

CHAPTER 18. OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

PART 1. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL (OIG)

To fully implement the intent of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), the Inspector General may exempt the OIG from compliance with any administrative, intra-agency order, policy, or process issued by GSA that, in the judgment of the Inspector General, conflicts with the OIG's mission or limits its independence, unless such exemption is prohibited by law. In addition, the Act permits the Inspector General to take action as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act. This includes formulating policies, making determinations and taking actions with respect to its operations, including, but not limited to, information technology, finances and budget, and legislative and congressional matters. The IG Act also gives the Inspector General authority to: (1) select, appoint and employ officers and employees; (2) contract and make necessary payments; and (3) obtain legal advice from its own counsel. To the extent the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, grant these authorities, they do not have to be separately delegated.

Delegated Authority	Limitations
1. FOIA	
Decides appeals under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act of those denied records kept by the Office of Inspector General	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Except where the Inspector General personally made the initial denial, in which case the Deputy Administrator is the deciding official for an appeal.2. Authority delegated is subject to agency procedures and may be redelegated only to the Deputy Inspector General.
2. Common authorities. (See Part 2, Chapter 2, of this Manual)	

**PART 2. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL TO
OIG OFFICIALS**

RESERVED