CLOSEOUT FOR M-93070038

On July 16, 1993, OIG received an e-mail message from	
In the e-mail message, the complainant	
alleged that confidential	NSF information had
been inappropriately released. The complainant indicated that the subject	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	(the program), had
written a letter in support of the tenure consideration for	
. The complainant alleged that the subj	ject's letter provided
information about the relative ranking of the candidate's proposals	that was not public
knowledge, and made statements about the future NSF funding of on	e of the candidate's
proposals that could have been construed as an official NSF decision.	

OIG contacted the complainant who provided OIG with a copy of the subject's letter and additional information. OIG reviewed relevant NSF policy and interviewed appropriate NSF personnel for clarification of that policy. Finally, OIG contacted the subject.

With respect to the first allegation, the subject's letter included information about the total number of proposals submitted and ultimately awarded by the program in two separate proposal consideration cycles that included the candidate's two awards. OIG determined that the information provided by the subject in the letter was publicly available and that no breach of confidentiality had occurred.

With respect to the second allegation, the subject stated in the letter that one of the candidate's proposals had been awarded but, because the NSF processing of the award had not been completed, the institution had not been officially notified. Program directors are strongly urged to avoid making any statements concerning possible funding of pending proposals that might be misunderstood by PIs or institutions. However, they are permitted to unofficially inform PIs of their recommendations for such funding. OIG discussed this issue with the subject who told OIG that she understood that her comments could have been construed as an official NSF position concerning the funding of the proposal and she was more careful now in what she said. Although the subject's written statement was inappropriate, OIG determined that the issue was not serious enough to warrant any further action.

In addition to the allegations from the complainant, OIG observed that the subject's letter was printed on official NSF letterhead and that the letter included information pertaining to the candidate's NSF history as a reviewer for the subject's program. With respect to the information in the subject's letter concerning the candidate's experience as an NSF reviewer, OIG learned that the type of information provided in the letter was general in nature and could

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have been obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request.

The subject explained that, at the time she wrote the letter, she was relatively new at NSF. She said that, since that time, she had attended a conflict of interest (COI) meeting for NSF program directors where she learned that her use of NSF letterhead was improper.

The subject told OIG that she had made a mistake in using NSF letterhead for non-official business. The subject explained that, following the COI meeting, she had initiated discussions with new program officers about the proper use of NSF letterhead and she has avoided any further improper use herself. Because the subject was relatively new to NSF when she used the NSF letterhead and because she now understands that her use of the letterhead for non-official NSF business was improper, OIG determined that the issue was not serious enough to warrant any further action and that our discussion with the subject satisfactorily resolved the matter.

OIG discussed with the subject the need to be extremely careful when providing information about reviewers. OIG concluded that the subject had not breached the confidentiality of the NSF peer review process.

This inquiry was closed and no further action will be taken in this case.

cc: Staff Scientist, Deputy AIG-Oversight, AIG-Oversight, IG