

Undermining Independent OVERSIGHT

The President's Fiscal Year 2019 Budget
does not adequately support federal
Inspectors General



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Inspectors General (IGs) are nonpartisan, independent watchdogs who play a vital role in uncovering and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse at federal agencies. This year marks the 40th anniversary of the Inspector General Act (IG Act), which first established IGs across the federal government.¹ Through audits, investigations, and other evaluations, the IG community works to ensure that agencies spend taxpayer dollars efficiently and effectively. In Fiscal Year 2016, the 73 IGs across the federal government collectively identified \$45.1 billion in savings – representing a \$17 return on every dollar spent on IG operations.² In order to ensure that IGs are adequately funded, Congress included several provisions in the IG Reform Act of 2008 designed to safeguard the independence of the IGs throughout the budget process.³ One such provision allows IGs to freely voice any concerns they have about potential negative impacts to their work resulting from the President's proposed funding levels.⁴

At the request of Ranking Member McCaskill, the Democratic staff of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs examined the President's Fiscal Year 2019 (FY19) budget submissions for 24 of the largest federal departments and agencies and reviewed the comments submitted by the IGs regarding the potential impact of the proposed budgets.

Key Findings

- **The President's FY19 budget proposes substantial cuts to IG funding at five agencies.** IGs at three agencies face cuts while the President's budget simultaneously proposes to increase the department's total budget. Several IGs described the severe negative impacts these cuts would have if implemented.
- **The budgets of six IGs do not keep pace with the proposed budget increases for their agency.** For six IGs, the President's budget proposes increases to funding levels that are not commensurate with the proposed increases to the respective agency-wide budget – resulting in a relative reduction in resources for the IG. Some of these

¹ Pub. L. No. 95-452 (1978), codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. App.

² Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, *Annual Report to the President and Congress: Fiscal Year 2016*.

³ Pub. L. No. 110-409 (2008), Sec. 8, codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g).

⁴ 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g)(3)(E).

IGs expressed concern that the proposed FY19 budget levels would negatively impact their work.

- **Overall, IG funding comprises a small fraction—0.075 %— of agency-wide funding in the President's FY19 budget.** If enacted, the President's FY19 budget would further strain already-limited IG resources. Under the President's proposal, for every \$1,329 in agency-wide funding, IGs would receive one dollar. Even IGs that are not facing actual or relative reductions have expressed concerns about the impact of the President's proposed funding levels.
- **Despite the requirements of the IG Reform Act, the President's FY19 budget submission to Congress did not include initial budget requests for more than half of IGs.** The President's FY19 budget submission did not include the initial funding request for 16 of the 27 IGs included in the scope of this report. By failing to include a clear statement of each IG's initial funding request, the President's FY19 budget submission limits the transparency Congress sought when it enacted the IG Reform Act.
- **At least nine IGs had their initial funding request lowered during the FY19 budget process.** Of the 11 IGs whose initial request was identified in their agency's budget justification, nine had their initial request lowered during the FY19 budget process. The President's budget submission to Congress requests a total of \$1.2 billion for these nine IGs—which is 7.6%, or \$97.4 million, less than the total initially requested by these IGs.

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

Inspectors General

Inspectors General (IGs) are nonpartisan, independent watchdogs who play a vital role in uncovering and preventing waste, fraud, and abuse at federal agencies. The Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act) established Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) at 12 federal agencies.⁵ Since the enactment of the IG Act, Congress has expanded and strengthened the IG community by creating additional IGs and enacting measures to safeguard their independence. As of 2018, there are 73 IGs throughout the federal government.

IGs help Congress carry out its constitutional oversight responsibilities. They ensure that agencies spend taxpayer money as intended and that federal programs reach Americans who need the services. IGs also play a critical role in protecting whistleblowers who report waste, fraud, and abuse. To meet their oversight responsibilities, IGs conduct audits, investigations, and evaluations of their agency's programs and operations. As a result of this work, agencies take action to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations. For example, in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the collective work of the IGs resulted in an estimated \$45.1 billion in potential savings.⁶ The budgets of IGs are a small fraction of their respective agencies' budgets, and their work consistently results in significant savings – in FY16, IGs returned an estimated \$17 on every dollar.⁷

Independence is a key aspect of the IG organization. Since the passage of the IG Act in 1978, Congress has enacted several amendments aimed at protecting IG independence. The Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988 ensured that all IGs have the authority to hire their own staff and manage their own resources.⁸ In 2008, the Inspector General Reform Act (IG Reform Act) added a requirement that the President or agency head give Congress advance notice of the planned transfer or termination of any IG, including the reasons for the transfer or termination.⁹ Most recently, in 2016, Congress passed the IG Empowerment Act, which protects the independence of IGs by ensuring IGs have prompt access to agency documents and data.¹⁰

While IGs are a largely self-policing community, Congress has enacted legislation to ensure that IGs are held accountable. For example, IGs have robust reporting obligations to Congress and to their agency head. In addition, the Council of the Inspectors General for Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) plays a key role in coordination

⁵ Pub. L. No. 95-452 (1978), codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. App.

⁶ Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, *Annual Report to the President and Congress: Fiscal Year 2016*.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Pub. L. No. 100-504 (1988).

⁹ Pub. L. No. 110-409, Sec. 3 (2008).

¹⁰ Pub. L. No. 114-317 (2016).

and oversight of the IG community. Established by the IG Reform Act, CIGIE is an independent coordinating body charged with “address[ing] integrity, economy and effectiveness issues that transcend individual Government agencies” and “increas[ing] the professionalism and effectiveness of [IG] personnel.”¹¹ CIGIE’s members include all statutory IGs as well as officials from other government agencies such as the Office of Management and Budget and the Office of Special Counsel.¹² CIGIE carries out its mission by developing governmentwide standards and policies for IGs, as well as investigating allegations of misconduct by IGs.¹³

Protecting the IG’s Independence in the Budget Process

In order to ensure that IGs are adequately funded, Congress included several provisions in the IG Reform Act to safeguard the independence of the IGs throughout the annual budget process.¹⁴ As depicted in Figure 1, each IG prepares and submits an initial funding request to the head of their agency. These budget proposals detail the amount needed for the OIG’s operations during the upcoming fiscal year and must include the specific amounts requested for training and to support CIGIE.¹⁵ During the next stage of the budget process, each agency head prepares a proposed budget to submit to the President on behalf of the entire agency, including its IG. The IG Reform Act requires that these agency proposals identify the total amount of funds requested for IG operations and the specific amounts allocated to training and to supporting CIGIE.¹⁶ While the agency head may propose a different amount for the IG than the IG initially requested, the IG Reform Act allows the IG to submit comments regarding the proposal and requires the agency head to include those comments in the budget request made by the agency head to the President.¹⁷

At the next stage of the budget process, the President reviews each agency’s proposed budget and prepares a consolidated budget submission for Congress. While the President may make additional modifications to the proposed IG funding levels, the IG Reform Act requires that the President’s budget submission includes the IG’s initial budget estimate and any comments from the IG “if the Inspector General concludes that the budget submitted by the President would substantially inhibit the Inspector General from performing the duties of the office.”¹⁸

¹¹ Pub. L. No. 110-409, Sec. 7 (2008), codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. App. § 11.

¹² 5 U.S.C. App. § 11(b).

¹³ *Id.* §§ 11(c)-(d).

¹⁴ Pub. L. No. 110-409, Sec. 8 (2008), codified as amended at 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g).

¹⁵ 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g)(1). As authorized by the IG Reform Act, CIGIE’s operations are funded by contributions from its OIG members.

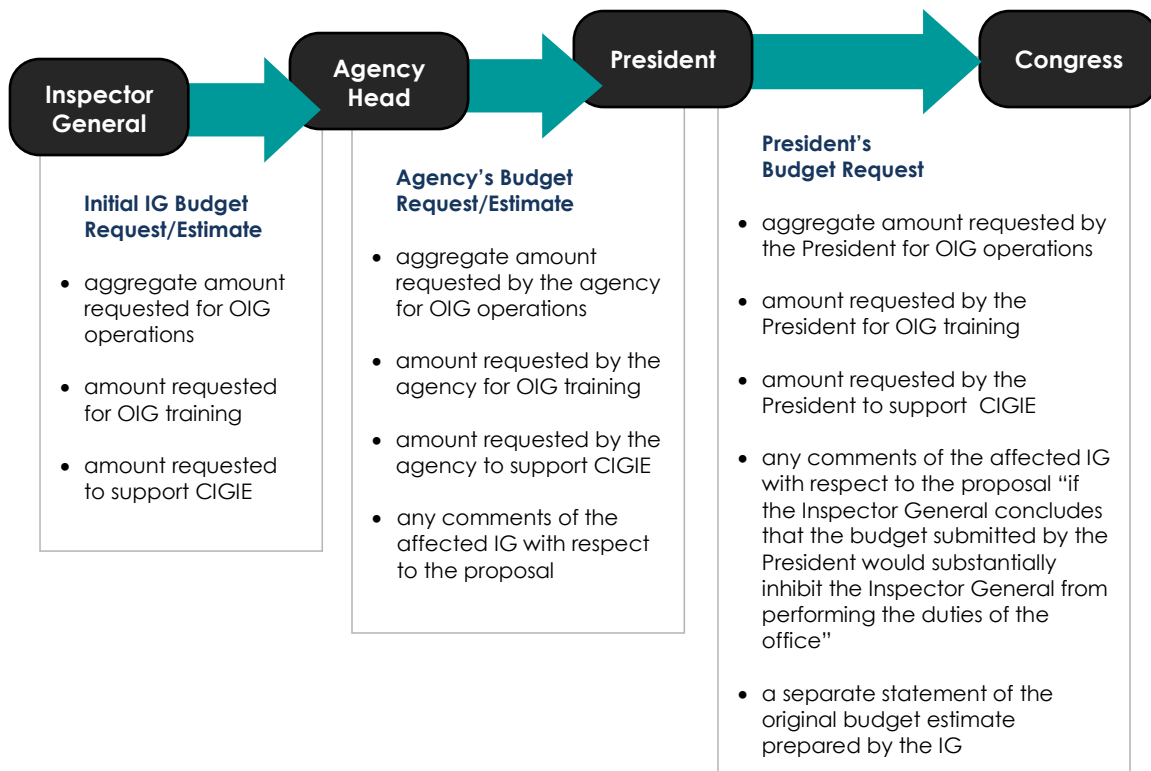
¹⁶ *Id.* §6(g)(2). Prior to the enactment of the IG Reform Act “there [was] not necessarily a separate line item for each OIG within the budget of its respective agency.” Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, *Report to Accompany S. 2324, Inspector General Reform Act* (S. Rept. 110-262) (2008).

¹⁷ 5 U.S.C. App. §6(g)(2).

¹⁸ *Id.* § 6(g)(3).

While agencies must stand behind the budget proposal that the President submits to Congress, the IG Reform Act gives IGs the unique ability to voice any concerns they have about potential negative impacts to their work resulting from the budget proposal. The requirements of the IG Reform Act were designed to “create greater transparency regarding IG program and training needs, to help ensure these offices are adequately funded and to protect against any punitive budget cuts.”¹⁹

Figure 1: Inspector General Budget Process



At the request of Ranking Member McCaskill, the Democratic staff on the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs examined the President's FY19 budget request and the congressional budget justifications submitted by the 24 Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act agencies. This report provides an overview of the proposed budgets for IGs at major federal departments and agencies and highlights comments from IGs that were included in agencies' FY19 budget materials.²⁰

All references to budget levels refer to the agency or IG's total budget authority.²¹ Increases or decreases in proposed FY19 funding are calculated with respect to FY17 actual budget authority as reported in FY19 budget materials.

¹⁹ Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, *Report to Accompany S. 2324, Inspector General Reform Act* (S. Rept. 110-262) (2008).

²⁰ For agencies with more than one IG, unless stated otherwise, all references to the agency IG refer to the agency's primary IG.

²¹ This includes both discretionary and mandatory funding.

THE PRESIDENT'S FY19 BUDGET DOES NOT ADEQUATELY SUPPORT THE WORK OF INSPECTORS GENERAL

If enacted, the President's FY19 budget will not provide sufficient funding for the critical oversight work of the IG community. Seven IGs at five major agencies are facing significant reductions to their budgets—totaling \$63.4 million in cuts (see table 1). Additionally, under the President's proposal, six other IGs would see budget increases that do not keep pace with increases to their agency's budget – resulting in a relative reduction in resources for these IGs. Many IGs expressed concerns about the adequacy of the funding levels proposed in the President's FY19 budget and described the specific impacts the proposed budget would have on their work.

The President's FY19 budget proposes substantial cuts to IG budgets at five agencies.

The President's FY19 proposed budget includes cuts to seven IG budgets at five of the 24 CFO Act agencies (see table 1).²² In total, the President's budget proposes \$63.4 million in cuts to IG funding at the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the State Department, and the Treasury Department.²³

Table 1: IGs facing cuts in the President's Fiscal Year 2019 budget

Inspector General	Proposed Cut to IG's FY19 Budget	
	\$ in millions	%
Dept. of Agriculture Inspector General	-\$10.8	-11.0%
Environmental Protection Agency Inspector General	-\$4.0	-8.0%
Dept. of Homeland Security Inspector General	-\$12.6	-7.2%
Dept. of the Treasury Inspector General	-\$1.0	-2.8%
Treasury IG for Tax Administration (TIGTA)*	-\$8.5	-5.0%
Special IG for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP)*	-\$24.1	-57.9%
Dept. of State Inspector General	-\$2.3	-2.5%

Source: Agency Fiscal Year 2019 budget materials
 * Both TIGTA and SIGTARP are housed within the Treasury Department.

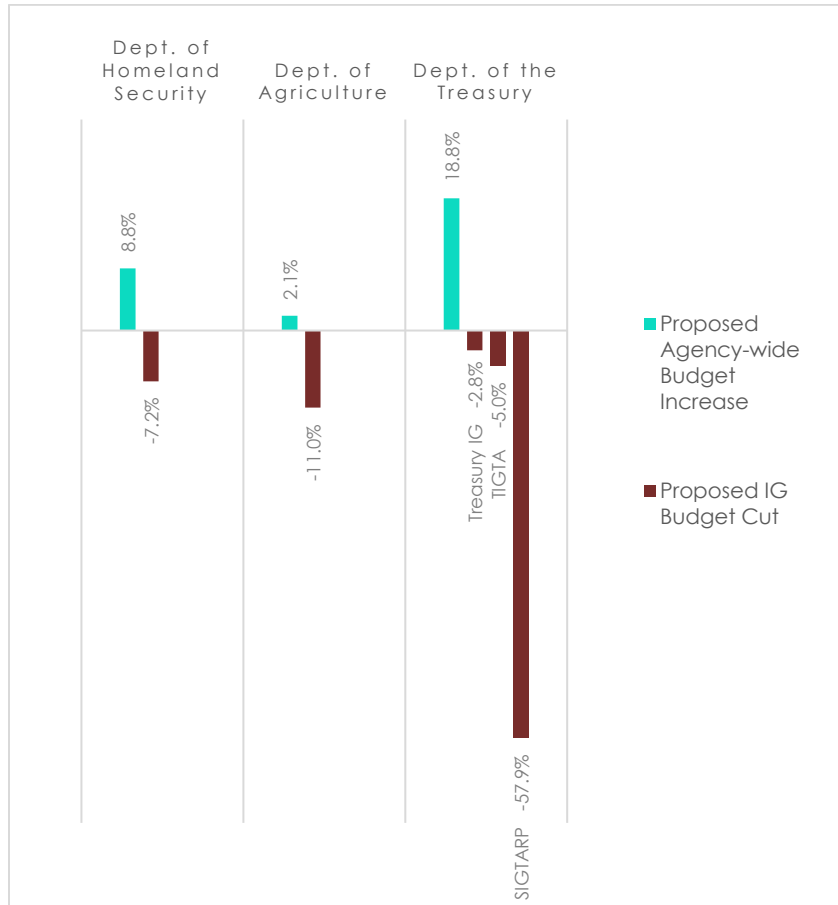
The IGs at DHS, USDA, and the Treasury Department are facing cuts while the President's budget simultaneously proposes to increase funding across the agency (see figure 2). In one instance, the DHS IG described that the combination of IG funding cuts and an increase in the agency's budget "critically impairs the [IG]'s ability to carry out its statutory oversight responsibilities."²⁴

²² See Appendix A for a complete list of the proposed FY19 budgets for each of the IGs for the 24 CFO Act agencies.

²³ All three of the IGs within the Department of the Treasury are facing cuts.

²⁴ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, *Budget Overview: Fiscal Year 2019 Congressional Justification*.

Figure 2: IGs facing cuts while agency-wide budgets see proposed increases



If implemented, these cuts would directly impact the oversight capabilities of these IGs. Comments by IGs facing budget cuts make clear reduced funding levels would inhibit their ability to conduct investigations and obtain the strong return on investment that they have achieved in the past:

The estimated number of audits to be performed would decrease from 48 in FY 2018, to 40 in FY 2019. The impact on our Investigations program would be similar. . . . **This will have an adverse impact on the number and type of program integrity cases OIG could undertake.** For example, OIG may have to decline to investigate allegations of SNAP fraud and major farm program fraud (farm loan and crop insurance). The estimated number of investigations to be performed would decrease from 323 in FY 2018, to 271 in FY 2019.

-USDA IG describing the impact of the \$10.8 million cut proposed in the President's FY19 budget²⁵

²⁵ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Inspector General, 2019 President's Budget.

The FY 2019 budget request . . . , substantially, inhibits the Office of the Special Inspector General for TARP from performing the duties of the office, including audits and criminal investigations . . . **Taxpayers will lose millions of dollars under the request** because SIGTARP's work results in recoveries of millions of dollars to the Government each year. SIGTARP has a 35 times return on investment in actual dollars recovered.

-SIGTARP describing the impact of the \$24.1 million cut proposed in the President's FY19 budget²⁶

The FY 2019 funding level requested for DHS would increase the Department's budget total budget authority by \$4.6 billion over FY 2017 levels, and result in significant surges in the Department's activities in critical areas of law enforcement, border protection, disaster response, and cybersecurity . . . The President's FY19 budget proposes a reduction in DHS IG's funding compared to FY17, and a relative reduction compared to DHS agency-wide FY18 funding. . . **Substantially reducing the budget of DHS OIG while increasing the budget and activities of DHS, critically impairs the DHS OIG's ability to carry out its statutory oversight responsibilities.**

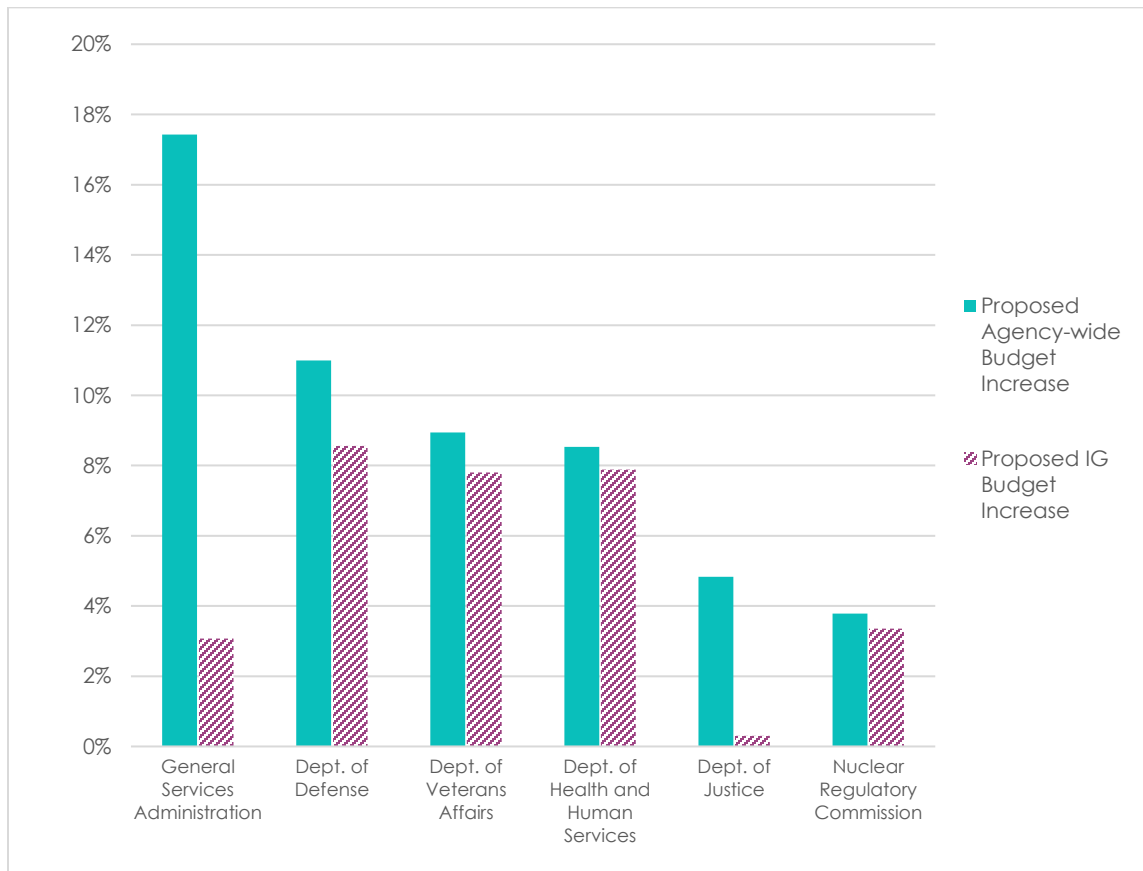
-DHS IG describing the impact of the \$12.6 million cut proposed in the President's FY19 budget, combined with the \$6.0 billion proposed increase to the agency-wide budget²⁷

The budgets of six IGs do not keep pace with the proposed budget increases for their agency.

For six IGs, the President's budget proposes increases to funding levels that are not commensurate with the proposed increases to the respective agency-wide budget—resulting in a relative reduction in resources for the IG (see figure 3).

²⁶ Department of the Treasury, Office of the Special Inspector General for TARP, *Congressional Budget Justification and Annual Performance Report and Plan, FY 2019*.

²⁷ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Inspector General, *Budget Overview: Fiscal Year 2019 Congressional Justification*.

Figure 3: IGs facing relative reductions compared to proposed agency-wide budget increases

IGs described the specific negative impacts of proposed budget levels that do not keep pace with increases in agency-wide funding:

The OIG is concerned that the \$172,054,000 request included in the 2019 President's Budget presents a shortfall that will undermine progress achieved to "right size" the OIG oversight capacity to the growth and demands of VA's new initiatives, increased funding environment, and ongoing work on behalf of veterans. . . . At the proposed level of funding, the OIG would be required to reduce its oversight staffing by almost 30 FTE, undercutting a significant portion of staff growth achieved over the past 24 months.

The President's FY19 budget proposes a \$16.3 billion, or 8.9% increase to the VA's agency-wide budget, but only a \$12.5 million, or 7.8% increase for the VA IG.

-The VA IG describing the expected impact²⁸

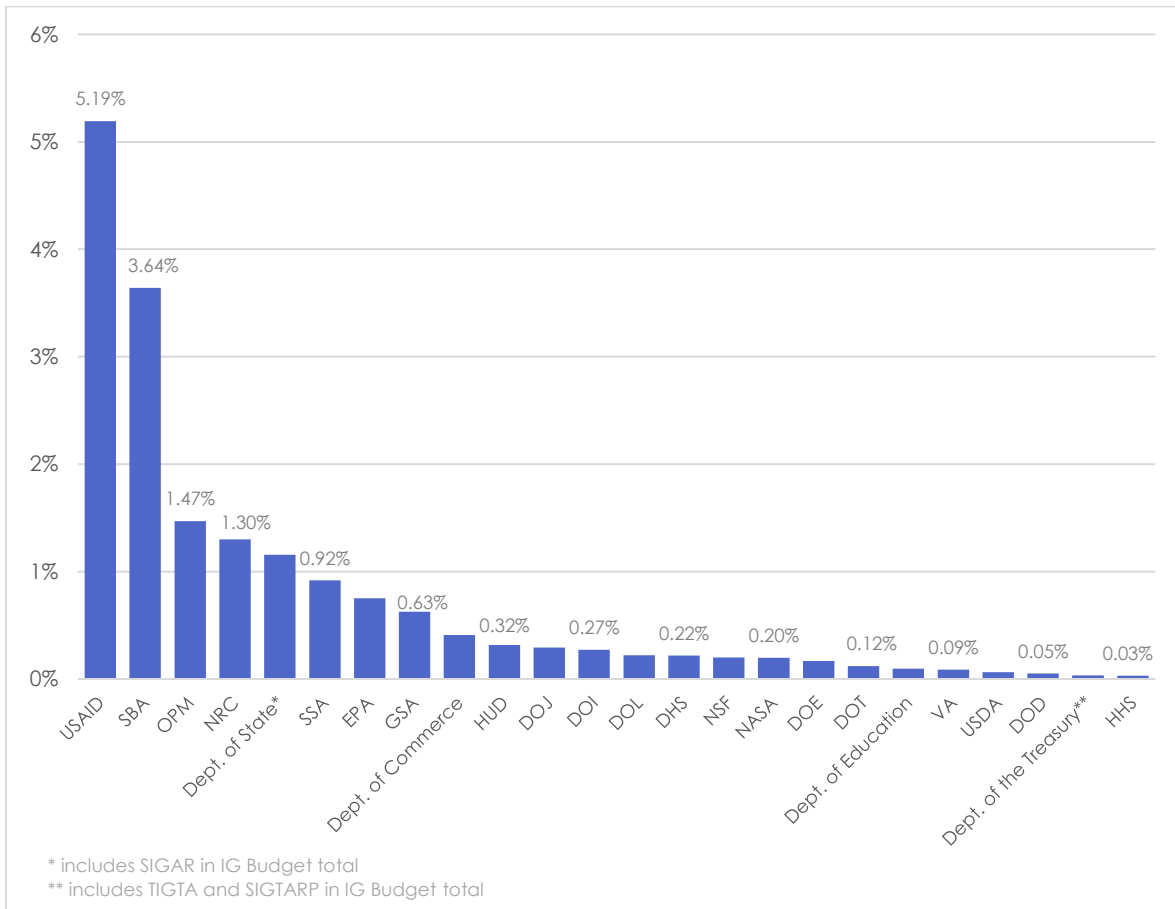
²⁸ Department of Veterans Affairs, *Annual Budget Submission, Volume III: Benefits and Burial Programs and Departmental Administration, Congressional Submission, FY 2019, Office of the Inspector General.*

*I have concluded that the President's budget request would essentially keep the OIG's budget flat in FY 2018 and FY 2019 even as budgets for other Department law enforcement components such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are recommended for increases during that same period. . . . **The OIG cannot effectively oversee the Department's largest components if their budgets and staff grow disproportionately to ours.***

-The DOJ IG describing the impact of the President's proposed budget²⁹

Overall, IG funding comprises a small fraction—0.075 %— of agency-wide funding in the President's FY19 budget. If enacted, the President's FY19 budget would further strain already-limited IG resources. The President's FY19 budget request proposes to allocate less than 1% of agency-wide funding to IGs. Under the President's proposal, for every \$1,329 in agency-wide funding, IGs would receive one dollar.

Figure 4: Proposed FY19 IG Budget as % of Agency-wide Budget



²⁹ Department of Justice, Office of Inspector General, *FY 2019 Performance Budget, Congressional Justification*.

Many IGs described how resource constraints impact their oversight work. Several IGs described increasing costs and noted that statutorily required audits and evaluations take up an increasing percentage of available resources, leaving limited capacity to conduct proactive investigations and other audits.³⁰ Even IGs that are not facing actual or relative cuts expressed concerns about the potential impact of the President's budget proposal:

*The amount provided in the FY 2019 President's Budget request is not sufficient for OIG to continue to provide needed audit oversight and support ongoing investigative casework. . . OIG would not have sufficient resources to provide adequate oversight, for example, of overseas contingency and humanitarian assistance operations. . . **Limitations on OIG resources will, in turn, have the effect of reducing accountability and exposing foreign assistance programs and activities to greater risks of waste, fraud, and abuse.***

-The IG for the U.S. Agency for International Development describing the expected impact of the President's FY19 budget³¹

THE PRESIDENT'S FY19 BUDGET SUBMISSION DID NOT MEET THE TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS OF THE IG REFORM ACT

Under the IG Reform Act, the President's budget submission to Congress must include a "separate statement" of the funding level each IG requested at the start of the budget process.³² Congress explained the importance of this provision:

[Section 8 of the IG Reform Act] requires that the President's budget submission state how much money they are requesting for each IG office, as well as the funding level each Inspector General requested from their agency. This provision will provide Congress with transparency into the funding of the agency IGs but does not interfere with the agency head's or the President's right to formulate and transmit a budget to Congress. Ensuring adequate funding of the Office of the Inspector General in each agency through the current budget process is essential to ensuring the independence of the Inspectors General.³³

³⁰ See, e.g., Department of Education, Office of Inspector General, *Fiscal Year 2019 Budget Request*; Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General, *Fiscal Year 2019 Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations*.

³¹ Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, *Fiscal Year 2019 Congressional Budget Justification*.

³² 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g)(3)(A).

³³ Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, *Report to Accompany S. 2324, Inspector General Reform Act* (S. Rept. 110-262) (2008).

The President failed to satisfy this requirement as his FY19 budget submission to Congress did not include the initial requests made by 16 of the 27 IGs included in the scope of this report.³⁴ Of the 11 IGs whose initial request was identified, nine had their initial request lowered during the FY19 budget process.

Despite the requirements of the IG Reform Act, the President's FY19 budget submission to Congress did not include initial budget requests for more than half of IGs.

The President's FY19 budget submission did not include the initial funding request for 16 of the 27 IGs included in the scope of this report. While it is possible that the amounts initially requested by these IGs are the same as those requested in the President's FY19 budget, the IG Reform Act requires that the President's budget submission to Congress include "a separate statement" of the initial budget request made by the IG to the agency head.³⁵ For example, the President's FY19 budget submission to Congress included the following in the Congressional Budget Justification for the Small Business Administration IG:

Figure 5: Excerpt from FY19 Congressional Budget Justification for SBA IG

<i>Dollars in Millions</i>	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Initial Agency Submission	FY 2019 President's Budget
New Budget Authority	\$19.9	\$19.9	\$19.8	\$21.9	\$21.9
Transfer from Disaster Loan Program Account	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total	\$20.9	\$20.9	\$20.8	\$22.9	\$22.9

By failing to include a clear statement of each IG's initial funding request, the President's FY19 budget submission limits the transparency Congress sought when it enacted the IG Reform Act.

At least nine IGs had their initial funding request lowered during the FY19 budget process.

Of the 11 IGs whose initial request was identified in their agency's budget justification, nine had their initial request lowered during the FY19 budget process (see Figure 5).³⁶ The President's budget submission to Congress requests a total of \$1.2 billion

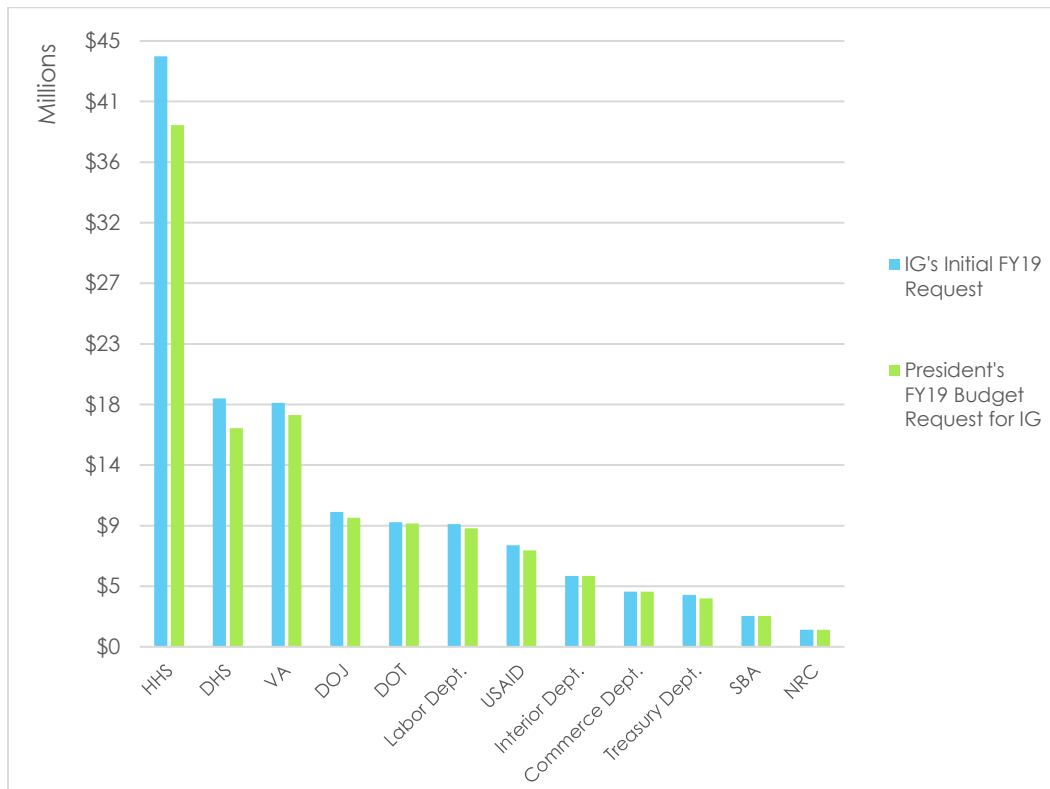
³⁴ See Appendix Table A-2 for a complete listing.

³⁵ 5 U.S.C. App. § 6(g)(3)(A) (*emphasis added*).

³⁶ See Appendix Table A-2 for IG initial request amounts.

for these nine IGs—which is 7.6%, or \$97.4 million, less than the total initially requested by these IGs.

Figure 6: FY19 President's Budget vs. Initial Budget Requests Submitted by IGs



The inclusion of the IGs' initial budget estimates in the President's budget submission gives Congress valuable insight into the needs of the IG community and how the Administration is prioritizing resources. However, the absence of information about most IGs' initial funding requests significantly limits insight into the budget process.³⁷

CONCLUSION

Over the past 40 years – since the passage of the IG Act in 1978—federal IGs have been leaders in combating waste, fraud, and abuse in government spending. If enacted, the funding levels proposed in the President's FY19 budget would inhibit ability of Inspectors General throughout the federal government to continue robust oversight of federal spending and jeopardize taxpayer dollars.

³⁷ While this report only examines materials submitted as part of the President's FY19 budget, a limited review of materials from FY16-FY18 suggests that previous budget submissions also failed to include many IGs' initial budget estimates.

APPENDIX

Table A-1: Actual FY17 and Proposed FY19 Agency-wide Budget Authority (CFO Act Agencies)

(\$ in millions)

CFO Act Agency	FY17 Actual Budget Authority	FY19 Proposed Budget Authority
Dept. of Health and Human Services	\$1,144,013	\$1,241,642
Dept. of Defense	\$626,239	\$695,066
Dept. of the Treasury	\$549,455	\$652,813
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	\$182,286	\$198,590
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	\$136,547	\$134,429
Dept. of Education	\$116,042	\$65,756
Dept. of Transportation	\$77,049	\$76,500
Dept. of Homeland Security	\$68,393	\$74,439
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development	\$60,734	\$40,271
Dept. of Labor	\$43,698	\$39,616
Dept. of Justice	\$31,202	\$32,709
Dept. of Energy	\$30,087	\$30,609
NASA	\$19,653	\$19,892
Dept. of the Interior	\$19,261	\$19,349
Dept. of State	\$17,169	\$12,310
Social Security Administration	\$12,668	\$12,600
Dept. of Commerce	\$9,549	\$10,014
General Services Administration	\$9,098	\$10,684
Environmental Protection Agency	\$8,257	\$6,146
National Science Foundation	\$7,665	\$7,615
Office of Personnel Management	\$2,104	\$2,059
U.S. Agency for International Development	\$1,633	\$1,377
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$935	\$971
Small Business Administration	\$832	\$629
TOTAL	\$3,174,572	\$3,391,086

Table A-2: Actual FY17 and Proposed FY19 IG Budget Authority (CFO Act Agency IGs)

(\$ in millions)

CFO Act Agency IG	FY17 Actual Budget Authority	IG's Initial FY19 Budget Request	FY19 Proposed Budget Authority
Dept. of Health and Human Services IG	\$359	\$439	\$388
Dept. of Defense IG	\$326	*	\$354
Dept. of the Treasury IG	\$37	\$39	\$36
<i>Treasury IG for Tax Administration (TIGTA)</i>	\$170	*	\$161
<i>Special IG for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (SIGTARP)</i>	\$42	*	\$18
Dept. of Veterans Affairs IG	\$160	\$181	\$172
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture IG	\$98	*	\$87
Dept. of Education IG	\$59	*	\$63
Dept. of Transportation IG	\$90	\$93	\$92
Dept. of Homeland Security IG	\$175	\$184	\$162
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development IG	\$128	*	\$128
Dept. of Labor IG	\$88	\$91	\$88
Dept. of Justice IG	\$96	\$100	\$96
Dept. of Energy IG	\$44	*	\$51
NASA IG	\$38	*	\$39
Dept. of the Interior IG	\$50	*	\$52
Dept. of State IG	\$90	*	\$87
<i>Special IG for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR)</i>	\$55	*	\$55
Social Security Administration IG	\$106	*	\$116
Dept. of Commerce IG	\$39	\$41	\$41
General Services Administration IG	\$65	*	\$67
Environmental Protection Agency IG	\$50	*	\$46
National Science Foundation IG	\$15	*	\$15
Office of Personnel Management IG	\$30	*	\$30
U.S. Agency for International Development IG	\$70	\$76	\$72
Nuclear Regulatory Commission IG	\$12	\$13	\$13
Small Business Administration IG	\$21	\$23	\$23
TOTAL	\$2,512		\$2,552

* Budget materials did not identify the amount initially requested by the IG.