OFFICE *of the*
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

FALL 2025

SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

April 1, 2025 – September 30, 2025

OFFICE *of the* INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

The U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO) was established in 1861 and is the Federal Government's primary resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the U.S. Government in digital and tangible formats. GPO is responsible for producing and distributing informational products and services for all three branches of the Federal Government, including U.S. passports for the Department of State and official publications of Congress, the White House, and other Federal agencies. In addition to publication sales, GPO provides permanent public access to Federal Government information at no charge through GovInfo.gov and via partnerships with libraries nationwide participating in the Federal Depository Library Program.[1]

ABOUT THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The GPO Office of the Inspector General (OIG) promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in GPO operations. Our efforts are designed to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

The GPO Inspector General Act of 1988, 44 U.S.C. §§ 3901-3903, along with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act), establishes the OIG's responsibilities and duties. The Legislative Branch Inspectors General Independence Act of 2019 enhanced the OIG's independence. It expanded our office's duties by, among other things, granting us independent law enforcement authority, human capital, and budget independence.

The OIG, located in Washington, D.C., is allocated 24 employees and is organized into a Front Office, which includes the Counsel to the Inspector General, and three operational divisions: Audits, Inspections, and Investigations. We conduct independent and objective reviews of GPO programs and operations to assist in keeping the Director, Congress, and the public informed of potential issues or deficiencies.

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[1] https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/mission-vision-and-values

GPO OIG MISSION/VISION/VALUES

OUR MISSION

To conduct independent, objective, and trusted oversight that promotes positive change for GPO, Congress, and the public.

OUR VISION

Champion integrity and excellence.

OUR VALUES

▶ PROFESSIONALISM

Exhibit characteristics and qualities that contribute to a positive work environment.

▶ ETHICAL

Commitment to be morally sound, fair, and accountable.

▶ EFFECTIVENESS

Innovate, collaborate, produce, and deliver.

▶ HONESTY

Communicate transparently with our colleagues and our customers.

▶ INCLUSIVENESS

Foster a diverse, supportive, welcoming environment for our employees and customers.

▶ KINDNESS

Treat one another with respect.

A MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

I am pleased to submit this *Fall 2025* Semiannual Report to Congress to the U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO). The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) continues to provide impactful, independent, and objective oversight of GPO programs and operations. We thank the many GPO personnel who cooperated and supported our oversight work, even as they focused on their daily demands. GPO Management and personnel continue to be responsive to our recommendations and supportive of our oversight efforts.

During this reporting period, we focused on examining key areas such as GPO's Inventory Management, Procured Printing processes, and the Federal Depository Library Program. Our investigations addressed government vehicle misuse, the use of non-GPO-approved applications on GPO-issued cell phones, and potential violations of the Procurement Integrity Act.

As a result of our efforts, we closed four investigations and initiated five new ones. Additionally, we received 18 new complaints that are currently under review, with some requiring further research before being converted into formal investigations, referred to other entities, or closed. We also initiated a series of proactive investigative activities, as discussed in the later sections of this report.

Through our audit, inspection, and investigative work, we have contributed to reducing the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse within the agency. We also identified opportunities for improving operational efficiency and effectiveness. In total, 14 new recommendations were issued to enhance GPO operations.

Beyond these activities, our outreach efforts were strengthened. We conducted a site visit to Stennis, Mississippi, for both outreach and OIG project work. Additionally, we organized individual outreach sessions with GPO's various business units. These engagements helped us gather 106 unique intakes, surpassing last year's figures for the same period.

Lastly, we are pleased to announce that the OIG Recommendations Dashboard is now live and embedded on the GPO.gov public site. This tool enhances transparency by making our recommendations accessible not only to stakeholders but also to the general public.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our continued gratitude to the Members and Staff of our oversight and appropriations committees for their unwavering support of our office.

Nathan J. Deahl
Inspector General

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RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Return on Investment (ROI) is a commonly used profitability ratio that measures the return or profit an investment generates relative to cost.[2] The ROI for an OIG is the most quantifiable performance metric, considering the cost of doing business and the revenues it collects.[3] As amended, the reporting requirements of the Inspector General Act of 1978 prioritize quantitative results rather than qualitative work. Therefore, Inspectors General may focus on metrics that may not accurately reflect the most pressing matters at the agency they oversee.[4] This can lead to misplaced emphasis in OIG's work because it focuses on money lost, whereas much of its value comes from money saved or, in other words, the value gained, *i.e.*, proactive savings as opposed to reactive losses.

For OIG work, ROI is usually defined in terms of monetary impact and savings associated with audits, investigations, and other actions that allow the government to recoup funds owed, correct practices to ensure more efficient spending and prevent misappropriation of funds.[5] The appendices to this report include examples of these types of monetary benefits; some cases are required by law to be reported.

While dollar value is the traditional baseline for ROI, there are other quantitative and qualitative ways to show a positive impact, such as expanding the definition of "value." Examples of ways to measure value can be savings over time, better decision-making and reporting, increased level of service, and timely regulatory compliance.[6]

Including this expanded concept of ROI in reporting to GPO, Congress, and the public is important. The results and impact of OIG work often provide an alternative to the traditional monetary ROI and give the flexibility to develop tailored approaches for determining agency operations' efficiency, effectiveness, or sustainability. Examples of non-monetary or non-traditional benefits are on the following page.

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[2] Speights, "Return on Investment: What to Expect," *The Motley Fool* (March 17, 2021), available at: https://www.fool.com/investing/how-to-invest/stocks/good-return-on-investment/

[3] Hudak and Wallack, "Sometimes cutting budgets raises deficits: The curious case of inspectors general return on investment," *Center for Effective Public Management at Brookings* (April 2015), available at: https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/CEPMHudakWallackOIG.pdf

[4] Letter to Senator Johnson, Senator Peters, Representative Cummings, and Representative Jordan from ACORN8, Government Accountability Project, National Taxpayers Union, Project on Government Oversight, Public Citizen, R Street Institute, and Taxpayers Protection Alliance (May 16, 2019), available at: https://www.rstreet.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Bipartisan-Coalition-Support-Letter-for-IG-reform.pdf

[5] IBID.

[6] "Calculating Non-Traditional Return on Investments," VUEWorks (Feb. 26, 2018), available at: https://www.vueworks.com/calculating-non-traditional-return-on-investments/

List of Non-Monetary Benefits

01) Improve management controls

02) Improve systems and processes

03) Avoid violations of law or regulations

04) Validate existing processes

05) Initiate best business practices

06) Provide analysis and data to decision-makers

07) Improve safety, morale, health, and security

08) Ensure compliance with a prescribed standard

09) Enhance stakeholder confidence

10) Other

We provide a narrative of each project's ROI in Appendix A.

JOINT OIG PROJECTS

In keeping with our strategic direction, OIG efforts will be "team-based." In addition, we will use team members from each division to work on joint projects and products.

Ongoing

GPO Site Visits Follow-Up, Project No. 25-03-LS

In May and June of 2025, our office sent teams of inspectors and investigators to the Laurel and Pueblo Distribution Centers and the Stennis Secure Production Facility (SPF). The purpose was to evaluate actions taken by GPO to address the 10 Considerations outlined in the May 2022 GPO OIG Regional Site Visit Report (Report Number OIG-22-05). This self-initiated inspection is reported in the OIG's FY 2025 Annual Work Plan. Our objectives are to: 1) Evaluate actions taken by GPO to address considerations outlined in the May 2022 GPO OIG Regional Site Visit Report, OIG-22-05; and 2) Educate GPO employees on the OIG's mission and their role in detecting fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

AUDITS

The Audits Division helps improve the management of GPO programs and activities by providing timely, balanced, credible, and independent audits that address GPO operations' economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. OIG audits are performed by Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Ongoing

Information Technology Security Incident Response Maturity Assessment, Project No. A-2025-002

In April 2025, we initiated an audit of GPO's information technology (IT) security incident response. This self-initiated audit, in collaboration with the Architect of the Capitol and Library of Congress OIGs, will determine the maturity level of each agency's respective IT security incident response capabilities.
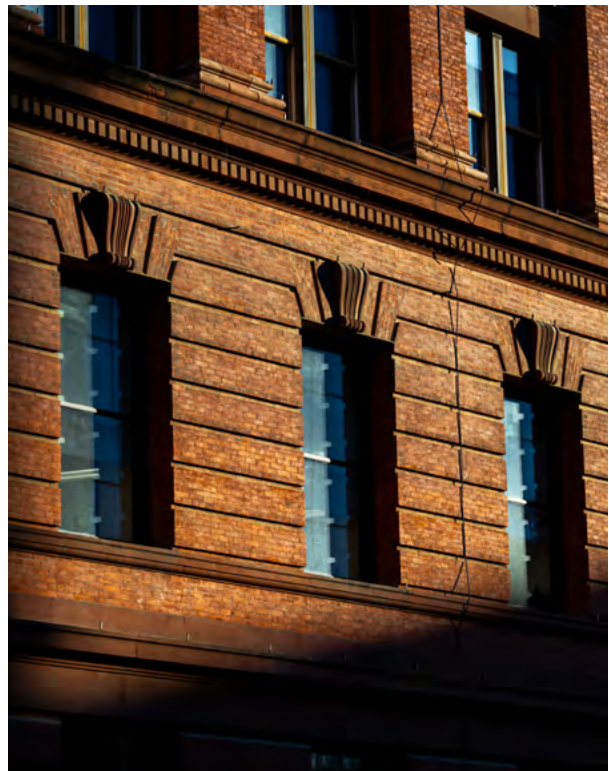
Completed

Inventory Management, Report Number 25-09, July 30, 2025

We conducted an audit to assess the effectiveness of GPO's inventory management and identify opportunities for cost savings and program improvements. Our audit focused on non-moving aka "stale" inventory. We found that GPO could improve its management of non-moving inventory items. Specifically, GPO employees did not always ensure that inventory records were aligned with on-hand supplies. We analyzed the 592 on-hand inventory items and identified 199 non-moving items (133 paper and 66 material items) for observation. Our physical observations confirmed that 155 items were potential excess or obsolete, totaling nearly $304,000. We also observed that the remaining 44 inventory items were being used, but the use was not consistently recorded, resulting in GPO's inventory management system being overstated by nearly $39,000.

Recommendations: We made four recommendations to address dated inventory management policies, inadequate inventory procedures, non-moving inventory, and inaccurate inventory records. The recommendations included potential revenue opportunities for $303,912 in funds to be put to better use.[7] *GPO concurred with the finding, all recommendations, and the monetary impact.*

Return on Investment: When fully implemented, our recommendations will improve management controls and processes to 1) better identify and address excess and obsolete inventory; 2) reduce ambiguity for all personnel involved in inventory management and operations; 3) sell, recycle, or scrap non-moving inventory and free up warehouse space; and 4) ensure on-hand inventory agrees with records in the official inventory management system.

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[7] The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 405(a)(5), defines Funds Be Put to Better Use as funds that could be used more efficiently if management implements and completes the recommendation.

INSPECTIONS

The Inspections Division reviews GPO programs and operations to identify opportunities to improve efficiency and effectiveness. These inspections are systematic and independent assessments of the design, implementation, and results of GPO's operations, programs, or policies. They provide timely, credible, and helpful information for agency managers, policymakers, and others. The GPO OIG's inspections are performed in accordance with the Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation issued by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE).

Ongoing

GPO Site Visits Follow-Up, Project No. 25-03-LS

We initiated a GPO Site Visits follow-up inspection in April 2025. This self-initiated inspection is reported in the OIG's FY 2025 Annual Work Plan. Our objectives are to: 1) Evaluate actions taken by GPO to address considerations outlined in the May 2022 GPO OIG Regional Site Visit Report, OIG-22-05; and 2) Educate GPO employees on the OIG's mission and their role in detecting fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

Review of Government Secure and Intelligent Documents Quality Control Procedures, Project No. 25-04-LS

We initiated an inspection of Government Secure and Intelligent Documents' (GSID) production of flawed US passports at the Stennis Secure Production Facility in June 2025. The objective of the inspection is to assess GSID processes, procedures, and actions that led to the loss of substantial revenue through the production of faulty passports.

Completed

GPO Procured Printing Inspection, Report No. 25-08, June 5, 2025

We assessed the effectiveness of GPO's Government Publishing & Print Procurement's (formerly Customer Services) key efforts to enhance the marketing of GPO services. We found that: 1) GPO can improve its marketing efforts by conducting outreach to agencies not currently doing business with GPO and taking steps to implement its Customer Services Strategic Plan. Analysis showed that only 187 (43 percent) of the potential 439 Federal agencies with which the GPO could conduct business were active GPO customers during FY 2024. 2) The marketing email distribution list does not encompass all potential Federal customers. Although the FY 2024 distribution list included over 29,000 email addresses, it contained multiple recipients from the same agencies. After removing those redundancies, the distribution list effectively targeted 245 Federal agencies, which account for 56 percent of the 439 Federal agencies that could do business with GPO. 3) Government Publishing & Print Procurement has not established tangible implementation steps in accordance with GPO policy and strategic plans.

Recommendations: We issued three recommendations intended to enhance the marketing of GPO services and increase the customer base. *GPO concurred with all recommendations, and its proposed actions were responsive to them.*

Return on Investment: When fully implemented, our recommendations will ensure awareness of annual targets for new customer development, improve marketing to agencies not currently using GPO products and services, and develop specific and measurable goals for an increased customer base to enhance the oversight of marketing efforts that could lead to increased procured printing sales.

Completed (continued)

Federal Depository Library Program Assessments Inspection, Report No. 25-10, August 21, 2025

We assessed whether the Superintendent of Documents (SuDoc) meets the intent of 44 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 1909 to "make firsthand investigation" of the Federal Depository Libraries (FDL). We found that SuDoc is not meeting the intent of 44 U.S.C. Section 1909. SuDoc has not conducted a Public Access Assessment (PAA) since 2017 and has not conducted a firsthand investigation since 2004. By not conducting firsthand investigations, such as PAAs or something different, SuDoc cannot identify and assess deficiencies in depository libraries as required by law.

Recommendations: We issued four recommendations intended to improve GPO's operation of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) by updating current guidance and ensuring stakeholders approve changes considered necessary for economic and practical implementation. *GPO concurred with all recommendations, and its proposed actions were responsive to them.*

Return on Investment: When fully implemented, our recommendations will enhance compliance with laws and regulations and improve processes and management controls.

INVESTIGATIONS

The Investigations Division detects and investigates fraud, waste, and abuse activities in GPO programs and operations. Investigations may include possible wrongdoing by GPO contractors, employees, program participants, and others who commit crimes against GPO. Through prosecution, administrative action(s), and monetary recoveries, investigations promote integrity, efficiency, and accountability.
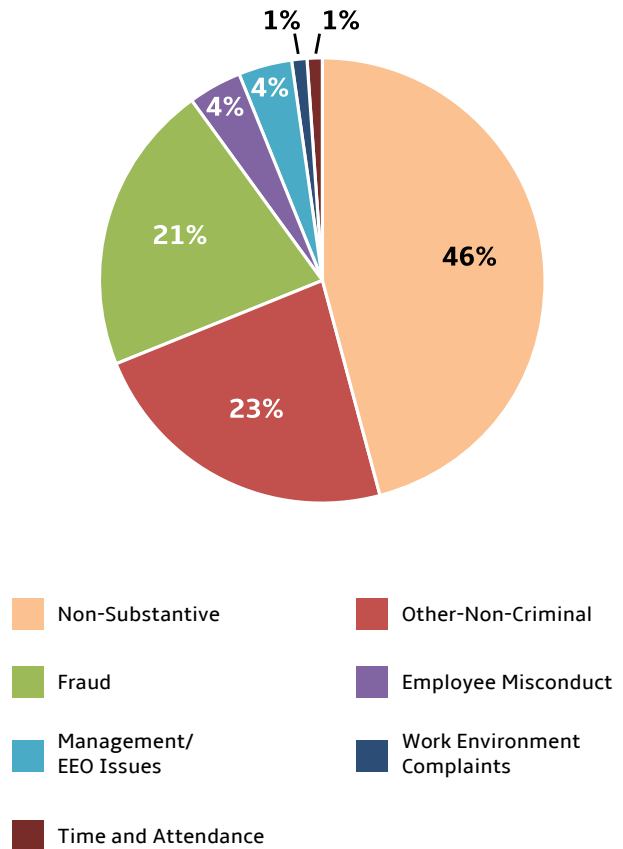
The Investigations Division (INV) conducts proactive and reactive criminal and administrative investigations. Investigations can derive from complaints or information from any person concerning violations of laws, rules, and regulations, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health and safety.

INV employs duly appointed criminal investigators with statutory authority to carry firearms, conduct arrests, execute search and seizure warrants, and perform other law enforcement duties. The INV team collaborates with internal and external OIG counterparts and other law enforcement partners.

OIG Intakes

The OIG receives allegations of wrongdoing by email, telephone, fax, mail, employee drop-box, and walk-ins. These are referred to collectively as "Intakes." INV reviews these allegations to determine whether the complaint should be the subject of an investigation, audit, inspection, or referred to GPO or another agency or organization. During this six-month reporting period, INV received 106 Intakes. There were 136 total Intakes in all of FY 2024.

Intake Breakdown

- Non-Substantive — 46%
- Other-Non-Criminal — 23%
- Fraud — 21%
- Employee Misconduct — 4%
- Management/EEO Issues — 4%
- Work Environment Complaints — 1%
- Time and Attendance — 1%

Investigative Statistics

Investigation Statistics	FY25	FY24
Intakes Received	183	136
Open Investigations (Active or Pending Closure)	11	7
Open Investigations (Pending Admin Action/Legal Outcome)	3	2
Investigations Initiated	11	11
Investigations Closed	8	11
Complaints Initiated	37	68
Management Referrals	13	19
Parties Referred for Suspension and/or Debarment	0	0
Referrals to Other Agencies	10	9

Status of Open Investigations (FY 25)

Status of Open Investigations	#
Open Investigations	13
Investigations Underway	6
Investigations Pending Prosecutorial Action	1
Investigations Pending Suspension and/or Debarment Actions	0
Investigations Pending Closure	4
Investigations Pending Other Administrative Action (corrective action)	2

CASE HIGHLIGHTS

Misuse of a GPO Government Vehicle (25-0001-I)

In July 2024, we initiated a proactive investigation into the use of GPO Government Vehicles. This investigation resulted from a larger proactive initiative that focused on analyzing vehicle history data. As a result, we identified a GPO vehicle with unexplained travel and isolated the vehicle use to a single GPO employee. The investigation substantiated multiple incidents of vehicle misuse over multiple years and concluded that the employee violated Title 31 U.S.C. § 1344 – Passenger Carrier Use. This matter was not referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for consideration.

Return on Investment: The results of this investigation assist in protecting government resources by identifying unauthorized use of government-owned vehicles, recovering costs associated with misuse, and preventing future abuse. The investigation addressed critical issues such as unauthorized personal use of agency vehicles, failure to adhere to established policies and procedures, and potential safety and liability concerns resulting from improper use.

Status: Pending final GPO administrative action.

GPO Government Cell Phone Applications (Management Implication Report 24-0014-I)

In July 2024, we initiated a proactive investigation into unauthorized applications on GPO-issued cell phones. We identified numerous downloads of non-GPO software onto GPO-issued mobile devices, most of which did not appear to serve any official government function. The most frequently downloaded software included social media platforms, TV and movie streaming applications, and online shopping applications. Additionally, we identified several instances where sports betting applications had been installed. This proactive investigation did not lead to the identification of any potential subjects but resulted in three recommendations to GPO management. *GPO concurred with all recommendations.*

Recommendation 1: Implement periodic audits of GPO-issued devices to detect unauthorized software.

Recommendation 2: Update the annual GPO Cybersecurity Awareness Training to reinforce the prohibition of downloading unauthorized software to GPO-issued mobile devices.

Recommendation 3: Revise GPO IT policies to more clearly define the scope of acceptable personal use of GPO-issued devices.

Return on Investment: The results of this proactive investigation assist GPO in enhancing its ability to mitigate cybersecurity risks, enforce policy compliance, and protect government-issued resources. By identifying the presence of non-GPO-approved software on GPO-issued devices, this investigation exposed vulnerabilities that could compromise IT security. The resulting recommendations allow GPO to improve employee awareness, enhance current policy, and promote a culture of accountability and responsible mobile device use.

Status: Closed July 10, 2025.

CASE HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Conflict of Interest and Violation of the Procurement Integrity Act (23-0001-I)

We completed an investigation into alleged misconduct by a senior official during the procurement of a GPO contract. We determined that the senior official failed to disclose their existing personal relationship with the Program Manager (PM) of one of the bidding companies. Additionally, the senior official did not offer to recuse themselves from the contract's source selection process. Ultimately, the employee admitted to a personal relationship with the PM and failed to notify the GPO and their supervisor of their potential conflict of interest.

The investigation found insufficient evidence to support a violation of Title 41, Chapter 21 – Procurement Integrity Act, or 18 U.S.C. § 371 – Conspiracy to Defraud the Government. However, the investigation determined that the senior official violated GPO Directive 655.3C – "Standards of Conduct for Government Publishing Office Officers and Employees" and GPO Directive 655.10A – "Conflicts of Interest". The U.S. Attorney's Office declined prosecution for this matter.

Return on Investment: This investigation assisted in protecting GPO's procurement integrity, reinforcing ethical standards, and deterring future misconduct. By identifying violations of GPO directives and ensuring accountability within GPO's internal administrative processes, the investigation aided in safeguarding GPO's reputation and upholding public trust. The findings support future efforts to strengthen internal controls, improve training, and mitigate potential conflicts of interest, contributing to more efficient and ethical use of GPO resources.

Status: Closed July 20, 2025.

Proactive Investigation: GPO Travel Card Misuse (25-0010-I)

We completed a proactive investigation into GPO's travel card program. We analyzed over 5,000 travel card transactions from September 2022 through June 2025 to identify potential misuse. The analysis found no evidence of fraud or other suspicious activity that would warrant further investigation.

Return on Investment: This proactive investigation reinforced the integrity of GPO's travel card program. Although no fraudulent activity was identified, the effort served as a preventative measure to deter future misconduct and provided valuable data to support ongoing risk management efforts.

Status: Closed September 24, 2025.

Proactive Initiatives

Our office continues to conduct several proactive investigative initiatives. Specifically, our ongoing efforts into the use of GPO government-owned vehicles (GOVs) have led to multiple substantiated investigations into vehicle misuse and highlighted internal control issues related to managing government vehicles within the GPO. Additionally, our proactive initiative into GPO's inventory control of High-Value Assets, such as laptops, desktops, mobile devices, and other goods, has allowed our office to identify and deter risks of theft associated with the management of these devices. Our recently completed proactive investigation into the possible misuse of GPO travel cards reinforces a culture of accountability and acts as a deterrent to future misconduct, strengthening GPO's overall integrity and operational efficiency.

OTHER INFORMATION

Closed Audits and Inspections Not Disclosed to the Public.
None.

Closed investigations involving a senior official that were not disclosed to the public.
One closed investigation, detailed on page 11.

All product titles are listed on **https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/inspector-general**.

Reports are also posted at **www.oversight.gov.**

Whistleblower Retaliation Investigations.
None.

Instances of GPO Refusing to Provide Information or Assistance or Interfering with the OIG's Independence.
None.

Statutory Certification.

In accordance with the Legislative Branch Inspectors General Independence Act of 2019, as codified in 44 U.S.C. § 3903(c)(3), the Inspector General certifies that the GPO OIG has adequate safeguards and management procedures in place to ensure that the Investigations Division complies with the standards established by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, which incorporate Department of Justice guidelines to ensure proper exercise of the statutory law enforcement authority.

Review of Legislation and Regulations.

During the reporting period, the GPO OIG reviewed proposed legislation submitted to Congress by GPO and provided recommendations concerning its impact on the economy and efficiency of GPO programs and operations and the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and abuse.

PEER REVIEW RESULTS

The following meets the requirement under 5 U.S.C. § 405 of the IG Act that Inspectors General include external peer review results in each Semiannual Report to Congress. Federal audit and inspection functions can receive a rating of "pass," "pass with deficiencies," or "fail." Federal investigation functions can receive a rating of "compliant" or "noncompliant."

Peer review reports are posted on our website at: **https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/inspector-general/plans-and-reports**.

Peer Review of GPO-OIG Audit Function

The GPO OIG had no peer reviews of its audit function during this reporting period. The previous audit peer review was completed in March 2024, and the GPO OIG received a pass rating. This peer review report is posted on our website. The next audit peer review should occur in the 1st quarter of FY 2027.

Peer Review of GPO OIG Inspections Function

The GPO OIG had no peer reviews of its inspection function during this reporting period. The first inspection peer review is scheduled for the 3rd Quarter of FY 2026.

Peer Review of GPO OIG Investigative Function

During the previous reporting period, the GPO OIG underwent a peer review of its investigative function. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) OIG conducted the peer review in January 2025. Their final report on the review was issued in April 2025, and the GPO OIG received a "compliant" rating. The peer review report is posted on our website.

APPENDIX A.
NON-MONETARY RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Audits and Inspections	
Inventory Management (Report No. 25-09)	
Benefit	**Value**
Validate existing processes	Updating policies can improve operational effectiveness and efficiencies in inventory management and accountability for identifying and addressing excess and obsolete inventory.
Improve processes and management controls	Comprehensive inventory procedures will reduce ambiguity for all personnel involved in inventory management and operations and provide increased assurance that inventory records are complete and accurate, allowing management to make better-informed decisions.
GPO Procured Printing Inspection (Report No. 25-08)	
Benefit	**Value**
Provide analysis/data to decision-makers	Identifying potential customers who are not currently using GPO for publishing services will facilitate a more efficient and targeted marketing approach and could increase procured printing sales.
Improve management controls	Updating performance plans will ensure the National Account Managers are aware of annual targets for new customer development. This management control will provide the opportunity to review performance toward those targets regularly.
Initiate best business practices	The best practice of developing specific and measurable targets to increase GPO's customer base will enhance the oversight of marketing efforts and could lead to increased procured printing sales.
Federal Depository Library Program Assessments Inspection (Report No. 25-10)	
Benefit	**Value**
Enhance compliance with laws, regulations, and standards	Resuming firsthand investigations will allow GPO to meet the intent of 44 U.S.C. Section 1909 and identify and assess deficiencies in depository libraries. Requesting JCP's approval for measures considered necessary for the economic and practical implementation of the FDLP will allow flexibility in what activities constitute a firsthand investigation.
Improve management controls	Including rubrics and definitions in policy will allow management to clarify how they conduct firsthand investigations. Using a recordkeeping system to track JCP requests and approvals will ensure that the JCP is informed about the implementation of the FDLP.

Investigations	
Conflict of Interest and Violation of the Procurement Integrity Act (23-0001-I)	
Benefit	**Value**
Improve safety, morale, health, and security and enhance stakeholder confidence	The OIG's investigation helped protect GPO's procurement integrity and deter potential future misconduct. By identifying violations of GPO Directives, the investigation reinforced ethical standards and showed that misconduct would not be tolerated. This investigation supports long-term improvement within GPO by strengthening internal controls, enhancing employee training, and preventing conflicts of interest.
Improve Systems and Processes	This investigation directly contributed to improving GPO's systems and processes by highlighting gaps in accountability and compliance. The findings formed targeted enhancements to employee training and conflict of interest policies, ensuring preventative measures are more effective and better aligned with GPO standards.
Ensure Compliance and Oversight	This investigation strengthened oversight within GPO by uncovering violations of established directives and holding individuals accountable through internal administrative processes. As a result, it promoted a culture of adherence to rules and ethical standards and sent a message that misconduct, even at the senior level, would be identified and addressed.
Misuse of a GPO Government Vehicle (25-0001-I)	
Benefit	**Value**
Improve safety, morale, health, and security and enhance stakeholder confidence	This investigation held employees accountable for the proper use of government resources. Identifying and addressing the misuse of a GPO vehicle mitigated potential safety and liability risks arising from unauthorized government vehicle operation.
Improve Systems and Processes	Through analysis of vehicle history data, the OIG identified weaknesses in accountability procedures that allowed misuse to go undetected over multiple years. As a result, GPO can implement more rigorous data analysis and enhance employee training on the proper use of government vehicles.
Ensure Compliance and Oversight	This investigation actively monitored adherence to federal regulations and agency policies governing the use of government vehicles. The OIG's detection of vehicle misuse demonstrates that oversight mechanisms are in place and effective.

Investigations (continued)	
GPO Government Cell Phone Applications (Management Implication Report 24-0014-I)	
Benefit	**Value**
Improve safety, morale, health, and security and enhance stakeholder confidence	This investigation addressed risks associated with the unauthorized downloading of non-GPO-approved software on government devices. This software introduces cybersecurity vulnerabilities and contributes to the potential misuse of government time and resources. By identifying these vulnerabilities, GPO reduces the risk of data breaches, protects sensitive information, and reinforces the responsible use of government equipment.
Improve Systems and Processes	This investigation exposes weaknesses in GPO's mobile device management and provides the foundation for strengthening policies, implementing software installation restrictions, and improving user education and acceptable use. These processes help reduce security risks, ensure proper use of government-issued devices, and support a more secure IT infrastructure moving forward.
Ensure Compliance and Oversight	By proactively examining the use of GPO mobile devices, the OIG identified patterns of unauthorized activity that could compromise operational integrity and cybersecurity. The discovery of non-GPO-approved software supports the need for tighter controls on GPO-issued devices.
Proactive Investigation: GPO Travel Card Misuse (25-0010-I)	
Benefit	**Value**
Improve safety, morale, health, and security and enhance stakeholder confidence	By conducting an analysis of GPO travel card transactions and finding no evidence of misuse, this investigation provides stakeholders confidence in GPO's internal controls and commitment to accountability.
Improve Systems and Processes	The results of this investigation demonstrate the effectiveness of GPO's internal controls and data oversight mechanisms. By finding no evidence of misuse, the OIG's investigation showed that GPO's monitoring tools and accountability structures are functioning as intended, reinforcing a culture of operational integrity across the agency.
Ensure Compliance and Oversight	This proactive investigation helped ensure that GPO employees are adhering to established travel policies, safeguarding public funds, and maintaining accountability. By monitoring travel card transactions, this investigation helped to deter future potential misuse, strengthened internal controls, and ensure responsible stewardship of agency resources.

APPENDIX B.
INVESTIGATIONS STATISTICS

Investigation Statistics for Reporting Period[8]

Item	Quantity
Investigations Open at the Beginning of the Period	12
Investigations Opened During the Reporting Period	5
Investigations Closed During the Reporting Period	4
Investigations Open at the End of the Reporting Period	13
Complaints Open at the Beginning of the Reporting Period	10
Complaints Opened During the Reporting Period	18
Complaints Closed During the Reporting Period	22
Complaints Open at the End of the Reporting Period	6
Referrals to Other Agencies	7
Referrals to Audits and Inspections Divisions	1
Proactive Initiatives Open at the Beginning of the Period	4
Proactive Initiatives Opened During the Reporting Period	1
Proactive Initiatives Open at the End of the Reporting Period	4

Current Types of Open Investigations	Number	Percentage
Procurement/Contract Fraud	3	24
Employee Misconduct	3	24
Workers' Compensation Fraud	1	7
IT/Computer Crimes	2	15
Other Investigations	2	15
Pending Actions (Administrative, Prosecution, Closure, etc.)	2	15
Total	**13**	**100**

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[8] Metrics were obtained from OIG's Case Management Tracking System.

Appendix B (continued)

Investigations Productivity Statistics for Reporting Period[9]

Item	No. or Amount
Arrests, Including Summons in Lieu of Arrest	0
Persons Referred to DOJ for Criminal Prosecution.	1
Persons Accepted for Criminal Prosecution	0
Persons Declined for Criminal Prosecution	1
Persons Referred to State/Local Prosecuting Authorities for Criminal Prosecution	0
Indictments/Information/Complaints	0
Initial Appearance	0
Convictions	0
Guilty Pleas/Deferred Prosecution Agreements	0
Criminal Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	0
Civil Settlements	0
Civil Fines, Fees, Recovery, and/or Restitution	0
Subpoenas Issued	0
Total Number of Investigative Reports Issued	3
Referrals to GPO Management for Possible Corrective Action and/or Information Purposes	1
Parties Referred to GPO Management for Suspension and Debarment Action	0
Total Referrals to the Audits and Inspections Divisions	1
Discovered Material Loss to the Government	$0

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[9] Metrics were obtained from OIG's Case Management Tracking System.

APPENDIX C.
OPEN OIG RECOMMENDATIONS

Management Decisions This Reporting Period

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
09/28/2023	Top 10 Safety Hazards Program Inspection	23-08	1	$0
Recommendation: 23-08-03: Complete a Master Plan to address all of the buildings' needs for the next 10-20 years or more beyond the current project-specific "Facilities Management Master Plan," and use the Master Plan to prioritize projects.				
02/14/2024	GPO Indoor Air Quality Inspection	24-02	3	$0
Recommendation 24-02-03: Develop a plan to address and possibly replace the old and dirty air ducts. If duct replacement is not an option, develop a comprehensive cleaning schedule to address this concern. *Recommendation 24-02-04:* Update or prepare schematics to reflect the current locations of all ventilation and air cleaning components. *Recommendation 24-02-05:* Develop and implement a comprehensive renovation plan for the ventilation and air cleaning system at the GPO Central Complex in accordance with the pending building utilization plan.				
09/17/2024	Management of Excess and Obsolete Paper and Secure Documents	24-08	1	$0
Recommendation 24-08-02: Obtain Federal Information Security Modernization Act compliance for the passport production database system or work with the Department of State to reassess if the Memorandum of Understanding, section V.C., provisions should be amended.				
10/31/2024	Physical Security Inspection	25-01	2	$0
Recommendation 25-01-05: In conjunction with the Command Center redesign, ensure dispatchers are able to monitor and coordinate appropriate responses to all relevant inputs. *Recommendation 25-01-07:* Consider the purchase and installation of larger X-ray machines at loading docks.				

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
03/21/2025	Fleet Management	25-07	7	$0

Recommendation 25-07-01: Review GPO Instructions 810.26, Motor Vehicle Management Program, and 810.11B, GPO Property Management Program, for applicability and update or replace them with policies and standard operating procedures that align with current organizational structure and business operations.

Recommendation 25-07-02: Establish clear roles and responsibilities in fleet management policies and standard operating procedures for the Fleet Manager and Agency-wide supervisors and employees.

Recommendation 25-07-03: Develop procedures to maintain a complete and accurate database of fleet assets. Assess and leverage opportunities to incorporate automation to improve process efficiencies.

Recommendation 25-07-04: Develop and implement detailed standard operating procedures for a service and repair maintenance program and assign an owner to maintain a centralized tracking system to ensure all fleet assets are routinely inspected, results are documented, and any remedial actions are taken in a timely manner.

Recommendation 25-07-05: Ensure all vehicles and powered industrial trucks from this report are promptly assessed for repair and/or disposition actions.

Recommendation 25-07-06: Develop and implement detailed standard operating procedures and checklists to verify that all disposition actions are completed within a defined period before marking a returned item as complete in the surplus property system.

Recommendation 25-07-07: Assess all non-operating or neglected vehicles and industrial trucks identified in this report to begin timely disposition actions, if needed.

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
06/05/2025	GPO Procured Printing Inspection	25-08	3	$0

Recommendation 25-08-01: Update the performance plans for the National Account Managers to include standards regarding proactive efforts to develop new customers, and ensure these standards are incorporated into the annual marketing plan.

Recommendation 25-08-02: Develop a marketing plan to initiate contact with those agencies not currently doing business with GPO.

Recommendation 25-08-03: Develop specific and measurable annual targets for customer and revenue growth.

*Management Decision: GPO concurred with these recommendations.

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
06/16/2025	Management Implication Report: Government Cell Phone Applications	24-0014-I	3	$0

Recommendation 24-0014-I-01: Enroll all GPO-issued devices in a Mobile Device Management system capable of controlling application installations, limited to only approved applications, and enforcing policy compliance.

Recommendation 24-0014-I-02: While the current annual GPO Cybersecurity Awareness Training highlights the risks of downloading mobile applications, we recommend that the annual training include more information about or greater emphasis on the prohibition of downloading personal or non-GPO software on GPO-issued mobile devices.

Recommendation 24-0014-I-03: GPO should consider updating IT policies to more clearly define the scope of acceptable and prohibited uses, including establishing a "whitelist" of approved applications. The updated policy should better delineate reasonable personal use, use while off-duty, and the consequences for violations, including loss of network access or mobile phone use.

Management Decision: GPO concurred with these recommendations.

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
07/30/2025	Inventory Management	25-09	4	$0

Recommendation 25-09-01: Review GPO Instructions 810.5B, Organization and Functions of the Board of Survey, and 810.11B, GPO Property Management Program, for applicability and update or replace them with policies and standard operating procedures that align with the current organizational structure and business operations.

Recommendation 25-09-02: Develop and implement comprehensive procedures for conducting inventory counts, regardless of physical storage location. These procedures should include, but not be limited to:

   a.   Establish accountability and responsibilities for the overall physical count.

   b.   Standardize the frequency of counts and the method of selecting individual items or locations for the count.

   c.   Document the count and supervisor review.

   d.   Assess production paper and materials for obsolete, damaged, and slow-moving items for action.

Recommendation 25-09-03: Take appropriate action to pursue potential revenue opportunities for the 155 non-moving inventory items, valued at nearly $304,000, in funds that can be put to better use, identified in this audit.

Recommendation 25-09-04: Take appropriate action to remedy the $39,000 overstatement in the inventory management system for the 44 inventory items identified in this audit.

Management Decision: GPO concurred with these recommendations.

Appendix C (continued)

Date Issued	Name of Audit/Inspection	Report Number	Number of Open Recommendations	Monetary Impact
08/21/2025	Federal Depository Library Program Assessments Inspection	25-10	4	$0

Recommendation 25-10-01: Resume conducting firsthand investigations, in accordance with Title 44 section 1909, paragraph 2.

Recommendation 25-10-02: Update SOD 312 to include rubrics and definitions, along with a simple checklist, as a minimal firsthand investigation that executives can use during commemorative event trips.

Recommendation 25-10-03: Request JCP approval for measures considered necessary for the economical and practical implementation of the FDLP, such as including commemorative events, training, or consultations as firsthand investigations.

Recommendation 25-10-04: Develop and use a system of recordkeeping to track notifications to the JCP and JCP approval of SuDoc activities for the economical and practical implementation of the FDLP.

Management Decision: GPO concurred with these recommendations.

APPENDIX D.
STATUS OF OIG RECOMMENDATIONS

Number of OIG Recommendations Opened and Closed During this Reporting Period

Date Issued	Name	Report Number	Number of Recommendations Opened	Number of Recommendations Closed
07/29/2022	GPO Privacy Inspection	22-07	0	1
02/14/2024	GPO Indoor Air Quality Inspection	24-02	0	2
03/15/2024	GPO Telework Program	24-03	0	2
09/17/2024	Management of Excess and Obsolete Paper and Secure Documents	24-08	0	1
09/27/2024	Plant Operations Metrics Inspection	24-09	0	4
10/31/2024	Physical Security Inspection	25-01	0	2
02/21/2025	Management Implication Report _ SSPF	24-0012-I	0	2
06/05/2025	GPO Procured Printing Inspection	25-08	3	0
06/16/2025	Management Implication Report_Gov. Cell Phone Applications	24-0014-I	3	0
07/30/2025	Inventory Management	25-09	4	0
08/21/2025	Federal Depository Library Program Assessment Inspection	25-10	4	0
		Total	**14**	**14**

APPENDIX E.
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting Requirements under the IG Act of 1978

Reporting[10]	Requirement	Page(s)
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	12
Section 5(a)(1)	Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	5–11
Section 5(a)(1)	Recommendations for Corrective Actions to Address Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies Identified	6-11
Section 5(a)(2)	Outstanding Recommendations on Which Corrective Action Has Not Been Completed	19–22
Section 5(a)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	9–11
Section 5(a)(4)	Convictions Resulting from Investigations	18
Section 5(a)(5)	List of Completed Audit, Inspection, or Evaluation Reports	6–7, 14
Section 5(a)(6)	Management Decisions with Respect to Prior Audits, Inspections, or Evaluations	19–22
Section 5(a)(7)	Information described under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 – Not applicable to GPO	N/A
Section 5(a)(8)-(10)	Peer Review Results	13
Section 5(a)(11)	Statistical Tables Related to Investigations	17–18
Section 5(a)(12)	Description of Metrics Used for Developing the Data for the Statistical Tables	17–18
Section 5(a)(13)	Substantiated Investigations Involving Senior Government Employees	N/A
Section 5(a)(14)	Description of Any Instance(s) of Whistleblower Retaliation	12
Section 5(a)(15)	Information Related to Any Attempt(s) by the Agency to Interfere with the Independence of the OIG	12
Section 5(a)(16)	Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, and Investigations Involving Senior Government Employees That Were Closed and Not Disclosed to the Public	5-11
44 U.S.C. § 3903(c)(3)	Certification of law enforcement standards	12

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[10] Public Law 117-263, James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, section 5273, Semiannual Reports. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) amendments to section 5 modifying the reporting requirements in the IG Act are not yet codified in 5 U.S.C. § 405. Therefore, all references cite to the requirements as amended by the NDAA.

APPENDIX F.
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
DOJ	Department of Justice
FDL	Federal Depository Libraries
FDLP	Federal Depository Library Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GSID	Government Secure and Intelligent Documents
GOVs	Government-Owned Vehicles
GPO	Government Publishing Office
IG	Inspector General
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended.
INV	Investigations Division
IT	Information Technology
JCP	Joint Committee on Printing
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
PAA	Public Access Assessments
PEP	Procurement Evaluation Panel
ROI	Return on Investment
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SOD	Superintendent of Documents Policy
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPF	Stennis Secure Production Facility
SuDoc	Superintendent of Documents
Title 44	U.S.C. Title 44 – Public Printing and Documents, as amended
U.S.C.	United States Code

APPENDIX G.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abuse
The behavior that is deficient or improper when compared with behavior that a prudent person would consider reasonable and necessary business practice given the facts and circumstances, but excludes fraud and noncompliance with provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. Abuse also includes misuse of authority or position for personal financial interests or those of an immediate or close family member or business associate.

Complaint
The initial receipt of an allegation is documented immediately upon receipt; an allegation is then converted to a complaint within ten calendar days if the OIG can reasonably articulate a nexus to a violation of law, policy, practice, or a specific threat to human life, national security, or property. Complaints are then converted to full investigations within 30 days, provided there is reason to believe that a crime, tort, or policy violation within the OIG's jurisdiction has been developed; if not, the matter shall be closed.

Consideration
Suggest a corrective action to address potential deficiencies or problems. Considerations do not rise to the level of formal recommendations and are not tracked by the OIG.

Finding
The problem statement identified during an audit or inspection typically has criteria, conditions, causes, and effects.

Fraud
Fraud involves obtaining something of value through willful misrepresentation.

Indictment
The written formal charge of a crime by the grand jury is returned when 12 or more grand jurors vote in favor of it.

Intake
The OIG receives allegations of wrongdoing via email, telephone, mail, employee drop-box, and walk-ins.

Investigation
OIG conducts criminal, civil, and administrative investigations relating to violations of Federal laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to GPO programs, contracts, and operations. It also investigates allegations of criminal activity and serious misconduct by GPO employees. Fraud investigations typically result from allegations or suspicions of wrongdoing involving GPO programs, operations, or personnel. Investigations may also result from broad initiatives arising from previous OIG activities and interagency initiatives.

Management Decision
GPO management's evaluation of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report. Management issues a final decision concerning its response to such findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary.

Management Implication Report
A management report is issued during or after an investigation identifying systemic problems or advising management of significant issues that require immediate attention.

Management Letter
A management letter describes the deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit that do not rise to the level of seriousness to be stated in the final auditor's report.

Recommendation
Action is needed to correct or eliminate the recurrence of the cause of an identified finding.

Recommendation that Funds be Put to Better Use

A recommendation by the OIG that funds could be used more efficiently if GPO management took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including—

(A) reductions in outlays;

(B) de-obligation of funds from programs or operations;

(C) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds;

(D) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee;

(E) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in pre-award reviews of contract or grant agreements or

(F) any other savings that are specifically identified.

Return on Investment

Return on Investment (ROI) is a commonly used profitability ratio that measures the amount of return, or profit, an investment generates relative to cost. The ROI for an OIG is the most quantifiable performance metric and considers the cost of doing business and the revenues they collect. doing business and the revenues they collect.

Senior Government Employee

(A) an officer or employee in the executive branch (including a special Government employee as defined in section 202 of title 18, United States Code) who occupies a position classified at or above GS–15 of the General Schedule or, in the case of positions not under the General Schedule, for which the rate of basic pay is equal to or greater than 120 percent of the minimum rate of basic pay payable for GS–15 of the General Schedule; and (B) any commissioned officer in the Armed Forces in pay grades O–6 and above.

Waste

Waste is using or expending resources carelessly, extravagantly, or for no purpose. Importantly, waste can include activities that do not include abuse and do not necessarily involve a violation of the law. Instead, waste relates primarily to mismanagement, inappropriate actions, and inadequate oversight.

REPORT FRAUD, WASTE, OR ABUSE

Report violations of law, rules, or agency regulations, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, and danger to public health and safety related to GPO contracts, programs, and employees.

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