



Independent Auditor's Report

The President
The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

In our audits of the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, we found the following:

- Certain material weaknesses¹ in internal control over financial reporting and other limitations on the scope of our work resulted in conditions that continued to prevent us from expressing an opinion on the accompanying accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.²
- Significant uncertainties (discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements), primarily related to the achievement of projected reductions in Medicare cost growth, prevented us from expressing an opinion on the sustainability financial statements,³ which consist of the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections;⁴ the 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 Statements of Social Insurance;⁵ and the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Changes in Social

¹A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis.

²The accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, consist of the (1) Statements of Net Cost, (2) Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Position, (3) Reconciliations of Net Operating Cost and Budget Deficit, (4) Statements of Changes in Cash Balance from Budget and Other Activities, and (5) Balance Sheets, including the related notes to these financial statements. Most revenues are recorded on a modified cash basis. We previously reported that certain material weaknesses and, for some years, other limitations on the scope of our work prevented us from expressing an opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements of the U.S. government for fiscal years 1997 through 2017.

³The sustainability financial statements are based on projections of future receipts and spending, while the accrual-based consolidated financial statements are based on historical information, including the federal government's assets, liabilities, revenue, and net cost.

⁴The 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections present, for all the activities of the federal government, the present value of projected receipts and non-interest spending under current policy without change, the relationship of these amounts to projected gross domestic product (GDP), and changes in the present value of projected receipts and non-interest spending from the prior year. These statements also present the fiscal gap, which is the combination of non-interest spending reductions and receipts increases necessary to hold debt held by the public as a share of GDP at the end of the projection period to its value at the beginning of the period. The valuation date for the Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections is September 30.

⁵Statements of Social Insurance are presented for the current year and each of the 4 preceding years as required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. For the Statements of Social Insurance, the valuation date is January 1 for the Social Security and Medicare programs, October 1 for the Railroad Retirement program (January 1 for 2014 and 2015), and September 30 for the Black Lung program.

Insurance Amounts. A material weakness in internal control also prevented us from expressing an opinion on the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections.

- Material weaknesses resulted in ineffective internal control over financial reporting for fiscal year 2018.
- Material weaknesses and other scope limitations, discussed above, limited tests of compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements for fiscal year 2018.

This audit report discusses the following in more detail.

- Our report on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which includes (1) two emphasis of matters—equity investments in the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and long-term fiscal challenges; (2) required supplementary information (RSI),⁶ required supplementary stewardship information (RSSI),⁷ and other information⁸ included with the consolidated financial statements in the *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government (2018 Financial Report)*, and (3) information on Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act) agency financial management systems.
- Our report on internal control over financial reporting.
- Our report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.
- The Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) and the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) comments on a draft of this audit report.

Appendix I discusses our audit objectives, scope, and methodology.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Director of OMB, is required to annually submit audited financial statements for the U.S. government to the President and Congress. GAO is required to audit these statements.⁹ As noted above, the consolidated financial statements consist of the accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, and the sustainability financial statements, consisting of the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections; the 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 Statements of

⁶The RSI consists of Management's Discussion and Analysis and information in the Required Supplementary Information section of the *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government*.

⁷The RSSI consists of information on stewardship investments in the Required Supplementary Stewardship Information section of the *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government*.

⁸Other information consists of information in the *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government* other than the consolidated financial statements, RSI, RSSI, auditor's report, and Statement of the Comptroller General of the United States.

⁹The Government Management Reform Act of 1994 has required such reporting, covering the executive branch of government, beginning with financial statements prepared for fiscal year 1997. 31 U.S.C. § 331(e). The consolidated financial statements include the legislative and judicial branches.

Social Insurance; the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts; and the related notes to the financial statements.

We performed sufficient audit work to provide this report on the consolidated financial statements. We considered the limitations on the scope of our work regarding the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and the sustainability financial statements in forming our conclusions. We performed our work in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Management's Responsibility

Management of the federal government is responsible for (1) the preparation and fair presentation of annual consolidated financial statements of the U.S. government in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; (2) preparing, measuring, and presenting the RSI and RSSI in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; (3) preparing and presenting other information included in documents containing the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report, and ensuring the consistency of that information with the consolidated financial statements, RSI, and RSSI; and (4) maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, including the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these consolidated financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. We are also responsible for applying certain limited procedures to the RSI, RSSI, and other information included with the consolidated financial statements. Because of the matters discussed below, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to provide a basis for audit opinions on the consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimers of Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accrual-Based Consolidated Financial Statements

The federal government is not able to demonstrate the reliability of significant portions of the accompanying accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, principally because of limitations related to certain material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting and other limitations affecting the reliability of these financial statements and the scope of our work as discussed below.¹⁰ As a result of these limitations, readers are cautioned that amounts reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and related notes may not be reliable.

The federal government did not maintain adequate systems or have sufficient appropriate evidence to support certain material information reported in the accompanying accrual-based consolidated financial statements. The underlying material weaknesses in internal control, which have existed for years, contributed to our disclaimer of opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. Specifically, these weaknesses concerned the federal government's inability to

¹⁰Such limitations include (1) the Department of Defense, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Railroad Retirement Board each received a disclaimer of opinion on their respective fiscal year 2018 and 2017 financial statements and (2) for fiscal year 2018 and 2017, the financial information for Security Assistance Accounts and the General Fund of the U.S. Government was unaudited.

- satisfactorily determine that property, plant, and equipment, inventories and related property, and accounts receivable, primarily held by the Department of Defense (DOD), were properly reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements;
- reasonably estimate or adequately support amounts reported for certain liabilities, such as environmental and disposal liabilities, or determine whether commitments and contingencies were complete and properly reported;
- support significant portions of the reported total net cost of operations, most notably related to DOD, and adequately reconcile disbursement activity at certain federal entities;
- adequately account for intragovernmental activity and balances between federal entities;
- reasonably assure that the consolidated financial statements are (1) consistent with the underlying audited entities' financial statements, (2) properly balanced, and (3) in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; and
- reasonably assure that the information in the (1) Reconciliations of Net Operating Cost and Budget Deficit and (2) Statements of Changes in Cash Balance from Budget and Other Activities is complete, properly supported, and consistent with the underlying information in the audited entities' financial statements and other financial data.

These material weaknesses continued to (1) hamper the federal government's ability to reliably report a significant portion of its assets, liabilities, costs, and other related information; (2) affect the federal government's ability to reliably measure the full cost, as well as the financial and nonfinancial performance, of certain programs and activities; (3) impair the federal government's ability to adequately safeguard significant assets and properly record various transactions; and (4) hinder the federal government from having reliable, useful, and timely financial information to operate effectively and efficiently. Because of these material weaknesses and other limitations on the scope of our work discussed below, additional issues may exist that were not identified and could affect the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. Appendix II describes these material weaknesses in more detail and highlights the primary effects of these material weaknesses on the accompanying accrual-based consolidated financial statements and on the management of federal government operations.

Sustainability Financial Statements

Significant uncertainties (discussed in Note 22 to the consolidated financial statements), which primarily relate to the achievement of projected reductions in Medicare cost growth, affect the sustainability financial statements. In addition, the material weakness related to the Reconciliations of Net Operating Cost and Budget Deficit and the Statements of Changes in Cash Balance from Budget and Other Activities, discussed above, hampers the federal government's ability to demonstrate the reliability of historical budget information used for certain key inputs to the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections. As a result of these significant uncertainties and this material weakness, readers are cautioned that amounts reported in the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections; the 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 Statements of Social Insurance; the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts; and the related notes to these financial statements may not fairly present, in all material respects, the sustainability information for those years in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

These significant uncertainties primarily relate to the following.

- Medicare projections in the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections and the 2018, 2017, 2016, and 2015 Statements of Social Insurance were based on benefit formulas under current law and included a significant reduction in Medicare payment rate updates for productivity improvements for most categories of Medicare providers,¹¹ based on full implementation of the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended (ACA),¹² and physician payment updates specified by the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA).¹³
- Management has noted that actual future costs for Medicare are likely to exceed those shown by the current law projections presented in the 2018, 2017, 2016, and 2015 Statements of Social Insurance because of, for example, the likelihood of modifications to the scheduled reductions in Medicare payment rate updates for productivity adjustments relating to most categories of Medicare providers and the specified physician payment updates. The extent to which actual future costs exceed the current law amounts because of changes to the scheduled reductions in Medicare payment rate updates for productivity adjustments and specified physician payment updates depends on both the specific changes that might be enacted and whether enacted legislation would include further provisions to help offset such costs. Consequently, there are significant uncertainties concerning the achievement of these projected reductions in Medicare payment rate updates.
- Management has developed an illustrative alternative projection intended to provide additional context regarding the long-term sustainability of the Medicare program and to illustrate the uncertainties in the Statement of Social Insurance projections. The present value of future estimated expenditures in excess of future estimated revenue for Medicare, included in the illustrative alternative projection in Note 22, exceeds the \$37.6 trillion estimate in the 2018 Statement of Social Insurance by \$9.8 trillion.
- Management noted that these significant uncertainties about projected reductions in health care cost growth also affect the projected Medicare and Medicaid costs reported in the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections.

¹¹Under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act's productivity adjustment provisions, productivity improvements are expected to result in lower overall Medicare spending because of smaller annual increases in the Medicare payment rates paid to many health care providers. This is often referred to as a reduction in Medicare payment rate updates. The health care provider categories affected include, but are not limited to, inpatient/outpatient hospital services, skilled nursing facilities, home health care, ambulance, ambulatory surgical centers, durable medical equipment, and prosthetics.

¹²ACA, Pub. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (Mar. 23, 2010), as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152, 124 Stat. 1029 (Mar. 30, 2010). In this report, references to the ACA include any amendments made by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

¹³MACRA, Pub. L. No. 114-10, title I, § 101, 129 Stat. 87, 89 (Apr. 16, 2015). MACRA included many provisions that affect Medicare, including the repeal of the sustainable growth rate formula for calculating annual updates to Medicare reimbursement payment rates to physicians and certain nonphysician medical providers, and established an alternative set of annual updates.

- The 2014 Statement of Social Insurance was affected by significant uncertainties, primarily related to the achievement of projected reductions in Medicare payment rate updates for productivity improvements. Specifically, the 2014 Statement of Social Insurance reflected a projected baseline that assumed that the physician payment rate reductions would not occur and that physician payment rates would annually increase at a rate equal to the average sustainable growth rate override that occurred over the 10-year period ending on March 31, 2015. For 2014, management noted that actual future costs for Medicare were likely to exceed those shown by the current law projections presented in the 2014 Statement of Social Insurance because of, for example, the likelihood of modifications to the scheduled reductions in Medicare payment rates for productivity adjustments.

Projections of Medicare costs are sensitive to assumptions about future policymaker decisions and about consumer, employer, and health care provider behavioral responses as policy, incentives, and the health care sector change over time. Such secondary effects are not fully reflected in the sustainability financial statements but could be expected to influence the excess cost growth rate used in the projections.¹⁴ Key drivers of uncertainty about the excess cost growth rate include the future development and deployment of medical technology, the evolution of personal income, and the cost and availability of insurance, as well as federal policy changes, such as the implementation of the ACA. As discussed in the RSI section of the *2018 Financial Report*, the projections are very sensitive to changes in the health care cost growth assumption.

As discussed in Notes 22 and 23 to the financial statements, the sustainability financial statements are based on management's assumptions. These sustainability financial statements present the present value of the U.S. government's estimated future receipts and future spending using a projection period sufficient to illustrate long-term sustainability.¹⁵ The sustainability financial statements are intended to aid users in assessing whether future resources will likely be sufficient to sustain public services and to meet obligations as they come due.

In preparing the sustainability financial statements, management selects assumptions and data that it believes provide a reasonable basis to illustrate whether current policy is sustainable. As discussed in the *2018 Financial Report*, current policy is based on current law but includes several adjustments. In the Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections, notable adjustments to current law include (1) projected spending, receipts, and borrowing levels assume raising or suspending the current statutory limit on federal debt; (2) continued discretionary appropriations are assumed throughout the projection period; (3) scheduled Social Security and Medicare Part A benefit payments are assumed to occur beyond the projected point of trust fund depletion; and (4) many mandatory programs with expiration dates prior to the end of the 75-year projection period are assumed to be reauthorized. In the Statements of Social Insurance, the one adjustment to current law is that scheduled Social Security and Medicare Part A benefit payments are assumed to occur beyond the projected point of trust fund depletion. Assumptions underlying such sustainability information do not consider changes in policy or all potential future events that could affect future income, expenditures, and hence sustainability. Also, the projections assume that debt could continuously rise without severe economic consequences. The RSI section of the *2018 Financial Report* includes unaudited information on how changes in various assumptions would affect the Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections and Statements of Social Insurance. The sustainability financial statements are not forecasts or predictions.

¹⁴The excess cost growth rate is the increase in health care spending per person relative to the growth of GDP per person after removing the effects of demographic changes on health care spending.

¹⁵The projection period used for the Social Security, Medicare, and Railroad Retirement social insurance programs is 75 years. Beginning in fiscal year 2017, the Black Lung program has a rolling 25-year projection period. For fiscal years 2014 through 2016, the Black Lung program projection period was through September 30, 2040.

As discussed in the unaudited RSI section of the *2018 Financial Report*, the Social Security and Medicare Hospital Insurance (Part A) trust funds are, based on the achievement of the cost growth reductions discussed above, projected to be depleted in 2034 and 2026, respectively, at which time they would be unable to pay the full amount of scheduled future benefits.¹⁶ For Social Security, future revenues were projected to be sufficient to pay 79 percent of scheduled benefits in 2034, the year of projected trust funds (combined) depletion, and decreasing to 74 percent of scheduled benefits in 2092. For Medicare Hospital Insurance (Part A), future revenues were projected to be sufficient to pay 91 percent of scheduled benefits in 2026, the year of projected trust fund depletion, declining to 78 percent by 2042, and then gradually increasing to 85 percent of scheduled benefits in 2092.

Because of the large number of factors that affect the sustainability financial statements and the fact that future events and circumstances cannot be estimated with certainty, even if current policy is continued, there will be differences between the estimates in the sustainability financial statements and the actual results, and those differences may be material.

Other Limitations on the Scope of Our Work

For fiscal years 2018 and 2017, there were other limitations on the scope of our work, in addition to the material weaknesses and significant uncertainties noted above, that contributed to our disclaimers of opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Such limitations primarily relate to our ability to obtain adequate representations from management. Treasury and OMB depend on representations from certain federal entities to provide their representations to us regarding the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements. Treasury and OMB were unable to provide us with adequate representations regarding the U.S. government's accrual-based consolidated financial statements for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, primarily because certain federal entities provided them insufficient or no representations. In addition, the Department of Justice, on behalf of the federal government, was unable to provide us with adequate legal representations regarding the U.S. government's accrual-based consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2018.

Disclaimers of Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Accrual-Based Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the significance of the related matters described in the Basis for Disclaimers of Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements above, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.

Sustainability Financial Statements

Because of the significance of the related matters described in the Basis for Disclaimers of Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements above, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections for 2018 and 2017; the Statements of Social Insurance for 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014; and the

¹⁶The combined Social Security trust funds consist of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund and the Federal Disability Insurance trust fund. For the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund, future revenues were projected to be sufficient to pay 77 percent of scheduled benefits in 2034, the year of projected trust fund depletion, decreasing to 73 percent in 2092. For the Federal Disability Insurance trust fund, future revenues were projected to be sufficient to pay 96 percent of scheduled benefits in 2032, the year of projected trust fund depletion, decreasing to 83 percent in 2092.

Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts for 2018 and 2017. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on these sustainability financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

The following key items deserve emphasis in order to put the information in the consolidated financial statements and the Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the *2018 Financial Report* into context. However, our disclaimers of opinion noted above are not modified with respect to these matters.

Equity Investments in Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

In 2008, during the financial crisis, the federal government placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac under conservatorship and entered into preferred stock purchase agreements with these government-sponsored enterprises (GSE) to help ensure their financial stability. The agreements with the GSEs could affect the federal government's financial position. As of September 30, 2018, the federal government reported about \$113 billion of investments in the GSEs, which is net of about \$91 billion in valuation losses.

In valuing these equity investments, management considered and selected assumptions and data that it believed provided a reasonable basis for the estimated values reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. However, as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, there are many factors affecting these assumptions and estimates that are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty arising from the uniqueness of the transactions and the likelihood of future changes in general economic, regulatory, and market conditions. As such, there will be differences between the estimated values as of September 30, 2018, and the actual results, and such differences may be material. Also, as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are not consolidated into the government's consolidated financial statements. Treasury and OMB have determined that these entities do not meet the criteria for consolidation.¹⁷

Long-Term Fiscal Challenges

The 2018 Statement of Long-Term Fiscal Projections and related information in Note 23 and in the unaudited RSI section of the *2018 Financial Report* show that absent policy changes, the federal government continues to face an unsustainable long-term fiscal path. For the 2018 projections, debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) at the end of the 75-year projection period (530 percent) was higher than debt-to-GDP at the end of the 75-year projection period in the 2017 (297 percent) and 2016 (252 percent) projections. The budget deficit increased for the third consecutive year in fiscal year 2018 and is projected to continue to grow in almost all of the next 75 years. Over the long term, the imbalance between spending and revenue that is built into current policy and law is projected to lead to continued growth of the deficit and debt held by the public as a share of GDP. This situation—in which debt grows faster than GDP—means the current federal fiscal path is unsustainable.

Under the *2018 Financial Report* projections, spending for the major health and retirement programs will increase more rapidly than GDP in the coming decades, in part because of an aging population and projected continued increases in health care costs. These projections for Social Security and Medicare are based on the same assumptions underlying the information presented in the Statement of Social

¹⁷For additional information on the criteria used to determine which federal entities are included in the reporting entity for the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reasons for not including certain entities, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, see app. A of the *2018 Financial Report*.

Insurance and assume that the provisions enacted in the ACA designed to slow the growth of Medicare costs are sustained and remain effective throughout the projection period.¹⁸ The projections also reflect the effects of MACRA, which, among other things, revised the methodology for determining physician payment rates. If, however, the Medicare cost containment measures and physician payment rate methodology are not sustained over the long term—concerns expressed by the Trustees of the Medicare trust funds, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Chief Actuary, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), and others—spending on federal health care programs will grow more rapidly than assumed in the projections. In addition, under the *2018 Financial Report* projections, spending on net interest (primarily interest on debt held by the public) is projected to grow such that over the long term it surpasses Social Security and becomes the largest category of spending in 2034. Net interest is projected to increase from 1.6 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2018 to 7.4 percent in fiscal year 2038 to 26.9 percent in fiscal year 2093.

GAO and CBO also prepare long-term federal fiscal simulations, using different sets of assumptions, which continue to show federal debt held by the public rising as a share of GDP in the long term.¹⁹ GAO, CBO, and the *2018 Financial Report* all project that debt held by the public as a share of GDP will surpass its historical high (106 percent in 1946) within the next 13 to 20 years. Each of these long-term projections uses somewhat different assumptions, but their overall conclusions are the same: absent policy changes, the federal government's fiscal path is unsustainable.

At the end of fiscal year 2018, debt held by the public reached about 78 percent of GDP, far above the post–World War II (since 1946) average of 46 percent. Debt held by the public at these high levels could limit the federal government's flexibility to address emerging issues and unforeseen challenges, such as another economic downturn or large-scale disaster. These unforeseen events, also known as fiscal risks or fiscal exposures, place additional pressure on the federal budget. They result in responsibilities, programs, and activities that may legally commit or create expectations for future federal spending based on current policy, past practices, or other factors. A more complete understanding of them can help policymakers anticipate changes in future spending and can enhance oversight of federal resources.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information and Required Supplementary Stewardship Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) require that the RSI and RSSI be presented in the *2018 Financial Report* to supplement the financial statements. Although the RSI and RSSI are not a part of the financial statements, FASAB considers this information to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We were unable to apply certain limited procedures to the RSI and RSSI in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards because of the material weaknesses and other scope limitations discussed in this audit report. We did not audit and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI or RSSI.

¹⁸ACA, Pub. L. No. 111-148, 124 Stat. 119 (Mar. 23, 2010), as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152, 124 Stat. 1029 (Mar. 30, 2010).

¹⁹For more information on GAO's simulations, see GAO, *America's Fiscal Future: Fiscal Forecast*, accessed on March 20, 2019, https://www.gao.gov/americas_fiscal_future?t=fiscal_forecast. For more information on CBO's simulations, see Congressional Budget Office, *The 2018 Long-Term Budget Outlook* (Washington, D.C.: June 26, 2018).

Other Information

Other information included in the *2018 Financial Report* contains a wide range of information, some of which is not directly related to the consolidated financial statements. This information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the consolidated financial statements, RSI, or RSSI. We read the other information included with the consolidated financial statements in order to identify material inconsistencies, if any, with the consolidated financial statements. We did not audit and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the other information in the *2018 Financial Report*.

Readers are cautioned that the material weaknesses, significant uncertainties, and other scope limitations discussed in this audit report may affect the reliability of certain information contained in the RSI, RSSI, and other information that is taken from the same data sources as the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and the sustainability financial statements.

CFO Act Agency Financial Management Systems

The federal government's ability to efficiently and effectively manage and oversee its day-to-day operations and programs relies heavily on the ability of entity financial management systems to produce complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by executive branch agencies and Congress.²⁰ The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA) was designed to lead to system improvements that would result in CFO Act agency managers routinely having access to reliable, useful, and timely financial information with which to measure performance and increase accountability throughout the year.

The 24 CFO Act agencies are responsible for implementing and maintaining financial management systems that substantially comply with FFMIA requirements. FFMIA requires auditors, as part of the 24 CFO Act agencies' financial statement audits, to report whether those agencies' financial management systems substantially comply with (1) federal financial management systems requirements, (2) applicable federal accounting standards, and (3) the federal government's *U.S. Standard General Ledger* at the transaction level.

For fiscal year 2018, auditors of nine of the 24 CFO Act agencies reported that the agencies' financial management systems did not substantially comply with one or more of the three FFMIA requirements. For fiscal year 2017, auditors of 10 of the 24 CFO Act agencies reported that the agencies' financial management systems did not substantially comply with one or more of the three FFMIA requirements. Agency management at the 24 CFO Act agencies also annually report on FFMIA compliance. For fiscal year 2018, agency management of seven of the 24 CFO Act agencies reported that their agencies' financial management systems did not substantially comply with one or more of the three FFMIA requirements. For fiscal year 2017, agency management of eight of the 24 CFO Act agencies reported that their agencies' financial management systems did not substantially comply with one or more of the three FFMIA requirements. Based on agency financial reports, differences in the assessments of substantial compliance between the auditors and agency management reflect differences in management's and auditors' views regarding the effect of reported deficiencies on agencies' financial management systems.

²⁰The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996, which is reprinted in 31 U.S.C. § 3512 note, defines "financial management systems" to include the financial systems and the financial portions of mixed systems necessary to support financial management, including automated and manual processes, procedures, controls, data, hardware, software, and support personnel dedicated to the operation and maintenance of system functions.

Long-standing financial management systems weaknesses at several large CFO Act agencies, along with the size and complexity of the federal government, continue to present a formidable management challenge in providing accountability and have contributed significantly to certain of the material weaknesses and other limitations discussed in this audit report.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's Responsibility

Management of the federal government is responsible for (1) maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, including the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and (2) evaluating the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, based on criteria established under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA).²¹

Auditor's Responsibility

The purpose of an audit of financial statements is to express an opinion on the financial statements. An audit of financial statements includes considering internal control over financial reporting to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. We did not consider all internal controls relevant to operating objectives as broadly established under FMFIA, such as those controls relevant to preparing performance information and ensuring efficient operations.

Our responsibility is to report any material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting for fiscal year 2018 that come to our attention as a result of our audit.²² Based on the scope of our work and the effects of the other limitations on the scope of our audit noted throughout this audit report, our internal control work was not designed to, and would not necessarily, identify all deficiencies in internal control, including those that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Therefore, additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We performed our work in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Definitions and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, the objectives of which are to provide reasonable assurance that (1) transactions are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition, and (2) transactions are executed in accordance with provisions of applicable laws (including those governing the use of budget authority), regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements.

²¹31 U.S.C. § 3512 (c), (d) (commonly referred to as FMFIA). This act requires executive agency heads to evaluate and report annually to the President and Congress on the adequacy of their internal control and accounting systems and on actions to correct significant problems.

²²A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements due to fraud or error.

Material Weaknesses Resulted in Ineffective Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The material weaknesses discussed in this audit report resulted in ineffective internal control over financial reporting. Consequently, the federal government's internal control did not provide reasonable assurance that a material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements would be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

In addition to the material weaknesses that contributed to our disclaimers of opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and the sustainability financial statements, which were discussed previously, we found three other material weaknesses in internal control. These other material weaknesses were the federal government's inability to

- determine the full extent to which improper payments occur and reasonably assure that appropriate actions are taken to reduce them,
- identify and resolve information security control deficiencies and manage information security risks on an ongoing basis, and
- effectively implement internal controls over estimating the cost of credit programs and determining the value of loans receivable and loan guarantee liabilities.

These material weaknesses are discussed in more detail in appendix III, including the primary effects of the material weaknesses on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and on the management of federal government operations.

We also found three significant deficiencies in the federal government's internal control related to implementing effective internal controls at certain federal entities for the following areas:

- taxes receivable,
- federal grants management, and
- Medicare social insurance information.

These significant deficiencies are discussed in more detail in appendix IV.

Further, individual federal entity financial statement audit reports identified additional control deficiencies that the entities' auditors reported as either material weaknesses or significant deficiencies at the individual entity level. We do not consider these additional deficiencies to represent material weaknesses or significant deficiencies with respect to the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements.

Intended Purpose of Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The purpose of this report on internal control over financial reporting is solely to describe the scope of our consideration of internal control over financial reporting, and the results of our procedures, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. This report on internal control over financial reporting is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. Accordingly, this report on internal control over financial reporting is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Management's Responsibility

Management of the federal government is responsible for the federal government's compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

Auditor's Responsibility

An audit of federal financial statements includes testing compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, and performing certain other limited procedures. Accordingly, we did not test the federal government's compliance with all laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. Because of the limitations discussed below and the scope of our procedures, noncompliance may occur and not be detected by these tests.

Our objective was not to provide an opinion on the federal government's compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. We performed our work in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Results of Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

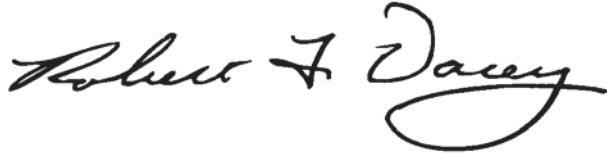
Our work to test compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements was limited by certain of the material weaknesses and other scope limitations discussed in this audit report. U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and OMB guidance require auditors to report on entities' compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. Certain component entity audit reports contain instances of noncompliance. None of these instances were deemed to be reportable noncompliance with regard to the accompanying U.S. government's consolidated financial statements.

Intended Purpose of Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

The purpose of this report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. This report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards in considering compliance. Accordingly, this report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is not suitable for any other purpose.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this audit report to Treasury and OMB officials, who provided technical comments that we have incorporated as appropriate. Treasury and OMB officials expressed their continuing commitment to addressing the problems this report outlines.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert F. Dacey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "y" at the end.

Robert F. Dacey
Chief Accountant
U.S. Government Accountability Office

March 20, 2019

Appendix I

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

Our objectives were to audit the consolidated financial statements consisting of the (1) accrual-based consolidated financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017, and (2) sustainability financial statements, which consist of the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections; the 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 Statements of Social Insurance; and the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts. Our objectives also included reporting on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act), as expanded by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 (GMRA), requires the inspectors general of the 24 CFO Act agencies to be responsible for annual audits of agency-wide financial statements prepared by these agencies.²³ GMRA requires GAO to be responsible for the audit of the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements.²⁴ The Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (ATDA) requires most other executive branch entities to prepare financial statements annually and have them audited.²⁵ The Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) have identified 40 federal entities that are significant to the U.S. government's fiscal year 2018 consolidated financial statements, including the 24 CFO Act agencies.²⁶ We consider these 40 entities to be significant component entities for purposes of our audit of the consolidated financial statements. We performed our work in coordination and cooperation with the inspectors general and independent public accountants for these significant component entities to achieve our respective audit objectives. Our audit approach regarding the accrual-based consolidated financial statements primarily focused on determining the current status of the material weaknesses that contributed to our disclaimer of opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and the other material weaknesses affecting internal control that we reported in our report on the consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 2017.²⁷ We also separately audited the financial statements of certain component entities, and parts of a significant component entity, including the following.

- We audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.²⁸ In fiscal years 2018 and 2017, IRS collected about \$3.5 trillion and \$3.4 trillion, respectively, in tax payments and paid about \$464 billion and \$437 billion, respectively, in refunds to taxpayers. For fiscal year 2018, we also reported that although internal controls could be improved, IRS maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting. As a result of IRS's efforts to address many of the deficiencies we previously found in its internal control over unpaid assessments, we concluded that long-standing deficiencies related to unpaid assessments no longer represented a

²³31 U.S.C. § 3521(e). GMRA authorized the Office of Management and Budget to designate agency components that also must report financial statements and have them audited. See 31 U.S.C. § 3515(c).

²⁴GMRA, Pub. L. No. 103-356, § 405(c), 108 Stat. 3410, 3416-17 (Oct. 13, 1994), *codified at* 31 U.S.C. § 331(e)(2).

²⁵ATDA, Pub. L. No. 107-289, 116 Stat. 2049 (Nov. 7, 2002), *codified at* 31 U.S.C. § 3515.

²⁶See app. A of the *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government* for a list of the 40 entities.

²⁷GAO, *Financial Audit: Fiscal Years 2017 and 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements of the U.S. Government*, GAO-18-316R (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 15, 2018).

²⁸GAO, *Financial Audit: IRS's Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Financial Statements*, GAO-19-150 (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 9, 2018).

material weakness; however, we considered these remaining issues affecting IRS's internal control over unpaid assessments collectively to be a significant deficiency in internal control. In addition, we continued to report a significant deficiency in IRS's internal control over financial reporting systems. We also reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

- We audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the Schedules of Federal Debt managed by Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.²⁹ For these 2 fiscal years, the schedules reported (1) approximately \$15.8 trillion (2018) and \$14.7 trillion (2017) of federal debt held by the public,³⁰ (2) about \$5.7 trillion (2018) and \$5.6 trillion (2017) of intragovernmental debt holdings,³¹ and (3) about \$357 billion (2018) and \$296 billion (2017) of interest on federal debt held by the public. We also reported that although internal controls could be improved, Fiscal Service maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the Schedule of Federal Debt as of September 30, 2018. In addition, we reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested related to the Schedule of Federal Debt.
- We audited and expressed unmodified opinions on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) and its Investor Protection Fund's (IPF) financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.³² We also reported that SEC maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting for both the entity as a whole and IPF as of September 30, 2018. In addition, we reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for either SEC or IPF for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.
- We audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the Federal Housing Finance Agency's (FHFA) financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.³³ We also reported that FHFA maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2018. In addition, we reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

²⁹GAO, *Financial Audit: Bureau of the Fiscal Service's Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Schedules of Federal Debt*, GAO-19-113 (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 8, 2018).

³⁰Debt held by the public on the Schedules of Federal Debt represents federal debt that Treasury issued and that is held by investors outside of the federal government, including individuals, corporations, state or local governments, the Federal Reserve, and foreign governments.

³¹Intragovernmental debt holdings represent federal debt that Treasury owes to federal government accounts, primarily federal trust funds, such as those established for Social Security and Medicare.

³²GAO, *Financial Audit: Securities and Exchange Commission's Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Financial Statements*, GAO-19-182R (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 15, 2018).

³³GAO, *Financial Audit: Federal Housing Finance Agency's Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Financial Statements*, GAO-19-183R (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 15, 2018).

- We audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the Office of Financial Stability's (OFS) financial statements for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.³⁴ We also reported that OFS maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting for TARP as of September 30, 2018. In addition, we reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.
- We audited and expressed an unmodified opinion on the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection's (BCFP)³⁵ financial statements as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2018, and 2017.³⁶ We also reported that BCFP maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2018. In addition, we reported that we found no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2018 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

In addition, we considered the significant entities' fiscal years 2018 and 2017 financial statements and the related auditors' reports that the inspectors general or contracted independent public accountants prepared. Financial statements and audit reports for these entities provide information about the entities' operations. Each entity audit report also contains details about any identified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and related recommendations for the respective entity. We did not audit, and we do not express an opinion on, any of these individual federal entity financial statements.

Our audit approach included performing work over Treasury processes and controls used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. We also considered our ongoing audit work on the General Fund of the U.S. Government.³⁷

The Department of Defense (DOD) underwent an audit of its entity-wide fiscal year 2018 financial statements, which resulted in a disclaimer of opinion issued by the DOD Office of Inspector General (OIG). The disclaimer of opinion was partially based on the disclaimers of opinion for multiple DOD components, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, U.S. Marine Corps, Defense Health Program, Defense Logistics Agency, U.S. Transportation Command, and U.S. Special Operations Command. The DOD OIG also reported 20 material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting, including those related to (1) property, plant, and equipment; (2) inventory and related property; (3) accounts receivable; (4) environmental and disposal liabilities; (5) reconciliations of disbursement activity; (6) intragovernmental eliminations; (7) financial statement compilation; and (8) financial management systems and information technology.

³⁴GAO, *Financial Audit: Office of Financial Stability (Troubled Asset Relief Program) Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Financial Statements*, GAO-19-152R (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 9, 2018).

³⁵The Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (BCFP), which was established by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Pub. L. No. 111-203, Title X, § 1011(a), 124 Stat. 1376, 1964 (July 21, 2010), *codified at* 12 U.S.C. § 5491(a), is often referred to as the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB).

³⁶GAO, *Financial Audit: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection's Fiscal Years 2018 and 2017 Financial Statements*, GAO-19-184R (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 15, 2018).

³⁷The General Fund of the U.S. Government is a component of Treasury's central accounting function. It is a stand-alone reporting entity that comprises the activities fundamental to funding the federal government (e.g., issued budget authority, cash activity, and debt financing activities).

Our audit approach for the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections focused primarily on assuring that the information relating to the Statements of Social Insurance is properly reflected therein and testing the methodology used as well as evaluating key assumptions. We also evaluated whether the internal control deficiencies related to the accrual-based consolidated financial statements affected certain key inputs used in generating the projections.

Because of the significance of the amounts presented in the Statements of Social Insurance and Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts related to the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), our audit approach regarding these statements focused primarily on these two agencies. For each federal entity preparing a Statement of Social Insurance and Statement of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts,³⁸ we considered the entity's 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014 Statements of Social Insurance and the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Changes in Social Insurance Amounts, as well as the related auditor's reports that the inspectors general or contracted independent public accountants prepared.

We performed sufficient audit work to provide our reports on (1) the consolidated financial statements; (2) internal control over financial reporting; and (3) compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. We considered the limitations on the scope of our work regarding the accrual-based consolidated financial statements and the sustainability financial statements in forming our conclusions. We performed our work in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

³⁸These entities are SSA, HHS, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Department of Labor.

Appendix II

Material Weaknesses Contributing to Our Disclaimer of Opinion on the Accrual-Based Consolidated Financial Statements

The material weaknesses discussed below contributed to our disclaimer of opinion on the federal government's accrual-based consolidated financial statements.³⁹ The federal government did not have sufficient appropriate evidence to support information reported in the accompanying accrual-based consolidated financial statements, as described below.

Property, Plant, and Equipment; Inventories and Related Property; and Accounts Receivable

The federal government could not satisfactorily determine that property, plant, and equipment (PP&E); inventories and related property, and accounts receivable were properly reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. Most of the PP&E and inventories and related property are the responsibility of the Department of Defense (DOD). As in past years, DOD did not maintain adequate systems or have sufficient records to provide reliable information on these assets. Certain other entities' auditors reported continued deficiencies in internal control procedures and processes related to PP&E. In addition, DOD could not adequately support its accounts receivable balance.

Deficiencies in internal control over PP&E and inventories and related property could affect the federal government's ability to fully know the assets it owns, including their location and condition. They can also affect the government's ability to effectively (1) safeguard assets from physical deterioration, theft, or loss; (2) account for acquisitions and disposals of such assets and reliably report asset balances; (3) ensure that the assets are available for use when needed; (4) prevent unnecessary storage and maintenance costs or purchase of assets already on hand; and (5) determine the full costs of programs that use these assets. In addition, deficiencies in internal control over accounts receivable could affect the federal government's ability to identify, record, and collect amounts owed to it.

Liabilities and Commitments and Contingencies

The federal government could not reasonably estimate or adequately support amounts reported for certain liabilities. For example, DOD was not able to estimate with assurance key components of its environmental and disposal liabilities. In addition, DOD could not support a significant amount of its estimated military postretirement health benefits liabilities included in federal employee and veteran benefits payable. These unsupported amounts relate to the cost of direct health care that DOD-managed military treatment facilities provided. Further, the federal government could not determine whether commitments and contingencies, including any related to treaties and other international agreements entered into to further the federal government's interests, were complete and properly reported.

Problems in accounting for liabilities affect the determination of the full cost of the federal government's current operations and the extent of its liabilities. Also, deficiencies in internal control supporting the process for estimating environmental and disposal liabilities could result in improperly stated liabilities, and could adversely affect the federal government's ability to determine priorities for cleanup and disposal activities and to appropriately consider future budgetary resources needed to carry out these activities. In addition, to the extent disclosures of commitments and contingencies are incomplete or incorrect, reliable information is not available about the extent of the federal government's obligations.

³⁹The material weakness related to the Reconciliations of Budget Deficit to Net Operating Cost and Changes in Cash Balance also contributed to our disclaimer on the 2018 and 2017 Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections.

Cost of Government Operations and Disbursement Activity

Reported net costs were affected by the previously discussed material weaknesses in reporting assets and liabilities; material weaknesses in financial statement preparation, as discussed below; and the lack of adequate disbursement reconciliations at certain federal entities. As a result, the federal government was unable to support significant portions of the reported total net cost of operations, most notably those related to DOD.

With respect to disbursements, auditors of DOD and certain other federal entities reported continued control deficiencies in reconciling disbursement activity. For fiscal years 2018 and 2017, inadequate reconciliations of disbursement activity included (1) unreconciled differences between federal entities' and the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) records of disbursements and (2) unsupported federal entity adjustments, which could also affect the balance sheet.

Unreliable cost information affects the federal government's ability to control and reduce costs, assess performance, evaluate programs, and set fees to recover costs where required or authorized. If disbursements are improperly recorded, this could result in misstatements in the financial statements and in certain data that federal entities provide for inclusion in *The Budget of the United States Government* (President's Budget) concerning obligations and outlays.

Intragovernmental Activity and Balances

Significant progress has been made over the past few years, but the federal government continues to be unable to adequately account for intragovernmental activity and balances between federal entities. Federal entities are responsible for properly accounting for and reporting their intragovernmental activity and balances in their entity financial statements. When preparing the consolidated financial statements, intragovernmental activity and balances between federal entities should be in agreement and must be subtracted out, or eliminated, from the financial statements. If the two federal entities engaged in an intragovernmental transaction do not both record the same intragovernmental transaction in the same year and for the same amount, the intragovernmental transactions will not be in agreement, and if not properly resolved, would result in errors (i.e., differences or unmatched amounts) in the consolidated financial statements. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Treasury have issued guidance directing component entities to reconcile intragovernmental activity and balances with their trading partners and resolve identified differences. In addition, the guidance directs the chief financial officers (CFO) of significant component entities to report to Treasury, their respective inspectors general, and GAO on the extent and results of intragovernmental activity and balance reconciliation efforts as of the end of the fiscal year.

To support this process during fiscal year 2018, Treasury continued to actively work with significant component entities to provide information and assistance to aid them in resolving intragovernmental differences. Treasury's quarterly scorecard process⁴⁰ highlights differences needing the entities' attention, identifies differences that need to be resolved through a formal dispute resolution process,⁴¹ and reinforces the entities' responsibilities to resolve intragovernmental differences. Treasury continued to perform procedures for identifying and monitoring systemic root causes of intragovernmental

⁴⁰For each quarter, Treasury produces a scorecard for each significant entity, as well as any other component entity reporting significant intragovernmental balances or differences, that reports various aspects of the entity's intragovernmental differences with its trading partners, including the composition of the differences by trading partner and category. Pursuant to Treasury guidance, entities are expected to resolve, with their respective trading partners, the differences identified in their scorecards.

⁴¹When an entity and its respective trading partner cannot resolve an intragovernmental difference, Treasury guidance directs the entity to request that Treasury resolve the dispute. Treasury will review the dispute and issue a decision on how to resolve the difference, which the entities must follow.

differences and related corrective action plans to address the root causes. As a result of these and other actions, a significant number of intragovernmental differences were identified and resolved.

While progress was made, we continued to note that amounts reported by federal entity trading partners to Treasury were not in agreement by material amounts. Reasons for the differences that several CFOs cited included differing accounting methodologies, accounting errors, and timing differences. Auditors reported that several significant component entities did not have effective processes for reconciling intragovernmental activity and balances with their trading partners. For example, DOD components, which contribute significantly to the unresolved amounts, could not accurately identify, provide supporting documentation, or fully reconcile their intragovernmental transactions, which may have resulted in a material misstatement in amounts reported by DOD.

Further, a significant portion of intragovernmental differences are related to unresolved transactions between the General Fund of the U.S. Government (General Fund)⁴² and federal entity trading partners related to appropriations and other intragovernmental transactions, which amount to over \$100 billion. Over the past few years, Treasury has made progress by (1) developing and implementing procedures to improve the accounting for and reporting of General Fund transactions and balances, (2) working to resolve significant differences between the General Fund and federal entity trading partners, and (3) including differences involving General Fund activity and balances in the quarterly scorecard process. However, further improvements are needed to adequately support and reconcile intragovernmental activity and balances reported by the General Fund with federal entity trading partners.

As a result of the above-noted circumstances, the federal government's ability to determine the effect of these unresolved differences on the amounts reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements is significantly impaired. Addressing the intragovernmental transactions problem remains a difficult challenge and will require federal entities' strong and sustained commitment to resolving differences with their trading partners timely, as well as Treasury's and OMB's continued strong leadership.

Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

Treasury, in coordination with OMB, has implemented several corrective actions during the past few years related to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Corrective actions included improving systems used for compiling the consolidated financial statements, enhancing guidance for collecting data from component entities, and implementing procedures to address certain internal control deficiencies detailed in our previously issued management report.⁴³ However, the federal government's systems, controls, and procedures were not adequate to reasonably assure that the consolidated financial statements are consistent with the underlying audited entity financial statements, properly balanced, and in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). During our fiscal year 2018 audit, deficiencies in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements included the following.

⁴²The General Fund is a component of Treasury's central accounting function. It is a stand-alone reporting entity that comprises the activities fundamental to funding the federal government (e.g., issued budget authority, cash activity, and debt financing activities).

⁴³Most of the issues we identified in fiscal year 2018 existed in fiscal year 2017, and many have existed for a number of years. In past years, we reported the issues we identified to Treasury and OMB and provided recommendations for corrective action. Most recently, in July 2018, we reported on the status of the open recommendations. See GAO, *Management Report: Continued Improvements Needed in Controls over the Processes Used to Prepare the U.S. Consolidated Financial Statements*, GAO-18-540 (Washington, D.C.: July 16, 2018).

- For fiscal year 2018, auditors reported internal control deficiencies at several component entities regarding their entity-level controls, including the control environment, risk assessment, information and communication, and monitoring components of internal control, that could affect Treasury's ability to obtain reliable financial information from federal entities for consolidation. For example, DOD did not have sufficient entity-level controls to establish an internal control system that will produce reliable financial reporting. Also, the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) lacked an effective entity-level control system, which, coupled with a decentralized reporting structure and legacy system issues, has led to systemic and pervasive control deficiencies that impede VA's ability to process, summarize and report reliable financial information in a timely manner.
- For fiscal year 2018, auditors reported internal control deficiencies at several component entities related to the entities' financial reporting processes that could affect information in those entities' closing packages.⁴⁴ For example, DOD could not demonstrate that its financial statements were consistent with underlying records. Also, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's internal controls did not reasonably assure that all necessary information was included in its consolidated financial statements. To reasonably assure consistency of underlying entity information and financial data with the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements, Treasury guidance directs entity auditors to separately audit and report on the financial information that the significant component entities send to Treasury through closing packages. As in past years, Treasury had to record significant adjustments to correct errors found in federal entities' audited closing package information. As with the last several years, these errors primarily related to intragovernmental activity and balances and totaled tens of billions of dollars.
- While progress has been made, Treasury is unable to properly balance the accrual-based consolidated financial statements because of its inability to fully eliminate intragovernmental activity and balances. To make the fiscal years 2018 and 2017 consolidated financial statements balance, Treasury recorded a net increase of \$2.4 billion and a net decrease of \$2.6 billion, respectively, to net operating cost on the Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Position, which were identified as "Unmatched transactions and balances."⁴⁵ Treasury recorded an additional net \$1.3 billion and \$2.0 billion of unmatched transactions in the Statements of Net Cost for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, respectively. The material weakness in the federal government's ability to account for intragovernmental activity and balances, discussed above, significantly contributes to this issue.
- Over the past several years, Treasury has taken significant actions to help ensure that financial information is reported or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For example, Treasury has developed and implemented U.S. GAAP compliance operating procedures and checklists. Also, Treasury worked with entities to improve reporting of commitments and contingencies related to treaties and other international agreements. However, Treasury's reporting of certain financial information required by U.S. GAAP continues to be impaired. Because of certain control deficiencies noted in this audit report—for example, commitments and contingencies related to treaties and other international agreements—Treasury is precluded from determining if U.S. GAAP requires additional disclosure in the consolidated financial statements, and we are precluded from determining whether the omitted information is material. Further, Treasury's ability to report information in accordance with U.S. GAAP will also remain impaired until

⁴⁴The closing package methodology links federal significant component entities' audited financial statements to certain line items, note disclosures, and other information on the U.S. government's consolidated financial statements.

⁴⁵Although Treasury was unable to determine how much of the unmatched transactions and balances relates to net operating cost, it reported this amount as a component of net operating cost in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

federal entities, such as DOD, can provide Treasury with the complete and reliable information required to be reported in the consolidated financial statements.

In fiscal year 2018, Treasury continued to make progress with corrective actions intended to resolve internal control deficiencies in the processes used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. For example, Treasury designed and implemented an internal control review process for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of internal controls over the processes used to prepare the consolidated financial statements.

However, until these internal control deficiencies have been fully addressed, the federal government's ability to reasonably assure that the consolidated financial statements are consistent with the underlying audited federal component entities' financial statements, properly balanced, and in accordance with U.S. GAAP will be impaired. In recent years, Treasury has continued to improve its systems and processes for preparing the consolidated financial statements. It is important that Treasury (1) continues to improve its systems and (2) remains committed to maintaining the progress that has been made in this area and building on that progress to make needed improvements that fully address the magnitude of the financial reporting challenges it faces. Resolving the remaining internal control deficiencies continues to be a difficult challenge and will require a strong and sustained commitment from Treasury, OMB, and federal entities.

Reconciliations of Budget Deficit to Net Operating Cost and Changes in Cash Balance

The Reconciliations of Net Operating Cost and Budget Deficit and the Statements of Changes in Cash Balance from Budget and Other Activities (Reconciliation Statements) reconcile (1) the accrual-based net operating cost to the primarily cash-based budget deficit and (2) the budget deficit to changes in cash balances. The budget deficit is calculated by subtracting actual budget outlays (outlays) from actual budget receipts (receipts).⁴⁶ The outlays and receipts are key inputs to the Statements of Long-Term Fiscal Projections.

Treasury continued to develop its process for preparing the Reconciliation Statements. For example, during fiscal year 2018, Treasury documented its rationale for the reconciling items currently presented on the Reconciliation Statements. Specifically, Treasury documented its detailed analyses related to the accrual-based and cash-based effects of federal entities' transactions included in net operating cost and the budget deficit. Also, Treasury's significant efforts to develop and implement procedures to improve the accounting for and reporting of General Fund transactions and balances, if effective, should support the reconciliation of the records that Treasury uses to compute the budget deficit reported in the consolidated financial statements and Treasury's records of cash transactions processed through its central accounting function. However, as of the end of fiscal year 2018, processes and procedures were not effective in (1) identifying and reporting all the items in the Reconciliation Statements, (2) properly supporting amounts used in calculating the budget deficit, and (3) reasonably assuring that the information in these statements was fully consistent with the underlying information in the significant component entities' audited financial statements and other financial data. Consequently, there may be misstatements in the Reconciliation Statements.

⁴⁶The budget deficit, receipts, and outlays amounts are reported in Treasury's *Monthly Treasury Statement* and the President's Budget.

In fiscal year 2018, we again noted that several entities' auditors reported internal control deficiencies related to monitoring, accounting, and reporting of budgetary transactions. These control deficiencies could affect the reporting and calculation of the net outlay amounts in the entities' Statements of Budgetary Resources. In addition, such deficiencies may also affect the entities' ability to report reliable budgetary information to Treasury and OMB and may affect the budget deficit reported in the accrual-based consolidated financial statements. Treasury also reports the budget deficit in its *Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays, and Balances* and in other federal government publications.⁴⁷

⁴⁷Treasury's *Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays, and Balances* presents budget results and cash-related assets and liabilities of the federal government with supporting details. According to Treasury, this report is the recognized official publication of receipts and outlays of the federal government based on entity reporting.

Appendix III

Other Material Weaknesses

Material weaknesses in internal control discussed in this audit report resulted in ineffective controls over financial reporting. In addition to the material weaknesses discussed in appendix II that contributed primarily to our disclaimer of opinion on the accrual-based consolidated financial statements, we found the following three other material weaknesses in internal control.

Improper Payments

The federal government is unable to determine the full extent to which improper payments occur and reasonably assure that appropriate actions are taken to reduce them. Reducing improper payments is critical to safeguarding federal funds.⁴⁸ The Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 (IPIA), as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA) and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (IPERIA),⁴⁹ requires federal executive agencies (agencies)⁵⁰ to do the following:

1. Review all programs and activities.
2. Identify those that may be susceptible to significant improper payments.
3. Estimate the annual amount of improper payments for those programs and activities identified as risk susceptible.
4. Implement actions to reduce improper payments and set reduction targets with respect to the risk-susceptible programs and activities.
5. Report on the results of addressing the foregoing requirements.

Agency improper payment estimates totaled about \$151 billion for fiscal year 2018, based on improper payment estimates reported by federal program or activity.⁵¹ The government-wide total of reported estimated improper payments, among programs and activities that reported estimates, increased by about \$10 billion from the prior year estimate of about \$141 billion. While decreases in estimated improper payments were reported for several programs and activities, these were offset by increases

⁴⁸Under the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended, an improper payment is statutorily defined as any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements. It includes any payment to an ineligible recipient, any payment for an ineligible good or service, any duplicate payment, any payment for a good or service not received (except for such payments where authorized by law), and any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts. Office of Management and Budget guidance also provides that when an agency's review is unable to discern whether a payment was proper as a result of insufficient or lack of documentation, this payment must also be considered an improper payment.

⁴⁹IPIA, Pub. L. No. 107-300, 116 Stat. 2350 (Nov. 26, 2002), as amended by IPERA, Pub. L. No. 111-204, 124 Stat. 2224 (July 22, 2010), and IPERIA, Pub. L. No. 112-248, 126 Stat. 2390 (Jan. 10, 2013), and reprinted in 31 U.S.C. § 3321 note.

⁵⁰IPIA, as amended, statutorily defines agencies as executive agencies as that term is defined under 31 U.S.C. § 102 to mean departments, agencies, or instrumentalities in the executive branch of the United States.

⁵¹The *Fiscal Year 2018 Financial Report of the United States Government* did not include a government-wide improper payment estimate or error rate. From fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2016, a government-wide estimate and error rate had been reported in financial reports based on the programs and activities that reported estimates.

for certain other programs and activities.⁵² For example, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported estimated improper payments for its Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in excess of \$4 billion for fiscal year 2018. USDA did not report estimated improper payments for this program for fiscal year 2017. It is important to note that pursuant to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) implementing guidance, reported improper payment estimates include overpayments, underpayments, and payments for which the agency could not find sufficient documentation, and may also be based on payment data and sampling drawn from periods that do not coincide with the fiscal year for which the estimates are reported.

The specific programs and activities included in the government-wide total of reported improper payment estimates may change from year to year. For example, six agencies did not report fiscal year 2018 estimated improper payment amounts for 10 programs and activities that were identified by the agency or OMB as risk-susceptible, including the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).⁵³ Further, various inspectors general reported deficiencies related to compliance with the criteria listed in IPERA for fiscal year 2017 at their respective agencies,⁵⁴ including risk-susceptible programs and activities that did not report improper payment estimates, estimation methodologies that may not produce reliable estimates, and risk assessments that may not accurately assess the risk of improper payment. For example, the Department of Defense (DOD) Office of Inspector General reported that DOD did not ensure that all required payments were included in certain programs' improper payment estimates, and as a result, DOD published unreliable estimates of improper payments for fiscal year 2017.⁵⁵

⁵²For fiscal year 2018, agencies reported decreases in total estimated improper payments in excess of \$1 billion for one program and increases in total estimated improper payments in excess of \$1 billion for five programs and activities. The one program with a decrease in excess of \$1 billion was the Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Medicare Fee-for-Service program. The five programs and activities with increases in excess of \$1 billion were the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) Community Care; the Department of Agriculture's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; the Social Security Administration's (SSA) Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; the Department of the Treasury's (Treasury) Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and HHS's Medicare Advantage (Part C).

⁵³The 10 programs and activities were (1) the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) Universal Service Fund Rural Health Care, (2) HHS's TANF, (3) HHS's Advance Premium Tax Credit, (4) the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Multifamily Housing Project-Based Rental Assistance, (5) Treasury's Advance Child Tax Credit, (6) Treasury's Additional Opportunity Tax Credit, (7) Treasury's Premium Tax Credit, (8) USDA's Child and Adult Care Food Program, (9) USDA's Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage, and (10) VA's Dependency and Indemnity Compensation.

⁵⁴IPERA established a requirement for agency inspectors general to report annually on agencies' compliance with criteria listed in section 3 of IPERA. The six criteria are that the agency has (1) published an annual financial statement and accompanying materials in the form and content that OMB requires for the most recent fiscal year and posted that report on the agency website; (2) conducted a risk assessment for each specific program or activity that conforms with IPIA, as amended; (3) published estimates of improper payments for all programs and activities identified as susceptible to significant improper payments under the agency's risk assessment; (4) published corrective action plans for programs and activities assessed to be at risk for significant improper payments; (5) published and met annual reduction targets for all programs and activities assessed to be at risk for significant improper payments; and (6) reported a gross improper payment rate of less than 10 percent for each program and activity for which an improper payment estimate was obtained and published. The most recent inspector general reports on compliance with the criteria listed in IPERA were issued in 2018 for fiscal year 2017. Pursuant to the OMB implementing guidance in OMB Memorandum M-18-20, appendix C to OMB Circular No. A-123, *Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement* (June 26, 2018), inspector general reports are due by May 15 of the following year (or the next business day if May 15 falls on a weekend). Therefore, inspector general reports on fiscal year 2018 compliance with the criteria listed in IPERA are expected to be issued no later than May 15, 2019.

⁵⁵Department of Defense, Office of Inspector General, *The DoD Did Not Comply with the Improper Payment Elimination and Recovery Act in FY 2017*, Report No. DODIG-2018-115 (Alexandria, Va.: May 9, 2018).

For fiscal year 2018, agencies reported estimated improper payment rates of 10 percent or greater for 20 risk-susceptible programs and activities,⁵⁶ accounting for about 25 percent of the government-wide total of reported estimated improper payments.⁵⁷ Under IPERA, if an agency's inspector general determines that the entity is not in compliance with the criteria listed in IPERA, such as reporting an improper payment rate of 10 percent or greater for any risk-susceptible program or activity, that agency must submit a plan to Congress describing the actions that it will take to come into compliance.

Further, agency auditors continued to report internal control deficiencies over financial reporting in their fiscal year 2018 financial statement audit reports, such as financial system limitations and information system control weaknesses. Such deficiencies could significantly increase the risk that improper payments may occur and not be detected promptly.

The President's fiscal years 2018 and 2019 budgets included program integrity proposals at multiple agencies aimed at reducing improper payments. Also, efforts continue to implement requirements established by IPERIA, which was enacted in January 2013, to intensify efforts to identify, prevent, and recover payment error, waste, fraud, and abuse in federal spending. Among other things, IPERIA established the statutory Do Not Pay initiative, requiring agencies to review prepayment and pre-award procedures and ensure a thorough review of available databases to determine program or award eligibility before the release of any federal funds. IPERIA also directs OMB to annually identify a list of high-priority federal programs for greater levels of oversight and review and requires each agency responsible for administering one of these high-priority programs to annually submit a program report to its inspector general and make the report available to the public.⁵⁸

Until the federal government has implemented effective processes to determine the full extent to which improper payments occur and has taken appropriate actions across agencies and programs and activities to effectively reduce improper payments, it will not have reasonable assurance that the use of federal funds is adequately safeguarded.

Information Security

GAO has reported information security as a high-risk area across government since February 1997. During our fiscal year 2018 audit, we found that serious and widespread information security control deficiencies continued to place federal assets at risk of inadvertent or deliberate misuse, financial information at risk of unauthorized modification or destruction, sensitive information at risk of

⁵⁶The improper payment rate reflects the estimated improper payments as a percentage of total annual outlays.

⁵⁷The 20 programs and activities that reported estimated improper payment rates of 10 percent or greater for fiscal year 2017 were (1) VA's Community Care; (2) VA's Purchased Long-Term Services and Supports; (3) VA's Communications, Utilities, and Other Rent; (4) VA's Medical Care Contracts and Agreements; (5) VA's Prosthetics; (6) VA's Supplies and Materials; (7) Corporation for National and Community Service's (CNCS) Senior Companion; (8) Treasury's EITC; (9) VA's Beneficiary Travel; (10) HUD's Ginnie Mae Contractor Payments; (11) CNCS's Foster Grandparent; (12) FCC's Universal Service Fund Lifeline; (13) CNCS's Retired and Senior Volunteer; (14) CNCS's AmeriCorps; (15) USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance; (16) the Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance; (17) USDA's FSA Livestock Forage Disaster; (18) USDA's School Breakfast; (19) the Railroad Retirement Board's Railroad Medicare; and (20) the Consumer Product Safety Commission's Non-Payroll.

⁵⁸OMB has designated high-priority programs as those programs and activities with improper payment estimates that exceed \$2 billion annually. The 12 programs and activities with reported improper payment estimates greater than \$2 billion in fiscal year 2018 were (1) HHS's Medicaid; (2) HHS's Medicare Fee-for-Service; (3) Treasury's EITC; (4) HHS's Medicare Advantage; (5) VA's Community Care; (6) SSA's Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance; (7) SSA's Supplemental Security Income; (8) USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; (9) the Department of Education's (Education) Direct Loan; (10) the Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance; (11) Education's Pell Grant; and (12) VA's Purchased Long-Term Services and Support.

inappropriate disclosure, and critical operations at risk of disruption.⁵⁹ Specifically, control deficiencies were identified related to (1) security management; (2) access to computer resources (data, equipment, and facilities); (3) changes to and configuration of information system resources; (4) segregation of incompatible duties; and (5) contingency planning.

Such information security control deficiencies unnecessarily increase the risk that data recorded in or transmitted by federal financial management systems are not reliable and available. A primary reason for these deficiencies is that federal entities generally have not yet fully institutionalized comprehensive security management programs, which are critical to identifying information security control deficiencies, resolving information security problems, and managing information security risks on an ongoing basis. Until entities identify and resolve these deficiencies and effectively manage information security risks on an ongoing basis, federal data and systems, including financial information, will remain at risk.

Loans Receivable and Loan Guarantee Liabilities

Internal control deficiencies were identified at certain federal entities that accounted for a majority of the reported balances of loans receivable and loan guarantee liabilities.⁶⁰ The deficiencies related to credit program cost estimation, associated control activities, and financial reporting processes. These deficiencies and complexities associated with estimating the costs of loan and loan guarantee programs and related financing activities significantly increase the risk that misstatements in federal entity and government-wide financial statements could occur and go undetected. Further, these deficiencies can adversely affect the entities' ability to support annual budget requests for these programs, make future budgetary decisions, manage program costs, and measure the performance of lending activities.

⁵⁹Eighteen of the 24 agencies covered by the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 reported information security as a material weakness or significant deficiency for fiscal year 2018.

⁶⁰Entities contributing to the material weakness for loans receivable and loan guarantee liabilities include the Departments of Education, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and Veteran Affairs.

Appendix IV

Significant Deficiencies

In addition to the material weaknesses discussed in appendixes II and III, we found three significant deficiencies in the federal government's internal control related to maintaining effective internal controls at certain federal entities, as described below.

Taxes Receivable

During fiscal year 2018, a significant deficiency, previously reported as a material weakness until this fiscal year, continued to affect the federal government's ability to manage its taxes receivable effectively. While the Department of the Treasury's Internal Revenue Service (IRS) made necessary and appropriate adjustments derived from a statistical estimation process to correct its financial statements, IRS's underlying records did not always reflect the correct amount of taxes owed by the public to the federal government at interim periods and year-end because of financial system limitations and other control deficiencies that led to errors in taxpayers' accounts. Such inaccurate tax records impair management's ability to effectively manage taxes receivable throughout the year and place an undue burden on taxpayers who may be compelled to respond to IRS inquiries caused by errors in their accounts. Further, IRS did not clearly document several key management decisions regarding the design and use of the statistical estimation process used to derive the reported taxes receivable balance. This increases the risk that the process could be implemented in a manner contrary to management intent, potentially rendering the resultant estimates statistically invalid.

Collectively, these deficiencies indicate that internal controls were not effective in (1) ensuring that reported amounts of taxes receivable and other unpaid assessments were accurate on an ongoing basis and could be relied upon by management as a tool to aid in making and supporting resource allocation decisions and (2) supporting timely and reliable financial statements, accompanying notes, required supplementary information, and other information without extensive supplemental procedures and adjustments.

Federal Grants Management

In fiscal year 2018, several federal entities' auditors continued to identify internal control deficiencies related to grants management.⁶¹ Reported deficiencies primarily related to monitoring of grant activities, accounting for grants, and estimating grant accruals. These internal control deficiencies could adversely affect the federal government's ability to provide reliable financial statements as well as reasonable assurance that grants are awarded properly, recipients are eligible, and federal grant funds are used as intended.

Medicare Social Insurance Information

In fiscal year 2018, auditors for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) identified internal control deficiencies in certain controls related to HHS's preparation of its Statement of Social Insurance for the Medicare program. The models HHS used for its Statement of Social Insurance are complex, 75-year projections, including spreadsheets and macros that actuaries, auditors, and others heavily review. The reviewers check input into the spreadsheets against original data sources and check output data by comparing the outputs to the results of the prior year and by testing the formulas included in the spreadsheets or macros. The underlying data remains critical to the accuracy of the models. In fiscal

⁶¹Key entities contributing to the significant deficiency for federal grants management include the Department of Homeland Security, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Millennium Challenge Corporation.

year 2018, two formula errors in certain spreadsheets that HHS used to prepare its Statement of Social Insurance for the Medicare program were not detected by HHS's monitoring and review function. HHS contributes the majority of the amounts reported on the consolidated Statement of Social Insurance. Such control deficiencies could result in misstatements to the Statement of Social Insurance.