violations of federal statutes or regulations by contractors and Commission employees or the Standards Of Ethical Conduct For Employees of the Executive Branch. An audit seeks to determine whether:

(a) Program goals and results identified in enabling legislation are achieved.
(b) Resources are efficiently and economically used and managed.
(c) Financial operations are properly conducted.
(d) Financial reports are fairly presented.
(e) Applicable laws and regulations are complied with.

(b) In cooperation with Commission management, the Inspector General generally promotes economy, efficiency, and the effectiveness of waste or fraud detection and prevention in the Commission’s programs and operations. The Inspector General also keeps the Congress and the Chairman informed about problems and deficiencies in the Commission’s programs and operations.

(c) The Inspector General reports to the Chairman, but is independent of all other Commission management. In addition, the Inspector General independently prepares semi-annual reports to the Congress.

(d) With respect to misconduct of Commission employees and contractors, the Inspector General, after consultation with the Ethics Counsel, where appropriate, serves as the Commission’s liaison with other federal audit and investigative agencies, such as the Department of Justice and the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency.

(e) Subpoenas issued in the course of an audit or investigation conducted by the Office of the Inspector General shall be effected by any method prescribed by §201.232(a) and (c) of this chapter.

§ 200.18 Director of Division of Corporation Finance.

The Director of the Division of Corporation Finance is responsible to the Commission for the administration of all matters (except those pertaining to investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940) relating to establishing and requiring adherence to standards of business and financial disclosure with respect to securities being offered for public sale pursuant to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.) or the exemptions therefrom; establishing and requiring adherence to standards of reporting and disclosure with respect to securities traded on national securities exchanges or required to be registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(g)) and with respect to securities whose issuers are required to file reports pursuant to section 15(d) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(d)); establishing and requiring adherence to disclosure and procedural standards in the solicitation of proxies for the election of directors and other corporate actions; establishing and requiring adherence to standards of disclosure with respect to the filing of statements respecting beneficial ownership and transaction statements pursuant to sections 13(d), (e), and (g) (15 U.S.C. 78m(d), 78m(e), and 78m(g)) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; administering the disclosure and substantive provisions of the Williams Act relating to tender offers; and ensuring adherence to enforcement of the standards set forth in the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 (15 U.S.C. 77aaa et seq.) regarding indenture covering debt securities. Those duties shall include, with the exception of enforcement and

§ 200.17 Chief Management Analyst.

The Chief Management Analyst is responsible to the Executive Director for overseeing the performance of management analysis tasks which pertain, but are not limited to:

(a) Agency work methods and procedures;
(b) Effective personnel and resource allocation and utilization;
(c) Organizational structures and delegations of authority;
(d) Management information systems and concepts; and
(e) The preparation of recurring special reports and analyses.

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