



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

SPRING 2025



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2024 - March 31, 2025



U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE



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**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 25 employees and is organized into a Front office and three operational divisions: Audits, Inspections, and Investigations. We conduct independent and objective reviews of GPO programs and operations to help keep the Director, Congress, and the public informed of potential issues or deficiencies.

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

To 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 *Spring 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 with 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. Since our last report, GPO has closed thirty open recommendations.

In this reporting period, we oversaw the financial statement audit, and assessed the GPO's Fleet Management and GPO's Physical Security Screening processes. We investigated several concerns regarding passports, government vehicle misuse, and contract fraud. We closed four investigations and started 10 new ones; we also initiated over 19 new complaints requiring more research before being converted into an investigation, referred elsewhere, or closed. We also began several proactive investigative activities discussed later in this report.

Through our audit, inspection, and investigative activities, we reduced the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse and identified areas for increased efficiency and effectiveness. Ultimately, we issued 21 new recommendations to improve agency operations. In addition to our projects, we conducted several outreach activities with GPO. We visited Stennis, Mississippi, for outreach and OIG project work. We also instituted individual outreach events with GPO's business units. As a result, we received 77 unique intakes during this reporting period which is slightly over last year's numbers for the same period. The investigations team underwent a peer review of its practices and procedures by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) OIG. I wish to thank Inspector General Deborah Jeffrey and her staff for their exceptional professionalism and support.

Finally, during this reporting period, we conducted an independent and objective analysis of the previously closed OIG recommendations, assessing their completeness, efficiency, effectiveness, and applicability. Finally, I would like to again thank the Members and Staff of our oversight and appropriations committees for their continued support to our office.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathan J. Deahl".

Nathan J. Deahl
Inspector General



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SELECTED STATISTICS AND HIGHLIGHTS

Audits

Reports Issued or Issued Under Audits' Oversight4

Inspections

Reports Issued or Issued Under Inspections' Oversight1

Investigations

Complaints Opened 19

Complaints Closed 28

Investigative Cases Opened 6

Investigative Cases Closed 4

Subpoenas Issued 0

Investigative Referrals to GPO Management 12

Recommendations

Recommendations Opened 21

Recommendations Closed 30

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.

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.” Every inspection, audit, or investigation will have two or more assigned members. In addition, we will use team members from each division to work on joint projects and products.

Completed

FY 2025 Closed Recommendation Testing, Project 25-07, March 17, 2025

We conducted independent and objective analyses of the GPO’s resolution to close previous OIG recommendations assessing their completeness, efficiency, effectiveness, and applicability. We randomly chose four closed recommendations dating back to 2022. Each recommendation was tested to assess whether the GPO’s actions to close it endured.



OIG Evaluation of Compliance: GPO continues to implement oversight measures for the four closed recommendations issued between 2022 and 2025.

1. Investigation 21-04 DLUX Management Incident Report (21-04-01)

GPO’s direct mail services contracts measures include verifying mailing documents against total production distribution before invoice payment and requiring contractors to provide 100% accountability summary reports. These efforts have reduced customer complaints and increased compliance.

2. Audit 21-10 Government Publishing Office Capital Investments (21-10-03)

GPO prioritizes business cases submitted by its Business Units, as evidenced by the FY 2025 capital investment proposal submissions to the Strategic Investment Planning Committee.

3. Audit 21-08 Evaluation of Product Billing Rates (21-08-01)

Regarding the evaluation of product billing rates, the GPO Finance Division continues to use new SOPs to familiarize new employees with data, systems, and processes for establishing product billing rates via the Finance SharePoint site.

4. Inspection 21-09 Evaluation of GPO’s Suspension and Debarment Program (21-09-05)

GPO reviews and updates information on the System for Award Management (SAM) based on parties excluded from the Procurement Program. The Office of General Counsel notifies the Office of Publishing and Print Procurement of debarred individuals to ensure they are added to the exclusion list and SAM.

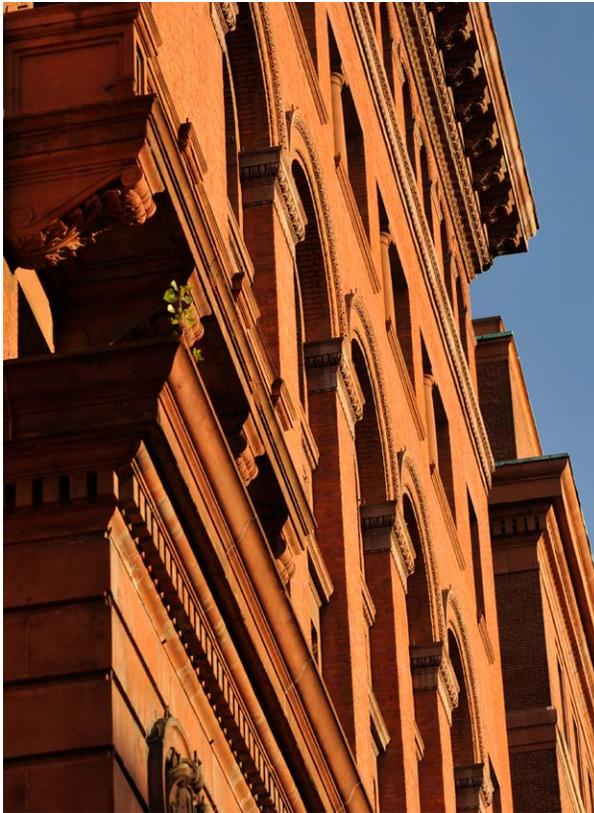
AUDITS

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

Inventory Management, Project No. A-2025-001

In October 2024, we initiated an audit of inventory management. This self-initiated audit is reported in the OIG's FY 2025 Annual Work Plan. Our objective is to assess the effectiveness of the Government Integrated Print Service's inventory management and identify opportunities for cost savings and program improvements.



Completed

Independent Auditors' Report on GPO Fiscal Year 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements, Report Number 25-05, December 13, 2024

We contracted the independent public accounting firm of KPMG LLP (KPMG) to audit GPO's consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. In the opinion of KPMG, the consolidated financial statements were fairly presented in all material respects, and the financial position of GPO as of September 30, 2024, was in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management Letter - Fiscal Year 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Report Number 25-04, December 13, 2024

In conjunction with the FY 2024 consolidated financial statements audit, KPMG considered GPO's internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, KPMG identified insufficient controls over personnel action request review, work-in-process adjustment review, contract review board approval, fixed asset retirement authorization, and new hire personnel review activities.

Information Technology Management Letter - Fiscal Year 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements Audit, Report Number 25-03, December 13, 2024

In conjunction with the FY 2024 consolidated financial statements audit, KPMG considered GPO's internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, KPMG identified deficiencies in internal control related to access configuration change controls procedures.

AUDITS (CONTINUED)

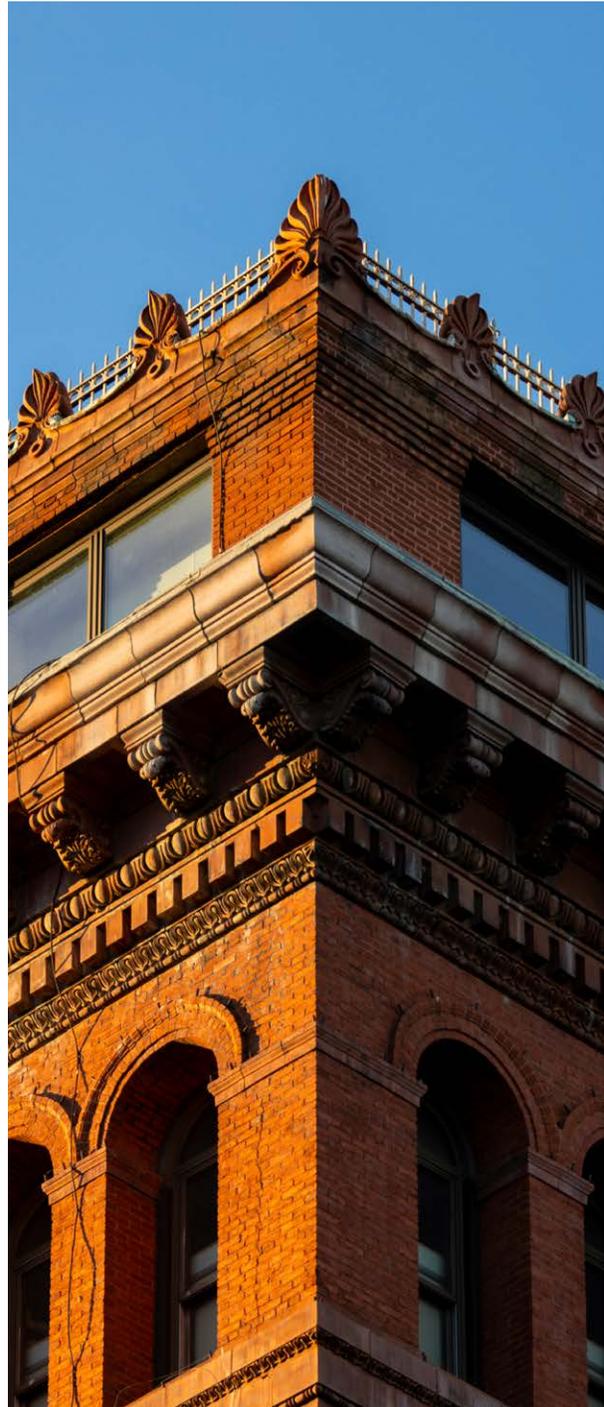
Completed

Fleet Management, Report Number 25-07, March 21, 2025

GPO's fleet assets consist of vehicles and industrial trucks. Vehicles are primarily used to transport material to and from Congress. Industrial trucks, mostly battery-powered, are material handling equipment such as forklifts, pallet jacks, pallet turners, and hand trucks. Our audit found that GPO's official fleet fixed asset system 1) did not always have complete key asset identifiers, 2) was missing some fleet fixed asset records, and 3) did not timely record five new vehicles placed in service in September 2024. We also found that over 40 vehicles and industrial trucks were either not operational or required repairs and maintenance. Additionally, our analysis of fleet credit card transactions revealed that oil changes were likely not performed on six vehicles.

Recommendations: We issued seven recommendations to address dated fleet management policies and procedures, incomplete fleet inventory records in GPO's fixed asset system, lack of a service and repair maintenance program, and untimely fleet asset disposition actions.

Return on Investment: When fully implemented, our recommendations will improve management controls and processes to 1) update decades-old policies to improve operational effectiveness and efficiencies in fleet management and accountability; 2) reduce ambiguity for all personnel involved in fleet management and operations; 3) have up-to-date and readily available fleet inventory counts; 4) track and monitor fleet assets needing maintenance or repair; 5) take timely action to repair or dispose of fleet assets; 6) ensure that dispositions are marked as completed only after verification of the disposition action took place; and 7) sell or scrap fleet assets and free up space throughout GPO facilities.



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

Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) Assessments, Project No. 25-01-II

We initiated an inspection of the FDLP Assessments in October 2024. This self-initiated inspection is reported in the OIG's FY 2025 Annual Work Plan. Our objective is to determine whether the Superintendent of Documents is meeting the intent of 44 United States Code Section 1909 to "make firsthand investigation of conditions for which need is indicated" with the Public Access Assessments of the Federal Depository Libraries.

GPO Procured Printing Inspection, Project No. 25-02-II

We initiated an inspection of GPO Procured Printing efforts in October 2024. This self-initiated inspection is reported in the OIG's FY 2025 Annual Work Plan. Our objective is to assess the effectiveness of GPO Customer Services' key efforts to enhance the marketing of GPO services and increase the customer base in accordance with Customer Services' FY 2023-2027 Strategic Plan.

Completed

Inspection of GPO's Physical Security Screening Processes, Report No. 25-01, October 31, 2024

GPO is located a block from a major transit facility and has multiple access points. Given the continuous threat to Federal government buildings, GPO must ensure its employees, contractors, and resources are safe and secure. We assessed whether the security screening of personnel, mail, and freight at the GPO Central Complex in Washington, DC, and the Stennis Secure Production Facility at the Stennis Space Center, Mississippi, is in accordance with applicable guidelines. Specifically, we conducted

penetration tests at the central complex, conducted tabletop exercises at both locations, and assessed the effectiveness of GPO security policies and procedures.

We found that controls were in place and generally effective. However, we identified opportunities to further improve physical security at both locations. Specifically, although security screening procedures were comprehensive, some procedures could be improved to enhance their effectiveness. We also found that the Uniformed Police Branch's manpower shortage, hiring practices, and limited training oversight adversely affected its mission. The full report was provided to GPO leadership and congressional committees of jurisdiction. However, the report contains sensitive information about GPO's Security Program and potential vulnerabilities prohibiting public release.

Recommendations: We issued 12 recommendations designed to improve physical security at GPO. GPO concurred with all recommendations and has already taken corrective action to fully address eight of those recommendations.

Return on Investment: When fully implemented, our recommendations will provide GPO decision-makers with data and analysis, improve systems, processes, and management controls, initiate best practices, and enhance safety.

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.

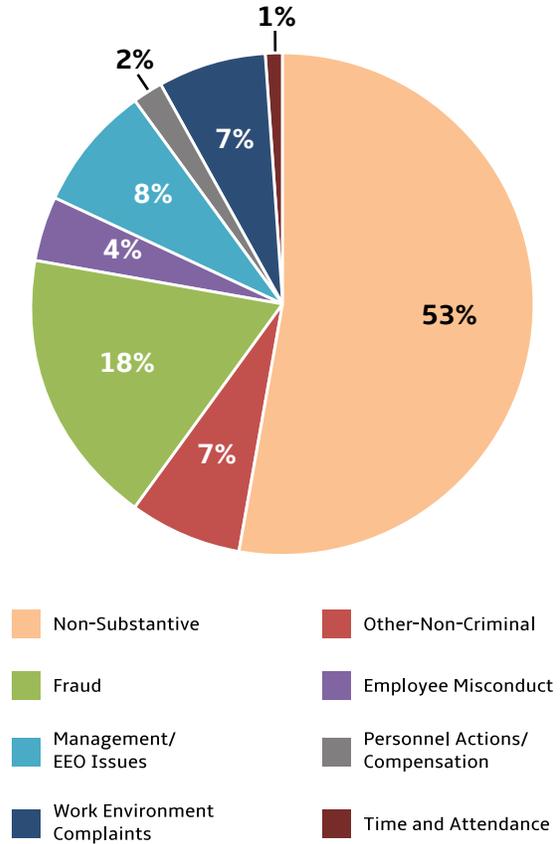
The Investigations Division (INV) conducts proactive and reactive criminal and administrative investigations. Investigations can derive from complaints or information from any person concerning violations of laws, rules, and regulations, mismanagement, gross waste of funds, abuse of authority, or a substantial 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, 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 reporting period, INV received a total of 77 Intakes. There were 136 total Intakes in FY 2024.

Intake Breakdown



Investigation Statistics

| Investigation Statistics | FY25 | FY24 Total |
|--|------|------------|
| Intakes Received | 77 | 136 |
| Open Investigations (Active or Pending Closure) | 10 | 7 |
| Open Investigations (Pending Admin Action/Legal Outcome) | 1 | 2 |
| Investigations Initiated | 6 | 11 |
| Investigations Closed | 4 | 11 |
| Complaints Initiated | 19 | 68 |
| Management Referrals | 12 | 19 |
| Parties Referred for Suspension and/or Debarment | 0 | 0 |
| Referrals to Other Agencies | 3 | 9 |

Status of Open Investigations (FY 25)

| Status of Open Investigations | # |
|--|----|
| Open Investigations | 11 |
| Investigations Underway | 6 |
| Investigations Pending Prosecutorial Action | 1 |
| Investigations Pending Suspension and/or Debarment Actions | 0 |
| Investigations Pending Closure | 2 |
| Investigations Pending Other Administrative Action (corrective action) | 1 |

CASE HIGHLIGHTS

Time and Attendance Fraud (24-0008-I)

We received a complaint that a senior-level manager (Subject) only worked four to five hours daily for one to two days weekly. Additionally, the complaint alleged that the Subject was teleworking without authorization. OIG’s investigation found no evidence indicating the Subject falsely reported time to receive unearned pay. Therefore, the OIG did not substantiate a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641, as initially alleged by the complainant. However, we substantiated that the Subject knowingly submitted inaccurate information on his timecards in the WebTA time and attendance tracking system. The Subject did not accurately record the days he teleworked, the days he was off, or the hours he worked on some duty days. Further, we determined that the Subject’s supervisors were aware of the Subject’s actual work schedule and duty location and that the Subject’s timecards did not accurately reflect their scheduled hours.

Ultimately, the OIG found no evidence that the Subject intentionally falsified their timecards to claim work hours they did not work, nor did we uncover any information to indicate that the Subject’s managers were complicit in certifying incorrect timecards for personal gain or nefarious purposes. OIG determined that the Subject worked the total number of hours per week they were supposed to. The matter was not referred to the U.S. Attorney’s Office for consideration.

Return on Investment: Time and attendance cases can result in the recovery of misused funds, improved productivity, and enhanced accountability. Additionally, the preventive aspect of these investigations serves as a deterrent against future misuse. The benefits to the organization include financial recovery,

improved operational efficiency, better resource allocation, strengthened internal controls, and a reinforced culture of accountability and integrity.

Status: Closed January 14, 2025.

Misuse of a GPO Government Vehicle (24-0016-I)

In July of 2024, we initiated a proactive investigation into the use of GPO government vehicles. This investigation (24-0016-I) was a product of that larger proactive initiative that focused on analyzing vehicle history data. As a result of our investigative analysis, we identified a GPO vehicle with unexplained travel. Investigators then identified a single GPO employee as a potential Subject. Ultimately, when the Subject was presented with the investigative findings, they confessed to over 100 vehicle misuse incidents over several years. Additionally, investigators identified that the Subject’s manager was knowledgeable of some of the violations. The investigation concluded that both the employee and their manager violated 31 U.S.C. § 1344 – Passenger Carrier Use. This matter was not referred to the U.S. Attorney’s Office for consideration. GPO OIG notified GPO leadership of this investigation and its results.

Return on Investment: The results of this investigation help protect government resources by identifying unauthorized use of government-owned vehicles, recovering costs associated with the 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: Closed November 21, 2024.

CASE HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

Investigation into Alleged Theft of Passports at the Stennis Secure Production Facility (SSPF), Mississippi (24-0012-I) and (Management Implication Report 24-0012-I)

In April 2024, OIG investigators visited the SSPF to conduct tailored outreach for its employees. During this visit, we heard concerns about the security and accountability of U.S. passports and investigated further. After initiating our investigation and out of an abundance of caution, we notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Mississippi. Subsequently, the case was accepted for potential federal criminal investigation. The criminal investigation sought to determine if there were violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1543 – Forgery or False Use of Passport, and 18 U.S.C. § 1028A – Aggravated Identity Theft. In November 2024, the FBI and GPO OIG completed the criminal investigation and did not substantiate any federal criminal violations. We identified vulnerabilities in passport document accountability but found no intentional misconduct by GPO employees. These issues risk passport integrity and require improvement. We made two recommendations to GPO management:

Recommendation 1: Develop and implement a written procedure or methodology to account for passports removed from the production line. The procedure/methodology should annotate the type of document taken, the purpose for its removal, the quantity taken, and the identity of the person responsible. An automated computer-based process is also recommended.

Recommendation 2: Develop and implement a policy detailing how passports and passport documents should be securely stored in offices, including PII storage.

Return on Investment: This investigation addressed critical issues, including improper handling of sensitive documents, inadequate security protocols, and lapses in compliance with data protection policies. Identifying and remediating these vulnerabilities not only protects the agency from potential data breaches but also strengthens overall operational integrity.

Proactive Initiatives

The Investigations Division continues to pursue proactive investigative efforts to address areas vulnerable to fraud. During this reporting period, the OIG launched two new initiatives. The first focuses on investigating GPO's cybersecurity contracts, with a focus on audit logging and data storage to proactively identify potential violations.

Our second proactive investigation is to identify, examine, mitigate, and deter risks of theft associated with the management, storage, inventory control, and auditing of High-Valued Assets (HVAs) such as laptops, desktops, mobile devices, and other hard goods procured by the Government Publishing Office. This initiative aims to ensure compliance with legal requirements, enhance asset accountability, and improve overall inventory management and security.

Our previous proactive investigative work continues in earnest. Specifically, our ongoing proactive investigative effort into the use of GPO government-owned vehicles (GOVs) has resulted in several substantiated investigations into vehicle misuse and identified internal control issues related to the management of government vehicles within the GPO.

OTHER INFORMATION

Audits, Inspections, and Investigations involving Senior Government Employees that were Not Disclosed to the Public or Where Allegations of Misconduct Were Substantiated.
None.

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.

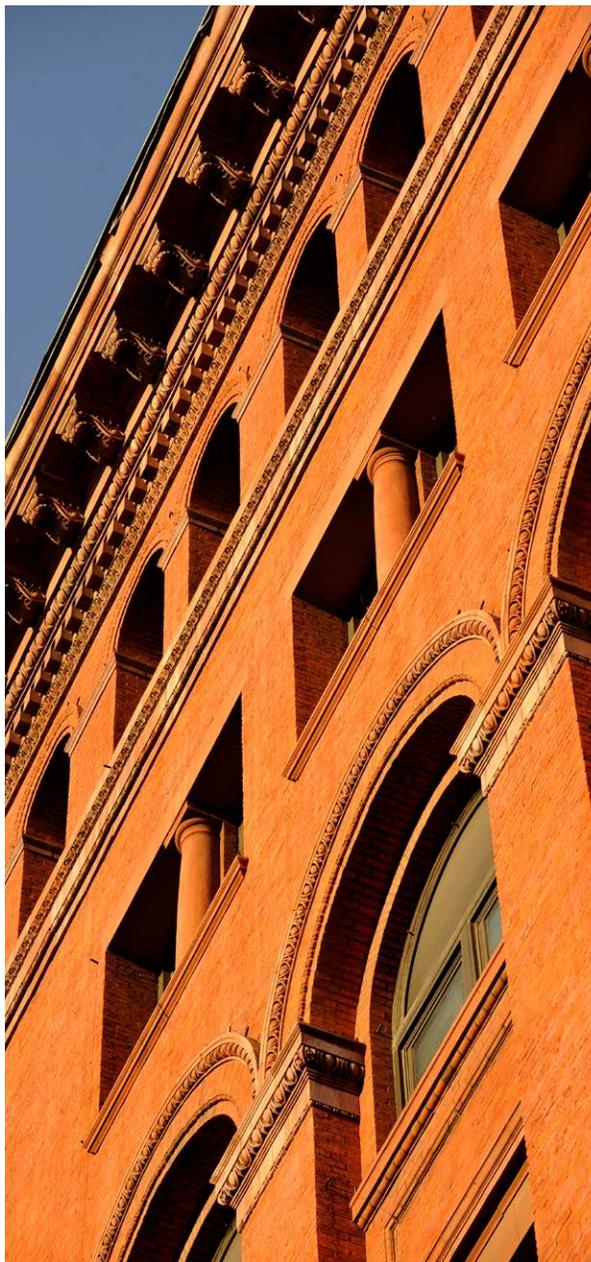
Instances of GPO Refusing to Provide Information or Assistance or Interfering with the OIG's Independence.
None.

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.

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 this 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 is pending.



APPENDIX A. NON-MONETARY RETURN ON INVESTMENT

| Audits and Inspections | |
|--|---|
| Fleet Management (Report No. 25-07) | |
| Benefit | Value |
| Improve management controls, systems, and processes | Reviewing decades old policies; providing clear expectations for all personnel involved in fleet management; and conducting fleet inventory counts would help management improve operational effectiveness and efficiencies in fleet management and accountability. |
| Improve safety, morale, health, and security | Tracking and monitoring fleet assets needing maintenance, repair, or disposition would help management identify and timely remove non-operating fleet from operations. |
| GPO's Physical Security Screening Processes (Report No. 25-01) | |
| Benefit | Value |
| Provide analysis/data to decision-makers | Centralized collection, analysis, and reporting of training and operational data would provide leadership with accurate, consistent, and meaningful information, thereby helping them identify risks and where adjustments may be needed. |
| Improve management controls | Improved training techniques and technological solutions will reduce security risks at GPO. |
| Initiate best business practices | Prioritizing operational information and optimizing manpower will improve GPO's ability to detect and respond to threats. |

| Investigations | |
|--|---|
| Investigation Into Alleged Theft of Passports (24-0012-1) | |
| Benefit | Value |
| Improve safety, morale, health, and security and enhance stakeholder confidence | The OIG's investigation and the subsequent Management Implication Report identify vulnerabilities within policies and practices that may unintentionally foster conditions for employee misconduct. These OIG recommendations bolster governance, strengthen internal controls, and foster a culture of ethical compliance throughout the organization. |
| Improve Systems and Processes | This investigation uncovered vulnerabilities in existing policy and identified the need for improved accountability and more comprehensive processes concerning the access and handling of sensitive materials to prevent similar issues in the future. |
| Ensure Compliance and Oversight | The results of this investigation prompted the implementation of enhanced safeguards, ensuring that sensitive materials are now handled with greater care and accountability. This investigation highlighted the crucial role of the OIG's oversight by uncovering ineffective practices that had created vulnerabilities, which could have been exploited. |

APPENDIX B. INVESTIGATIONS STATISTICS

Investigations Statistics for Reporting Period⁷

| Item | Quantity |
|---|----------|
| Investigations Open at the Beginning of the Period | 9 |
| Investigations Opened During the Reporting Period | 6 |
| Investigations Closed During the Reporting Period | 4 |
| Investigations Open at the End of the Reporting Period | 11 |
| Complaints Open at the Beginning of the Reporting Period | 16 |
| Complaints Opened During the Reporting Period | 19 |
| Complaints Closed During the Reporting Period | 28 |
| Complaints Open at the End of the Reporting Period | 7 |
| Referrals to Other Agencies | 3 |
| Referrals to Audits and Inspections Divisions | 0 |
| Proactive Initiatives Open at the Beginning of the Period | 2 |
| Proactive Initiatives Opened During the Reporting Period | 2 |
| Proactive Initiatives Open at the End of the Reporting Period | 4 |

| Current Types of Open Investigations | Number | Percentage |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Procurement/Contract Fraud | 1 | 9 |
| Employee Misconduct | 1 | 9 |
| Workers' Compensation Fraud | 0 | 0 |
| IT/Computer Crimes | 2 | 18 |
| Other Investigations | 4 | 37 |
| Pending Actions (Administrative, Prosecution, Closure, etc.) | 3 | 27 |
| Total | 11 | 100 |

⁷ Metrics were obtained from OIG's Case Management Tracking System.

Appendix B (continued)

Investigations Productivity Statistics for Reporting Period⁸

| 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 | 1 |
| Guilty Pleas/Deferred Prosecution Agreements | 1 |
| 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 | 12 |
| Parties Referred to GPO Management for Suspension and Debarment Action | 0 |
| Total Referrals to the Audits and Inspections Divisions | 0 |
| Discovered Material Loss to the Government | \$0 |

⁸ 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 |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 07/29/2022 | GPO Privacy Program Inspection | 22-07 | 1 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 22-07-02:</i> Develop PIAs for the five untracked PII systems identified: HC Dashboard, APEC ABTC, DC One Card ID, Pentagon Contractors ID Card, and TWIC.</p> | | | | |
| 09/28/2023 | Top 10 Safety Hazards Program Inspection | 23-08 | 1 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation: 23-08-03:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |
| 02/14/2024 | GPO Indoor Air Quality Inspection | 24-02 | 5 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation: 24-02-01:</i> Perform identified needed repairs to chiller #1.</p> <p><i>Recommendation: 24-02-02:</i> Fully assess the operational condition of the chiller plant and establish a replacement plan as warranted.</p> <p><i>Recommendation: 24-02-03:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation: 24-02-04:</i> Update or prepare schematics to reflect the current locations of all ventilation and air cleaning components.</p> <p><i>Recommendation: 24-02-05:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |
| 03/15/2024 | GPO Telework Program | 24-03 | 2 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 24-03-01:</i> Take appropriate actions to remedy the salary overpayments to the remaining four identified remote workers.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-03-03:</i> Direct Agency's program offices that have operational interests in telework activities to coordinate, develop, and implement detailed standard operating procedures to expand on Directive 645.19C.</p> | | | | |

Appendix C (continued)

| Date Issued | Name of Audit/Inspection | Report Number | Number of Open Recommendations | Monetary Impact |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 09/17/2024 | Management of Excess and Obsolete Paper and Secure Documents | 24-08 | 2 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 24-08-01:</i> Develop procedures to securely store all defective U.S. passport books until they are destroyed.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-08-02:</i> 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.</p> | | | | |
| 09/27/2024 | Plant Operations Metrics Inspection | 24-09 | 4 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 24-09-01:</i> Develop and formalize a quality program for Plant Operations that emphasizes a culture of measurement and continuous improvement.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-09-03:</i> Determine if any of the potential metrics highlighted in this report would benefit Plant Operations and its stakeholders, and if so, track and report on those metrics.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-09-04:</i> Create new workflow diagrams, with cycle times, for each type of product identified in Title 44.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-09-05:</i> Use POMS to replace the manual tracking of information, track complaints and issues, and generate metrics reports.</p> | | | | |
| 10/31/2024 | Physical Security Inspection | 25-01 | 4 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 25-01-03:</i> Initiate Contraband Detection Exercises at the Stennis SSPPF.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-01-05:</i> In conjunction with the Command Center redesign, ensure dispatchers are able to monitor and coordinate appropriate responses to all relevant inputs.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-01-07:</i> Consider the purchase and installation of larger X-ray machines at loading docks.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-01-10:</i> Coordinate with Congressional Relations and Labor Relations to determine the feasibility of amending Public Law 111-68, allowing contracted security officers to secure Building D.</p> | | | | |

Appendix C (continued)

| Date Issued | Name of Audit/Inspection | Report Number | Number of Open Recommendations | Monetary Impact |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 02/21/2025 | Management Implication Report_SSPF | 24-0012-I -01 | 2 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 24-0012-I-01:</i> Develop and implement a written procedure or methodology to account for passports removed from the production line. The procedure/methodology should annotate the type of document taken, the purpose for its removal, the quantity taken, and the identity of the person responsible. An automated computer-based process is also recommended.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 24-0012-I-02:</i> Develop and implement a policy detailing how passports and passport documents should be securely stored in offices, including PII storage.</p> | | | | |
| 03/21/2025 | Fleet Management | 25-07 | 7 | \$0 |
| <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-01:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-02:</i> Establish clear roles and responsibilities in fleet management policies and standard operating procedures for the Fleet Manager and Agency-wide supervisors and employees.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-03:</i> Develop procedures to maintain a complete and accurate database of fleet assets. Assess and leverage opportunities to incorporate automation to improve process efficiencies.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-04:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-05:</i> Ensure all vehicles and powered industrial trucks from this report are promptly assessed for repair and/or disposition actions.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-06:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Recommendation 25-07-07:</i> Assess all non-operating or neglected vehicles and industrial trucks identified in this report to begin timely disposition actions, if needed.</p> | | | | |

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 |
|-------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 09/17/2021 | GPO Employees Detailed to Congress | 21-11 | 0 | 2 |
| 05/19/2022 | GPO Organization Transformation Evaluation | 22-06 | 0 | 1 |
| 06/05/2023 | Payments to Employees Covered by FECA | 23-06 | 0 | 2 |
| 06/21/2023 | Environmental Program Inspection | 23-07 | 0 | 3 |
| 09/28/2023 | Top 10 Safety Hazards Program Inspection | 23-08 | 0 | 1 |
| 02/14/2024 | GPO Indoor Air Quality | 24-02 | 0 | 1 |
| 03/15/2024 | GPO Telework Program | 24-03 | 0 | 7 |
| 09/12/2024 | Anti Gag Provision | 24-07 | 0 | 3 |
| 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 | 1 |
| 10/31/2024 | Physical Security Inspection | 25-01 | 12 | 8 |
| 02/21/2025 | Management Implication Report _ SSPF | 24-0012-I | 2 | 0 |
| 03/21/2025 | Fleet Management | 25-07 | 7 | 0 |
| | | Total | 21 | 30 |

APPENDIX E. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Reporting Requirements under the IG Act of 1978

| Reporting ⁹ | 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 | 17-19 |
| Section 5(a)(3) | Significant Investigations Closed | 9-11 |
| Section 5(a)(4) | Convictions Resulting from Investigations | 16 |
| Section 5(a)(5) | List of Completed Audit, Inspection, or Evaluation Reports | 6-8, 14 |
| Section 5(a)(6) | Management Decisions with Respect to Prior Audits, Inspections, or Evaluations | 17-19 |
| 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 | 15-16 |
| Section 5(a)(12) | Description of Metrics Used for Developing the Data for the Statistical Tables | 15-16 |
| 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 | 12 |
| 44 U.S.C. § 3903(c)(3) | Certification of law enforcement standards | 12 |

⁹ 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

| | |
|----------|---|
| ABTC | APEC Business Travel Card |
| APEC | U.S. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation |
| BU | Business Unit |
| CIGIE | Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency |
| DOJ | Department of Justice |
| FBI | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| FECA | Federal Employee Compensation Act |
| FDLP | Federal Deposit Library Program |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GOVs | Government-Owned Vehicles |
| GPO | U.S. Government Publishing Office |
| HC | Human Capital |
| HVAs | High-Valued Assets |
| ID | Identification Card |
| IG | Inspector General |
| IG Act | Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. |
| INV | Investigations Division |
| IT | Information Technology |
| KPMG | KPMG, LLC |
| NDAA | National Defense Authorization Act |
| OIG | Office of the Inspector General |
| PIA | Privacy Impact Assessment |
| PII | Personally Identifiable Information |
| POMS | Plant Operations Manufacturing System |
| ROI | Return on Investment |
| SAM | System for Award Management |
| SEC | U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| SSPF | Stennis Secure Production Facility |
| Title 44 | U.S.C. Title 44 – Public Printing and Documents, as amended. |
| TWIC® | Transportation Worker Identification Credential |
| 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.

Appendix G (continued)

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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