



Homeland
Security

ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Office of Inspector General

October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022

Table of Contents

Letter from the Inspector General.....	3
Introduction	4
Challenge 1. Performing Fully and Effectively during COVID-19.....	5
Challenge 2. Countering Terrorism and Homeland Security Threats	9
Challenge 3. Ensuring Proper Financial Management.....	14
Challenge 4. Ensuring Information Technology (IT) Supports Essential Mission Operations	17
Challenge 5. Improving FEMA's Contracts and Grants Management, Disaster Assistance, and Fraud Prevention	19
Challenge 6. Strengthening Oversight and Management of Major Systems Acquisition	22
DHS Agency Priority Goal: Enhance Southern Border Security	23
DHS Agency Priority Goal: Strengthen Federal Cybersecurity	26
FY 2022 Work Plan Summary	28
Appendix I. About the Office of Inspector General.....	29
Appendix II. About the Department of Homeland Security	30

October 15, 2021

Letter from the Inspector General

I am pleased to present the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (DHS OIG) Fiscal Year 2022 Work Plan. When determining which audits and evaluations to include in our Work Plan, we independently considered the top performance and management challenges facing the Department, the Department's Strategic Plan, oversight work by the Government Accountability Office, and input from Congress and DHS senior leadership.

In this year's plan, we describe our planned and ongoing oversight projects, organized by performance and management challenge. The FY 2021 major management and performance challenges facing DHS are:

1. Performing Fully and Effectively during COVID-19
2. Countering Terrorism and Homeland Security Threats
3. Ensuring Proper Financial Management
4. Ensuring Information Technology (IT) Supports Essential Mission Operations
5. Improving FEMA's Contracts and Grants Management, Disaster Assistance, and Fraud Prevention
6. Strengthening Oversight and Management of Major Systems Acquisition

We have also included oversight projects related to the DHS Priority Goals:

- Enhance Southern Border Security
- Strengthen Federal Cybersecurity

The projects in this plan are designed to address these challenges. It is important to note that our work plan is not a static document, and our oversight projects may be modified as new challenges and risks for DHS emerge throughout the year.

Lastly, this plan guides DHS OIG in fulfilling our critically important mission to provide independent oversight and promote excellence, integrity, and accountability within DHS.

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Joseph V. Cuffari, Ph.D.
Inspector General

Introduction

This Fiscal Year 2022 Work Plan describes the oversight projects the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General (DHS OIG) intends to conduct over the next fiscal year. This plan also includes the DHS OIG's ongoing audits and evaluations. Each project is linked to a significant management challenge facing the Department.

To develop this plan, DHS OIG first determined the key risks and vulnerabilities facing the Department, which we recently reported in the *Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security* ([OIG-21-07](#)), November 10, 2020. DHS OIG prepares this annual document pursuant to the *Reports Consolidation Act of 2000*, summarizing what the Inspector General considers the most serious management and performance challenges facing the Department and assessing its progress in addressing them. In addition to identifying the management challenges, DHS OIG reviews and considers its own research and previous oversight work; key strategic documents, such as the DHS Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2020–2024 and the DHS FY 2022 President's Budget request; oversight work from other oversight organizations, including the Government Accountability Office; and congressional hearings, legislation, and feedback from Members of Congress.

DHS OIG uses the major management and performance challenges report as a framework to prioritize oversight efforts. As a result, this work plan is organized by management challenge. Each chapter contains a brief description of a challenge facing the Department, followed by a listing of the planned and ongoing oversight projects that directly align with the challenge. Each listed project contains the title of the project and a brief summary of its objective.

In addition to the planned and ongoing projects outlined in this document, DHS OIG conducts other oversight activities that seek to improve DHS program efficiency and effectiveness; detect and deter waste, fraud, and abuse; and ensure ethical conduct. However, due to the nature of these activities, they are not identified as planned oversight projects in this document. These activities include statutory and regulatory responsibilities for criminal investigations, OIG Hotline complaints, and senior official misconduct and whistleblower reprisal investigations.

The following sections discuss the DHS OIG's planned and ongoing oversight work related to each of the most serious management and performance challenges facing DHS.

Challenge 1. Performing Fully and Effectively During COVID-19

Strategic Goal: **Strengthen Preparedness and Resilience**

Since March 2020, we have initiated several audits and evaluations related to the Department’s response to COVID-19, including audits of the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Federal coordination efforts and medical supply chain.

DHS has taken steps to protect its workforce by allowing remote performance, “any 80” hours, and other flexibilities and support. However, given the nature of their work, certain DHS components and staff face heightened risk of exposure to COVID-19. In reviews conducted to determine how U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) were handling the COVID-19 pandemic at short- and longer-term detention facilities, we identified various actions taken to prevent and mitigate the pandemic’s spread among staff.

In addition to possible DHS staff exposure to COVID-19, detained individuals also face a high risk of exposure due to the congregate nature of the facilities. Finally, DHS faces a challenge to ensure stability and full and effective functioning of its components during COVID-19.

To promote transformative change to improve DHS programs and operations, DHS OIG has two planned and 11 ongoing oversight projects that relate to challenges DHS faces to perform operations fully and effectively during and as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	Review of DHS' Priority Telecommunications Services and Capabilities During the COVID-19 Pandemic	To determine whether DHS effectively supported operable and interoperable emergency communications for Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial government officials and critical infrastructure operators during the COVID-19 pandemic.	20-057-AUD-DHS

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
<p>Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>Audit of USCIS' Ability to Process and Administer Immigration and Naturalization Benefits Requests during the COVID-19 Pandemic</p>	<p>To determine the effectiveness of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) technology systems to provide timely and accurate electronic processing of immigration and naturalization benefit requests while field locations, asylum offices, and application support centers were closed or operating on a reduced workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>20-063-AUD-USCIS</p>
<p>Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>FEMA's Controls over Mission Assignments in Response to COVID-19</p>	<p>To determine to what extent FEMA develops and oversees mission assignments (MA) for COVID-19 in accordance with FEMA's policies and procedures.</p>	<p>21-010-AUD-FEMA</p>
<p>Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>FEMA's Federal Medical Supply Chain in Response to COVID-19</p>	<p>To determine to what extent FEMA managed and distributed medical supplies and equipment in response to COVID-19.</p>	<p>20-041-AUD-FEMA</p>
<p>Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund for Lost Wages Assistance to DHS Employees</p>	<p>To determine to what extent FEMA ensured states and territories distributed supplemental state lost wage assistance from the DRF to eligible recipients.</p>	<p>21-021-AUD-FEMA</p>
<p>Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>FEMA's DRF Lost Wages Assistance to States and Territories</p>	<p>To determine to what extent FEMA ensured states and territories distributed supplemental state lost wage assistance from the DRF to eligible recipients.</p>	<p>21-040-AUD-FEMA</p>

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA Funeral Assistance for COVID-19	To determine how effective FEMA's policies, procedures, and internal controls are in providing proper oversight of its funeral assistance program for COVID-19.	21-039-AUD-FEMA
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA's Administration of CARES Act Funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program	To determine whether FEMA's administration of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, including the CARES Act funding, ensures individuals experiencing emergency financial hardships receive aid, in accordance with Federal requirements to meet program goals.	20-043-AUD-FEMA
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA's Controls Over Mission Assignments In Response to COVID-19	To determine to what extent FEMA develops and oversees mission assignments (MA) for COVID-19 in accordance with FEMA's policies and procedures.	21-010-AUD-FEMA
Planned <i>Discretionary</i>	DHS's Air Transportation of Individual, Family unit and UC Migrants on Commercial Flights	To determine the extent to which DHS mitigates public safety risks while domestically transporting migrants on commercial flights.	21-036-AUD-DHS
Planned <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA's Civil Rights Advisory Group	To determine to what extent FEMA is ensuring its COVID-19 Civil Rights Advisory Group is working to eliminate inequities in FEMA activities.	21-051-AUD-FEMA

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Prioritization of Frontline and Mission-Critical Employees for COVID-19 Vaccines	To evaluate how DHS determined employee status for placement into vaccine distribution priority groups, determine how DHS, in conjunction with Veteran’s Health Administration, planned to triage and distribute available vaccine inventory and vaccinate frontline and mission critical DHS staff; and evaluate how DHS executed its plans.	21-020-SRE-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	FLETC, Glynco Training Center's Actions to Preparefor and Manage COVID-19	To determine actions the Glynco training center has taken to prevent and mitigate the spread of COVID- 19 among staff and students.	21-013-SRE- FLETC

Challenge 2. Countering Terrorism and Homeland Security Threats

Strategic Goal: **Counter Terrorism and Homeland Security Threats**

DHS is challenged to properly plan and provide adequate guidance, oversight, and monitoring of programs and operations to counter terrorism and homeland security threats.

For example, a secure and resilient electoral process is a vital national interest and one of the Department’s highest priorities. Within DHS, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) leads coordination efforts to manage risks to the Nation’s 16 critical infrastructure sectors, one of which — the government facilities sector — includes election infrastructure. We believe that although DHS has improved coordination efforts to secure the Nation’s systems used for voting, it should take additional steps to protect the broader election infrastructure, which includes polling and voting locations, election technologies, and related storage facilities.

In addition, DHS continues to face challenges (1) mitigating threats posed by high-risk cargo from foreign airports, (2) countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems (C-UAS), (3) using canines effectively, (4) executing successful covert testing, (5) protecting commercial facilities, and (6) defending food, agriculture, and veterinary systems against terrorism and other high-consequence events in the United States.

To promote transformative change to improve DHS programs and operations, DHS OIG has 24 ongoing oversight projects that relate to countering terrorism and homeland security threats.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Mandatory	TSA's Implementation of the 9/11 Act and TSA Modernization Act Requirements	To determine the extent to which the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) has implemented requirements of the <i>Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 and TSA Modernization Act</i> to develop strategies, programs, regulations, reports, and other initiatives to strengthen transportation security.	20-052-AUD-TSA

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Mandatory	Mandated Review of DHS' Corrective Action Plans for Addressing Identified TWIC Program Issues	Determine DHS' compliance with Public Law 114-278, section 1(b), <i>Transportation Security Card Program Assessment</i> .	20-005-AUD-USCG, TSA, DHS
Ongoing Mandatory	Evaluation of DHS' Information Security Program for Fiscal Year 2021	Determine whether DHS' information security program and practices are adequate and effective in protecting DHS' operations and assets for FY 2021.	21-038-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Mandatory	Evaluation of DHS' Compliance with Federal Information Security Modernization Act Requirements for Intelligence Systems for Fiscal Year 2021	To determine the Department's effectiveness in managing its intelligence information program and information technology systems for Fiscal Year 2021.	21-037-AUD-I&A
Ongoing Discretionary	Countering Improvised Explosive Devices	To determine to what extent the Office of Bombing Prevention (OBP) counters improvised explosive devices.	21-009-AUD-CISA
Ongoing Discretionary	FEMA and CISA's Coordination to Improve Energy Sector Resiliency	To determine to what extent FEMA and CISA's coordination efforts identify, monitor, and address Energy Sector concerns.	21-049-AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	Covert Testing of TSA's Checked Baggage Screening Effectiveness	To determine the effectiveness of TSA's checked baggage screening technologies and related procedures.	20-027-AUD-TSA
Ongoing Discretionary	The Visa Security Program (VSP)	To what extent is ICE collaborating with USCIS under the Visa Security Program to deter or prevent terrorist threats attempting to enter the United States.	20-033-AUD-ICE

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Use of Cell-Phone Surveillance Devices and Techniques	Determine whether DHS and its components have developed, updated, and adhered to policies related to the use of cell-phone surveillance devices and commercial location-sharing databases.	21-008-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Efforts to Combat Domestic Terrorism and Extremist Attacks in the US	To what extent does DHS prevent and protect the Nation from domestic terrorism and violent extremism.	21-019-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Efforts in Curbing the Importation and Sale of Counterfeit and Pirated Goods	Determine the extent to which DHS has addressed security gaps and vulnerabilities to prevent the importation and sale of counterfeit and pirated goods in the United States.	21-022-AUD-CBP, PLCY
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Rapid DNA Testing	Determine the extent to which DHS is testing and implementing Rapid DNA technology. Specifically, we will review test results, how testing impacts Rapid DNA implementation, and how Rapid DNA technology affects DHS component operations.	21-028-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Law Enforcement Virtual Training	Determine the extent to which DHS law enforcement components collaborate and leverage resources for virtual training.	21-029-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Border Admissibility Screening Operations During the 2021 Migrant Surge	Determine whether CBP effectively screened migrants during the 2021 surge to ensure that criminals, drug traffickers, and terrorist watchlist individuals are prevented from entering the US.	21-032-AUD-CBP

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS's Air Transportation of individual, family unit and UC migrants on Commercial Flights	Determine the extent to which DHS mitigates public safety risks while domestically transporting migrants on commercial flights.	21-036-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	CBP's Processes for International Traveler Verification at Air Ports of Entry	Determine to what extent CBP has established and adheres to policies and procedures for resolving biometric discrepancies when confirming a traveler's identity at airports of entry.	21-046-AUD-CBP
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS National Instant Criminal Background Check System	Assess DHS' compliance with the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NCIS).	21-050-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Efforts to Combat Wildlife Trafficking	Determine the extent to which DHS and its components combat illegal trafficking of wildlife.	21-018-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	Evaluation of the ICE's Oversight and the Use of Segregation in ICE Detention Facilities	Determine whether ICE's use of administrative and disciplinary segregation across all authorized detention facilities complies with Departmental detention standards.	20-054-AUD-ICE
Ongoing Discretionary	Verification Review of DHS' Drug Interdiction	To determine the adequacy and effectiveness of DHS' corrective actions pursuant to five prior OIG reports that made 18 recommendations to improve DHS' drug interdiction efforts.	21-003-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	Secret Service Preparation for and Response to the Events at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021	To evaluate Secret Service's preparation for and response to the events at the U.S. Capitol building on January 6, 2021.	21-025-SRE-DHS

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Law Enforcement Preparation for and Response to the Events at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021	To evaluate DHS law enforcement components' preparation for and response to the events at the U.S. Capitol building on January 6, 2021.	21-025-SRE-DHS (a)
Ongoing Discretionary	I&A Intelligence Prior to January 6, 2021 Events at U.S.Capitol	To review I&A's responsibility for providing intelligence to law enforcement for the January 6, 2021 events at the U.S. Capitol, and whether and how I&A fulfilled its responsibility.	21-023-SRE-I&A
Ongoing Discretionary	Review of Alleged Interference with an I&A Intelligence Notification	To determine whether DHS followed its standard process when it drafted, edited, and prepared to disseminate an intelligence notification.	21-011-SRE-I&A

Challenge 3. Ensuring Proper Financial Management

Strategic Goal: **Championing the Workforce and Strengthening the Department**

Many key DHS financial systems do not comply with Federal financial management system requirements, as defined in the *Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996*. Limitations in financial systems’ functionality add substantially to the Department’s challenges addressing systemic internal control weaknesses and restrict its ability to leverage IT systems to process and report financial data efficiently and effectively. These deficiencies may hinder DHS’ ability to ensure proper financial planning payments and appropriate internal controls related to CARES Act funding.

DHS has continued to make strides in establishing certain management fundamentals, including by again obtaining an unmodified (clean) opinion on its financial statements. The independent public accounting firm KPMG LLP (KPMG) noted that financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, DHS’ financial position as of September 30, 2019, and 2018. At the same time, KPMG issued an adverse opinion on DHS’ internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2019.

KPMG found material weaknesses in information technology controls and financial systems, and in financial reporting. Other significant deficiencies were identified in property, plant, and equipment; custodial activities; entry processing, refunds and drawbacks, and seized and forfeited property; and grants management.

To promote transformative change to improve DHS programs and operations, DHS OIG has four planned and three ongoing oversight projects that relate to challenges facing the Department in ensuring proper financial management.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Mandatory	DHS' Implementation of the DATA Act 2021	To assess the completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and quality of DHS' fiscal year 2021, first quarter spending data submitted for publication on USAspending.gov; and DHS' implementation and use of the government-wide financial data standards established by OMB and Treasury.	20-042-AUD-CFO

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Mandatory	Audit of DHS' FY21 Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting	The purpose of this financial audit is to conduct an integrated audit of DHS' consolidated financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2021, and internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2021.	21-007-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Mandatory	CBP's Centers of Excellence & Expertise	Determine to what extent the establishment of CBP's Centers of Excellence & Expertise (CEE or Center) have improved the assessment, collection, and protections of revenue.	20-046-AUD-CBP
Planned Mandatory	Review of DHS components Fiscal Year 2021 Drug Control Performance and Summary Report and Detailed Accounting Submission for Drug Control Funds	Review and authenticate the DHS Components' assertions made in the Office of National Drug Control Policy reports. The Office of Inspector General is required to conduct a review of the report and provide a conclusion about the reliability of each assertion made in the report.	CBP, FLETC, ICE, USCG (Separate audits for each component)
Planned Mandatory	Improper Payments (PIIA)	Requires each agency's Inspector General to report each fiscal year regarding the agency's compliance.	DHS
Planned Mandatory	Other Than Full and Open Competition Review (OTFOC)	Requires Secretary to submit a report to IG NLT Oct. 15, 2021 listing all grants and contracts awarded by any means other than full and open competition during FYs 2020 and 2021. The IG shall review the Secretary's report and assess Departmental compliance with applicable laws and regulations, reporting to Appropriations Committees NLT Feb. 15, 2022.	DHS

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
<p>Planned Mandatory</p>	<p>Travel & Purchase Cards</p>	<p><i>Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Travel card review)</i> – The Inspector General of each executive agency with more than \$10 million in travel card spending shall conduct periodic audits or reviews of travel card programs to analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments. <i>Government Charge Card Abuse Prevention Act of 2012 (Purchase card review)</i> – Each IG shall (1) conduct “periodic” assessments of the agency purchase or convenience check programs to identify and analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases and payments in order to develop a plan for using such risk assessments to determine the scope, frequency, and number of periodic audits of purchase card or convenience check transactions; (2) perform analysis or audits, as necessary, or purchase card transactions designed to identify – (A) potentially illegal, improper, or erroneous uses of purchase cards; (B) any patterns or such uses; and (C) categories of purchases that could be made by means other than purchase cards in order to better aggregate purchases and obtain lower prices.</p>	<p>DHS</p>

Challenge 4. Ensuring Information Technology (IT) Supports Essential Mission Operations

Strategic Goal: ***Championing the Workforce and Strengthening the Department***
Strategic Goal: ***Secure Cyberspace and Critical Infrastructure***

DHS faces ongoing challenges ensuring IT systems and infrastructure adequately support Department personnel. We found that DHS did not have the IT system functionality needed to accurately track separated migrant families during the execution of the Zero Tolerance Policy. DHS was also unable to reunify families as mandated by a Federal judge due to poor data tracking, information sharing, and IT systems capabilities. Without the ability to track and share data on family separations and reunifications, CBP adopted various ad hoc methods to work around system limitations, but these methods led to widespread errors.

We found that the DHS Chief Information Officer (CIO) and most component CIOs conducted strategic planning activities to help prioritize legacy IT systems or infrastructure for modernization to accomplish mission goals. However, not all components have complied with or fully embraced these efforts due to a lack of standard guidance and funding. Meanwhile, DHS continues to rely on deficient and outdated IT systems to perform mission critical operations. Additionally, DHS has not yet leveraged the *Modernizing Government Technology Act of 2017* mandate to accelerate ongoing IT modernization efforts, as DHS and its components questioned whether the benefits of the Act outweighed the additional effort needed to use the resources provided under the Act.

Risks to the Nation's systems and networks continue to increase as security threats evolve and become more sophisticated. As such, the cyber threat information DHS provides to Federal agencies and private sector entities must be actionable to help better manage this growing threat. However, the Department still faces challenges to improving the quality of cyber threat information it shares across Federal and private sector entities.

To promote transformative change to improve DHS programs and operations, DHS OIG has two planned and four ongoing oversight projects that relate to ensuring information technology supports essential DHS mission operations.

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	DHS Oversight of S&T Technology Pilot Programs	To determine whether the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate executes research and development projects in accordance with Federal and DHS guidance, policies, and procedures.	20-039-AUD-S&T
Ongoing Discretionary	I&A's Management and Protection of Open Source Information	To determine the extent to which the office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) has an effective process for collecting, managing, and protecting open source intelligence for operational and intelligence purposes.	21-002-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	Audit of DHS' Least Privilege Access Controls	To determine the extent to which DHS is applying the principle of least privilege access to selected account types to restrict unnecessary access to DHS systems and information.	21-030-AUD-DHS
Ongoing Discretionary	Audit of DHS' IT Systems for Tracking Migrants at the Southwest Border	To determine the effectiveness of DHS' IT systems in tracking migrants from apprehension to release or transfer.	21-033-AUD-DHS
Planned Mandatory	Agency-wide Periodic Privacy Act Review - Sec. 742. (a)	TBD	
Planned Mandatory	Audit of Agency Use of Geospatial Data	To assess DHS' progress in fulfilling the requirements of the <i>Geospatial Data Act of 2018</i> .	DHS

Challenge 5. Improving FEMA's Contracts and Grants Management, Disaster Assistance, and Fraud Prevention

Strategic Goal: ***Strengthen Preparedness and Resilience***

We have previously identified a pattern of FEMA management errors in overseeing procurements and reimbursing procurement costs; we continue to observe systemic problems and operational difficulties that contribute to FEMA not managing disaster relief grants and supplies adequately. At times, FEMA has not followed procurement laws, regulations, and procedures, nor has it ensured disaster grant recipients and subrecipients understand and comply with relevant authorities. FEMA has also proven susceptible to widespread fraud and made billions in improper payments, often due to lax oversight.

To promote transformative change to improve DHS programs and operations, DHS OIG has two planned and nine ongoing oversight projects that relate to improving FEMA’s contracts and grants management, disaster assistance, and fraud prevention.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Mandatory</i>	FEMA's Waiver Authority Under DRRRA Section 1216 - Monitoring of Covered Assistance to Individuals and Households Distributed Based on Error	To determine whether covered assistance distributed in error by FEMA to individuals and households, in any 12-month period, exceeds 4 percent of the total amount of covered assistance distributed.	20-036- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA’s Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power (STEP) Pilot Program	To evaluate FEMA’s effectiveness in meeting its goals and objectives relating to timeliness, procurement, and oversight of the STEP Pilot Program in Puerto Rico.	19-023- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	FEMA's Response to Declaration Requests for States, Tribes, and Territories	To determine whether FEMA follows its policies and procedures consistently in responding to state, tribal, and territorial declaration requests.	20-056- AUD-FEMA

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	NFIP's Use of Alternative Contracting Methods to Administer the NFIP	To determine the extent and appropriateness of FEMA's use of alternative contracting methods to administer the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).	20-046- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	Puerto Rico Case Management Program Grants	To assess the effectiveness of FEMA's monitoring to ensure that the Puerto Rico Emergency Management Agency, as a grantee, accounts for and expends Disaster Case Management Program grant funds according to Federal regulations and FEMA guidelines.	20-025- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	FEMA's Workforce Management During Concurrent Events	To determine if FEMA is effectively planning, managing and deploying its workforce to successfully respond to concurrent and consecutive disasters and emergencies, including assisting other DHS Components or Federal Agencies.	21-042- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	FEMA's Coordination to Shelter Unaccompanied Minors Along the Southwest Border	To determine the extent to which FEMA coordinates shelter and supplies to unaccompanied minors along the southwest border.	21-043- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	Review of FEMA's Implementation of the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Pilot Program (PAAP)	To determine the extent to which the goals of the Public Assistance Alternative Procedures Program were met in accordance with legislation and FEMA guidelines since inception of the program in 2013.	20-028- AUD-FEMA
Ongoing Discretionary	Audit of FEMA's Property Acquisition for Open Space Program	To determine whether FEMA is properly using its Property Acquisitions for Open Space Program.	20-061- AUD-FEMA

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
<p>Planned <i>Mandatory</i></p>	<p>Audit of Federal Assistance for Presidential Residence Protection Assistance (PRPA) Grant for FY 2019 and FY 2020</p>	<p>To determine whether FEMA ensured state and local law enforcement agencies accounted for and expended PRPA grant funds in accordance with Federal laws, regulations, and FEMA and United States Secret Service guidelines.</p>	<p>FEMA</p>
<p>Planned <i>Discretionary</i></p>	<p>Audit of FEMA's Technological Hazards Division</p>	<p>To determine the extent that FEMA's Technological Hazards Division ensures state, local, and tribal governments are prepared to respond to incidents related to radiological and chemical hazards.</p>	<p>21-045- AUD-FEMA</p>

Challenge 6. Strengthening Oversight and Management of Major Systems Acquisition

Strategic Goal: ***Championing the Workforce and Strengthening the Department***

Systems acquisitions are a key part of DHS’ annual budget and are fundamental to the Department’s ability to accomplish its mission. The Department has generally made progress in its acquisition oversight processes and controls through implementation of a revised acquisition management directive. However, it continues to face challenges.

To assist the Department in its efforts to improve program performance and enhance operations, DHS OIG has two ongoing oversight projects that relate to strengthening oversight and management of DHS major system acquisitions.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Discretionary	United States Customs and Border Protection's Management of Radiation Portal Monitors	To determine whether CBP monitors and maintains its Radiation Portal Monitors in accordance with DHS acquisition guidelines, policies, and procedures.	20-049- AUD-CBP
Ongoing Discretionary	U.S. Coast Guard's Offshore Patrol Cutter Program	To determine to what extent the USCG monitors contractor performance results associated with cost and schedule relief granted under Public Law 85-804 authority, for the Offshore Patrol Cutter Program.	21-012- AUD-USCG

DHS Agency Priority Goal: Enhance Southern Border Security

Strategic Goal: **Secure U.S. Borders and Approaches**

The Department has established a priority goal to improve security along the southwest border of the United States between ports of entry. This includes a milestone to implement the Operational Control (OPCON) framework between ports of entry in 100 percent of U.S. Border Patrol Sectors along the southwest border by September 30, 2019, as the means to enhance security.

To assist the Department in its efforts to improve program performance and enhance operations, DHS OIG has two planned and seven ongoing oversight projects that relate to facilities and procedures for detention along the southern border.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing Mandatory	FY 2021 Unannounced Inspections of ICE Adult Detention Facilities	Conduct unannounced inspections of ICE detention facilities to monitor compliance with select standards outlined in ICE’s 2008 PBNDS, 2011 PBNDS, or 2019 NDS. We are also conducting a limited review of facility compliance to ICE guidelines for handling the COVID-19 pandemic.	21-004- SRE-ICE
Ongoing Discretionary	Allegations about Inadequate Medical Care and Other Concerns at the Irwin County Detention Center	To determine whether the Irwin County Detention Center provided adequate medical care and COVID-19 protection and properly responded to complaints about facility operations.	21-001- SRE-ICE
Ongoing Mandatory	FY 2021 Unannounced Inspections of CBP Holding Facilities	Conduct unannounced inspections of CBP holding facilities to determine whether CBP complies with the Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search Policy at short term holding facilities. In addition, we are reviewing how CBP’s southwest border sectors decide apprehension outcomes for apprehended migrants.	21-047-ISP-CBP

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Planned Mandatory	FY 2022 Unannounced Inspections of ICE Adult Detention Facilities	Conduct unannounced inspections of ICE detention facilities to monitor compliance with select standards outlined in ICE’s 2008 PBNDS, 2011 PBNDS, or 2019 NDS. We are also conducting a limited review of facility compliance to ICE guidelines for handling the COVID-19 pandemic.	22-xxx-ISP-ICE
Planned Mandatory	FY 2022 Unannounced Inspections of CBP Holding Facilities	Conduct unannounced inspections of CBP holding facilities to determine whether CBP complies with the Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search Policy at short term holding facilities.	22-xxx-ISP-CBP
Ongoing Mandatory	Review of FY 2021 Deaths in Custody – CBP and ICE	To review the circumstances related to each death that occurs in CBP and ICE custody during FY 2021 to determine if systemic factors, policies, or processes have played a role in deaths of individuals in custody.	21-041-ISP-CBP-ICE
Ongoing Discretionary	ICE’s Contract to House Migrants in Hotels	To evaluate ICE’s plans for housing migrants in the hotels, and how ICE selected the contractor to implement these plans.	21-031-SRE-ICE
Ongoing Discretionary	CBP, ICE, TSA, and Secret Service Handling of Employee Allegations of Sexual Harassment and Workplace Sexual Misconduct	To determine whether CBP, ICE, TSA, and USSS appropriately report, investigate, and adjudicate employee allegations of sexual harassment and workplace sexual misconduct.	18-056-ISP-CBP, ICE, TSA, USSS

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	CBP Revocations of SENTRI for Journalists and Advocates	To determine whether CBP improperly revoked or denied Trusted Traveler Program membership for individuals connected to the migrant caravan.	20-008- SRE- CBP

DHS Agency Priority Goal: Strengthen Federal Cybersecurity

Strategic Goal: ***Secure Cyberspace and Critical Infrastructure***

The Department has established a priority goal to strengthen the defense of the Federal network through the increased dissemination of cyber threat and vulnerability information in near real time to Federal agencies.

This includes a milestone that by September 30, 2019, Federal agencies should have mitigated 70 percent of significant (critical and high) vulnerabilities identified through DHS scanning of its networks within a designated timeline.

To assist the Department in its efforts to improve program performance and enhance operations, DHS OIG has seven ongoing oversight projects that relate to strengthening and securing Federal cyber infrastructure.

Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	Audit of Information Security Requirements on CBP Contracts	To determine to what extent CBP implemented controls to ensure sensitive information processed and stored by its contractors is safeguarded.	21-048-AUD-CBP
Ongoing <i>Mandatory</i>	Review of Cyber DHS' Implementation of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 for Calendar Years 2019 and 2020	To determine to what extent DHS is making progress in meeting cybersecurity information requirements, pursuant to Section 107 of the <i>Cybersecurity Act of 2015</i> .	21-026-AUD-DHS
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	DHS' Implementation of Interagency Cyber Action Plans with the National Security Agency and United States Cyber Command	To assess DHS' progress in implementing the joint DHS/DoD cybersecurity efforts as required in the Cyber Action Plan and 2015 and 2018 memorandums.	19-074-AUD-CISA

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Status	Title	Objective	Component
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	DHS' Coordination Efforts to Combat Disinformation on Social Media	To determine the internal and external coordination efforts the Department has taken to counter disinformation campaigns and efforts that appear in social media.	21-015-AUD-CISA
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	Audit of DHS Protections to Safeguard Sensitive Data from Malware, Ransomware, and Phishing Attacks	To determine whether DHS and its components have implemented effective controls to protect DHS sensitive data from malware, ransomware, and phishing attacks.	21-016-AUD-DHS
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	Joint DoD/DHS Audit of the of U.S.Coast Guard's Compliance with Cybersecurity Controls for DoD	To determine whether the Coast Guard is in compliance with controls to protect Cost Guard systems and networks used and operated on the DoD Information Network (DODIN) in accordance with Federal and applicable agency cybersecurity requirements.	21-034-AUD-USCG
Ongoing <i>Discretionary</i>	DHS/NSA Review of Efforts to Prevent Cybersecurity Attacks	To assess the actions taken by DHS in advance of, and in connection with, recent intrusions into U.S. Government and private networks.	21-044-AUD-CISA

FY 2022 Work Plan Summary

The tables below show summaries of the 79 approved projects included in the annual plan.

	Planned Projects	Ongoing Projects
<i>Challenge 1</i>	2	11
<i>Challenge 2</i>	0	24
<i>Challenge 3</i>	4	3
<i>Challenge 4</i>	2	4
<i>Challenge 5</i>	2	9
<i>Challenge 6</i>	0	2
<i>Priority Goal: Border Security</i>	2	7
<i>Priority Goal: Cybersecurity</i>	0	7
<i>Total</i>	12	67

	Mandatory Projects	Discretionary Projects
<i>Challenge 1</i>	0	13
<i>Challenge 2</i>	4	20
<i>Challenge 3</i>	7	0
<i>Challenge 4</i>	2	4
<i>Challenge 5</i>	2	9
<i>Challenge 6</i>	0	2
<i>Priority Goal: Border Security</i>	5	4
<i>Priority Goal: Cyber Security</i>	1	6
<i>Total</i>	21	58

Appendix I. About the Office of Inspector General Role and Responsibilities

Congress enacted the *Inspector General Act of 1978* to ensure integrity and efficiency in government. Both the *Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Act* and this Office of Inspector General (OIG) were established by Congress in 2002. The OIG, which includes the following offices, is led by an Inspector General who is appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation.

- Office of Audits
- Office of Innovation
- Office of Inspections and Evaluations
- Office of Integrity
- Office of Investigations
- Office of Management
- Field Office Locations

OIG Work Planning Process

OIG assesses relative risks in the programs for which it has oversight authority. OIG does so to identify areas most in need of attention and, accordingly, to set priorities for the sequence and proportion of resources to be allocated. This work plan identifies the projects, priorities, and initiatives that will support OIG's ability to achieve its strategic goals and objectives to:

- Deliver Results that Promote the Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Integrity of DHS Programs and Operations
- Cultivate a Diverse, Highly Skilled, Flexible, and Engaged Workforce
- Strengthen Relationships and Build Trust with External Stakeholders
- Build and Sustain Enterprise-wide Governance and Management to Support the Workforce and Optimize Efficiency and Effectiveness

Work planning is a dynamic process, and adjustments are made throughout the year to meet priorities and to anticipate and respond to emerging issues with the resources available. The projects and plans presented here are contingent upon availability of funds, budget decisions, and priorities and are, therefore, subject to revision.

Appendix II. About the Department of Homeland Security

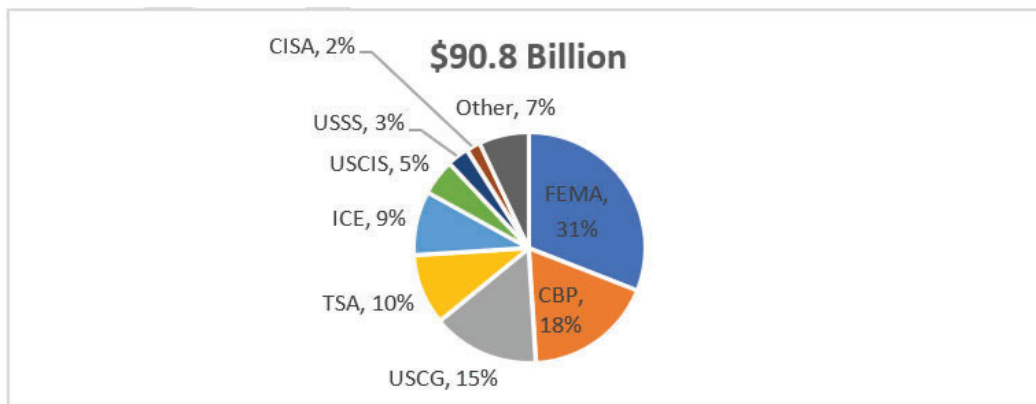
Department of Homeland Security Strategic Plan FY 2020–2024

- **DHS Mission Statement:**
 - With honor and integrity, we will safeguard the American people, our Homeland, and our values.
- **DHS Strategic Goals:**
 - Counter Terrorism and Homeland Security Threats
 - Secure U.S. Borders and Approaches
 - Secure Cyberspace and Critical Infrastructure
 - Preserve and Uphold the Nation’s Prosperity and Economic Security
 - Strengthen Preparedness and Resilience
 - Champion the DHS Workforce and Strengthen the Department
- **DHS Priority Goals:**
 - Enhance Southern Border Security
 - Strengthen Federal Cybersecurity

Fiscal Year 2022 President’s Budget for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for safeguarding the American people. The FY 2022 discretionary request invests in improvements in border security through the use of advanced technology; promotes a humane and efficient immigration system; provides enhanced civil rights protection; supports Federal, state, local, non-profit and private entities’ efforts to detect, deter, and recover from malicious cyber-attacks; addresses the root causes of domestic terrorism; combats climate change; and fosters research and development.

FY 2022 Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization





Office of Inspector General

OIG Hotline

To report fraud, waste, or abuse, visit our website at oig.dhs.gov and click on the red “Hotline” tab. If you cannot access our website, call our Hotline at (800) 323-8603, fax our Hotline at (202) 254-4297 or write to us at:

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Inspector General, Mail Stop 0305
Attention: Hotline
245 Murray Drive, SW
Washington, D.C. 20528-0505

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