OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



Inspector General's Statement

Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fiscal Year 2026

November 2026

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Memorandum

To: Doug Burgum
Secretary of the Interior

From: Caryl N. Brzymialkiewicz, Ph.D.
Acting Inspector General

Subject: Final Report – *Inspector General's Statement Summarizing the Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fiscal Year 2026*

In accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, we are submitting what we have determined to be the most significant management and performance challenges facing the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) for inclusion in DOI's *Agency Financial Report* for fiscal year 2026. We have organized this report around three main challenge areas—"Managing Change," "Managing Spending," and "Managing Operations"—but note that some topics span multiple challenge areas.

If you have any questions, please call me at 202-208-5745.



Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina in Fall colors. Source: Adobe Stock

CONTENTS

Introduction and Approach 1

Challenge Area: Managing Change 2

Challenge Area: Managing Spending 4

Contract and Financial Assistance Oversight..... 4

Deferred Maintenance..... 7

Insular Areas..... 8

Challenge Area: Managing Operations 9

Fraud Prevention and Detection 9

Cybersecurity..... 11

Natural Resources and Energy Management ... 12

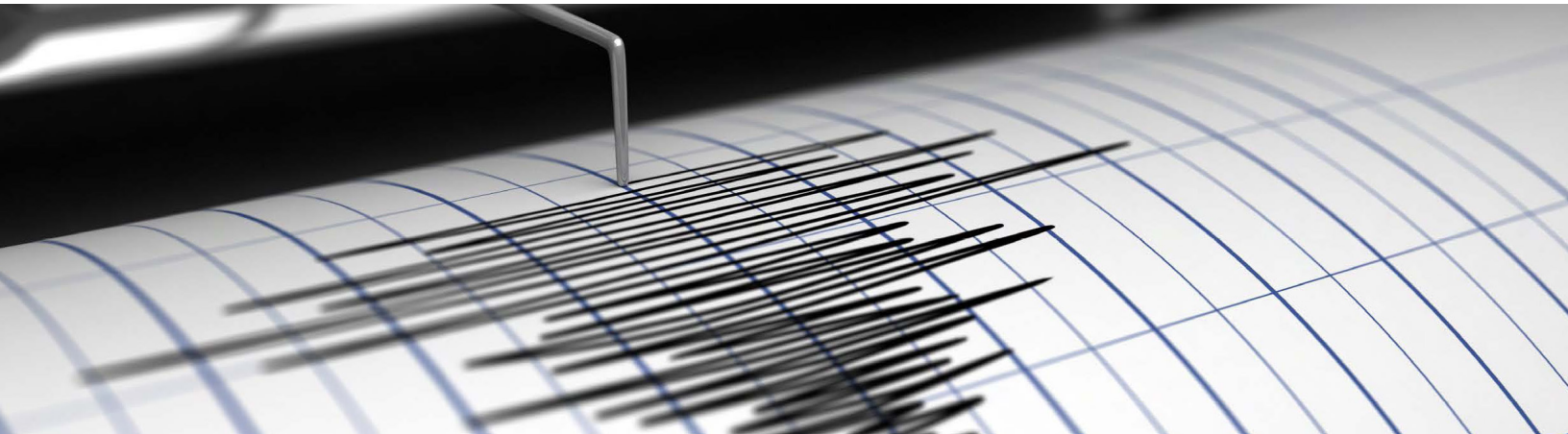
Managing Water and Addressing Drought Across the West 14

Responsibility to Native Americans 16

Wildfire Management 18

Data Availability and Quality 19

Seismography. Source: Adobe Stock



INTRODUCTION AND APPROACH

In accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, we are reporting what we have determined to be the most significant management and performance challenges facing the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI). By statute, a summary of this report is required to be included in DOI's agency financial report.

This year, we highlight a challenge area, "Managing Change," that touches on every aspect of DOI's mission and was previously identified as an emerging challenge in our 2025 report. We also identify two other challenge areas: "Managing Spending" and "Managing Operations." While the names are different from last year's challenge areas—"Managing Spending and Operations" and "Delivering Core Services"—the substance of the challenges we describe remains generally the same.

In this report, we assess DOI's progress in addressing challenges by noting the status of related Office of Inspector General (OIG) recommendations. We consider a recommendation implemented when DOI has completed the agreed-upon corrective actions that we determined were needed to remedy the identified issue. Once implemented, the recommendation changes status from "open" to "closed." We designate specific recommendations as "significant"[1] in accordance with requirements in the Inspector General Act of 1978, and we identify three open recommendations as the top priorities for DOI to address. Our public website hosts a recommendations dashboard and tracker that is updated on the first of every month.[2]

This report is primarily based on our work and U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviews, as well as our own general knowledge of DOI's programs and operations. In preparing this report, we also took into account DOI's wide-ranging mission, which includes managing our Nation's public lands, natural resources, and cultural heritage; providing scientific and other information about those resources; and fulfilling its trust responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and affiliated Island Communities.

Throughout, we provide links to our reports that are related to the challenge areas. Additional reports can be viewed on our website: https://www.doioig.gov. Our analysis generally considers DOI's challenges and progress as of September 30, 2026, unless otherwise noted.

DOI implements its programs and operations through its 10 bureaus as well as several other offices that fall under the Office of the Secretary and other components.

Bureaus

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)

Bureau of Trust Funds Administration (BTFA)

Marine Minerals Administration (MMA)*

National Park Service (NPS)

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

* MMA was established through Secretarial Order 3451 on July 10, 2026, and merged the functions of BSEE and BOEM into one bureau. The transition to MMA is ongoing.

Offices

Office of Insular Affairs (OIA)

Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES)

Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR)

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO)

Orphaned Wells Program Office (OWPO)

U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS)†

† In January 2026, DOI established USWFS, which combined and unified the wildfire management operations of BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and the Offices of Aviation Services and Wildland Fire.

[1] We consider multiple factors when determining which recommendations to designate as significant, including, for example, whether it (1) affects multiple bureaus, (2) has potential monetary benefits, (3) entails a systemic change to DOI, (4) relates to high-risk areas identified by OIG or GAO, (5) affects vulnerable populations, or (6) involves issues that should be brought to the attention of Congress.

[2] https://www.doioig.gov/reports/recommendations-dashboard-tracker.

CHALLENGE AREA
Managing Change

As highlighted in last year's Major Management Challenges report, DOI continues to experience substantial and accelerating organizational, operational, and policy change. These changes are the result of both internal initiatives and broader Governmentwide policy shifts that are intended to enhance efficiency, streamline administrative processes, and better align resources with evolving mission priorities. As these efforts advance, DOI faces a growing need to intentionally manage change to ensure risks are mitigated and that it can fulfill its broad mission.

Some of the most significant areas of ongoing or anticipated organizational change are described below.

Departmentwide Unification of Administrative Functions

DOI continues its initiative intended to unify and optimize administrative functions across bureaus. While seeking to improve process efficiency, reduce redundancies, and support technology adoption, these efforts introduce risks related to staffing uncertainty and temporary operational disruption. Use of the Deferred Resignation Program and Voluntary Early Retirement Authority to enable restructuring introduces a potential loss of institutional knowledge. Implementing these changes concurrently and on an accelerated timeline potentially amplifies risk. This is particularly true given that there are substantial Governmentwide changes to the processes for hiring, performance management, and related issues.

Implementation of Significant Federal Policy Changes

DOI's internal procurement consolidation is occurring in an environment of significant changes to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). While the proposed FAR changes aim to streamline procurement and remove nonstatutory rules, DOI must ensure efforts to increase efficiency do not weaken internal controls or result in inconsistent business practices.



The U.S. Department of the Interior building in Washington, DC. Source: Adobe Stock.

Significant Organizational Structure Changes

DOI established USWFS to unify fire operations previously dispersed across bureaus. It also created MMA to reunify regulatory and oversight

responsibilities for the Outer Continental Shelf. In addition to the challenges associated with the Departmentwide consolidation of functions, the merging of these offices requires close coordination with DOI leadership to ensure wildland fire and Outer Continental Shelf regulatory responsibilities are managed effectively.

Adoption and Implementation of Artificial Intelligence[3] (AI) Tools

In support of DOI's mission, it continues to advance the approved use of AI. AI tools provide opportunities for improved efficiency but also create a need for strong internal controls, accountability, and training to reduce risk in areas of cybersecurity and data availability and integrity.

Together, these initiatives reflect an environment of significant, sustained, and increasingly complex change. DOI's ability to manage these transitions and transformations effectively, while simultaneously delivering on the mission areas discussed throughout this report, is essential to its ability to deliver for the American people. We anticipate conducting work on many of these topics over the coming year, including, for example, administrative unification and wildland fire.

Key Orders and Reports

Establishment of the Marine Minerals Administration | Secretary Order (SO) No. 3451 | July 10, 2026

Consolidation, Unification and Optimization of Administrative Functions | SO No. 3429 | April 17, 2026

Establishment of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service | SO No. 3448 | January 12, 2026

Leading Interior's Path to Artificial Intelligence Transformation | SO No. 3444 | September 17, 2025

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION: Key Questions to Assess Agency Reform Efforts | Report No. GAO-18-427 | June 2018

[3] Executive Order No. 14434, dated September 29, 2026, directed Federal agencies to use the terms "Super Intelligence" and "SI" in place of "Artificial Intelligence" and "AI" in most executive branch documents, though previously issued regulations and other historical documents were excepted. Because DOI's September 17, 2025 Secretarial Order on the adoption of these tools uses the term "Artificial Intelligence," we continue to use that phrase for the purposes of this document but anticipate updating our terminology as the underlying source materials are updated.



A forest fire over Lewis Lake, Yellowstone National Park. Source: Adobe Stock.

CHALLENGE AREA
Managing Spending

According to USASpending.gov, DOI had $93.7 billion in budgetary resources in fiscal year (FY) 2026. To maintain these assets and accomplish its mission, DOI must manage significant spending, including contracts and financial assistance in the form of grants and cooperative agreements. Below, we summarize DOI's challenges, plans, and progress in managing spending related to contract and financial assistance oversight, deferred maintenance, and Insular Areas.



Nine thousand pounds of surplus steel cages for caissons Kentucky auctioned for just $662. Source: OIG.

Contract and Financial Assistance Oversight

Contracts and Federal financial assistance awards are critical tools that DOI uses to achieve its mission. In FY 2026, DOI obligated $5.2 billion in contracts and $9.3 billion in Federal financial assistance. Risk-based oversight throughout the award cycle, regardless of funding vehicle, is critical for ensuring that objectives are successfully accomplished and financial resources are used appropriately. As discussed below, our work continues to identify significant risks and challenges that DOI faces in this area.

Pre-Award Risk Assessments

DOI is responsible for ensuring contractors and award recipients use taxpayer funds appropriately and that they have adequate systems and controls in place to protect those funds. As noted in recent reports, we repeatedly found that bureaus did not always conduct and adequately document comprehensive risk assessments of applicants before awarding funds. Reviewing all available information, including audit findings, and verifying the information provided before an award is made can help protect Federal funds from fraud or mismanagement. Using this information to customize terms and conditions and monitoring plans based on risk can also help DOI staff prioritize post-award oversight.

In FY 2026, DOI provided sufficient documentation to close a significant recommendation that OSMRE design and implement an updated risk assessment checklist that requires grants management specialists

Supplemental Funding

In recent years, DOI has received significant supplemental funds, including more than $30 billion from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), approximately $8.1 billion from the Great American Outdoors Act's Legacy Restoration Fund plus permanent annual funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $6.6 billion from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), and over $3 billion from the American Relief Act.

These significant funding increases compared to historical levels of funding impact DOI, recipient, contractor, and subrecipient staff; each of these stakeholders has to award, oversee, track, and report significantly more funds than they did previously.

DOI relies on contracts, grants, and other financial assistance agreements to achieve its goals for a significant amount of these supplemental funds, and the challenges noted above apply to DOI in this context, as well. Moreover, some of the other challenge areas we have noted—particularly, deferred maintenance and expenditures regarding the Insular Areas—involve supplemental funding.

to document consideration of applicable risk factors and any mitigating measures for each risk factor identified. Other recommendations, however, remain open, and there are opportunities to improve DOI-wide policies as the Office of Grants Management continues to implement the unification process it began in FY 2025.

Pre-award reviews are particularly important in light of recent executive orders stating that fixed price contracts should serve as the Government's default and preferred method of procurement. In fixed price contracts, the Government typically has less visibility into the contractor's actual costs as compared to cost reimbursement contracts. While fixed price contracts reduce administrative burden, the nature of these contracts also limits post-award oversight. A review assessing pre-award procedures for firm-fixed-price contracts is included in our FY 2027 oversight plan.

Agency Monitoring of Awards

After making an award, DOI must also monitor contractors and award recipients to ensure they are appropriately spending taxpayer funds and achieving desired results. DOI must ensure recipients have adequate financial systems to track expenditures and are only requesting payments for allowable, allocable, reasonable, and supported expenses. In the case of cooperative agreements, DOI must also ensure it is meeting the requirement for its substantial involvement. Our work has identified instances where DOI bureaus and offices did not conduct adequate monitoring of recipients and program activities. While DOI has implemented improvements, recommendations for additional corrective action remain open.

Subrecipient and Contractor Oversight

Financial assistance recipients, particularly State recipients, frequently use subawards or subcontracts for significant portions of the work to meet program objectives. In this distributed funding structure, where award decisions are often made by outside entities, DOI must ensure its recipients and contractors are adequately overseeing subrecipients and contractors, as required. Our work has identified challenges with recipients making proper determinations between subawards and contracts, conducting adequate subrecipient risk assessments, undertaking adequate risk-based monitoring of subrecipients, and complying with required subaward reporting.

Clearly Defined Performance Objectives

DOI also faces challenges in including clearly defined performance objectives in its contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and other Federal financial assistance agreements. Without clear milestones in place, DOI cannot ensure its contractors and recipients are making progress and meeting program goals, such as plugging orphaned wells and modernizing critical geologic and geochemical mapping. Our recent work highlighted a number of instances where DOI did not include sufficiently detailed performance goals and objectives in Federal financial assistance agreements, which prevented it from measuring recipients' progress. DOI has taken action to remedy three of the specific instances we identified, which resulted in the closure of four recommendations, including one significant recommendation.



An orphaned well-plugging site in the City of Norman in Cleveland County, Oklahoma. Source: OIG.

Timely and Accurate Financial and Performance Reporting

DOI needs timely and accurate financial and performance reports from contractors and recipients to carry out its essential oversight functions. If reports are incomplete, inaccurate, or late, DOI cannot identify potential issues and ask questions to intervene during the award, which can result in unallowable charges to the award, a failure to

meet program objectives, or both. With timely DOI oversight and intervention, however, these problems could be avoided or mitigated.

Progress Made

While challenges in managing its contract and financial assistance portfolio remain, DOI took a number of corrective actions in this area during FY 2026. For example, we found that BOR generally conducted necessary oversight for two water supply project contracts. Additionally, we closed recommendations related to:

- OSMRE designing and implementing an updated risk assessment checklist to ensure thorough pre-award risk assessments;
- NPS monitoring of funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund State Side Program and BOR monitoring of funding for a drought mitigation program;
- Documenting substantial involvement under USGS cooperative agreements;
- Establishing clear performance milestones for USGS-issued cooperative agreements, a recipient under the Orphaned Wells Program, and a recipient under a drought mitigation program; and
- Multiple recommendations resolving questioned costs.

Key Reports

Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Grants Awarded to the State of Rhode Island by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | Report No. 2024-CGD-039 | September 2026

DOI Has Opportunities To Improve Its Financial Assistance Risk Assessments | Report No. 2026-ISP-001 | August 2026

Improvements Needed in OSMRE's Oversight of Kentucky's Reporting and Expenditure of IIJA Abandoned Mine Land Funds | Report No. 2024-CR-004 | March 2026

USGS Can Improve Oversight and Substantial Involvement for IIJA Earth Mapping Resources Initiative Agreements | Report No. 2024-CR-021 | March 2026

The Bureau of Reclamation's Salton Sea Restoration Efforts Incurred Unsupported Costs and Were Not Sufficiently Monitored | Report No. 2024-WR-026 | February 2026

The Orphaned Wells Program Office Must Better Monitor the Osage Nation's Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Orphaned Well Program Funding Progress | Report No. 2025-ISP-003 | February 2026

Improvements Needed in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Management and Oversight of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding for Fuels Management | Report No. 2023-CR-009 | August 2025



Fallowed field of a water conservation participant in the region of the Upper Colorado River Basin. Source: OIG

Deferred Maintenance

Deferred maintenance is defined as maintenance and repairs that were not performed when they should have been and were put off or delayed for a future period. Total deferred maintenance and repair needs for BIE, BLM, NPS, and FWS were estimated at $35.4 billion as of September 2025. DOI bureaus and offices are responsible for maintaining a vast portfolio of property and facilities—including buildings, roads, trails, and dams—across the country. In particular, our work identified challenges that DOI faces in effectively managing deferred maintenance at NPS and BIA.

Ensuring maintenance of park facilities has health and safety implications for park employees and the more than 300 million members of the American public who visit national parks each year. Management of deferred maintenance at BIE school facilities directly impacts the health, safety, and well-being of students and staff. GAO also made recommendations related to DOI's deferred maintenance, including developing plans to address backlogs, identify timelines, evaluate costs, and provide more information to Congress and the public regarding the deferred maintenance and repair backlog.

Progress Made

While challenges remain in this area, DOI took corrective action in late FY 2025 to close the final open recommendations from our 2023 report on NPS' management of deferred maintenance.

Key Reports

BIE and Indian Schools Need To Ensure Deficiencies That Could Cause Imminent and Immediate Danger Are Addressed and Resolved Timely | Report No. 2024-ISP-040-A | March 2026

Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities | Report No. 2022-CR-036 | March 2024

The National Park Service Faces Challenges in Managing Its Deferred Maintenance | Report No. 2020-CR-066 | September 2023







Examples of deferred maintenance observed by the OIG during our 2024 evaluation, *Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities*. Source: OIG.



National Park of American Samoa, Tutuila island, American Samoa, South Pacific.
Source: Adobe Stock

Insular Areas

DOI faces unique challenges and risks with respect to the Insular Areas, in particular risks associated with supplemental funding awarded to American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands due to their remote locations and the unique relationships between the Federal Government and the U.S. Territories. For example, DOI must address the lack of robust monitoring capability, late or absent single audits, and the lack of available data regarding environmental and socioeconomic challenges facing the Territories. Multiple audits over the last 10 years have collectively identified weaknesses with grant compliance that DOI must address. GAO also found that DOI faces challenges in issuing timely management decisions on questioned costs identified in single audit reports for the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, which receive millions of dollars in U.S. grants from Federal agencies.

We will continue to provide oversight in this area, including completion of a program fraud review effort. We will also emphasize capacity building to promote efficient and effective governance as the Government comptroller of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and to fulfill our oversight responsibilities related to the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Progress Made

DOI implemented corrective action that resulted in closing one significant recommendation for OIA to ensure single audits of the Territories and Insular Areas are conducted and submitted in accordance with Federal grant regulations.

Key Report and Press Release

Mother and Daughter Sentenced to Federal Prison For Defrauding the CNMI Public School System | U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Press Release | May 2026

The Office of Insular Affairs Needs To Ensure Insular Areas' Compliance With Federal Regulations Related to Single Audit Submissions | Report No. 2025-FIN-005 | September 2025

CHALLENGE AREA
Managing Operations

Each of DOI's bureaus and offices has specific responsibilities to deliver core services in support of DOI's mission. These operations support DOI's ability to fulfill its responsibilities—such as managing and protecting our Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage, conserving land and water, and upholding Tribal trust and related responsibilities. Below, we summarize DOI's most significant challenges in managing operations related to fraud prevention and detection, cybersecurity, natural resources and energy management, managing water and addressing drought across the West, responsibility to Native Americans, and wildfire management.



Fallowed field of a water conservation participant in the Upper Colorado River Basin region. Source: OIG

Fraud Prevention and Detection

DOI is responsible for mitigating fraud risk in its many and varied programs and operations. Every dollar lost to fraud is a dollar diverted from an intended Federal program, public service, or beneficiary. Fraud reduces the funds available to support DOI's mission, which includes key infrastructure, Tribal services, grants, acquisitions, and conservation efforts. Fraud also negatively impacts DOI's bottom line and its reputation with the American people.

Fraud manifests itself in a myriad of ways. The technical definition of fraud is "obtaining something of value through willful misrepresentation." Our recent work identified many examples of fraud schemes that DOI should be aware of and take steps to mitigate (see Figure 1 on the next page). We also have an ongoing engagement focused on helping DOI improve its fraud risk management.

DOI can address this challenge through appropriate, risk-informed management of its programs and operations; anti-fraud training; strong, life-cycle award certifications; and using other anti-fraud resources, such as the GAO Fraud Risk Framework, which is referenced in DOI's Anti-Fraud Strategy.

As recommended in multiple reports this year, DOI and its prime contractors and grant recipients can also check to ensure funds are not awarded to excluded parties regardless of the funding mechanism used. Additionally, DOI can implement requirements to check the U.S. Department of the Treasury's (U.S. Treasury's) Do Not Pay System before issuing payments to mitigate the risk of fraudulent payments.

DOI staff and leaders play a vital role in mitigating fraud risks. As explained in many outreach presentations and through other materials,

Program Fraud Unit

The OIG established the Program Fraud Unit (PFU) to assess fraud risk and investigate allegations and indications of fraud within DOI. PFU conducts program fraud risk assessments and program fraud reviews.

A program fraud risk assessment covers a broad program area intended to identify targeted areas for a more focused review. A program fraud review targets an entity, program, office, procurement, grant, cooperative agreement, or other financial agreement between DOI and another party. The review is intended to identify fraud indicators and risks through a defined scope.

Figure 1: Examples of Common Fraud Schemes

Employee Theft A former USGS employee concealed fraudulent purchases for years by submitting altered receipts and fictious invoices for IT-related items or services.	**Email Scams** An individual was charged with impersonating an FWS employee and stealing more than $300,000 from victims by promising fake grants.	**Contract Fraud** An FWS contractor employee serving in a comptroller and managerial role stole $30,000 in cash from the contractor and FWS.
Grant Fraud Two individuals used ghost companies to steal payments intended for school educational materials in an Insular Area community, and used the funds for personal expenses.	**Oil and Gas Fraud** A woman failed to report revenue and pay royalties regarding leases on Tribal and Federal lands and falsely reported gas extraction amounts, resulting in a loss of more than $3.55 million.	**Falsified Invoices** A company submitted fraudulent subcontractor invoices to reduce the amount of coal royalties it owed under a Federal mineral lease.
Theft of Funds Three individuals used the identities of Individual Indian Money account holders to steal more than $50,000.	**Resource Theft** A water district manager pleaded guilty to conspiring to steal federally owned water valued between $1.5 and $3.5 million.	**Conflicts of Interest** A former NPS employee represented an outside party before NPS, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 205.

DOI employees can help prevent and mitigate fraud by disclosing all potential instances of fraud, waste, or abuse to the OIG hotline and by cooperating with the OIG and prosecutors for investigations.

We will continue to conduct outreach to DOI managers, employees, and grantees and other recipients to educate them on preventing, detecting, and responding to fraud. We also have ongoing oversight work of DOI's fraud risk management framework.

Progress Made

While challenges in preventing and detecting fraud remain, DOI took steps to address this challenge during FY 2026. DOI mandated that all employees in the Office of Policy, Management, and Budget (PMB) complete a training course developed by DOI on preventing, detecting, and responding to fraud by September 30, 2026. DOI also issued an updated version of PFM's Internal Control Requirements Guidance, which incorporates DOI's Anti Fraud Strategy and describes DOI's Anti-Fraud Monitoring and Oversight Structure designed around three critical transformation strategy areas: Communications, Managing Fraud Risk, and Fraud Prevention. Additionally, DOI took the following corrective actions in response to our recommendations:

- Developed and implemented policies, procedures, and guidance designed to prevent and detect multi-dipping for funds in Indian Country;
- Developed and implemented policies and processes to document review of the System for Award Management exclusions list before issuing agreements that use Federal funds; and
- Implemented new internal controls to address identified risks related to Federal oil and gas leaseholder bankruptcies.

Key Reports and Press Releases

Three Individuals Sentenced for Scheme to Steal Money from Accounts Managed by the Department of the Interior Bureau of Trust Funds Administration | DOJ Press Release | June 2026

Mother and Daughter Sentenced to Federal Prison For Defrauding the CNMI Public School System | DOJ Press Release | May 2026

Summary: Company Reported False Invoices and Information to ONRR to Reduce Royalty Obligations | Report No. 24-0073 | December 2025

Former National Park Service Employee Sentenced, Ordered to Repay $249,000 Stolen from Camping, Cave Fees | DOJ Press Release | December 2025

Former Federal Employee Sentenced To 41 Months In Prison After Pleading Guilty To Defrauding U.S. Government For More Than $1 Million | DOJ Press Release | December 2025

Summary: FWS Contractor Stole Government Funds for Personal Use | Report No. 24-0012 | October 2025

Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity continues to be a high-risk area for Federal agencies, including DOI. GAO first designated information security as a Governmentwide high-risk area in 1997; likewise, we identified IT security as one of DOI's top management challenges for many years. Moreover, risks to Federal technology systems are constantly evolving as attackers use more sophisticated methods driven by rapidly developing AI.

DOI relies on complex, interconnected information systems to carry out its daily operations; cyberattacks and related threats can pose serious risks to DOI operations. Our work described the importance of implementing an enterprise cybersecurity program that balances compliance, cost, and risk while enabling DOI bureaus and offices to meet their diverse missions. We have also detailed many ongoing challenges related to these efforts. For example, the FY 2025 annual independent Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) audit identified necessary improvements that DOI must undertake in cybersecurity governance, risk and asset management, configuration management, identity and access management, security training, and contingency planning. Also in 2025, we evaluated DOI's cyber threat hunting program and made recommendations for improvement. Finally, we inspected DOI's classification and approval process for IT-related purchases and found that DOI did not fully comply with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act and DOI policies. As a result, OCIO was not aware of all of DOI's IT purchases, not all IT purchases received proper approvals, and the OCIO could not accurately track IT spending across DOI. These deficiencies may increase the risk of malicious software and duplicate IT solution purchases across DOI.

While DOI demonstrated progress by implementing many of our recommendations, several significant recommendations in this area remain open. These include recommendations regarding DOI's data loss prevention capability and its ability to remediate software vulnerabilities.

DOI, like all Federal agencies, will continue to face challenges in improving management of its complex information systems and operation of a secure infrastructure to protect its computer networks and data from cyber threats. These challenges may be exacerbated by several ongoing DOI initiatives. OCIO has stated that it is in the process of implementing a series of technology innovations and efficiencies to deliver improved services across DOI at lower costs. As described in the Managing Change challenge area, these initiatives include



A data center. Source: Adobe Stock

consolidating and centralizing the IT infrastructure and compliance functions across DOI and working to align IT capabilities with business and mission areas.

DOI's plan to redefine roles, responsibilities, and authorities remains pending. Finally, the increased use of AI, as discussed in the Managing Change challenge area, poses both a challenge and an opportunity. While AI accelerates the speed, scale, and sophistication of cyber threats and has the potential to introduce additional cyber vulnerabilities, it also offers tools for agencies to strengthen cyber defense over time.

We will continue to provide oversight of DOI's cybersecurity posture, including ongoing work related to DOI's public exposure risk and the annual FISMA audit for FY 2026. We also anticipate work on

information system security controls and mobile application security. Additionally, we will continue to monitor and report on DOI's progress implementing our prior recommendations.

Progress Made

DOI has acknowledged many of these challenges, and, as described in the Managing Change challenge area, it has undertaken substantial initiatives intended to address some of them. In addition, over the last year, DOI implemented several significant recommendations that we issued in this area. For example, we recommended that DOI's OCIO develop and implement a process to annually evaluate all systems' Authorizations to Operate for accuracy and completeness to ensure systems are operating with a valid authorization. We designated this recommendation, which was issued in 2023, as one of DOI's three highest priority open recommendations awaiting corrective action. The OCIO fully implemented this recommendation, along with one other significant recommendation from the same evaluation, in July 2026. Significantly, OCIO took immediate action to address recommendations from our review of DOI's active directory configuration and management practices, implementing seven of our eight recommendations before our final report was issued. The OCIO has also taken action that we determined was sufficient to consider 13 of the 18 recommendations from the FY 2025 annual FISMA audit implemented.

GAO High-Risk Areas

Ensuring the Cybersecurity of the Nation

Improving IT Acquisitions and Management

Key Reports

Summary: Active Directory Configurations Place DOI Mission Critical Systems at Serious Risk of Compromise | Report No. 2024-CTD-025 | September 2026

Summary: Independent Auditors' Performance Audit Report on the U.S. Department of the Interior's Compliance with the Federal Information Security Modernization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 | Report No. 2025-CTD-016 | January 2026

The U.S. Department of the Interior Did Not Always Appropriately Classify and Approve Information Technology Purchases | Report No. 2024-ISP-031 | September 2025

The U.S. Department of the Interior Information Systems at Increased Risk Due to Unmitigated Known Vulnerabilities | Report No. 2023-ITA-007 | September 2025

Summary: Evaluation of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Cyber Threat Hunting Program | Report No. 2023-CTD-039 | August 2025

The U.S. Department of the Interior Needs To Better Protect Data Stored in the Cloud From the Risk of Unauthorized Access | Report No. 2022-ITA-025 | February 2024

The U.S. Department of the Interior's Cyber Risk Management Practices Leave Its Systems at Increased Risk of Compromise | Report No. 2020-ITA-030 | February 2023

Natural Resources and Energy Management

DOI oversees one-fifth of the land in the United States and is the steward of Federal energy resources—including oil, natural gas, and coal—that provide 30 percent of the United States' domestically produced energy. DOI disbursed almost $15 billion in oil and gas revenues in FY 2025—including over $5 billion to the U.S. Treasury, over $4 billion to 34 states, and $1 billion to Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners. Energy and natural resource revenues benefit every American, either directly through payments to Tribes and individual mineral owners or indirectly through contributions to Federal and State programs and the U.S. Treasury.



Federal Helium Reserve in Amarillo, Texas. Source: BLM.

As we have identified in prior management challenges reports, DOI faces challenges in managing complex energy operations (including collecting revenues), overseeing leasing, and ensuring that development is safe and efficient. For example, in our audit of ONRR's penalty process, we found that ONRR did not appropriately identify, assess, issue, and collect penalties related to Federal mineral and energy leases during FYs 2021 through 2023. In particular, ONRR's program areas delayed taking formal enforcement actions, due in part to a lack of guidance on when cases should be referred to ONRR Enforcement. Separately, we found that BLM did not always identify, track, collect, and properly oversee Federal Helium Program royalties. Royalties derived from the sale of Federal helium totaled nearly $166 million from FYs 2020 through 2024. However, after 30 years of operation, BLM has not created standard operating procedures to ensure that it is efficiently implementing and managing the program. Without identifying, tracking, collecting, and properly overseeing Federal Helium Program royalties or implementing standard operating procedures, BLM cannot ensure that the Federal Government—and thus the American public—is receiving full compensation for the helium resources extracted from Federal lands.

In addition to our audit, inspection, and evaluation work, we devote considerable resources to energy-related criminal and administrative investigations. Often in these investigations, we are pursuing matters that DOI has identified and referred to us for investigation. Over the last 17 years, our Energy Investigations Unit has conducted more than 275 investigations in 29 States, resulting in almost $240 million in monetary results and 65 criminal convictions or civil settlements. Many of these investigations examined allegations of unpaid or underpaid royalties. For example, we found that a Montana energy company submitted fraudulent invoices to ONRR to reduce the amount of coal royalties it owed under a Federal mineral lease. Similarly, we substantiated allegations received from BLM that a Utah company failed to report production or pay royalties on over $500,000 of oil produced, even after receiving numerous notices of noncompliance from ONRR. We also substantiated allegations that an oil and gas exploration and production company failed to properly maintain its Federal wells, failed to accurately report mineral production, and failed to report royalties. The company ignored incidents of noncompliance and failed to pay over $4 million in civil penalties assessed by BLM; we assessed that it also underpaid approximately $620,000 in Federal royalties. The obligation to properly pay mineral royalties to the American public and other mineral owners is essential to the responsible development of minerals from lands under Federal jurisdiction. As our prior work has demonstrated, DOI will continue to face challenges ensuring that the public receives a fair return for the resources that are extracted from Federal lands and waters.

Progress Made

While challenges in this area have been persistent, DOI has made some progress addressing recommendations from our prior reports on these and related issues. For example, in late 2024, we reported that the bureaus did not maintain complete or accurate Federal oil and gas bankruptcy data, implicating the bureaus' ability to make informed decisions and take appropriate steps to reduce the risks of incurring costs related to decommissioning and reclamation responsibilities should entities not pay their debts to the bureaus. We made 21 recommendations to improve the bureaus' oversight and strengthen their internal controls. Since December 2024, we have closed 18 of our recommendations based on documentation of corrective action provided to us by the bureaus. Similarly, ONRR implemented all recommendations from our 2022 audit of its royalty reporting and adjustment process, where we found that improvements were needed to strengthen its internal controls and processes to ensure accurate royalty reporting for adjustments. This included multiple significant recommendations and a recommendation that ONRR develop and implement a risk-based approach to ensure the accuracy of royalty adjustments, which we considered a top priority for DOI. While improvements have been made, we expect DOI bureaus and offices to continue to face similar challenges as DOI works to increase domestic energy production.

Key Reports

BLM Has Opportunities To Improve Its Helium Royalty Collection Program |
Report No. 2025-ISP-013 | February 2026

ONRR Needs To Consistently Enforce Compliance and Timely Revenue Collection |
Report No. 2024-CR-008 | January 2026

U.S. Department of the Interior Bureaus Must Improve Federal Oil and Gas Internal Controls To Ensure Oversight of Financial Risks to the Government From Bankruptcies |
Report No. 2023-CR-003 | December 2024

Better Internal Controls Could Ensure Accuracy of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue's Royalty Reporting and Adjustments |
Report No. 2020-CR-009 | January 2022

GAO High-Risk Area

Management of Federal Oil and Gas Resources



Landscape view of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area during sunset. Source: Adobe Stock.

Managing Water and Addressing Drought Across the West

DOI faces ongoing challenges in managing the delivery and conservation of water. The Western States have experienced ongoing historic drought over the last two decades. Lake Powell and Lake Mead—the two largest reservoirs in the United States—have both dropped to record low levels in 2026. This drought complicates the efforts of BOR to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources.

Our work identified multiple challenges facing BOR. For example, we audited BOR's cost allocation and ratesetting processes for the Central Valley Project in California and determined that BOR did not have internal controls sufficient to ensure the accuracy of those processes, which is necessary to ensure costs are accurately allocated and construction and operations costs are recouped by the Federal Government as appropriate. Of the 20 recommendations we made in this 2024 audit, five remain unimplemented.

In 2022, Congress appropriated $4 billion to DOI for drought mitigation, with priority given to projects in the Colorado River Basin and areas experiencing long-term drought. Congress directed BOR to make the funding available to public entities and Indian Tribes in the form of grants, contracts, or financial assistance agreements. BOR's effective stewardship and proper oversight maximizes how these funds support Congress' intended program goals. To that end, we audited IRA-funded financial assistance agreements that BOR awarded to support drought mitigation efforts for both the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins. While we concluded that the Upper Colorado River Basin successfully raised awareness and interest in water conversation efforts, we questioned the process that it used to award IRA funds, finding that an alternative method would have resulted in greater public transparency and stronger internal controls and oversight by BOR. Likewise, in our audit of funds awarded by BOR for drought mitigation the Lower Colorado River Basin, we found that while BOR generally complied with the IRA and applicable laws and regulations, its choice of funding mechanism resulted in decreased public transparency regarding the expenditure for over $2 billion in Federal funds. Finally, we audited financial assistance agreements awarded to mitigate the impact of drought in California's Salton Sea and

Water Wholesale and Power Implications

BOR is the country's largest wholesaler of water, bringing water to more than 31 million people. BOR also provides one out of five Western farmers with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60 percent of the Nation's vegetables and 25 percent of its fruits and nuts.

BOR is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the United States; it operates 53 hydroelectric power plants that annually produce, on average, 40 billion kilowatt-hours, producing enough electricity to serve 3.5 million homes.

found insufficient oversight and monitoring by BOR as well as unsupported costs. Without sufficient oversight and monitoring, BOR's ability to ensure that Federal drought mitigation funds are used efficiently, effectively, and for their intended purposes may be compromised.

Our oversight of these challenges continues with ongoing audits related to BOR's dam safety program, its use of the Aging Infrastructure Account, and its management of domestic water supply IRA-funded projects. We also anticipate oversight work related to over $100 million in American Relief Act and IIJA funds administered by BOR to fund repairs to a diversion dam and canal in Montana.

Progress Made

BOR implemented a number of open recommendations in 2026, including our recommendation that it require the appropriate staff to review the Federal exclusions list before issuing IRA-funded agreements and our recommendation that it resolve questioned costs under a grant award for Salton Sea restoration efforts.

Key Reports

The Bureau of Reclamation Needs To Improve Transparency for Inflation Reduction Act-Funded Water Conservation Efforts in the Upper Colorado River Basin | Report No. 2024-WR-007 | April 2026

The Bureau of Reclamation Should Improve Transparency in Inflation Reduction Act-Funded Drought Mitigation Agreements and Check to Ensure Funds Are Not Awarded to Excluded Parties | Report No. 2023-WR-035 | April 2026

The Bureau of Reclamation's Salton Sea Restoration Efforts Incurred Unsupported Costs and Were Not Sufficiently Monitored | Report No. 2024-WR-026 | February 2026

Stronger Controls Needed Over the Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project Cost Allocation and Ratesetting Processes | Report No. 2022-WR-048 | August 2024

Flash Report: The Bureau of Reclamation's Drought Mitigation Plans and Activities | Report No. 2023-WR-032 | March 2024



Aerial view of Lake Powell near Navjo Mountain, San Juan River in Glen Canyon. Source: Adobe Stock.

Responsibility to Native Americans

DOI is the primary Federal agency charged with carrying out the United States' trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives, maintaining the Government-to-Government/Nation-to-Nation relationship with federally recognized Indian Tribes, and promoting and supporting Tribal self-determination. DOI Indian Affairs components, which include BIA, BIE, BTFA, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, support federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Governments by directly administering programs or by funding tribally administered programs. Indian Affairs seeks to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunities, and to carry out the Federal trust responsibility to American Indians and Alaska Natives, including the protection and improvement of trust assets. Our work has identified an array of challenges in this area.

BIE's mission is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribes' needs for cultural and economic well-being, in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. BIE supports educational opportunities for more than 400,000 American Indian and Alaska Native students across the United States through a comprehensive system of direct services and funding programs spanning early childhood to postsecondary education.

As noted in numerous prior reports, conditions at BIE schools have been a longstanding challenge for Indian Affairs. Both our office and GAO have reviewed BIE schools for decades and found systemic weaknesses in the facilities management program. Since October 2024, we have published the results of safety and health inspections of four Indian schools supported or overseen by BIE. Our most recent report, an August 2026 inspection of the Nay Ah Shing Upper and Lower Schools in central Minnesota, found that BIE did not always ensure that identified safety and health deficiencies were corrected in the required abatement periods, maintain reliable information in its facility management system, or ensure that the schools used safety and health funding at the appropriate location. These findings are consistent with our earlier inspections which found recurring safety and health deficiencies, deficiencies that have gone unaddressed well past abatement deadlines, and numerous errors



Nay Ah Shing Upper School, a tribally controlled school operated by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in Minnesota. Source: OIG

with data in the Division of Facilities Management and Construction's (DFMC's) facility management system. We also identified a risk that a contractor DFMC hired to assist in resolving inaccuracies in the facility management system instead closed work orders erroneously, thereby allowing safety and health deficiencies to persist. The weaknesses that we identified in this body of work directly affect BIE's ability to effectively meet its mission to provide quality education opportunities for Tribal communities.

As noted previously, we also found that Indian Affairs was not effectively managing deferred maintenance at BIE schools, in part due to unreliable work order data that we have identified in other reviews. In a 2024 report, we found that more than half of sampled deferred maintenance work orders at schools had inaccurate completion data, potentially affecting project prioritization or funding decisions.

DOI's efforts to close significant recommendations on these topics are ongoing. For example, two of our recommendations related to the risks associated with a BIE contractor remain open, including our recommendation that BIE create and implement a plan to verify the accuracy of work orders the contractor has closed in BIE's facility management system.

In September 2026, we published an audit of the internal controls and processes in place at the BIA's Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU). We found a backlog of case referrals; specifically, as of November 2024, MMU had 83 open cases and 384 pending case referrals—72 percent of the pending referrals were

received between 2020 and 2023. We attributed this backlog to MMU agents' unmanageable workloads, a lack of established timeframes for assessing referrals, and staffing and recruitment challenges. In addition, we found MMU did not consistently provide victims the services required under its own standard operating procedures and those that may be required until the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act.

We have also identified concerns with BIA's management of detention facilities funded and operated by Indian Affairs. For decades, detention facilities in Indian Country have been affected by understaffing, overcrowding, and poor facility conditions. Our work in 2025 acknowledged actions by Indian Affairs to correct deficiencies but also identified challenges with issues such as staffing shortages, overcrowding, and incomplete facility condition information. Nineteen of the 24 recommendations in that report remain open, including one identified as a top priority for DOI's implementation.

DOI will continue to face challenges improving its management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. We will accordingly continue to provide oversight of DOI's efforts, including our ongoing series of safety and health inspections at individual BIE schools. We also have ongoing work related to BTFA's process to collect death data and Indian Affairs Education Construction Facilities Improvement and Repair Funds.

Progress Made

DOI has made some progress addressing recommendations related to deferred maintenance and conditions at Indian schools. For example, our pre-2026 safety and health inspection reports contained a total of 29 recommendations; currently, BIE implemented 19 of these recommendations and 10 remain open. Likewise, Indian Affairs has implemented three of the nine recommendations from our 2024 report on its management of deferred maintenance. We have engaged with Indian Affairs regarding its ongoing efforts to close a complex and longstanding recommendation from 2016 related to specific conditions we identified at 13 Indian school facilities, which we have designated as a top priority for DOI's implementation.

Also in FY 2026, BIA implemented five recommendations made during our audit of MMU, including our recommendations to update MMU policies and procedures to incorporate intake and agent workload best practices and to provide training to BIA personnel on the case intake process.

Key Reports

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' Missing and Murdered Unit Must Improve Its Case Intake Process and Victim Services | Report No. 2024-CR-019 | September 2026

BIE Must Correct Safety and Health Deficiencies, Improve Facility Management System Accuracy, and Ensure Available Grant Funds Are Used To Correct Longstanding Deficiencies at Nay Ah Shing Upper and Lower Schools | Report No. 2025-AID-030 | August 2026

BIE and Indian Schools Need To Ensure Deficiencies That Could Cause Imminent and Immediate Danger Are Addressed and Resolved Timely | Report. No. 2024-ISP-040-A | March 2026

The Bureau of Indian Education Must Correct Safety and Health Deficiencies and Improve Emergency Preparedness, Security, and Facility Management System Accuracy at Riverside Indian School | Report No. 2024-ISP-040 | July 2025

Indian Affairs Still Needs To Improve Its Management of Bureau of Indian Affairs-Funded and/or -Operated Detention Programs | Report No. 2022-WR-040 | February 2025

Risks Identified With a Bureau of Indian Education Contractor | Report No. 2024-ISP-014-A | February 2025

The Bureau of Indian Education Must Correct Safety and Health Deficiencies and Improve Facility Management System Accuracy at Tate Topa Tribal School | Report No. 2024-ISP-014 | December 2024

The Bureau of Indian Education Must Correct Safety and Health Deficiencies and Improve Emergency Preparedness and Security at Havasupai Elementary School | Report No. 2023-ISP-040 | October 2024

Indian Affairs Is Unable To Effectively Manage Deferred Maintenance of School Facilities | Report No. 2022-CR-036 | March 2024

Detention Facility Health and Safety Concerns | Report No. 2022-WR-040-A | April 2023

GAO High-Risk Area

Improving Federal Management of Programs That Serve Tribes and Their Members



Fire burning and smoldering in a forest, reflected on a nearby lake.
Source: Adobe Stock

Wildfire Management

Wildfires have devastating effects on local communities, public resources, ecosystems, life, and personal property. DOI continues to face challenges that we have previously reported, including recruiting and retaining a firefighting workforce, managing ecosystems to reduce fuels, and responding to active wildfires.

In 2024, we evaluated whether DOI's wildland firefighting bureaus routinely inspected their firefighting vehicles for mechanical and safety issues as required and found that overall, they did not.

As wildfires and suppression costs continue to increase, DOI is also likely to face increased costs associated with responding to wildfire activity, which is exacerbated by abnormally dense vegetation, increased development in or near wildlands, drought, and other climate stressors. Our 2025 audit found that the Office of Wildland Fire (OWF) and the bureaus with firefighting responsibilities did not always comply with the IIJA's directive to prioritize fuels management projects in areas with a "very high" wildfire hazard potential.

In June 2025, the President issued an executive order directing the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to consolidate their wildland fire programs. The FY 2026 enacted budget did not provide funding for the consolidation, and Congress directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Interior, to contract with an independent, nonpartisan research organization to conduct a comprehensive study on the feasibility of consolidating wildland fire management operations as proposed. The President's FY 2027 Budget Request proposed unification of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) U.S. Forest Service wildland fire programs under DOI. The consolidation of DOI's and USDA's wildland fire programs potentially presents new challenges with the integration of organizations with currently disparate staff, technologies, and budgets.

In January 2026, DOI established USWFS, which combined and unified the wildfire management operations of BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, and the Offices of Aviation Services and Wildland Fire. USWFS manages wildfire response for more than 500 million acres of public and Tribal lands and employs 5,780 Federal wildland fire personnel annually. We anticipate conducting oversight work to assess DOI's progress toward consolidating various wildland fire programs under the USWFS and analyzing whether the consolidation has achieved intended outcomes.

Wildfire Impact

According to the National Interagency Fire Center, nearly 78,000 wildfires burned 5.1 million acres in the United States during 2025; about 17 percent of the wildfires in 2025 occurred on federally protected lands, such as those managed by BIA, BLM, FWS, NPS, or the U.S. Forest Service.

Wildfires destroyed 18,385 structures in 2025, including 12,773 residential properties.

Progress Made

Three recommendations from our 2024 report on inspections of wildland firefighting vehicles remain open; we consider two of these recommendations significant and we identified one as a top priority for DOI.

In FY 2026, DOI implemented several recommendations from our 2025 report on fuels management, including five recommendations that we identified as significant. Specifically, USWFS (formerly OWF) issued guidance on the prioritization process, project selection, documentation requirements, and required review of IIJA-funded fuels management projects. Moreover, USWFS implemented policies to track, evaluate, and monitor fuels management program activities to ensure compliance with IIJA requirements. We have had positive engagement with USWFS regarding its efforts to implement the remaining 16 recommendations in this report while it addresses shifting responsibilities related to the centralization of all DOI wildland fire personnel and duties under USWFS.

Key Reports

Improvements Needed in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Management and Oversight of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding for Fuels Management | Report No. 2023-CR-009 | August 2025

The U.S. Department of the Interior Did Not Ensure Its Wildland Firefighting Bureaus Conducted Routine Vehicle Inspections | Report No. 2022-ER-021 | March 2024

Data Availability and Quality

Data is critical to DOI's ability to successfully carry out its mission. When data is not up-to-date, accurate, and complete, it can negatively impact DOI's programs and operations. Our recent work identified challenges with timely and accurate data entry in, for example, BIE's facility management system and DOI's national fire plan system, which could affect DOI's ability to effectively oversee important safety and health issues related to Indian Schools and wildland fire preparedness.

We have also emphasized the importance of ensuring data is standardized and conducting reviews to verify previously entered data. This will be even more critical moving forward, as DOI uses AI and other automated technologies to help analyze and review its data. Additionally, public reporting of agency spending data informs taxpayers about how Federal funds are being used. Our work identified areas for potential improvement—for example, we found that DOI did not publicly report over $2 billion in miscellaneous obligation awards made under a drought mitigation program, resulting in reduced public transparency in the award of taxpayer funds.

Key Reports

BIE Must Correct Safety and Health Deficiencies, Improve Facility Management System Accuracy, and Ensure Available Grant Funds Are Used To Correct Longstanding Deficiencies at Nay Ah Shing Upper and Lower Schools | 2025-AID-030 | August 2026

BIE and Indian Schools Need to Ensure Deficiencies That Could Case Imminent and Immediate Danger Are Addressed and Resolved Timely | Report No. 2024-ISP-040-A | March 2026

Improvements Needed in the U.S. Department of the Interior's Management and Oversight of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding for Fuels Management | Report No. 2024-CR-009 | August 2025

Risks Identified for Inflation Reduction Act Funds Awarded by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for Drought Mitigation Projects | Report No. 2023-WR-035-A | July 2025

Risks Identified With a Bureau of Indian Education Contractor | Report No. 2024-ISP-014-A | February 2025

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