their additional funding, the Offices of Inspector General were able to undertake more oversight over their agencies. For example, the DOE Inspector General issued 68 audit, inspection, and investigation reports; initiated over 100 ARRA criminal investigations; and conducted almost 300 fraud awareness briefings for over 15,000 officials.<sup>5</sup>

Although the legislation did not change the underlying authority of the Offices of the Inspector General, Title XV of ARRA established a new entity named the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board to provide a government wide look at the use of ARRA funds. The Board has the same investigative authorities as agency Inspector Generals. It also has the power to determine if contracts and grants issued with Recovery Act funding conform to law and regulation and if they are appropriately managed. The Board also evaluates the performance of the agency acquisition staffs. In addition to maintaining Recovery.gov, the Board reports to Congress and the public regarding the use of Recovery Act funds at least on a quarterly basis. It also has the authority to issue immediate (“flash”) reports in cases requiring immediate attention and can make recommendations for the prevention of waste fraud and abuse to the agencies.<sup>6</sup>

Membership on the Board is drawn from a subset of the Departmental Inspectors General. President Obama appointed the then Inspector General of the Department of the Interior, Earl Devaney, to serve as the Board's chairman. The Act specifically tasks the Board to consult and collaborate with the Inspectors General, the Government Accountability Office and state auditors in the conduct of its affairs and in the preparation of the reviews and reports it will publish. The Board received a budget of \$84 million to fund its activities until its termination date of September 30, 2013.

## Transparency

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<sup>4</sup> In his oral testimony before the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the DOE IG recently testified that the funding for green energy was akin to “attaching a lawn mower to a fire hydrant.”

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> No such “flash” reports have been issued to date.

Central to the Board's interaction with the public is the Recovery.gov website, established by Section 1526 of ARRA. The Recovery.gov website is overseen by the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board and is a tool for taxpayers to see where their tax dollars are being spent. The goal is to produce "a user-friendly, public-facing website to foster greater accountability and transparency in the use of covered funds."<sup>7</sup> The statute includes specific requirements for the types of data to be made available. ARRA requires the website to "...provide a means for the public to give feedback on the performance of contracts that expend covered funds," and in Section 1514 of the Act, Inspectors General are directed to:

"...review, as appropriate, any concerns raised by the public about specific investments using funds made available in this Act. Any findings of such reviews not related to an ongoing criminal proceeding shall be relayed immediately to the head of the department or agency concerned."

This transparency effort has not come without challenges, since there had not been a federal government-wide database like it. For example, merging numerous agency databases into a uniform reporting system has required more of a manual database development, rather than an automated system. The Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board recently released a recommendation that there be a federal wide system for uniform Award ID numbers for all federal programs. This system would enable greater ongoing transparency and tracking of federal spending, whether or not it is stimulus based.<sup>8</sup>

Other transparency efforts include dedicated sections of agency websites for Inspector General reports and actions related to stimulus funding. Although these reports may be technical in nature, they do provide taxpayers with targeted views of, and concerns with, specific agency funding programs.

### Accountability Provisions

For the agencies, the Recovery Act imposed new requirements to accompany the new funding available. For spending on infrastructure projects, the agencies were directed to obligate at least half of the funds available within 120 days of the bill's enactment (February 16, 2009), and all funding was required to be obligated by September 30, 2010.<sup>9</sup> Grant funding was to be employed "in a manner that maximizes job creation and economic benefit." Contracts awarded as part of Recovery Act activities were to be fixed-price and awarded by the competitive process set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation; contracts awarded by other means were to be highlighted in a special section of the Recovery.gov website. Weekly reports on agency activities relating to implementation of the Recovery Act are required to be posted on the agency's own website.

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<sup>7</sup> ARRA, Section 1526(a).

<sup>8</sup> "Solutions for Accountability and Transparency: Uniform Government Award ID Number", Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, November 21, 2011.

<sup>9</sup> "Initial Implementing Guidance for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009", OMB M-09-10, February 18, 2009.

The Recovery Act does not relieve the agencies of their normal requirements for assuring the proper use of funds, such as prohibitions against discrimination in the Civil Rights Act and the reviews required by the National Environmental Policy Act. In fact, some of these requirements have slowed the spending of funding according to Inspector General testimony.<sup>10</sup>

Although agency Inspectors General and the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board have undertaken significant monitoring of ARRA funding, efforts to assess the overall effectiveness of the Act have typically fallen outside the purview of most of their reviews. Oversight efforts have focused largely on accountability and transparency rather than determining whether the goals of the Act have been met.

Since the passage of ARRA, the Office of Management and Budget has promulgated numerous guidelines for not only the agencies to follow, but also individual recipients. In total, these requirements total nearly 500 pages, and focus on reporting requirements, implementation guidelines, allocation methodologies, disclosure compliance, and spending deadlines.<sup>11</sup>

## **Issues**

### Lessons Learned

Although the recent bankruptcy by Solyndra has been extremely visible, agency IG's have noticed common themes among stimulus projects. For example the DOE IG found that although one of the priorities of ARRA was to fund "shovel ready" projects, there were not enough of these projects to fund. In recent testimony before the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, DOE Inspector General Friedman testified "In reality, few actual 'shovel ready' projects existed." The Department which benefited from the huge influx of Recovery Act funds, as it turned out, required extensive advance planning, organization enhancements, and additional staffing and training. We found this to be true at the Federal, state, and local levels."<sup>12</sup>

Although most ARRA funds have been obligated, as of October 22, 2011, 45 percent of ARRA funds had not been spent, primarily due to delays by state and local governments.<sup>13</sup> Issues that caused such delays included compliance with various regulatory requirements that impact most federal funding programs such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Davis-Bacon Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.<sup>14</sup>

### Spent vs. unspent funding

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<sup>10</sup> DOE IG testimony before the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, November 2, 2011, page 3-4.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, page 2.

<sup>11</sup> For more information see [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/recovery\\_default/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/recovery_default/)

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*, page 2.

<sup>13</sup> Data from [www.transparency.gov](http://www.transparency.gov).

<sup>14</sup> DOE IG testimony, page 3-4.

Federal stimulus funds fell into three categories – appropriated / unobligated, obligated, and spent. Regardless of the amount of stimulus dollars appropriated by Congress, only when funds are spent does a stimulating impact occur on the economy, if at all. The bidding process for larger projects such as NOAA ship building and agency construction programs cannot be completed quickly in contrast to other programs that are smaller in scale. Agencies have spent money at various speeds, raising the question of how quickly an agency can spend federal money and what structural and regulatory reasons exist for delays in the spending process. When deadlines do exist, there may be a rush to meet them, which may result in less than thorough due diligence due to limited numbers of qualified staff to review them. A recent flurry of loan guarantee spending by the Department of Energy raised such questions. In the last four days of the program, DOE approved more than \$1.2 billion in guarantees. In total, ARRA funding supported 24 projects with more than \$16 billion in guarantees since its inception.<sup>15</sup>

### Transparency

Recovery.gov is a new tool for identifying where federal stimulus money is being spent. However, some stimulus money is passed through to state agencies and general contractors who in turn spend this money elsewhere. These entities are not used to reporting back to the federal government how they spend the money that they receive from the federal government. Ensuring accurate data reporting from entities required training and a considerable amount of personnel and resources for the parties involved. Finally, web-based reporting and tracking can help ensure that the taxpayer knows how their tax dollars are being spent and misspent. This “crowd-sourcing” compliments conventional oversight measures. See Appendix A for a complete list of OIG reports.

### Measuring Performance Based Outcomes

The Subcommittee held a hearing on green jobs earlier this year in which several witnesses challenged the assertions made by supporters of the stimulus bill.<sup>16</sup> These witnesses felt that the focus on green jobs had either destroyed jobs in other areas or were simply less effective in creating jobs than spending the money elsewhere or not spending it in the first place. Testimony in a May 2009 ARRA oversight hearing by Dr. Jerry Ellig highlighted the requirement under existing federal law to identify performance goals and outcomes.<sup>17</sup> With no concerted effort to verify job creation data, the performance of the stimulus bill versus other possible options is unknown.

### Risk Assessment

The significantly increased oversight effort overseen by the Recovery, Accountability, and Transparency Board identified various problems in stimulus-funded programs, partially based

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<sup>15</sup> Darius Dixon, “DOE clean-energy program wraps up amid concerns,” Politico, September 30, 2011.

<sup>16</sup> “Green Jobs and Red Tape: Assessing Federal Efforts to Encourage Employment,” April 13, 2011.

<sup>17</sup> <http://gop.science.house.gov/Media/hearings/oversight09/may5/ellig.pdf>.

upon the data they collected and combined with other data sets. Simply merging different data sets gave agency auditors and Inspectors General a better sense of where problems existed. For example, identifying the fact that most of the officers in a particular corporation seeking stimulus funds had previously been involved in other businesses that declared bankruptcy or were debarred from receiving federal funds at one point would be a reason to focus more closely on that company's application for funding in addition to greater ongoing oversight. Agency contracting officers and Congressional oversight Committees could use similar data comparisons to identify waste, fraud, and/or abuse in other federal programs.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Stimulus Related Inspector General Activities**

#### **Department of Commerce Office of the Inspector General**

NTIA Has an Established Foundation to Oversee BTOP Awards, but Better Execution of Monitoring Is Needed, November 11, 2011

Commerce Has Procedures in Place for Recovery Act Recipient Reporting, but Improvements Should Be Made, July 29, 2011

Review of BTOP Award for the San Francisco Bay Area Wireless Enhanced Broadband (BayWEB) Project, May 6, 2011

2010 Census: Cooperation Between Partnership Staff and Local Census Office Managers Challenged by Communication and Coordination Problems, April 8, 2011

Commerce Needs to Strengthen Its Improper Payment Practices and Reporting, March 25, 2011

Broadband Program Faces Uncertain Funding, and NTIA Needs to Strengthen Its Post-Award Operations, November 4, 2010

Review of Recovery Act Contracts and Grants Workforce Staffing and Qualifications at Department of Commerce, September 10, 2010

NIST & NOAA Monitor Their Recovery Act Programs, but Performance Metrics Need to Measure Outcomes, May 21, 2010

NTIA Must Continue to Improve its Program Management and Pre-Award Process for its Broadband Grants Program, April 8, 2010

Review of Contracts and Grants Workforce Staffing and Qualifications in Agencies Overseeing Recovery Act Funds, March 10, 2010

More Automated Processing by Commerce Bureaus Would Improve Recovery Act Reporting, December 22, 2009

Commerce Has Implemented Operations to Promote Accurate Recipient Reporting, but Improvements Are Needed, October 30, 2009

Improvements Recommended for Commerce Pre-Award Guidance and NIST and NOAA Processes for Awarding Grants, October 28, 2009

Commerce Experience with Past Relief and Recovery Initiatives Provides Best Practices and Lessons Learned on How to Balance Expediency with Accountability, May 8, 2009

NTIA Should Apply Lessons Learned from Public Safety Interoperable Communications Program to Ensure Sound Management and Timely Execution of \$4.7 Billion Broadband Technology Opportunities Program, March 31, 2009

#### Audits Initiated

Announcement of Audit of Broadband Technology Opportunities Program, Booz Allen Hamilton Contract, September 20, 2011

Announcement of Review of NTIA Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) Grantees' Match, April 8, 2011

Announcement of Review of NIST's Oversight of Recovery Act Construction Contracts (Maintenance, Renovation, Construction of New Facilities and Labs), November 8, 2010

Announcement of Review of NIST's Oversight of Recovery Act Construction Grants (Research Science Buildings), October 27, 2010

#### **Department of Energy Office of the Inspector General**

The State of Nevada's Implementation of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program, November 9, 2011

Western Area Power Administration's Control and Administration of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Borrowing Authority, November 4, 2011

Action for a Better Community, Inc. – Weatherization Assistance Program Funds Provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, September 30, 2011

People's Equal Action and Community Effort, Inc. - Weatherization Assistance Program Funds Provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, September 30, 2011

The 12 GeV CEBAF Upgrade Project at Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, September 30, 2011

Cuyahoga County of Ohio Department of Development – Weatherization Assistance Program Funds Provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, September 29, 2011

Community Action Partnership of the Greater Dayton Area – Weatherization Assistance Program Funds Provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, September 29, 2011

The Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program Funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for the State of Pennsylvania, September 23, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the State of Tennessee, September 19, 2011

The Status of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Recipients' Obligations, September 1, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program Funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the State of Indiana, August 26, 2011

Los Alamos National Laboratory Environmental Management Activities Funded by the Recovery Act, August 25, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program Funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for the Commonwealth of Virginia, August 25, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the State of Missouri, August 25, 2011

The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, August 25, 2011

The Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act- California State Energy Program, July 28, 2011

Department of Energy's Controls over Recovery Act Spending at the Idaho National Laboratory, July 21, 2011

Performance of Recovery Act Funds at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, July 7, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the State of West Virginia, June 13, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program Funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for the State of Wisconsin, June 6, 2011

Use of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Funds on Solid Waste Project Activities at the Department of Energy's Hanford Site, May 19, 2011

Management Alert on Planned Actions Related to the National Energy Technology Laboratory's Simulation-Based Engineering User Center, April 22, 2011

The Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act – New Jersey State Energy Program, April 15, 2011

Department's Management of Cloud Computing Services, April 1, 2011

The Department of Energy's Geothermal Technologies Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, March 22, 2011

The Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act- Massachusetts State Energy Program, March 22, 2011

Recovery Act Funded Projects at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, March 8, 2011

The Department of Energy's Loan Guarantee Program for Clean Energy Technologies, March 3, 2011

The Department's Infrastructure Modernization Projects under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, March 2, 2011

Management of the Tank Farm Recovery Act Infrastructure Upgrades Project, February 9, 2011

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for the Capital Area Community Action Agency – Agreed-Upon Procedures, February 1, 2011

Audit of Environmental Cleanup Projects Funded by the Recovery Act at the Y-12 National Security Complex, December 20, 2010

Management Alert on the State Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Program, December 3, 2010

The Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for the City of Phoenix – Agreed-Upon Procedures, November 30, 2010

Management of the Plutonium Finishing Plant Closure Project, November 10, 2010

Selected Aspects of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's Efforts to Implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Weatherization Assistance Program, November 2, 2010

The State of Illinois Weatherization Assistance Program, October 14, 2010

Management Controls over the Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act – Michigan State Energy Program, September 29, 2010

Review of Allegations Regarding Hiring and Contracting in the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, September 22, 2010

Status Report: The Department of Energy's State Energy Program Formula Grants Awarded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, September 21, 2010

The Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act - Georgia State Energy Program, September 15, 2010

Office of Science's Energy Frontier Research Centers, August 27, 2010

Decommissioning and Demolition Activities at Office of Science Sites, August 12, 2010

The Department of Energy's Implementation of the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program under the Recovery and Reinvestment Act: A Status Report, August 11, 2010

Review of the Department's of Energy's Plan for Obligating Remaining Recovery Act Contract and Grant Funding, August 4, 2010

Management Controls over the Development and Implementation of the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy's Performance and Accountability for Grants in Energy System, July 22, 2010

-The Department of Energy's Use of the Weatherization Assistance Program Formula for Allocating Funds Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, June 11, 2011

The Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act- Florida State Energy Program, June 7, 2010

Management Controls over the Commonwealth of Virginia's Efforts to Implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Weatherization Assistance Program, May 6, 2010

Waste Processing and Recovery Act Acceleration Efforts for Contact-Handled Transuranic Waste at the Hanford Site, May 25, 2010

Management Controls over the Department of Energy's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act- Louisiana State Energy Program, May 3, 2010

Progress in Implementing the Advanced Batteries and Hybrid Components Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, April 27, 2010

The Department of Energy's Program to Assist Federal Buyers in the Purchasing of Energy Efficient Products, April 27, 2010

Audit of Moab Mill Tailings Cleanup Project, April 23, 2010

Audit of Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory's NOVA Project, April 16, 2010

Management Alert on Environmental Management's Select Strategy for Disposition of Savannah River Site Depleted Uranium Oxides, April 9, 2010

The Department of Energy's Management of the NSLS-II Project, April 6, 2010

Accounting and Reporting for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act by the Department of Energy's Funding Recipients, April 1, 2010

Management Controls over the Department's WinSAGA System for Energy Grants Management under the Recovery Act, March 25, 2010

Progress in Implementing the Department of Energy's Weatherization Assistance Program under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, February 19, 2010

Review of Allegations Involving Potential Misconduct by a Senior Office of Environmental Management Official, December 29, 2009

Management Challenges at the Department of Energy, December 11, 2009

Selected Department of Energy Program Efforts to Implement the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, December 7, 2010

Management Alert on the Department's Monitoring of the Weatherization Assistance Program in the State of Illinois, December 3, 2009

The Department of Energy's Quality Assurance Process for Prime Recipients' Reporting for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, October 21, 2009

The Department's Management of the ENERGY STAR Program, October 14, 2009

The Department of Energy's Management of Contractor Fines, Penalties and Legal Costs, September 30, 2009

Bonneville Power Administration's Acquisition of Transmission-Related Materials and Equipment, September 29, 2009

Management of Energy Savings Performance Contract Delivery Orders at the Department of Energy, September 10, 2009

Department of Energy's Efforts to Meet Accountability and Performance Reporting Objectives of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, September 4, 2009

Department of Energy Efforts to Manage Information Technology Resources in an Energy-Efficient and Environmentally Responsible Manner, May 27, 2009

The Department of Energy's Acquisition Workforce and its Impact on Implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, March 30, 2009

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act at the Department of Energy, March 20, 2009

### **NASA Office of the Inspector General**

Audit announcement regarding NASA's Implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Final Memorandum on Analysis of NASA's Final Program-Specific Recovery Act Plans, January 2010

Final Memorandum on Analysis of NASA's Final Agency-Wide Recovery Act Plan, January 2010

Final Memorandum on Review of Open Audit Recommendations Affecting Recovery Act Activities

Audit of NASA's Recovery Act Procurement Actions at Johnson Space Center, Goddard Space Flight Center, Langley Research Center, and Ames Research Center

Final Memorandum on the Quality Control Review of the PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and the Defense Contract Audit Agency Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133 Audit of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory for the Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2009

NASA's Use of Recovery Act Funds for the James Webb Space Telescope Project

NASA's Use of Recovery Act Funds to Repair Hurricane Damage at Johnson Space Center

### **National Science Foundation Office of the Inspector General**

Academy of Sciences, March 10, 2011

Limited Scope Review of Recovery Act Quarterly Reporting Processes – American Museum of Natural History, March 15, 2011

Limited Scope Review of Recovery Act Quarterly Reporting Processes – Institute of Global Environment and Society, March 25, 2011

Limited Scope Review of Recovery Act Data Quality – West Virginia University Research Corporation, March 10, 2011

Limited Scope Review of Recovery Act Data Quality - New Jersey Institute of Technology, March 10, 2011

Limited Scope Review of Recovery Act Quarterly Reporting Processes at the University of Alaska – Anchorage, March 10, 2011

Limited Scope Review: Effort Reporting and Cost Sharing Improvements Needed at California State University – Fresno, March 10, 2011

Additional NSF Outreach and Guidance Will Promote More Consistent and Accurate ARRA Reporting by NSF Grantees, June 18, 2010

Survey of NSF’s Oversight of the Alaska Region Research Vessel Construction, May 6, 2010

Audit of NSF's Recovery Act Data Quality Data Review Process, October 29, 2009

OIG Review of NSF Recovery Act Awards from “In-house” Proposals, September 30, 2009

Alert Memorandum on OIG Understanding of ARRA Stakeholder Expectations and Comments on the NSF Agency-Wide Plan and Program-Specific ARRA Plans, May 13, 2009

Alert Memorandum on High Risk Awardees and Programs that May Receive American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Funds, May 8, 2009