Annual Report

to the President and Congress

Fiscal Year 2025

Inspector General Community Fiscal Year 2025 Results

Federal Offices of Inspector General (OIGs) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Government operations and help detect and deter fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

In fiscal year (FY) 2025, about 13,800 employees at over 70 OIGs conducted audits, inspections, evaluations, and investigations. Together, their work resulted in significant improvements to the economy and efficiency of programs Governmentwide, with potential savings totaling approximately **$65.6 billion:**

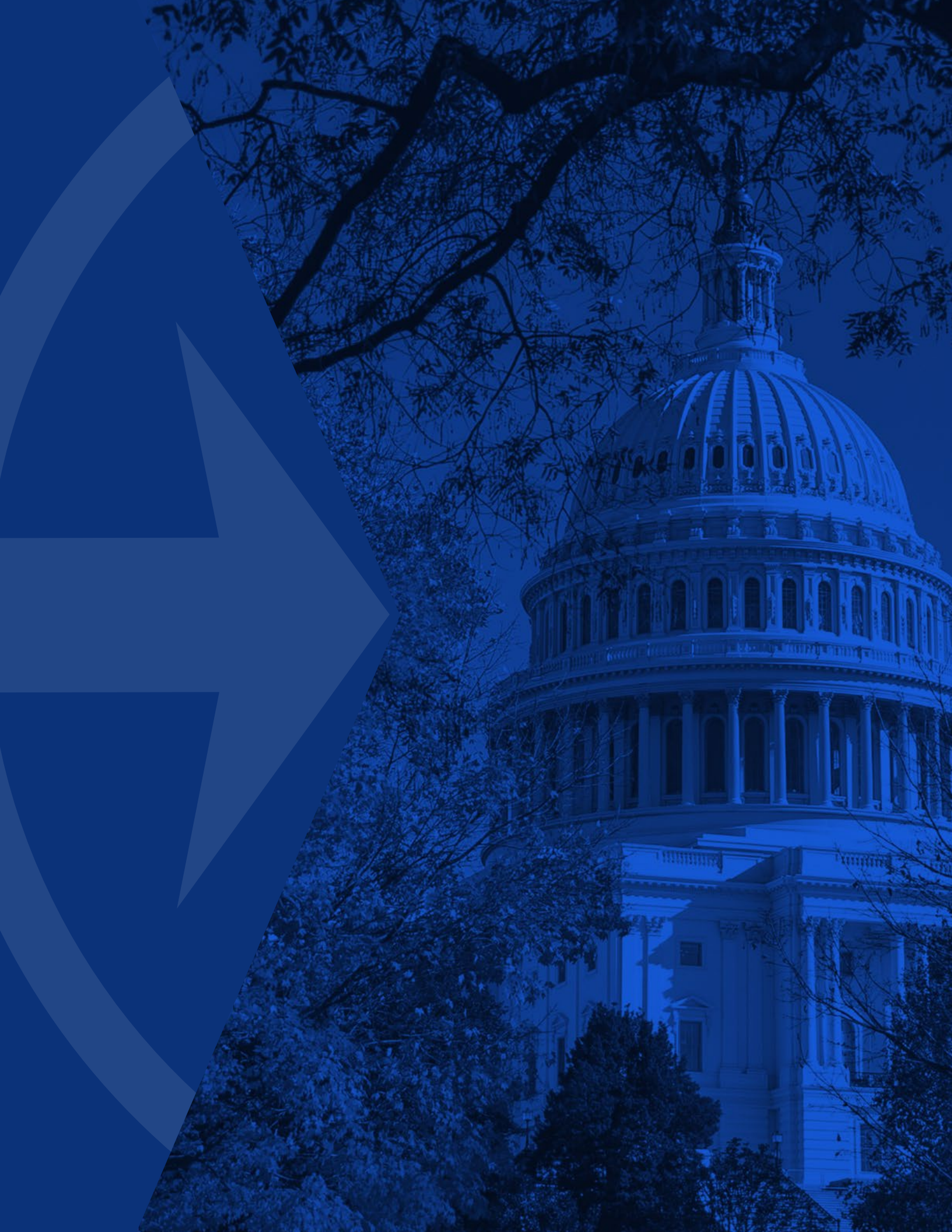
- **$45 billion** from audit recommendations.
- **$20.6 billion** from investigative receivables and recoveries.

With the IG community's aggregate FY 2025 budget of approximately $3.9 billion,[1] these potential savings represent an approximate **$17 return on every dollar invested** in OIGs.

In FY 2025, OIGs also considerably strengthened programs across the Federal Government through:

- 1,999 Audit, inspection, and evaluation reports issued;
- 15,916 Investigations closed;
- 825,027 Hotline complaints processed;
- 4,014 Indictments and criminal informations;
- 3,957 Successful prosecutions;
- 1,332 Successful civil actions;
- 3,804 Suspensions or debarments; and
- 3,091 Personnel actions in response to OIG findings.

[1] This total does not include amounts associated with Intelligence Community OIGs due to the classified nature of their budgets.



Contents

Message from the Acting Chairperson

Tammy L. Hull
Acting Chairperson

On behalf of the members of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), I am pleased to present the Annual Report to the President and Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025. The Inspector General (IG) community's effectiveness is reflected in its results. For example, this fiscal year, OIGs collectively identified approximately $65.6 billion in potential savings, generating a return of approximately $17 for every $1 invested in OIGs through their appropriations[2]. In addition, OIGs collectively issued 1,999 audit, inspection, and evaluation reports, and OIG investigative efforts resulted in 3,957 successful criminal prosecutions and 1,332 successful civil actions.

While these impressive numbers describe the extensive output of Federal OIGs, they do not tell the entire story. The OIGs' collective work results in impactful outcomes that touch all Americans. This year's report includes several outstanding examples, such as the Federal Communications Commission OIG's largest criminal investigation ever, a Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration review that identified millions of dollars in potentially fraudulent refunds, a U.S. Postal Service OIG investigation that stopped dangerous narcotics from entering the United States, and many more.

CIGIE provides crucial assistance as the 70 Federal IGs work to fulfill their mission of identifying and preventing fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. Specifically, CIGIE's statutory mandate is to address cross-cutting Government oversight issues, and to support a well-trained and highly skilled workforce in Federal OIGs. In FY 2025, CIGIE achieved significant results in both areas.

For example, the Investigations Committee completed comprehensive updates to CIGIE's Quality Standards for Investigations and the Quality Assessment Review Guide, which successfully guides the IG community in producing high-quality investigations and ensures that law enforcement powers conferred by the Inspector General Act, or other authorities, are executed in conformance with the Attorney General Guidelines for OIGs. The Technology Committee also issued a Cyber Range Implementation Toolkit for OIGs, to enhance OIGs' technical audit capabilities. Further, the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) continued to deliver support to the Federal oversight community, demonstrating the value of expanding data-sharing opportunities across Federal agencies. In one example, the PRAC helped an OIG develop risk models to review roughly 2,400 pension plans, which ultimately led to the recovery of over $260 million in civil and administrative recoveries.

[2] This total does not include amounts associated with Intelligence Community OIGs due to the classified nature of their budgets.

With regard to training and developing the OIG workforce, CIGIE's Training Institute enrolled more than 11,000 students in FY 2025 across its three academies that focus on criminal investigations; audits, inspections, and evaluations; and leadership competencies.

As this report demonstrates, the Federal IG community is committed to improving government efficiency and stopping fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. CIGIE supports effective oversight by coordinating efforts across the IG community and with our key stakeholders. Doing so helps us meet our shared goal of improving government agencies, which, in turn, ultimately benefits the American public by promoting responsive, accountable, and transparent government programs and operations.

Tammy L. Hull

Acting Chairperson

Inspector General Community Highlights

Federal OIGs promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Government operations and help detect and deter fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement. The work performed by the IG community touches every aspect of American society.

The following OIG highlights from Fiscal Year 2025 provide a snapshot of the outstanding work happening across the Federal oversight community to combat fraud, improve program integrity, ensure employee accountability, and protect Americans.

COMBATING FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE

HHS OIG Supports $14.6 Billion National Heath Care Fraud Takedown

In June 2025, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) OIG participated in the 2025 National Health Care Fraud Takedown, a massive, nationwide enforcement action that relied on HHS-OIG's impressive investigative work and exceptionally effective collaboration with Federal and State law enforcement partners.

The takedown resulted in criminal charges against 324 defendants, including 96 doctors, nurse practitioners, pharmacists, and other licensed medical professionals, with intended losses exceeding $14.6 billion. The takedown covered alleged schemes that involved durable medical equipment, hospice, wound care, substance abuse treatment, prescription drug diversion, and others, and was the largest in history, doubling the previous takedown record of $6 billion.

The vast majority of the $14.6 billion in intended losses never got into the hands of the perpetrators, thanks to effective collaboration and sophisticated protective controls developed between HHS-OIG and its partners.

DOT OIG Investigation Reveals Helicopter Firm Defrauded the FAA and NTSB

As a result of a Department of Transportation (DOT) OIG investigation, the executive officer of a helicopter firm was sentenced in June 2025 to 34 years of incarceration, 3 years of supervised release, a $250,000 fine, and a $9,900 special assessment. In addition, the firm received 5 years of probation, a $4.9 million fine, and a $2,000 special assessment.

The executive officer and his company defrauded the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). They were convicted of conspiracy to defraud FAA and NTSB; aircraft parts fraud, in which the failure of the unapproved aircraft parts were the proximate cause of serious bodily injury and/or death; employing aircraft mechanics without a mechanic's certificate; employing pilots without a pilot's certificate; registration violations involving helicopters; conspiracy to commit wire fraud; wire fraud; and money laundering.

GSA OIG Investigation Exposes Long-Running Bid-Rigging Scheme

A General Services Administration (GSA) OIG joint investigation uncovered a long-running bid-rigging and wire fraud scheme by owners of competing fuel truck companies, who manipulated federal wildfire support contracts through false certifications within GSA's System for Award Management and coordinated pricing.

Their conspiracy misled the U.S. Forest Service into awarding contracts under the false impression of competition, while actively excluding rivals to maintain control over lucrative territories. In 2025, both owners were sentenced to prison and fines, and together with others, paid over $1.88 million to resolve related civil claims. The GSA OIG agent and his partners were recognized by the Department of Justice Antitrust Division with an Assistant Attorney General Honorary Award.

SBA OIG Pursues Paycheck Protection Program Fraud Schemes

The Small Business Administration (SBA) OIG continued investigative efforts into Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) fraud, resulting in the following:

- A Nevada man was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment and ordered to pay over $11 million in restitution after he misappropriated millions in loan proceeds to gamble at Las Vegas casinos and purchase luxury vehicles and real estate. He was ordered to forfeit two vehicles and three real estate properties located in the Las Vegas area. He fraudulently submitted PPP loan applications and obtained over $11 million in taxpayer funding allocated by Congress for entrepreneurs and small business owners adversely affected by the pandemic.
- An Illinois businessman was convicted of multiple counts of bank fraud, making false statements to a financial institution, money laundering, and aggravated identity theft in a scheme to fraudulently obtain over $55 million in commercial loans, lines of credit, and PPP loans. He fraudulently obtained funds he was not eligible for from loans and lines of credit for his information technology companies. These funds came from federally insured financial institutions, two of which he later defaulted on. To qualify for the funds, he submitted bank statements fraudulently inflating deposits, balance sheets that overstated revenues, and fabricated audited financial statements with forged signatures. He was sentenced in January 2026 to six years in prison and was ordered to pay $23.2 million in restitution.
- A Houston rap artist and social media influencer and 11 others were found guilty of conspiring to commit wire fraud in a multi-jurisdictional PPP fraud scheme. Between 2021 and 2022, the rap artist conspired with a criminal network of 112 suspects from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, South Carolina, and Illinois. The rap artist fraudulently received over $2 million in PPP loans. Two of the suspects were federally incarcerated while participating in the scheme.

FCC OIG Leads Largest Criminal Investigation Involving the FCC

As a result of a multi-year investigation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) OIG, DOJ, and law enforcement partners at the IRS, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and Special IG for Pandemic Recovery, a telecom company and its owner were sentenced in July 2025 for wire fraud, stealing government money, and conspiring to defraud the United States. The owner was sentenced to five years incarceration. Based on the resulting paid financial penalties and restitution, totaling over $128 million, this is the largest criminal case involving the FCC and the largest criminal plea deal in the history of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida.

ENSURING GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INTEGRITY

TIGTA Identifies $55.6 Million in Possible Fraudulent Refund Checks

In August 2025, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) issued a report identifying approximately $55.6 million in possible fraudulent refund checks, issued between January 2023 and July 2024. During this review, TIGTA determined that IRS employees did not follow the existing authentication procedures, allowing individuals to file fraudulent Forms 941 and obtain refund checks. TIGTA's recommendations included increasing awareness of the fraud scheme and requiring the IRS to complete proper authentication protocols. IRS management agreed with the recommendation and provided additional training and service-wide alerts to employees.

The full report is available here: Authenticating Callers' Identity on Business and Practitioner Telephone Lines Needs to Be Strengthened to Combat Fraud

HUD OIG Evaluates Fraud Risk Management Practices Within HUD-Funded Programs

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) OIG conducted a series of audits to evaluate fraud risk management practices among entities administering HUD-funded programs. This initiative aimed to strengthen program integrity and reduce exposure to fraud, waste, and abuse. The audits assessed the maturity of antifraud controls in high-risk programs, including Puerto Rico's $20 billion disaster recovery program, CARES Act Emergency Solutions Grants totaling $727.5 million, and New York City Housing Authority's $38.5 billion rental assistance programs.

HUD OIG's findings revealed that while some antifraud measures existed, overall maturity levels were low—processes were incomplete, reactive, or absent. Many entities underestimated the need for robust fraud risk management activities such as regular risk assessments, response planning, and monitoring. HUD OIG's recommendations included developing comprehensive fraud risk strategies, conducting routine assessments, and enhancing oversight to mitigate significant fraud risks. Without these improvements, HUD funding remains highly vulnerable, with billions at stake.

The full reports are available here: The Puerto Rico Department of Housing Should Enhance Its Fraud Risk Management Practices, Housing and Community Development Should Improve Its Fraud Management Practices for Its ESG CARES Act Program, and The New York City Housing Authority Should Enhance Its Fraud Risk Management Practices

DOL OIG Finds Millions in Pandemic Unemployment Overpayments Were Improperly Waived

Congress enacted legislation that granted state workforce agencies (SWA or state) authority to waive recovery of certain nonfraudulent unemployment insurance (UI) overpayments, made to individuals unable to work as a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 47 states that reported waiving recovery of more than $10.9 billion, but the actual amount of UI overpayment recoveries waived is unknown and likely significantly higher.

The Department of Labor OIG reviewed these waivers and found the Employment and Training Administration's guidance and oversight did not ensure states only waived the recovery of eligible overpayments. For the two SWAs with the highest dollar amount of UI overpayment recoveries waived, DOL OIG found the states improperly waived recovery of an estimated $240 million, including $65 million in fraud.

The full report is available here: COVID-19: Recovery of Millions in Pandemic-related UI Overpayments Improperly Waived, Including Fraud

USDA OIG Reviews Farm and Food Workers Grant Relief Fund and Identifies $548 Million in Unsupported Costs

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) OIG reviewed the Agricultural Marketing Service's (AMS) monitoring over grantees' use of funds within the Farm and Food Workers Relief (FFWR) grant program. USDA OIG found that AMS did not adequately monitor FFWR grantees to ensure their awards were used according to program and grant agreement requirements. Specifically, AMS did not provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate how the agency ensured the 15 grantees utilized FFWR funds for authorized purposes before disbursements. USDA OIG identified over $548 million in unsupported costs and made four recommendations to AMS, reaching management decision on two of them.

The full report is available here: Farm and Food Workers Relief Grant Program Use and Monitoring of Funds

HOLDING GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES ACCOUNTABLE

USAID OIG Investigation Reveals Decade-Long Bribery Scheme Worth $550 Million

Following an investigation conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) OIG, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation, four men—including a USAID government contracting officer and the owners and presidents of two companies—pleaded guilty for their roles in a decade-long bribery scheme involving at least 14 prime contracts worth over $550 million in U.S. taxpayer dollars. The two companies admitted to engaging in a conspiracy to commit bribery of a public official and securities fraud. DOJ entered into a deferred prosecution agreement with the two companies and identified the appropriate criminal penalty as $51.7 million and $86.4 million respectively—more than $138 million in total.

FDIC OIG Special Review Ensures Accountability Among FDIC Leadership

In fall 2023, news articles began to circulate detailing allegations of a toxic and sexualized workplace environment at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). To address these very serious allegations, the FDIC OIG formed a multi-disciplined team composed of auditors, investigators, and attorneys. The team subsequently issued a 2-part report: Special Inquiry on the FDIC's Workplace Culture with Respect to Harassment and Related Misconduct.

In Part 1, the team made six recommendations intended to improve the FDIC's workplace culture, to include setting a tone at the top to ensure FDIC executives model the FDIC's core ethical values and providing support and protection for employees who fear or experience retaliation. In Part 2, the team reported that certain senior officials personally engaged in some degree of inappropriate workplace conduct. Further, certain actions of the senior officials did not protect victims of harassment, nor consistently align with the FDIC's applicable policies and core values. None of the five senior officials who were the subject of the Part 2 review remain employed by the FDIC.

The Special Inquiry had substantial impact: it helped ensure stronger accountability, enhanced leadership oversight, and promoted a more transparent work environment where employees feel safe, valued, and respected.

The reports are available here: Special Inquiry of the FDIC's Workplace Culture with Respect to Harassment and Related Misconduct – Part 1, and Part 2

Amtrak OIG Investigation Uncovers $12 Million Health Care Fraud Conspiracy Involving Amtrak Employees

An Amtrak OIG investigation revealed violations of company policy by 61 Amtrak employees connected to their participation in a criminal health care fraud scheme. The investigation found evidence the employees accepted cash kickbacks in exchange for permitting their company health insurance to be fraudulently billed.

The 61 employees listed in the report, along with an additional 58 employees who had left the company or were charged criminally, were responsible, along with multiple fraudulent medical providers, for a monetary loss to Amtrak of over $12 million from 2019 through 2022.

This case represents the largest employee conspiracy Amtrak OIG has ever investigated. To date, administrative hearings have been held for 30 of the 61 employees, most of whom were subsequently terminated by Amtrak. Twenty-eight of the 61 employees left the company to avoid a disciplinary hearing. Three employee hearings are still pending. In addition, four health care providers and a medical biller have been charged. Two of the providers have been sentenced to prison and ordered to pay restitution totaling more than $10 million. The same two providers have also been banned from participating in federal health care programs for up to 30 years.

AOC OIG Finds Agency Employee Stole Copper Materials

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) OIG completed an investigation that identified an AOC supervisor was stealing copper materials from the AOC and selling them for personal profit. The investigation found the agency lacked both internal inventory controls and oversight of personnel. The employee pled guilty to one count for knowingly and unlawfully misappropriating government property. The employee resigned prior to the conclusion of the investigation; however, the employee paid the AOC restitution in the amount of $73,747.65 and was sentenced to 30 days of home confinement, 1 year of supervised probation, and 50 hours of community service.

PROTECTING AMERICANS

USPS OIG Halts Postal Service Employee's Narcotics Trafficking

A joint investigation by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) OIG and Homeland Security Investigations resulted in the successful prosecution of a Postal Service employee engaged in narcotics trafficking.

The individual attempted to enter the United States through the San Ysidro Port of Entry while transporting approximately 26 kilograms of fentanyl pills, 33 kilograms of powdered cocaine, and 3.5 kilograms of heroin. Although in a Leave Without Pay status, the employee wore an official Postal Service uniform during the crossing to avoid detection. Investigators determined the employee had previously completed multiple successful border crossings while wearing the uniform.

The individual pled guilty and was sentenced to three years in federal prison, followed by three years of supervised release. This case underscores the critical role of interagency collaboration in safeguarding the integrity of the Postal Service and protecting the public from the distribution of dangerous narcotics.

DHS OIG Recommends Improvements in Oversight of Humanitarian Parole Expiration

A Department of Homeland Security (DHS) OIG review determined that DHS did not have a well-defined process to address parole expiration for aliens paroled into the country through three humanitarian parole programs: Operation Allies Refuge/Operation Allies Welcome, Uniting for Ukraine, and Cuban, Haitian, Nicaraguan, and Venezuelan parole processes. DHS OIG also found that none of the three DHS components responsible for end of parole activities – CBP, USCIS, and ICE – were designated to monitor parole expiration. As a result, DHS did not have assurance that former parolees were lawfully present in the United States after parole expiration.

DHS OIG made recommendations to improve DHS oversight of humanitarian parole expiration.

The full report is available here: DHS Needs to Improve Oversight of Parole Expiration for Select Humanitarian Parole Processes

OIG Statistical Accomplishments

Collectively, CIGIE's member OIGs achieved significant potential cost savings for programs Governmentwide in FY 2025. OIG audits, investigations, inspections, and evaluations helped Federal agency managers strengthen program integrity and use funds more effectively and efficiently. Over the years, CIGIE has compiled statistics to measure these accomplishments quantitatively. FY 2025 results are presented in aggregate in the following tables.

Figure 1: FY 2025 IG Community Accomplishments

Area	Total
Recommendations: Funds to be put to better use	$22,880,509,833
Recommendations: Questioned costs	$22,120,759,545
Audit, inspection, and evaluation reports	1,999
Investigative receivables and recoveries	$20,583,815,010
Successful criminal prosecutions	3,957
Indictments and criminal information	4,014
Successful civil actions	1,332
Suspensions and debarments	3,804
Personnel actions	3,091

Audit-Related Accomplishments

OIG audit reports generally provide agency management with recommendations on ways to improve their operations. These recommendations include enhancing management practices and procedures, offering ways to better use agency funds, and questioning actual expenditures.

Agency management either agrees or disagrees, in whole or in part, with these recommendations. Many recommendations are qualitative and do not specify quantitative savings. However, other recommendations are quantitative, and associated dollar amounts can be captured from year to year. The IG Act establishes a uniform set of statistical categories under which OIGs must report the quantitative results of their audit activities. See 5 U.S.C. § 405.

The categories used in the next two tables correspond to the IG Act's reporting requirements. The total accomplishments include results associated with audits performed by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) under agreements with OIGs and agencies. Due to reporting processes, the results of audits performed by DCAA and corresponding management decisions may be reported by more than one OIG. Recommendations that funds be put to better use tell agency management that taking action would improve how funds are used. Such actions could include reducing outlays, deobligating funds, and avoiding unnecessary expenditures.

Figure 2 describes the total amount of funds to be put to better use recommended by OIGs in FY 2016 through FY 2025.

Figure 2. Recommendations That Funds Be Put to Better Use

Reporting Year	In Recommendations ($)
FY 2025	22,880,509,833
FY 2024	26,406,025,762
FY 2023	74,642,014,859
FY 2022	47,393,696,795
FY 2021	55,631,860,897
FY 2020	16,495,965,958
FY 2019	14,604,979,396
FY 2018	21,108,997.187
FY 2017†	22,108,497,297
FY 2016	22,652,457,701
TOTAL	**302,837,117,495**

† As of FY 2017, amounts do not account for DCAA audit results not conducted on behalf of an OIG, as prior years have included.

Figure 3 provides related information for the fiscal years concerning questioned costs. Specifically, it describes the total amount of questioned costs listed in OIG recommendations for FY 2016 through FY 2025.

Figure 3. Total Questioned Costs for Prior Fiscal Years

Reporting Year	In Recommendations ($)
FY 2025	22,120,759,545
FY 2024	26,354,963,352
FY 2023	7,548,575,725
FY 2022	16,146,556,329
FY 2021	7,026,143,893
FY 2020	16,772,781,337
FY 2019	14,629,218,186
FY 2018	12,901,148,798
FY 2017†	10,560,234,785
FY 2016	17,717,970,095
TOTAL	**151,778,352,045**

† Beginning in FY 2017, amounts do not account for DCAA audit results not conducted on behalf an OIG, as prior years have included.

Investigation-Related Accomplishments

Investigative work often involves several law enforcement agencies working on the same case. OIGs may conduct cases with other OIGs, other Federal law enforcement agencies, and State or local law enforcement entities. The following investigative statistics have been compiled using a methodology that attempts to eliminate duplicate reporting by multiple OIGs. As a result, these consolidated statistics differ from the collective totals for the equivalent categories in individual OIG semiannual reports. The joint OIG investigations statistics include investigations that were performed collaboratively with other Federal OIGs.

Investigative receivables and recoveries reflect the results of criminal and civil cases that were ordered plus any voluntary repayments during the fiscal year (see Figure 4). In criminal cases, the dollar value reflects the restitution, criminal fines, and special assessments resulting from successful criminal prosecutions. The dollar value in civil cases reflects the total damages, penalties, settlements, and forfeitures resulting from successful civil actions. Voluntary repayments include the amount paid by the subject of an investigation or the value of Government property recovered before prosecutorial action was taken. These totals do not reflect the dollar amounts associated with recovered items with value that cannot be readily determined, such as original historical documents and cultural artifacts.

Figure 4. Investigative Receivables and Recoveries

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations ($)	From Joint OIG Investigations ($)	Totals ($)
FY 2025	12,334,462,524	8,249,352,486	**20,583,815,010**
FY 2024	6,932,640,611	11,487,320,623	**18,419,961,234**
FY 2023	6,761,268,757	4,170,673,428	**10,931,942,185**
FY 2022	4,043,669,177	2,539,172,802	**6,582,841,979**
FY 2021	10,730,051,300	1,329,325,900	**12,059,377,200**
FY 2020	6,967,183,004	12,764,468,941	**19,731,651,945**
FY 2019	6,959,697,791	4,623,055,232	**11,582,753,023**
FY 2018	13,660,516,149	1,673,589,091	**15,334,105,240**
FY 2017	19,095,404,779	2,850,917,741	**21,946,322,520**
FY 2016	8,702,641,738	11,203,019,896	**19,905,661,634**
TOTAL	**96,187,535,830**	**60,890,896,140**	**157,078,431,970**

Successful criminal prosecutions listed in Figure 5 include matters in which the subjects were convicted in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or were accepted for pretrial diversion agreements by the DOJ or other equivalents within State or local governments.

Figure 5. Successful Criminal Prosecutions

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations	From Joint OIG Investigations	Total
FY 2025	3,098	859	**3,957**
FY 2024	2,916	759	**3,675**
FY 2023	3,189	1,129	**4,318**
FY 2022	3,579	1,150	**4,729**
FY 2021	3,142	471	**3,613**
FY 2020	2,798	669	**3,467**
FY 2019	4,776	868	**5,644**
FY 2018	3,520	451	**3,971**
FY 2017	3,534	849	**4,383**
FY 2016	3,917	977	**4,894**
TOTAL	**34,469**	**8,182**	**42,651**

Indictments and criminal informations comprise those filed in Federal, State, local, or foreign courts or under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Figure 6 contains related information report for FY 2016 through FY 2025.

Figure 6. Indictments and Criminal Informations

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations	From Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2025	3,240	774	**4,014**
FY 2024	3,179	738	**3,917**
FY 2023	3,214	1,477	**4,691**
FY 2022	3,388	1,420	**4,808**
FY 2021	3,716	581	**4,297**
FY 2020	3,165	917	**4,082**
FY 2019	3,643	548	**4,191**
FY 2018	3,931	531	**4,462**
FY 2017	3,786	963	**4,749**
FY 2016	4,139	981	**5,120**
TOTAL	**35,401**	**8,930**	**44,331**

Successful civil actions are those resolved through legal or legal-related actions other than criminal prosecution, include civil judgments, settlements, agreements or settlements in cases governed by the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act, or other agency-specific civil litigation authority, including civil money penalties (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. Successful Civil Actions

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations	From Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2025	1,099	233	**1,332**
FY 2024	807	208	**1,015**
FY 2023	822	284	**1,106**
FY 2022	924	336	**1,260**
FY 2021	888	170	**1,058**
FY 2020	949	317	**1,266**
FY 2019	985	303	**1,288**
FY 2018	969	191	**1,160**
FY 2017	1,304	167	**1,471**
FY 2016	1,305	275	**1,580**
TOTAL	**10,052**	**2,484**	**12,536**

Suspension and debarment actions include proceedings by Federal agencies to suspend, debar, or exclude parties from contracts, grants, loans, and other forms of financial or nonfinancial transactions with the Government (see Figure 8).

Figure 8. Suspensions and Debarments

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations	From Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2025	3,465	339	**3,804**
FY 2024	3,698	429	**4,127**
FY 2023	2,497	410	**2,907**
FY 2022	2,759	445	**3,204**
FY 2021	2,252	184	**2,436**
FY 2020	2,943	1,203	**4,146**
FY 2019	3,388	664	**4,052**
FY 2018	3,528	257	**3,785**
FY 2017	4,131	491	**4,622**
FY 2016	6,101	347	**6,448**
TOTAL	**34,762**	**4,769**	**39,531**

Personnel actions include reprimands, suspensions, demotions, or terminations of Federal, State, or local government employees or of Federal contractors and grantees (see Figure 9).

Figure 9. Personnel Actions

Reporting Year	From OIG Investigations	From Joint OIG Investigations	Totals
FY 2025	2,988	103	**3,091**
FY 2024	2,939	98	**3,037**
FY 2023	3,107	80	**3,187**
FY 2022	3,174	109	**3,283**
FY 2021	3,341	48	**3,389**
FY 2020	3,570	117	**3,687**
FY 2019	3,949	206	**4,155**
FY 2018	4,543	121	**4,664**
FY 2017	2,953	1,133	**4,086**
FY 2016	4,201	114	**4,315**
TOTAL	**34,765**	**2,129**	**36,894**

CIGIE Committee Initiatives

In FY 2025, CIGIE's standing committees undertook a variety of noteworthy initiatives and projects to support and benefit the Federal OIG community.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee operates through two primary subgroups, the Audit Peer Review (APR) Subcommittee and the Federal Audit Executive Council (FAEC). Together these subgroups coordinate audit policy, improve quality standards, and advance oversight practices across the Federal OIG audit community.

The APR Subcommittee manages the mandatory, periodic external peer reviews for Federal OIGs to ensure compliance with the Government Accountability Office's Government Auditing Standards. In FY 2025, the APR Subcommittee strengthened audit quality and consistency across the Federal audit community by advancing government-wide peer review policy, tools, and oversight. In accordance with the standards, which require audit organizations to undergo an external peer review at least once every three years, the Subcommittee oversaw the timely execution of peer reviews across the Oversight community and finalized the government-wide peer review schedule for 2026 to 2028.

The APR Subcommittee led the drafting of the updated CIGIE Audit Peer Review Guide for publication in early 2026, aligning peer review procedures with the 2024 revisions to Government Auditing Standards and the new American Institute of Certified Public Accountants quality management framework. Additionally, the APR Subcommittee monitored peer review schedules and provided targeted technical assistance to review teams. Collectively, these efforts strengthened the reliability of OIG quality control systems and advanced CIGIE's mission to ensure rigorous, independent, and standards-aligned oversight across the Federal Government.

The FAEC serves to discuss and coordinate issues affecting the Federal audit community, with special emphasis on audit policy and operations of shared interest to its members. Membership in the FAEC, as well as participation in its six subcommittees and four working groups, is voluntary. In FY 2025, the FAEC held quarterly meetings for its members and provided briefings and updates at Audit Committee quarterly meetings. During this period, FAEC members developed nine products, including guidance on reviewing single audit activities and complying with Government Auditing Standards system of quality management requirements. The FAEC also designed and facilitated four training events for up to 1,000 participants, including the annual financial statement audit conference, and launched the Assistant Inspector General for Audits mentoring program with 11 initial matches across the Oversight community.

Budget Committee

The Budget Committee conducted a comprehensive review of CIGIE's spending in FY 2025 and ended a $450,000 contract for an online training resource and a $510,000 leadership-training subsidy. With these savings, CIGIE intended in FY 2026 to reduce tuition rates by 25 percent for oversight training

administered by its Training Institute, providing value to the OIG community. The committee also committed to maintain CIGIE funding in FY 2027 at 0.40 percent of OIG budgets for a fourth consecutive year.

Inspection and Evaluation (I&E) Committee

In FY 2025, the I&E Committee's Peer Review Working Group provided training on the CIGIE I&E Peer Review process to approximately 100 I&E professionals. To further support peer review teams, the Working Group developed and published a comprehensive toolkit of templates and resources on the CIGIE website. These materials offer practical guidance to ensure consistency and quality in peer review execution.

The Committee continued its "Upon Further Inspection" (UFI) training series with a session focused on Follow-up and Resolution, held on August 13, 2025. The event drew approximately 365 attendees and featured presentations from the Department of Justice OIG, the Department of Homeland Security OIG, and the Department of Health and Human Services OIG, fostering knowledge sharing and best practices across the community.

Three members of the Training Working Group collaborated with the CIGIE Training Institute to develop a curriculum for a new I&E Introduction/I&E 101 course. This effort will provide foundational training for professionals entering the I&E discipline and strengthen the pipeline of skilled practitioners.

Also, to meet growing training needs, the Training Working Group doubled its membership in FY 2025. This increase in capacity positions the group to deliver additional UFI sessions and other training opportunities in the coming year, further supporting professional development across the I&E community.

Finally, for the first time, the Committee held quarterly meetings focused on highlighting impactful I&E work in the OIG community. Each quarter, three or four IG offices presented a Blue Book product they issued that was unique, complex, and/or impactful in their agency. Sharing best practices and examples of impactful work creates efficiencies, encourages collaboration, and results in continuous innovation in the OIG community's oversight work.

Integrity Committee (IC)

In FY 2025, the IC received 4,178 incoming communications, which were screened to remove duplicates, objectively unreliable information, and complaints outside the IC's authority. The remaining communications resulted in 119 cases; of those cases, 69 were closed, 38 were referred to another agency, and 12 remain pending. The IC completed four investigations in FY 2025.

The IC also conducted the following outreach efforts with its stakeholders:

- **CIGIE IG 101.** This monthly presentation, offered to new and acting IGs, describes the composition of the IC, its jurisdiction, and processes. It also explains an IG's responsibility for reporting allegations to the IC and the IC's expectation of cooperation and full access to OIG documents and witnesses during an IC investigation.
- **Congressional Briefings.** Among other engagements, the IC staff briefed Congressional staff on the IC's findings and recommendations on particular investigations.

Investigations Committee

The Investigations Committee's Investigative Policy Sub-Working Group completed comprehensive updates to the Quality Standards for Investigations (QSI) and the Quality Assessment Review (QAR) Guide, reflecting advances in technology, workplace flexibilities, and new Department of Justice (DOJ) policies and Executive Orders. The QAR Guide, last revised in 2017, and the QSI, unchanged since 2011, underwent thorough reviews and modernization. Revisions were submitted in December 2024, vetted by Assistant Inspector General for Investigations committee members during the first quarter of 2025, and ultimately reviewed, considered feedback, and approved by AIGIs and IGs unanimously in the third quarter of 2025. The updated standards and processes will take effect in FY 2027, aligning with the next QAR cycle. A briefing on the changes was delivered to the full working group in August 2025, and training modules are under construction and will be delivered soon.

The committee's Investigative Policy Working Group continued to serve as an outstanding resource for agencies to share and collaborate on investigative policies and procedures. A robust communication network facilitated collaboration among all OIGs, allowing several requests to be processed on a monthly basis, enabling members to exchange best practices, clarify standards, and address emerging issues efficiently.

The committee's Training Sub-Committee facilitated and supported interagency training, such as an online investigation and digital evidence webinar that attracted approximately 300 participants, highlighting new extraction and preservation techniques and providing a platform to leverage interagency resources, highlighting a significant and outsized impact of the CIGIE community—the ability to share best practices and high-value resources. Another example is the interagency sharing of high-cost, low-density equipment and platforms that allow small and mid-size OIGs access to cutting-edge law enforcement technologies, demonstrating a community focus on efficiency and financial responsibility.

Additionally, to comply with the Executive Order to return to the office, a biweekly initiative was established across all OIGs to coordinate and optimize existing office space, maximizing usage across agencies and supporting more efficient resource sharing for federal employees nationwide.

Legislation Committee

In FY 2025, the Legislation Committee, in collaboration with the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC), supported the Inspector General community's top legislative priority to establish a permanent, government-wide data analytics capability modeled on the PRAC's Pandemic Analytics Center of Excellence. Key aspects of this legislative priority were enacted in the One Big Beautiful Bill, signed into law on July 4, 2025. The law provides additional funding and an extension of the authorities for the PRAC through 2034. The law preserves critical analytic tools, expertise, and infrastructure that support fraud and improper payment prevention and detection, and cross-government oversight. The law expands the jurisdiction of the PRAC to include programs funded under the bill and reinforces the long-term case for a permanent analytics function to serve the federal oversight community beyond temporary or crisis-driven authorities.

The Legislation Committee also advanced the IG community's priority to enhance oversight independence and efficiency by highlighting the need for separate and flexible funding for OIGs. Throughout 2025, the Legislation Committee engaged with the Office of Management and Budget, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, and leadership of the House and Senate Financial Services and General Government (FSGG) Subcommittees to raise awareness of funding structures that affect oversight independence for 22 OIGs. Recognizing that 22 OIGs lack dedicated appropriations, the Legislation Committee provided targeted technical assistance to both Congress and the OIGs

impacted. These efforts supported informed appropriations discussions and reinforced the importance of stable, dedicated funding for effective oversight. The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 budget request included funding for seven of 22 OIGs with no dedicated funding. The Legislation Committee placed particular emphasis on OIGs included in the President's FY 2026 budget request and those within the FSGG's jurisdiction. The Senate FSGG bill included funding for four of the five OIGs under its jurisdiction.

Additionally, Congress introduced or reintroduced bills supporting Legislation Committee priorities during the first session of the 119th Congress. During the year, the Legislation Committee provided technical assistance to Congress on a bill requiring statutory exclusion for felony fraud convicts to protect federal funds. This is a longstanding IG-community proposal that would make exclusion actions automatic for those convicted of violating certain felony fraud statutes involving any agency contract, grant, cooperative agreement, loan, or other financial assistance. These efforts led to a bill being reintroduced in the 119th Congress and for the first time sponsored on a bipartisan basis.

In another example of Congressional support of a longstanding IG-community priority, a bill was reintroduced in the House allowing OIGs to continue their oversight of programs during a lapse in appropriation to the extent the programs they oversee are authorized to continue functioning during a lapse.

The Legislation Committee also continues to provide technical assistance to the Office of Law Revision Counsel (OLRC) and the House Judiciary Committee to codify the IG Act and incorporate amendments included in the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2023 and technical corrections creating transparency and accountability throughout the government.

Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC)

Congress established the PRAC in March 2020 to promote transparency and coordinate oversight of the federal government's pandemic response and associated spending. In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill (OBBB) Act (Public Law 119-21) extended the PRAC's sunset date to September 30, 2034, expanded its jurisdiction to funds provided in the bill, and provided $88 million in funding.

Operating on a current annual budget of approximately $18.5 million, to date, the PRAC's work has contributed to the recovery of over $500 million in taxpayer dollars.

The PRAC published a new five-year strategic plan in FY 2025, reflecting its updated mission to promote and support fraud prevention and detection efforts across federal programs by leveraging innovation and data analytics.

The PRAC is at the forefront of leveraging artificial intelligence, including machine learning, network analysis, natural language processing, and robotic process automation to efficiently collect, organize, and analyze text, documents, and other forms of data to provide near instantaneous insights into potential fraud and other compliance risks.

For example, the PRAC developed and will soon pilot an artificial intelligence-driven fraud prevention engine that can identify high-risk applications, including indicators of organized fraud rings, before funds are disbursed.

The PRAC's data analytics capabilities are a cross-program, cross-agency solution to proactively identify potential fraud in federal funding. Its team of data scientists support pandemic fraud investigations and risk models to help OIGs identify high-risk recipients of pandemic funds. The PRAC's data analytics tools include more than five dozen data sources, with over 1 billion records from public, non-public, and commercial data sources, each with specific rules regarding data protection. Successes from FY 2025 include:

- Finding significant income discrepancies related to over 40,000 claims for low-income housing and more than $860 million in pandemic small-business-assistance awards.
- Estimating around 1.4 million pandemic loan applications used potentially stolen or invalid Social Security numbers, leading to over $79 billion in potentially fraudulent payments.
- Developing a predictive risk model for the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation OIG, which has led to $261.9 million in civil and administrative recoveries.
- Launching a joint initiative with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) OIG to implement risk models and dashboards for three FCC pandemic relief programs, totaling nearly $11 billion in funding.

The PRAC's experience and insights highlight the value of using advanced data analytics to better detect and prevent fraud.

As of December 2025, the PRAC provided investigative support to over 1,200 pandemic-related investigations, with over 24,000 subjects and a potential fraud loss of over $2.5 billion.

To date, PRAC Fraud Task Force investigations have led to charges against 128 subjects and over $110 million in restitution, seizures, forfeitures, civil settlements, and voluntary repayments. The task force, made up of more than 50 agents from 16 OIGs, is a critical investigative component of the government's fight against fraud in pandemic programs. With support from the PRAC's data analytics team, the task force helps coordinate investigations, exchange information about fraud schemes, and share resources that enable agents to support investigations across the IG community.

The PRAC engaged in case deconfliction and investigative intelligence as a member of DOJ's International Organized Crime Intelligence and Operations Center, Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force Fusion Center (IOC-2), and the National Unemployment Insurance Fraud Task Force. The PRAC's data analytics team also serves as a key contributor to the DOJ's COVID-19 Fraud Enforcement Task Force (CFETF).

The collaboration among the PRAC Fraud Task Force, CFETF, data scientists, and partners has delivered investigative results to hold wrongdoers accountable and recover funds for the taxpayer.

The PRAC also issued the following reports tracking taxpayer dollars and highlighting ways to better protect critical programs from improper payments and fraud:

- As part of its Pandemic Relief Experiences: A Focus on Six Communities study with 10 PRAC member OIGs, the PRAC issued individual reports on the use of emergency relief funds in Marion County, GA, the White Earth Nation Reservation in Minnesota, and the Jicarilla Apache Nation Reservation in New Mexico.
- The PRAC completed its five-chapter report, the Blueprint for Enhanced Program Integrity, which shares lessons learned and best practices to help strengthen federal programs, enhance stewardship, and ensure that taxpayer-funded programs and assistance are delivered to the communities that need them.

Further, the PRAC's highly regarded Data Science Fellows program, which detailed 27 data scientists to 14 OIGs to support their pandemic-related data analytics efforts, successfully concluded in September 2025. These data scientists and the data analytics platform have been instrumental in advancing the PRAC's efforts to identify improper payments and fraud in pandemic programs.

Professional Development Committee (PDC)

In FY 2025, the PDC's Mentoring Program developed and supported the federal government's cadre of senior leaders. The program kicked off in September 2025, with over 100 matches. The Mentoring Program provides participants with the opportunity to select focus areas to include best practices, challenges, resources, and mentor networking. In its fourth iteration, the program will provide over 300 hours of mentoring to the Inspector General community at no cost to participants home agencies.

The PDC also had another productive year matching IG-community professionals with Federal executive coaches free of charge. The 2025 matching cycle included 20 certified coaches in the IG community and continued partnerships with a large network of other internal Federal coaches who provide coaching services to the IG community. In 2025, the PDC received 170 requests for coaching; matched 40 applicants with OIG coaches; and matched 130 applicants with coaches in the Federal government. Since 2018, CIGIE Coaching has provided individual leadership coaching to over 1,000 OIG professionals across all levels and various disciplines. In 2025, the committee provided approximately 1,360 coaching hours to the Inspector General community at no cost to participants home agencies.

Additionally, the CIGIE Fellows Program identified and developed high-performing OIG professionals with substantial leadership potential. Each OIG professional contributed to a project that was based on achievement of an SES Executive Core Qualification. In 2025, 20 fellows across the OIG community participated. Both the Fellow and the participating OIG benefitted to sharing best practices, broadening organizational experiences, and expanding leadership competencies. Fellows have gone on to assume senior leadership roles within the Inspector General community.

Technology Committee

In FY 2025, the Technology Committee continued to deliver meaningful advancements in information technology oversight, fostering collaboration and innovation across the OIG community.

The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson convened regular committee meetings, enabling the cohort of approximately 350 members to connect and expand their knowledge. The committee also hosted nine "Tech Tuesday" events, highlighting breakthroughs within the oversight community—from automating essential analytic tools to harnessing the power of artificial intelligence.

In addition, the Committee's six subcommittees and six working groups held reoccurring meetings, as well as special events examining recent technological developments. For example, the Small OIG Working Group hosted a series of "demo days," where OIG representatives had the chance to speak with multiple vendors and explore the latest investigative case management systems.

To enhance interagency collaboration, the Forensics Subcommittee spearheaded a memorandum of understanding for OIGs to request forensic assistance from colleagues across the federal government. This new, formalized process will increase economy and efficiency by allowing larger OIGs to easily assist smaller OIGs. The Forensics Subcommittee conducted a survey to gauge interest in this initiative, and the results indicated widespread support.

The Oversight.gov Subcommittee and Shared Services Working Group have also been advancing teamwork and digital connectivity across the oversight community. Together with CIGIE, they have designed a platform called the Inspector General Community Collaboration Center (IGC3), which leverages the robust capabilities of Microsoft Teams so OIG users can collaborate and share documents across agencies. To further streamline workflows, the existing CIGIE Collaboration Portal will be updated to function seamlessly with IGC3.

Strategic Plan Goals and Results

CIGIE's Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2023–2027 set out four strategic goals for Fiscal Year 2025. We evaluated our progress using 12 performance measures developed within a framework of those four strategic goals and nine strategic objectives. For FY 2025, we successfully met 12 out of 12 performance measures.

The first of our four strategic goals is focused on **enhanced integrity and strength of Federal programs.** CIGIE is committed to supporting Federal Offices of Inspectors General (OIGs) in their efforts to oversee agency operations, provide recommendations for improved efficiency and effectiveness, and detect and prevent waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. We used four performance measures to track our support for OIG oversight, and we achieved this goal in FY 2025 by meeting or exceeding all four measures. For example, CIGIE in FY 2025 organized four Member activities that addressed cross-agency issues, including a presentation for IGs about Demonstrating OIG and Community Impact, and it developed several cross-agency products, including the Oversight in Action series.

The second goal supports **developing a well-trained and highly skilled OIG community.** CIGIE's Training Institute is dedicated to developing and providing mission-critical training to OIG staff in the core oversight disciplines of investigations, audits, inspections, evaluations, legal, technology, etc. We tracked our progress toward this goal using three performance measures. For FY 2025, we met or exceeded all performance targets for this goal; for example, the Training Institute totaled over 11,000 enrollments in CIGIE training programs or events.

The third goal reflects **serving as a focal point for collaboration, best practices, outreach, and innovation.** CIGIE supports the Federal oversight community by bringing OIGs together to facilitate collaboration, develop oversight standards, and promote the value of effective oversight. This year, we met our target in all three of our performance measures for this goal. For example, in FY 2025, CIGIE organized four Member discussions/presentations with external stakeholders, including the Office of Government Ethics and the Office of Personnel Management, and it oversaw three interagency oversight initiatives, including a full review and update of the Quality Standards for Investigations.

The fourth goal calls for CIGIE to operate as **an efficient, well managed organization.** We met both performance measures that support this goal, as we reviewed and updated three internal business policies/processes, including our telework and performance management policies, and we leveraged two new tools to improve CIGIE operations, including FOIAXpress to support Freedom of Information Act request processing.

FY 2025 Performance Results

Strategic Goal 1: Enhanced integrity and strength of Federal programs and operations.

Objective 1: Strengthen support for CIGIE member activities that address cross-agency issues.

Measure 1: Number of CIGIE member activities that address cross-agency issues.	
FY 2025 Target	Organize at least three CIGIE member activities that address cross-agency issues.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 organized the following activities that addressed cross-agency issues: 1) a CIGIE/Federal Communications Commission OIG presentation on Demonstrating OIG and Community Impact in May 2025; 2) a Technology Committee presentation on Delivering on the Promise of AI in September 2025; and 3) a CIGIE Fellows presentation on Strategic Planning and Key Performance Indicators for OIGs in September 2025.

Measure 2: The degree to which CIGIE member activities address cross-agency issues.	
FY 2025 Target	Establish a quantitative baseline measure this performance period.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 surveyed CIGIE Members and asked for the extent they agreed to the statement CIGIE activities address cross-agency issues *(1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree).* Based on 31 responses, and by dividing total response points (135) over total possible points (155), CIGIE derived an **87-percent satisfaction score.** CIGIE will use this data to develop a target for FY 2026.

Objective 2: Enhance and deliver products that identify and address cross-agency vulnerabilities and weaknesses and promote effectiveness and efficiency in Federal programs and operations.

Measure 1: Number of cross-agency products issued.	
FY 2025 Target	Issue at least two cross-agency products.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 developed and issued a new Oversight in Action series, promoting the outstanding work of OIGs in the areas of investigations, audits, technology, etc., and the CIGIE Technology Committee issued a Cyber Range Implementation Toolkit for OIGs in April 2025, to enhance OIGs' technical audit capabilities.

Measure 2: The degree to which CIGIE cross-agency products promote government effectiveness and efficiency.	
FY 2025 Target	Establish a quantitative baseline measurement this performance period.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 surveyed CIGIE Members and asked for the extent they agreed to the statement CIGIE *cross-agency products promote government effectiveness and efficiency (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree).* Based on 31 responses, and by dividing total response points (129) over total possible points (155), CIGIE derived an **83-percent satisfaction score.** CIGIE will use this data to develop a target for FY 2026.

Strategic Goal 2: A well-trained and highly skilled OIG community.

Objective 1: Enhance work quality and professional development of the OIG community workforce through accessible, relevant, and leading-edge training.

Measure 1: Number of OIG-community students enrolled in CIGIE Training Institute programs.	
FY 2025 Target	Establish a quantitative baseline measurement this performance period.
RESULT: MET	In FY 2025, the CIGIE Training Institute totaled over **11,000 enrollments** in CIGIE or Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) training programs or events. CIGIE will use this data to develop a target for FY 2026.

Measure 2: The degree to which CIGIE members are satisfied with the CIGIE Training Institute's course offerings.	
FY 2025 Target	Establish a quantitative baseline measurement this performance period.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 surveyed CIGIE Members and asked for their satisfaction with *CIGIE's FY 2025 training course offerings (content, frequency, delivery) (1 = Very Dissatisfied, 5 = Very Satisfied).* Based on 31 responses, and by dividing total response points (117) over total possible points (155), CIGIE derived a **75-percent satisfaction score.** CIGIE will use this data to develop a target for FY 2026.

Objective 2: Enhance awareness, knowledge, and understanding of professional development principles throughout the OIG community through activities, training, and other resources.

Measure: Number of activities, trainings, and other resources that promote professional development principles.	
FY 2025 Target	Coordinate at least three activities, trainings, or products that promote professional development principles.
RESULT: MET	In FY 2025, CIGIE's Training Institute organized and supported the CIGIE Fellows Program and CIGIE Mentoring Program, and it facilitated a special training program in August 2025 entitled, Resilient Mindset Training for the IG Community.

Strategic Goal 3: A focal point for collaboration, best practices, outreach, and innovation.

Objective 1: Facilitate collaboration and sharing of best practices within the OIG community to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and innovation.

Measure: Number of CIGIE member discussions/presentations on emerging issues, best practices, lessons learned, etc. in the OIG community.	
FY 2025 Target	Organize at least four CIGIE member discussions/presentations on emerging issues, best practices, lessons learned, etc. from internal and/or external stakeholders (for example, DOJ, GAO, OMB, etc.).
RESULT: MET	In FY 2025, CIGIE organized the following presentations from internal and/or external stakeholders: 1) the Office of Government Ethics presented in October 2024 on OGE's work and how OGE can support OIGs if they have ethics issues during investigations; 2) an AI Communities of Practice forum with the Office of Management and Budget in November 2024; 3) a Housing and Urban Development OIG presentation on how OIGs can demonstrate non-monetary impact of oversight work in May 2025; and 4) an Office of Personnel Management presentation on hiring guidance in September 2025.

Objective 2: Identify and develop opportunities to facilitate effective oversight across the federal government by leveraging the combined resources of the OIG community and incorporating data sharing and analytics practices and principles.

Measure: Number of interagency oversight initiatives, facilitated through CIGIE's committee structure.	
FY 2025 Target	Oversee at least three interagency oversight initiatives, through CIGIE's committee structure.
RESULT: MET	In FY 2025, the Investigations Committee issued an updated Quality Standards for Investigation, the Audit Committee issued two guides related to updated Government Auditing Standards, and the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee issued this Fraud Prevention Alert in June 2025.

Objective 3: Represent the OIG community's collective interests, educate key stakeholders like such as the Presidential Transition Team and 119th Congress on CIGIE's mission and activities, and gather information about stakeholders' needs, priorities, and challenges.

Measure: Number of external presentations about CIGIE and the OIG community's mission, initiatives, and proprieties.	
FY 2025 Target	Participate in at least three meetings/conferences with external stakeholders to promote CIGIE and the IG community.
RESULT: MET	In FY 2025, CIGIE's Executive Director testified before the Joint Economic Committee in April 2025, the Legislation Committee presented CIGIE's Legislative Priorities for the 119th Congress to key committees of jurisdiction, and CIGIE's Executive Director and several CIGIE Members presented at the AGA Internal Control and Fraud Prevention Training in September 2025.

Strategic Goal 4: An efficient, well-managed organization that is innovative, resilient, and serves as an exemplar for other government organizations.

Objective 1: Improve CIGIE internal business processes, including financial resource management, human resource management, performance management, and technology management.

Measure: Number of policy/process reviews of CIGIE internal business processes.	
FY 2025 Target	Review at least three CIGIE internal business policies/processes and update as appropriate.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 reviewed and updated its Work Schedules and Telework Policy, its Performance Management Policy, and its Table of Offenses and Penalties. CIGIE leadership updated staff on all relevant policy changes, implementation dates, and supervisor/employee responsibilities.

Objective 2: Leverage technology to secure, streamline and maximize efficiencies in CIGIE operations.

Measure: Number of tools/applications leveraged to improve CIGIE operations.	
FY 2025 Target	Leverage at least two tools/applications to improve CIGIE operations.
RESULT: MET	CIGIE in FY 2025 procured and began implementation of FOIAXpress to improve management of its Freedom of Information Act program, and it also enabled Microsoft Copilot within its Microsoft tools to streamline tasks such as internal document review and workflows.

Appendix A: IG Community Background

IG Community History

The *Inspector General Act of 1978* (IG Act) initially consolidated the audit and investigative functions in 12 Federal agencies under their respective Inspectors General (IGs). The Offices of the Inspector General (OIGs) were tasked with promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within their respective agencies' operations, in addition to detecting and investigating fraud, waste, and abuse in their agencies' programs. The IG Act established a dual reporting responsibility, whereby IGs report both to the head of their respective agency and to Congress. The OIGs' semiannual reports to Congress, which summarize noteworthy activity and management actions on significant OIG recommendations, are examples of this reporting responsibility, as are the testimonies on various matters that IGs provide to Congress. This relationship with Congress helps strengthen IGs' independence.

Recognizing the OIGs' effectiveness, Congress repeatedly expanded the IG concept beyond the original 12 agencies. The largest expansion occurred in the 1988 amendments to the IG Act, which created IGs in most Federal Government agencies, including certain independent agencies, corporations, and other Federal entities. Subsequent legislation has established IGs in additional agencies, including special IGs to oversee specific initiatives.

IGs are either nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate or appointed by their respective agency head, with one IG appointed by the President without Senate confirmation. By statute, IGs are required to be selected without regard to political affiliation and solely based on personal integrity and professional expertise.

Bringing Collaboration and Autonomy to the IG Community

In 1981, President Ronald Reagan issued Executive Order No. 12301, which created the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE) to provide a forum for the presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs to coordinate their professional activities. In May 1992, Executive Order No. 12805, issued by President George H. W. Bush, created the Executive Council on Integrity and Efficiency (ECIE) for agency appointed IGs to work together. Both councils were chaired by OMB's Deputy Director for Management (DDM), who reported to the President on their activities.

The *IG Reform Act of 2008*, signed by President George W. Bush, enacted October 14, 2008, amended the IG Act to further strengthen IG independence and enhance IG operations. The Act also created CIGIE by combining the PCIE and ECIE into one IG Council. The legislation provided CIGIE with authorities and responsibilities beyond those of the PCIE and ECIE, including recommending candidates for vacant IG positions and overseeing an Integrity Committee responsible for handling allegations of misconduct by IGs and high-level OIG officials.

In December 2016, President Barack Obama signed into law the *Inspector General Empowerment Act of 2016* (IGEA), which clarified that Federal IGs are entitled to full and prompt access to agency records, with a few enumerated exceptions. Congress included this provision in response to past refusals by certain agencies to provide their IGs with independent access to certain information that was

available to the agency and relevant to ongoing oversight work by the IG. Other important provisions allow IGs to match data across agencies to help uncover wasteful spending and enhance the public's access to information about misconduct among senior Government employees.

The *Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act* (CARES Act), enacted March 27, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in the establishment of the of Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC) within CIGIE. In July 2025, the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* extended the PRAC's sunset date to September 30, 2034 and expanded its jurisdiction to funds provided in the bill.

Finally, the *National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2023* included several provisions that enhanced the institutional independence of IGs. The NDAA strengthened IG independence by reforming the *Federal Vacancies Reform Act* to provide that the first assistant to the position of IG assumes the role of acting IG if there were an IG vacancy. Alternatively, the reform provides that the President may direct a senior officer or employee of an OIG or another presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IG to serve as an acting IG in a temporary capacity. If so, the President must notify Congress within 30 days before the direction takes effect. The NDAA also provided that Congress must be notified not only when an IG is removed or transferred but when an IG is placed on non-duty status. The NDAA bolstered the requirements for notice to Congress by specifically requiring the notice to be in writing and communicate the "substantive rationale, including detailed and case-specific reasons" for the removal or change in status. This applies to both presidentially appointed, Senate-confirmed IGs and designated Federal entity IGs.

CIGIE's Role and Structure

The IG Reform Act of 2008 established CIGIE as the unified council of all statutory IGs to provide Governmentwide coordination of and focus on OIG activities. In FY 2025, CIGIE had over 70 Federal IG members and the following 6 Federal leaders: the Deputy Director for Management (DDM), OMB, who serves as the CIGIE's Executive Chairperson; the Deputy Director, OPM; Special Counsel, U.S. Office of Special Counsel; a senior-level official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) designated by the Director of the FBI; Director, Office of Government Ethics; and the Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management, OMB.

In FY 2025, the Honorable Eric Ueland was the DDM of the OMB and served as CIGIE's Executive Chairperson. CIGIE was led by the Acting Chairperson, Tammy Hull, Inspector General for the U.S. Postal Service, its Acting Vice Chairperson, the Honorable Terrence Edwards, Inspector General for the National Reconnaissance Office, and the other members of the CIGIE Executive Council. The Executive Council provides leadership, collaborative vision, and long-term planning for the IG community.

Appendix B: Federal OIGs

CIGIE's website provides contact information for most OIGs, including a links to each OIG's website: Inspectors General Directory | Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; IGnet.

The following OIGs are established pursuant to the IG Act.

OIGs in Establishment Agencies

- Agency for International Development
- Corporation for National and Community Service (AmeriCorps)
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Export-Import Bank of the United States
- Federal Communications Commission
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Federal Housing Finance Agency
- General Services Administration
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Reconnaissance Office
- National Security Agency
- Office of Personnel Management
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- U.S. Railroad Retirement Board

OIGs in Designated Federal Entities

- Amtrak
- Appalachian Regional Commission
- Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
- Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled (AbilityOne Commission)
- Commodity Futures Trading Commission
- Consumer Product Safety Commission
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Denali Commission
- Election Assistance Commission
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- Farm Credit Administration
- Federal Election Commission
- Federal Labor Relations Authority
- Federal Maritime Commission
- Federal Trade Commission
- Legal Services Corporation
- National Archives and Records Administration
- National Credit Union Administration
- National Endowment for the Arts
- National Endowment for the Humanities
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
- National Labor Relations Board
- National Science Foundation
- Peace Corps
- Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation
- Smithsonian Institution
- U.S. International Development Finance Corporation
- U.S. International Trade Commission
- U.S. Postal Service
- U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Other OIGs

There are also OIGs established pursuant to statutes other than the IG Act. These statutes may incorporate some, but not necessarily all, of the provisions of the IG Act.

OIG	Authorizing Legislation
Architect of the Capitol	2 U.S.C. § 1808
Central Intelligence Agency	50 U.S.C. § 3517
Office of the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community	50 U.S.C. § 3033
Library of Congress	2 U.S.C. § 185
U.S. Capitol Police	2 U.S.C. § 1909
U.S. Government Accountability Office	31 U.S.C. § 705
U.S. Government Publishing Office	44 U.S.C. § 3901

Copies of this publication may be obtained from www.Oversight.gov or www.ignet.gov.