

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT for the **ARTS**

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**Office of the Inspector General
Semiannual Report to Congress
April 1, 2024 – September 30, 2024**

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MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

During this semiannual reporting period, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) completed the Congressionally mandated Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) audit for FY 2024. We also collaborated with the NEA on the follow-up process required by the Office of Management and Budget, leading to corrective actions on 18 OIG recommendations by the NEA and awardees during this period. Additionally, we resolved 50 percent of the hotline complaints.

Finally, we continuously monitored NEA's top management challenges and noted that the NEA continues to make progress in addressing these challenges, and is quick and strategic in responding to new challenges as they occur. In terms of new challenges, NEA continues to demonstrate its ability to effectively steward increased funding received over the past three years. NEA also has continued to make progress addressing its enhanced role in President Biden's [Executive Order #14084](#), which includes a whole-of-government approach for advancing the arts, the humanities, and museum and library services.

I applaud the NEA and the OIG staff for continuing to press forward and effectively work together to deliver our respective missions in a high-quality manner. The value-added work that the NEA and OIG accomplished this period is due to their commitment, leadership, and effectiveness; while helping to ensure integrity, excellence, and value in the delivery of NEA's mission.

Ron Stith

Ron Stith, CPA
Inspector General

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Established by Congress in 1965, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) is an independent Federal Agency that funds, promotes, and strengthens the creative capacity of our communities by providing all Americans with diverse opportunities for arts participation. The NEA partners with state arts agencies, regional arts organizations, local leaders, other Federal agencies, and the philanthropic sector to help deliver its mission. The NEA issues approximately 2,700 grants, with more than 70 percent issued to small and medium sized organizations. As part of its mission, the NEA supports arts learning, affirms and celebrates America's rich and diverse cultural heritage, and extends its work to promote equal access to the arts in every community across America.

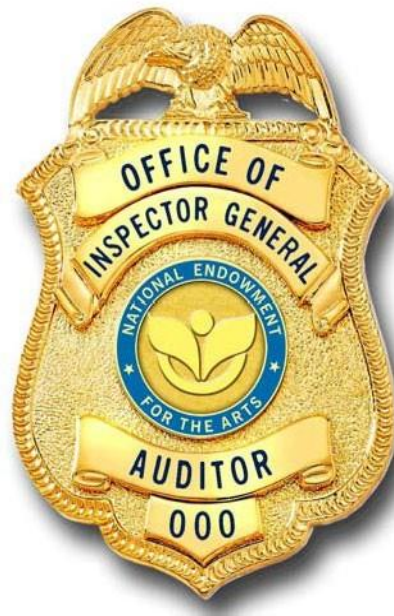
President Biden's [Executive Order #14084](#) enhances, if not expands, the NEA mission – including a whole-of-government approach for advancing the arts, the humanities, and museum and library services. This order notes how essential arts and humanities are to the well-being, health, vitality, and democracy of the Nation, and encourages their integration into policies, programs, and partnerships throughout the Federal government.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act), established 74 Offices of Inspectors General (OIGs) across the Federal government, including the NEA. The NEA OIG's mission is to help ensure the efficiency, effectiveness, integrity, and equity of NEA's programs and operations. In pursuit of its mission, the NEA OIG conducts or oversees audits of NEA and award recipient programs and operations, reviews and responds to existing or proposed legislation and regulations affecting the NEA, and maintains open communication with NEA Heads and the Congress. To accomplish our objectives for these audits, the NEA OIG consists of the Inspector General (IG), the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, an Audit Manager, two Auditors (one auditor position vacant), and funding for contract audit support as needed for Congressionally mandated audits, such as the annual Financial Statement and Information Systems audits. The NEA OIG also receives investigative and legal support services when needed through Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the Department of Education OIG.

On October 14, 2008, Congress passed the IG Reform Act of 2008, which enhanced the independence of IGs and created the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE). CIGIE's mission is to support continuing professional education of OIG staff, collaborate between the IGs to address overarching issues, and report the results of OIG work collectively to taxpayers, Agency Heads, and the Congress.

Each OIG is required to prepare a semiannual report summarizing the activities of its office for the six-month periods ending March 31 and September 30 each year. We send each semiannual report to the NEA Chair and members of the National Council on the Arts. The NEA Chair is required to prepare a Final Report of Action responding to the semiannual report. Finally, the NEA is required to send these reports to its appropriating and authorizing Congressional committees by May 31 and November 30 of each year.



AUDITS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Completed Reports

Independent Audit of the National Endowment for the Arts Compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA), Fiscal Year 2024, A-24-03

As required by FISMA, we completed the annual audit of the NEA's information security program and practices for its major systems; and, as required, submitted the results of the audit to the NEA, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Department of Homeland Security. We contracted with Brown & Company Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants, PLLC, to perform the FISMA audit, which disclosed that the NEA had made some improvement in its information security, but still had recommendations from past FISMA audits to implement. The audit report, issued on July 31, 2024, also contained five new recommendations to improve information security. The NEA has prepared an action plan to implement the recommendations.

Audit Resolution and Corrective Actions

At the beginning of the reporting period, there were 24 open recommendations from the prior semiannual report. During this reporting period, we issued five new recommendations, and we reviewed agency and awardee corrective actions that enabled us to close 18 recommendations – leaving 11[√] open recommendations at the end of this reporting period – September 30, 2024. Corrective actions are in process by the NEA to address the remaining open recommendations.

Reports Issued with Questioned Costs

There were no reports issued with questioned costs during the reporting period (see Table 1, page 12).

Reports Issued with Recommendations that Funds Be Put to Better Use

There were no reports issued with recommendations that funds be put to better use during the reporting period (see Table 2, page 13).

Reports Issued with Recommendations Open for More Than 180 days

As of September 30, 2024, there were three reports with six recommendations open for more than 180 days. The NEA and its awardees have concurred with the findings and recommendations and submitted corrective action plans to implement these recommendations (see Table 4, page 15).

Audits and Other Activities Planned or In-Process

In February 2024, we completed a risk-based analysis of NEA awardees and solicited input from NEA employees to develop an audit plan for calendar year 2024. The resulting plan includes seven awardees to audit, with a total award value of \$28,029,513, and three audits mandated by the Congress. As of September 30, 2024, there were three awardee audits in process that we expect to complete by the end of March 31, 2025. Following is a summary of the objectives of the three audits in process.

Performance Audit on Selected Awards to the Georgia Council for the Arts (GCA)

Performance Audit on Selected Awards to the Michigan Arts & Culture Council (MACC), formerly known as the Michigan Council for the Arts and Cultural Affairs

Performance Audit on Selected Awards to the Maryland State Arts Council (MSAC)

The objective of these audits is to determine whether the awardees’:

- Financial management systems and recordkeeping comply with the requirements established by OMB and the NEA;
- Fulfilled Federal financial and compliance requirements, including any required cost share/match, set forth in the award documents; and
- Total project costs reported under the awards were reasonable, allocable, and allowable.

INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES

The IG Act authorizes the NEA OIG to receive and investigate allegations of employee misconduct, fraud, waste, and abuse occurring within the NEA’s programs and operations. Investigative activities tend to be reactive and initiated based on reports of possible fraud, ethics violations, and other issues of integrity, including possible wrongdoing referred by NEA employees, other government agency employees, and the public. Because we do not directly employ investigative staff, during FY 2024, we relied on the Department of Education OIG to provide investigative support to us when needed via an MOU.

Criminal, Civil and Administrative Actions

Reported incidents of possible fraud, ethics violations, and other integrity issues can give rise to criminal, civil or administrative investigations. The IG Act requires the NEA OIG to refer matters to the U.S. Department of Justice whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law. We initiated two investigations during the semiannual period; however, we did not refer any matters to the Department of Justice.

Hotline

During this reporting period, the NEA OIG received and evaluated six hotline complaints. The evaluations enabled us to close three complaints, address one complaint during a current audit, and the remaining two complaints are being assessed for possible investigation (see Table 5, page 16).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Activities within the Inspector General Community

Activities that affect the IG community are typically coordinated by CIGIE. CIGIE holds monthly meetings to discuss with all IGs matters impacting the IG community, with each IG having a vote on matters needed to be decided. CIGIE also develops and delivers training for the IG community, and each OIG contributes a portion of its budget to support CIGIE operations.

CIGIE and each OIG updates Oversight.gov – a centralized website that provides a “one stop shop” – to report and obtain the results of the oversight work of all OIGs. Oversight.gov allows users to sort, search, and filter the site’s database across agencies to find reports covering their areas of interest.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act established the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) within CIGIE, with the mission of:

- Promoting transparency to the public on the government’s coronavirus spending and the coronavirus response.
- Preventing and detecting fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement of that spending.
- Mitigating major risks that cut across government programs and agencies.

The government’s coronavirus response included economic relief to individual citizens, loans for businesses, and support for hospitals and other medical providers, as well as economic relief for impacted businesses, industries, and state, local and tribal governments. The PRAC uses data, along with other law enforcement partners, to detect and combat fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. The PRAC also hosts monthly meetings with OIGs of agencies that received CARES and American Rescue Plan Act funding. These meetings facilitate collaboration and coordination among the OIGs, NEA OIG included, to provide more efficient and effective oversight. The PRAC’s coordinated, comprehensive approach to oversight helps the NEA OIG fulfill its Pandemic response accountability mission.

In addition, the CARES Act established the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery to oversee spending of all government funds issued in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the United States.

Significant Management Decisions

Section 5(a)(11) of the IG Act requires that OIG disagreements with significant management decisions be reported in the semiannual report to Congress. Section 5(a)(12) of the IG Act also requires that any management decision changing their response to a significant resolved audit finding must be disclosed in the semiannual report. During this reporting period, the NEA OIG did not disagree with any management decisions, and management did not revise any earlier decisions on our audit recommendations.

Access to Information

Section 6(b)(2) of the IG Act requires the IG to report to the Agency head, without delay, if the IG believes that access to required information, records or assistance has been unreasonably refused, or has not been provided. Section 5(a)(5) of the IG Act requires that reports to the Agency head about any refusal or delay in accessing records be summarized in the semiannual report. During this reporting period, the NEA OIG did not have a problem obtaining assistance or access to NEA records.

Review of Legislation and Regulations

Section 4(a)(2) of the IG Act requires that the OIG review and comment on proposed legislation or regulations relating to the Agency or affecting our operations. During this reporting period, we the NEA OIG did not review any proposed legislation.

Peer Review Activity

Section 989C of the Dodd-Frank Act contains additional semiannual reporting requirements pertaining to peer review reports. Federal IGs are required to engage in peer review activities related to both their audit and investigative operations. Peer reviews are conducted on a three-year cycle and evaluate an OIG audit organization's systems of quality control, in accordance with CIGIE's *Guide for Conducting External Peer Reviews of the Audit Organizations of Federal Offices of Inspector General*.

These guidelines are based on requirements in the Government Accountability Office's *Government Auditing Standards*. Federal audit organizations can receive a rating of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. Conforming to Section 989C, we are reporting the following information related to our peer review activities.

The National Labor Relations Board OIG conducted our most recent peer review for the three-year period ending March 31, 2022. The audit peer review report was issued September 16, 2022, and concluded that our audit organization's system of quality control complied with Government Auditing Standards. We received a peer review rating of "pass with deficiencies".

We have since completed and implemented our corrective action plan for the two deficiencies issued in the peer review report and submitted supporting documentation to CIGIE's Peer Review Committee.

We provided copies of the peer review report to the NEA Chairman, the National Council on the Arts, the CIGIE Chairman, and the CIGIE Audit Committee Chair. We also posted the report on our website at www.arts.gov/about/inspector-general/reports/external-peer-reviews. Our next peer review will be conducted by AmeriCorps OIG for the three-year period ending March 31, 2025.

OUTREACH AND AWARENESS

Website

We maintain an ongoing internet presence at <https://www.arts.gov/about/inspector-general> to inform NEA employees, awardees, and the public of our mission; and to post the results of our work, as required by the IG Act. During this semiannual reporting period, we reviewed our website content to ensure we included resources to assist the NEA and its awardees in achieving excellence in delivery of the NEA mission, in particular through high quality stewardship of Federal award funding.

Consultations with the National Council on the Arts and Congress

The IG Act directs IGs to keep the Head of the Establishment and Congress fully and currently informed. For purposes of the IG Act, the National Council on the Arts (the Council) is the Head of the Establishment. The NEA IG provides periodic updates of its operations affecting the NEA as deemed necessary to the Council Chair and other Council members. Also, we provide semiannual reports summarizing NEA OIG work to the Council Chair, Council members, and copies of the reports are provided to the Congress.

NEA TOP MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The Consolidated Reports Act of 2000 and OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, require that the Office of Inspector General (OIG) provide the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) Chair with an annual summary of the top management and performance challenges facing the NEA. We have experienced strong support from NEA management in identifying and tracking these top management challenges. We look forward to continuing our work to help the NEA improve in these challenge areas and deliver its mission with excellence and integrity.

At the end of FY 2024, we identified the areas of Recipient Stewardship; Financial Management; Human Capital; Information Technology; and Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, & Accessibility as the top management and performance challenges for the NEA. Following is a brief discussion of each challenge area.

Recipient Stewardship

The NEA Grants and Program Management Offices face the challenge, along with the rest of the Federal government grantmaking community, to issue awards and help recipients fully implement and comply with the requirements of *2 CFR Part 200: Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*. This challenge includes helping to ensure recipients comply with *NEA General Terms and Conditions* for awards.

Notwithstanding the NEA's success in issuing awards in a timely manner and in responding to our recommendations to improve recipient compliance with regulations, our audits continue to identify recipients that have not fully complied with Federal award requirements. These recipients are typically identified for audit through our risk based annual audit planning process, hotline allegations/complaints, and referrals from the NEA offices. OIG audits continue to identify findings that recipients are failing to:

1. Ensure that contractors and sub-award recipients have not been debarred or suspended from receiving Federal assistance prior to awarding them Federal funds;
2. Put in place complete written policies and procedures for managing Federal awards;
3. Report actual, allowable, and allocable costs on Federal Financial Reports; and
4. Maintain supporting documentation for all costs charged to NEA awards.

We acknowledge and encourage the NEA's continuous efforts to identify ways to improve recipient compliance with Federal requirements. For instance, in FY 2021 the NEA Grants Office and the OIG participated in a webinar for State Arts Agencies and Regional Arts Organizations, designed to help them better understand the award audit process and how to increase compliance with Federal award management requirements. In FY 2022, the Grants Office offered webinars specific to the use of American Rescue Plan (ARP) funding for subrecipients. Technical assistance webinars were also conducted for direct ARP recipients and Local Arts Agencies that received ARP funding for subaward activity. During FY 2022 and continuing through FY 2024, the NEA Grants Office provided refresher training on allowable costs to NEA staff and recipients, provided web-based tools, and updated award policy and procedures to assist recipients in complying with award management requirements.

Continued refresher training, development and implementation of web-based tools and technical assistance by the NEA, and the results of our audits will help to continuously improve recipient compliance with award requirements. As grantmaking is a major part of the NEA mission, this area will continue to be an important challenge, particularly as the NEA more fully funds projects that strengthen the arts ecosystem and increases the size of the overall average award to have a greater impact in communities across the country. Also increasing this important challenge is that Presidential Executive Orders continue to assign leading roles to the NEA and the National Endowment for Humanities to partner with other Federal, public, and private entities increasing the focus of NEA support and initiatives to help respond to the Nation's challenges.

Financial Management

This is one of the areas where the NEA continuously improves each year. The NEA works diligently to keep pace with government-wide financial systems modernization efforts and regulatory changes. The NEA also focuses continuously on improving efficiency and effectiveness of its accounting and finance policies and procedures, systems, and staff cross-training. While this is a top challenge area, a positive indicator in the financial management area is that the NEA has consistently received unmodified (“clean”) opinions on its annual financial statement audits and has maintained a high level of compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) requirements over the past five years. In 2025, my office will complete another NEA financial statement audit and DATA Act review, and begin to audit awardees of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) Act and ARP grant funds, and the NEA will begin to see how well these funds have been stewarded.

Human Capital

In support of merit-based human capital management, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) evaluated the NEA’s use of human capital management authorities in October 2022, and results of the evaluation were provided to the NEA and my office in June 2023. The evaluation focused on strategic planning and alignment, talent management, and performance culture. OPM assessed these areas for effectiveness, efficiency, and compliance with merit system principles, laws, regulations, and related public policies.

OPM commended the NEA for its strategic approach to human capital management due to the NEA’s communication of its human capital management plans and fostering a culture that supports diversity and inclusion. OPM also mentioned that the NEA is a small agency, and while the talent management program supports the mission, the human resources office is understaffed further limiting recruitment and outreach activities. While OPM commended NEA in some areas, it concluded that improvements are needed in personnel record keeping, and although performance activities are completed timely, an internal evaluation of the performance appraisal system had not been conducted in the past, as required, a repeat finding from OPM’s FY 2018 evaluation.

OPM closed by affirming that its report is designed to help improve NEA’s human capital management programs and effectiveness of its operations. As such, OPM’s review identified NEA practices that are working well, provided recommendations where opportunities for improvement exist, and included required actions related to legal and regulatory violations. Appendix A of OPM’s report provided a summary of required and recommended actions with a requirement for the Agency to provide plans to address areas of concern and possible weaknesses.

The Agency responded to OPM’s recommendations with actions taken and planned to address the OPM report. In January 2024, OPM responded by thanking the Agency for its response, stating that they appreciated the NEA’s efforts in addressing the issues identified in its report. OPM also stated that the steps taken to correct the findings in their report were sufficient and reflects NEA’s commitment to support merit system principles and may help to enhance and

improve the effectiveness of NEA operations. While OPM closed its report based on NEA's response, NEA's response indicated actions that require continuous effort and some actions that are still in process.

The NEA considers its people to be its most valuable resource – not just assets – but as colleagues in achieving the Agency mission. We have noted NEA's work to continuously improve its human resource programs, policies, and procedures consistent with its human capital strategy. The NEA has demonstrated a strong ability to deal with human capital challenges created by the past COVID-19 Pandemic – specifically the challenges of: 1) maintaining a safe work environment during the Pandemic for employees and contractors; 2) establishing a Post-Pandemic culture of work environment; 3) providing employees with the tools needed to successfully accomplish the NEA's mission; 4) ensuring an effective Post-Pandemic recruitment strategy to attract and retain high quality candidates with the right skills, ability and knowledge to fill vacant positions due to higher attrition and retiring employees; and 5) maintaining high quality service in other human capital areas, such as training and development, and performance management and recognition.

As the NEA begins its official return to a hybrid work environment in October 2024 the NEA will need to be nimble, strategic, and responsive in preparing for the upcoming Presidential administration transition and in filling and retaining key leadership and staff positions. In addition, the Agency is tasked with considering and finalizing changes in its organizational structure, and changes in tools and processes to help achieve strategic mission goals.

Information Technology

Based on the most recent 2024 audit of the NEA Office of Information Technology Management (OITM), the NEA OITM made noteworthy progress during FY 2024 showing improvement in four of the five reporting metrics and successfully addressed four of seven prior audit recommendations. The audit provided five new recommendations for further strengthening the NEA's information security program. The NEA continues to show commitment and progress improving its information security program to meet the Federal Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA) standards. The following paragraphs describe NEA's path leading them to the progress realized in 2024.

The NEA began addressing this challenge area by transitioning to a new, more robust electronic grants management system (eGMS) in FY 2018. This new system was built on a more flexible, operationally efficient platform. The initial version of eGMS was fully connected to the Grants.gov site. In 2018 and 2019, the NEA worked to fully integrate eGMS operations with its internal systems and the systems operated by external service providers. These updates are continuous and should prove helpful, yet challenges remain due to the significant increase in the volume of transactions and additional data elements required for monthly reporting of grant award activity through the NEA secure financial systems.

Another challenge in this area for the NEA is the FISMA that requires each Federal agency to develop, document, and implement an agency-wide information security program to

provide information security over the operations and assets of the Agency. Through our annual review of the NEA's compliance with FISMA, we identify and assess progress in complying with FISMA. We have found that the NEA makes progress each year in complying with increasing information system security requirements.

Despite this progress, the Pandemic requirement to telework made it challenging for the NEA to meet the planned schedule of information security improvements. Beginning in FY 2021, NEA information technology staff shifted their focus to keeping the network secure and operating for all teleworking staff and ensuring the financial systems were secure and more fully integrated with the grant awards management system to ensure accurate reporting and secure processing of the increased volume of grant awards under the CARES Act and ARP. Progress in this area continued through FY 2022 and continued as the NEA responded to ever-changing and increased Federal information security requirements.

The NEA missed opportunities for improvement due to staffing and resource challenges, but to its credit, the NEA appears poised to continue improving FISMA compliance in FY 2025. In addition to improving information technology security, the NEA will need to fund the position of the Section 508 Coordinator and that of a Privacy Specialist in OITM to enhance those programs as required by OMB while identifying additional IT tools to help streamline efforts to award grants and partner with other agencies.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility

In accordance with the President's executive orders requiring all Federal agencies to establish Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (DEIA) as integral to its internal (employee) and external (customer/supplier) programs, the Agency has added DEIA to the list of the top management challenges. The NEA moved quickly to address these areas and new requirements by establishing a cross-cutting objective in its FY 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, which states, "The NEA will model diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility in the arts through all its activities and operations." Because advancing equity requires a systematic approach to embedding fairness in all decision-making processes, the NEA is working to redress inequities in its policies and programs to address barriers to equal opportunity. In alignment with its strategic plan, the Agency established its Equity Action Plan and its DEIA Plan, submitted to OMB with goals addressing these requirements and challenges.

Initial evaluation has shown early accomplishments, as well as progress made toward DEIA goals. For example, NEA guidelines, public events, and technical assistance webinars have included Spanish translations as well as captioning and options in American Sign Language. Ongoing initiatives have engaged historically Black colleges and universities (HBCUs) and Native American communities. And in 2024, the NEA, in partnership with South Arts and in collaboration with the other five U.S. Regional Arts Organizations, announced 112 recipients of ArtsHERE grants, to fund specific projects that will strengthen the organizations' capacity to sustain meaningful community engagement and increase arts participation for underserved groups and communities. Each awardee demonstrated a commitment to equity within their practices and programming to qualify for the competitive funding.

To coordinate these and other efforts across the Agency, the NEA initiated structural changes to its organization and staffing. An Equity Coordinator was hired in May 2023, providing leadership for implementing the Equity Action Plan, including management of ArtsHERE; a Chief Diversity Officer was hired in July 2024, responsible for advancing the commitment to DEIA in all dimensions of Agency policies and practices; and recruitment is underway for a Director of Native Arts and Tribal Affairs. The latter, a new position within the Office of the Senior Deputy Chair, will serve as the NEA’s primary liaison between the Agency and Indigenous communities and coordinate related work across offices.

Joined with the NEA’s Office of Accessibility, a proposed DEIA Office would consolidate the Agency’s equity, accessibility, and diversity efforts—internal and external—for a focused, strategic approach going forward. Once in place, the Office would be responsible for refreshing the DEIA plan and troubleshooting and measuring progress associated with both the NEA Equity Plan and DEIA Plan, as well as for deepening Agency staff’s understanding of the important role they play to meet those goals. The OIG will continue to monitor the NEA efforts in these areas with the expectation that the Agency will continue to progress in the DEIA area and that this initiative will require continuous effort and time, as well as the support of the Agency’s senior leadership, to fully implement.

On September 30, 2022, President Biden issued Executive Order 14084. President Biden’s enhancing, if not expanding, the NEA mission – including a whole-of-government approach for advancing the arts, the humanities, and museum and library services. This order notes how essential arts and humanities are to the well-being, health, vitality, and democracy of the Nation, and encourages their integration into policies, programs, and partnerships throughout the Federal government. During FY 2023 and 2024, the NEA took important and significant actions to interpret and begin implementing the requirements of the Executive Order. One notable event held by the NEA focused on the topic of the NEA as a national resource as envisioned by the Executive Order. The purpose of the event was to spark discussion, within the NEA, of potential metrics that could help NEA leadership routinely assess how well the Agency is performing as a *national resource*—inclusive of grantmaking and other instruments for serving the public.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF REPORTS ISSUED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

REPORT NO.	REPORT DATE	REPORT TITLE	QUESTIONED COSTS	FUNDS PUT TO A BETTER USE
A-24-03	July 31, 2024	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Fiscal Year 2024 Audit	\$0	\$0
TOTAL			\$0	\$0

**TABLE 2: INSPECTOR GENERAL ISSUED REPORTS WITH RECOMMENDATION
THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE**

		NO. OF REPORTS	DOLLAR VALUE
A.	For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period	0	\$0
B.	Which were issued during this reporting period	0	\$0
C.	For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	0	\$0
	i. Dollar value of recommendations that were agreed to by management	0	\$0
	- Based on proposed management actions	0	\$0
	- Based on proposed legislative action	0	\$0
	ii. Dollar value of recommendations that were not agreed to by management	0	\$0
D.	For which no management decision has been made by the end of the reporting period	0	\$0
E.	Reports for which no management decision was made within six months of issuance	0	\$0

TABLE 3: INSPECTOR GENERAL ISSUED REPORTS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS

			DOLLAR VALUE	
			QUESTIONED COSTS	POTENTIAL REFUNDS
A.	For which no management decision has been made by the commencement of the reporting period	1	\$1,986,620	\$36,089
B.	Which were issued during the reporting period	0	\$0	\$0
	Subtotals (A+B)	1	\$1,986,620	\$36,089
C.	For which a management decision was made during the reporting period	1	\$1,986,620	\$36,089
	i. Dollar value of the disallowed costs	1	\$491,148	\$12,110
	ii. Dollar value of the cost not disallowed	1	\$1,495,472	\$23,979
D.	For which no management decision was made by the end of the reporting period	0	\$0	\$0
E.	Reports for which no management decision was made within six months of issuance	0	\$0	\$0

TABLE 4: REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS WITH CORRECTIVE ACTIONS NOT COMPLETED WITHIN 180 DAYS

REPORT NO.	REPORT DATE	REPORT TITLE	OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS
A-20-01	October 30, 2019	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Independent Auditor Report of the National Endowment for the Arts Information Security Program and Practices, Fiscal Year 2019	1
OIG-23-01	September 14, 2023	Performance Audit of the Western States Arts Foundation	3
A-23-02	September 27, 2023	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014, Independent Auditor Report of the National Endowment for the Arts Information Security Program and Practices, Fiscal Year 2023	2
TOTAL OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MORE THAN 180 DAYS			6

TABLE 5: INVESTIGATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION DATA

CIVIL/CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE/ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES	NO. OF ACTIONS
Referrals to Prosecutors	0
Civil Settlements	0
Investigative Recoveries	0
Debarments/Suspensions	0
Administrative Actions	0
HOTLINE CONTACTS	NO. OF ACTIONS
Telephone Calls	4
Email	2
Website	0
Standard Mail	0
Referred by Other Sources	0
Referred to Other Sources	0
Included in the Audit Plan	0
Closed	3
Total Hotline Contacts	6
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS	NO. OF ACTIONS
Requests Received	2
Requests Processed or Referred	2
Total Freedom of Information Act Requests	2

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

IG ACT REFERENCE	REPORTING REQUIREMENT	PAGE(S)
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of legislation and regulations	5
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies	2
Section 5(a)(2)	Recommendations with respect to significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies	2
Section 5(a)(3)	Prior significant recommendations on which corrective actions have not been completed	3&15
Section 5(a)(4)	Matters referred to prosecutive authorities	4
Section 5(a)(5)	Summary of instances where information was refused	5
Section 5(a)(6)	List of audit reports by subject matter, showing dollar value of questioned costs and funds put to better use	12-14
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of each particularly significant report	2
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical tables showing number of reports and dollar value of questioned costs	12-14
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical tables showing number of reports and dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use	13
Section 5(a)(10)	Summary of each audit report issued before this reporting period for which no management decision was made by the end of the reporting period	14
Section 5(a)(11)	Significant management decisions	5
Section 5(a)(12)	Significant management decisions with which the Inspector General disagrees	5
Section 6(b)(2)	Access to information	5
Section 989C	Peer Review – Sec. 989C of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Public Law 111-203) requires Inspectors General to include the results of any peer review conducted by another OIG during the reporting period; or if no peer review was conducted, a statement identifying the date of the last peer review.	5

OIG FUNCTIONS

WE PERFORM THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS:

Performance Audits are conducted to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, economy, and now equity of NEA programs, activities, and functions; provide information to responsible parties to improve public accountability; facilitate oversight and decision making; and initiate corrective actions as needed. These audits also consider compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and soundness of the internal organizational and operational controls.

Financial Audits provide an independent assessment of whether an entity's reported financial condition, results, and use of resources are presented fairly and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Investigations are conducted based on alleged or suspected fraud, waste, abuse or gross mismanagement, employee and contractor misconduct, and criminal and civil violations of law that have an impact on NEA programs and operations. The OIG refers matters to the U.S. Department of Justice whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of Federal criminal law. The OIG also identifies fraud indicators and recommends measures to management to improve the Agency's ability to protect itself against fraud and other wrongdoing.

Awareness Briefings and Bulletins are presented to NEA management, staff, and awardees to promote greater knowledge and understanding of potential or actual conditions, vulnerabilities, opportunities for improvement, or loss prevention. Briefings may be used internally or with stakeholders in lieu of formal reports.

**HELP PROMOTE INTEGRITY, ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY
REPORT SUSPECTED FRAUD, WASTE, ABUSE OR MISMANAGEMENT**

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
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WEBSITE: <https://www.arts.gov/oig>**

Complaints may be made anonymously. However, we would have no way of contacting you. Any information you provide will be held in confidence unless disclosure is required by law. Providing your name and means of communicating with you may increase our ability to investigate your complaint.