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Office of Inspector General

SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

First Half

October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026

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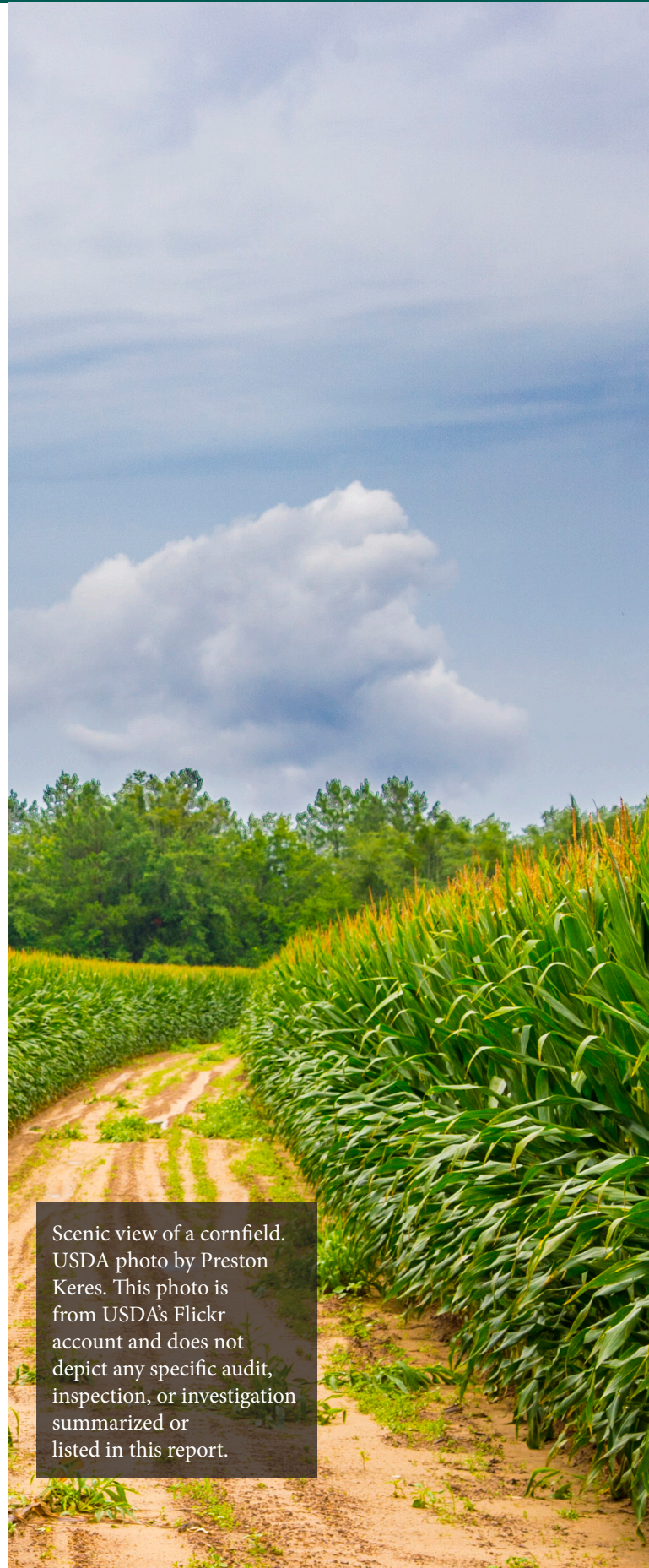
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Scenic view of a cornfield. USDA photo by Preston Keres. This photo is from USDA's Flickr account and does not depict any specific audit, inspection, or investigation summarized or listed in this report.



Message from the Inspector General

I am pleased to present the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) *Semiannual Report to Congress* (SARC) for the first half of fiscal year (FY) 2026. This report summarizes OIG's activities from October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026, as required by the Inspector General Act. Our mission is to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in USDA's programs and operations. Our work is accomplished through independent and objective audits, investigations, inspections, data analytics, and reviews.

This reporting period, OIG's investigative work resulted in 641 arrests, 114 indictments, 89 convictions, 37 investigative reports, and a monetary impact of \$193.4 million. Our Office of Audit issued 18 products, which identified \$889.1 million in monetary impact and made 44 recommendations to improve programs and operations. OIG's Office of Analytics and Innovation (OAI) provided analytics support to 62 audits, inspections, and investigations. Our overall work during this reporting period resulted in a total dollar impact of more than \$1 billion, resulting in cost savings and recoveries of more than \$21.02 for every dollar invested.

Fraud investigations remain a high priority for our office. Fraud against the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other USDA feeding programs is reprehensible because criminals steal money intended to aid needy Americans and use it for their own gain. For example, a California bakery owner was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay more than \$3.4 million in restitution for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and wire fraud offenses. The owner exchanged SNAP benefits for cash and accepted SNAP benefits for unauthorized items at the request of customers. In exchanging SNAP benefits for cash, he did so at significant discount and thereby pocketed millions in ill-gotten profits. The man's sentence was also enhanced as he directed the participation of two lower-level employees of the bakery who engaged in the fraud. The two employees pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit wire fraud and were sentenced last year. This was a joint investigation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Furthermore, we recently completed a joint case with the FBI in which a former nonprofit executive who stole \$19.7 million from a program meant to feed Missouri children was sentenced to 16 years in prison and was

ordered to repay the money. This was the largest public assistance fraud in Missouri history. In another recently completed joint case with the FBI and Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigations (IRS-CI), the owner of several Chicago-area convenience stores was sentenced to 4 years in prison for a scheme in which he and eight other convenience store owners or workers fraudulently redeemed checks from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). In all, 10 stores involved in the scheme redeemed more than \$19 million in WIC checks.

OIG investigators also engage in outreach efforts to inform impacted communities about fraud and prevention. Earlier this year, investigators participated with the U.S. Secret Service; U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI); and State partners in an outreach effort to educate businesses that voluntarily participated to learn how to identify illegal card skimming. The successful outreach operation was conducted in multiple cities across numerous States.

Fraud investigations of all kinds exploiting USDA programs and operations remain our priority, not just those focused on feeding programs. For example, five individuals were Federally indicted for their roles in an alleged \$220 million cattle fraud scheme that targeted more than 2,200 victims, including ranchers, investors, and others in the United States cattle industry. We investigated the matter jointly with the FBI for potential violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act, which ultimately uncovered the alleged Ponzi scheme. The company they created advertised that an investor could purchase cattle for \$2,000 per head and receive a guaranteed return within 1 year of 15–20 percent for up to 49 head and 20–25 percent for over 50 head. New investors were used to pay off old investors and at the time of the search warrant, over \$100 million in liabilities were identified while only \$8 million in assets could be located. If convicted, the defendants face up to 20 years in Federal prison on each wire fraud count for which they were indicted, as well as 20 years in prison for the charged wire fraud conspiracy. Additionally, the defendants face up to 10 years in prison for each money laundering count in which they are charged. In another case with the FBI and IRS-CI, a Kentucky farmer was sentenced to 52 months in prison for crop insurance fraud. In addition to his prison sentence, the farmer was ordered to pay more than \$9 million in restitution. Other farmers and a tobacco warehouse manager were previously sentenced in the



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026

case. We will continue building partnerships with our law enforcement partners to continue our mission of detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse.

Aside from investigating fraud allegations, OIG's audit work is crucial to the fight against fraud by identifying the systems, processes, and structural safeguards appropriate to prevent schemes, ensure proper payments, and promote program integrity. For example, we reviewed whether the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) has taken actions to secure information technology (IT) hardware to effectively prevent SNAP benefit theft through card skimming, card and terminal cloning, and other similar fraudulent methods. We found FNS has taken steps to improve SNAP electronic benefits transfer (EBT) security; however, FNS needs to strengthen controls related to SNAP EBT hardware as it has not required States to adopt security standards to prevent SNAP benefit theft, resulting in \$555 million in funds to be put to better use. We made one recommendation to FNS and reached management decision on it.

The Department's recent National Farm Security Action Plan prioritizes national security and creates opportunities for OIG to support this effort through its oversight work. Recently, OIG conducted a joint investigation into the smuggling of illicit agricultural products—a potential agroterrorism weapon from China—into the United States. In this smuggling case, a citizen of the People's Republic of China who pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling a biological pathogen into the United States and then lying to FBI agents about it was sentenced to time served.

In addition to our national security work, OIG handles matters of public safety. Our efforts in this area focus on issues such as food safety, IT security and management, and animal welfare. For example, two Florida men were sentenced to Federal prison for possession of fighting dogs and firearms and ammunition by a convicted felon. One man was sentenced to 7 years in prison, while the other was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months. As part of the case, authorities seized 27 dogs from the properties. The dogs were surrendered to the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), which handles the care and rehabilitation of seized animals for the U.S. Government. This case was completed jointly with the Bay County Sheriff's Office; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); and USMS.

OAI, in collaboration with the Office of Audit and the Office of Investigations, creates and deploys advanced analytical tools used for potential fraud detection and performance risk assessments. OAI also develops data-driven reports, dashboards, and interactive data stories

on a wide range of topics for stakeholders and the public. For example, OAI is performing analytics on FY 2024 SNAP participant data provided by States to evaluate its quality and integrity; specifically, OAI is performing analytics to determine if appropriate eligibility determinations made by the States are based on reliable information. Our work in this area is ongoing. OAI created a dashboard to allow users to determine how much USDA office space is being used by USDA employees reporting to work in person. The scope includes the period beginning 6 months prior to the Presidential Memorandum *Return to In-Person Work* through the 6 months following its implementation.

Our accomplishments in this reporting period are the result of the dedicated work of OIG's professional staff and their commitment to ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of USDA programs and operations. We would like to thank the USDA staff for their coordination and cooperation as we carry out our important work. We appreciate our productive working relationships with the Secretary of Agriculture and the USDA management team, Congressional Committees, and Members of Congress to best ensure that USDA programs are accomplishing their intended missions.



John Walk
Inspector General



About USDA OIG

Mission

USDA OIG was established to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of and to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse regarding USDA's programs and operations. USDA OIG's work is accomplished through independent and objective audits, investigations, inspections, data analytics, and reviews.

Vision

Our work advances the value, safety and security, and integrity of USDA programs and operations. We are committed to this shared vision and continually strive for excellence by empowering employees for success.

Values

The principles of respect, integrity, collaboration, and innovation guide our decision-making.

Respect: We pledge to treat others with dignity while expecting others to do the same.

Integrity: We commit to honesty and maintaining strong moral principles that unify us as an undivided team.

Collaboration: We aspire to create a culture of multi-disciplinary partnerships to achieve greater mission and operational outcomes by working across organizational lines and leveraging a diversity of knowledge, skills, and perspectives.

Innovation: We aim to cultivate a mindset that celebrates and encourages new and creative approaches that challenge conventional notions of how things have been done before to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization.

Strategic Goals

Goal 1: Promote effective oversight of USDA programs and operations with a focus on safety and security, integrity of benefits, and the efficient delivery of USDA programs and initiatives.

Goal 2: Strengthen relationships and confidence with stakeholders to enhance oversight of USDA programs.

Goal 3: Advance a creative, forward-thinking organization by leveraging the strength of a high-performing and engaged workforce and sustain a people-centric culture.

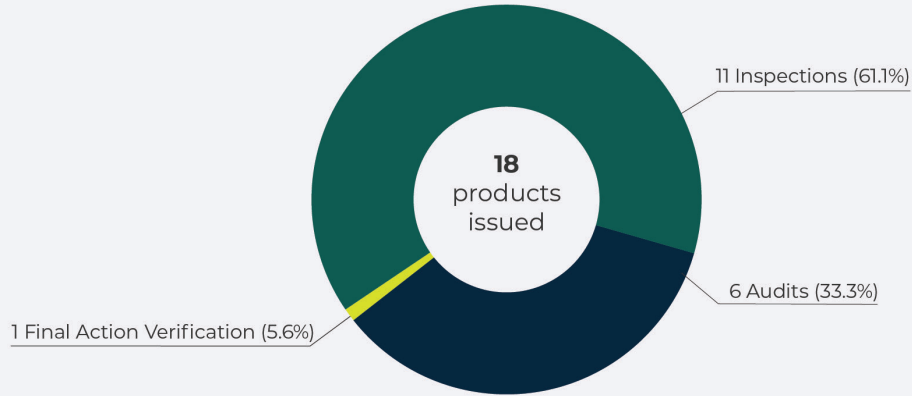
Goal 4: Advance OIG operations and efficiency by embracing continuous improvement and optimizing enterprise resources.



HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year 2026, First Half

Office of Audit



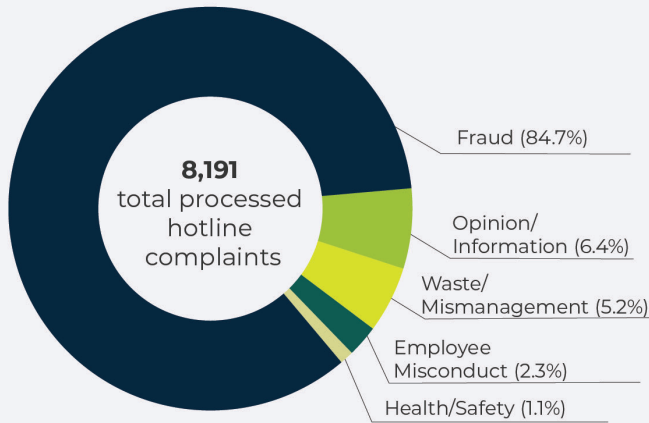
44 recommendations to improve USDA programs & operations



\$889.2 million

in questioned costs and funds to be put to better use

Office of Investigations



The categories "Bribery" and "Reprisal" were less than 1% of the total processed complaints each.



\$168,746,583
restitutions



\$17,775
special assessments



\$24,322,555
asset forfeitures



\$216,305
fines



\$51,761
administrative penalties



37 investigative reports issued



114

indictments



89

convictions



641

arrests



\$193.4 million

total monetary impact of investigations



Special agents from the USDA Office of Inspector General and Homeland Security Investigations executed criminal search warrants at multiple SNAP retail locations in the Twin Cities as part of Operation Cold SNAP. OIG photo.

Our Oversight Work

OIG conducts independent audits, investigations, inspections, data analytics, and other reviews to help USDA meet critical challenges in four categories: fighting fraud in benefit programs, national security; public safety; and efficient delivery of USDA programs, operations, and initiatives. Through effective oversight, we identify these issues and share them with the public and stakeholders in USDA and Congress, and when we find criminal wrongdoing, we work with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) or other prosecutorial entities to prevent crime and bring those responsible to account. These activities help improve USDA programs and operations and therefore benefit all Americans. When applicable, the examples of relevant work provided in the following categories are linked to DOJ press releases issued between October 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, and are published on [USDA OIG's website](#). Our [Audit Work Plan](#), also published on our website, includes the titles of our ongoing work, work in process, and mandatory work planned to start throughout the fiscal year.



Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs

Our oversight helps promote the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of all USDA programs and operations across USDA's vast portfolio. These include USDA programs that support, for example, nutrition, farm production, and rural development programs, some of which are among the largest in the Federal Government and provide payments directly and indirectly to individuals and entities. Our work focuses on eradicating fraud in USDA benefit and entitlement programs that are intended to support American households.



Part of an ongoing initiative under the operational name "Cold SNAP," law enforcement partners collaborated with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service and the U.S. Attorney's Office to identify authorized retailers participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that fraudulently trafficked in SNAP benefits. OIG photo.

Audits, Inspections, and Other Reviews

Review of Food and Nutrition Service Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program/ Electronic Benefits Transfer Hardware (27801-0001-12)

This inspection determined whether FNS had taken actions to secure IT hardware to effectively deter SNAP benefit vulnerabilities, such as theft through card skimming, card and terminal cloning, and other similar fraudulent methods. We found that FNS has not required States to adopt security standards to detect and prevent SNAP benefit theft. FNS stated this occurred due to the lengthy process to publish and codify a public rule. As a result, between October 2022 and December 2024, FNS replaced \$322 million in benefits likely due to fraudulent activity that appropriate security standards might have prevented. Without appropriate security standards, SNAP remains

vulnerable to benefit theft, and OIG forecasts FNS may experience \$233 million in fraudulent activity in FY 2025 and FY 2026 because of those vulnerabilities. Combined, the \$555 million in SNAP benefits subject to fraudulent activities are funds to be put to better use. We made one recommendation to FNS to develop and issue regulations for States to implement SNAP EBT security measures and reached management decision on it.

Replacement of Stolen SNAP Benefits in Maryland (27601-0005-31)

OIG's audit work also assesses the effectiveness of controls by individual States to deter fraud in their administration of Federal dollars. The objective of our audit was to evaluate the controls the State of Maryland established to validate and calculate SNAP replacement benefits claims. We determined that Maryland Department of Human Services designed reasonably adequate controls to validate and calculate SNAP replacement benefit claims. However, the controls were not sufficient to



Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs

prevent and detect Maryland Department of Human Services from improperly replacing 212 claims. Human errors, compounded by system issues, resulted in more than \$125,000 in questioned costs necessitating recovery. This included replacements for thefts that occurred outside of the Federal eligibility period, claims approved for more than the maximum allowed amount, or for more than two replacements in a Federal fiscal year. We made one recommendation to FNS to recover the questioned costs from the ineligible claims that the Maryland Department of Human Services approved, and we reached management decision on it.

Investigations

Fighting Fraud in Nutrition Programs

OIG is committed to aggressively pursuing fraud in USDA's nutrition programs, including SNAP. OIG agents have successfully foiled insider threats and retailers that defrauded nutrition programs of millions of dollars. Ultimately, these crimes harm the intended beneficiaries. Across the country, OIG is utilizing a whole-of-government approach to combine analytics, law enforcement, investigative, administrative, and prosecutorial tools to prevent fraudsters from defrauding USDA programs or otherwise violating its requirements.

During this period, our agents also partnered with the U.S. Secret Service on operations across the country aimed at outreach to and education of legitimate retailers of how to detect illicit skimming devices installed on their point-of-sale machines. We also partnered with HSI and the FBI on nationwide operations aimed at identifying and taking down identity thieves and card skimmers in enforcement actions to apprehend those subjects while using the stolen benefits. In another initiative, agents from USDA OIG and HSI executed criminal search warrants at multiple SNAP retail locations in Minnesota as part of an ongoing initiative under the operational name Cold SNAP. Law enforcement partners collaborated with FNS and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Minnesota to identify authorized retailers participating in SNAP that fraudulently trafficked in SNAP benefits.

Key investigative results include:

[USDA Employee Sentenced in Multimillion-Dollar Food Stamp Fraud and Bribery Scheme](#)

An OIG investigation revealed an extensive fraud and bribery scheme that generated more than \$66 million in unauthorized SNAP transactions. The investigation

found that a store owner and several co-conspirators used ill-gotten FNS identifiers, wrongfully obtained from a USDA employee, and used unauthorized EBT terminals to traffic in SNAP benefits at several retail locations she controlled in New York. The defendant, a former USDA employee, was sentenced to 24 months in prison for her role in the scheme. In addition to her prison term, she was sentenced to 2 years of supervised release, was ordered to forfeit more than \$48,000, and was ordered to pay restitution of \$36 million jointly and severally with the other defendants in this matter.

In the same investigation, a New York store owner was sentenced to 30 months in prison, 3 years of supervised release, and \$30 million in restitution, jointly and severally with his co-conspirators, after pleading guilty to one count of conspiracy. Additionally, a New York business owner was sentenced to 60 months in prison, 3 years of supervised release, and \$30 million in restitution, jointly and severally with his co-conspirators. Our investigation revealed the individuals and multiple co-conspirators engaged in SNAP trafficking by exchanging cash for SNAP benefits. We also found the store owner used illegitimately obtained FNS identifiers and unauthorized EBT terminals obtained from the business owner to conduct SNAP trafficking at several retail locations they managed. This was a joint investigation with the FBI, HSI, the New York Police Department (NYPD), and the New York City Office of the Sheriff.

[California Man Sentenced to 3 Years in Prison for SNAP Fraud](#)

A California bakery owner was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay more than \$3.4 million in restitution for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and wire fraud offenses. Additionally, two other co-conspirators were each sentenced to 3 years of supervised release and were ordered to pay over \$1.1 million and \$668,000 in restitution, respectively. The owner exchanged SNAP benefits for cash and accepted SNAP benefits for unauthorized items at the request of customers. In exchanging SNAP benefits for cash, he did so at significant discount and pocketed millions in ill-gotten profits. The man's sentence was also enhanced as he directed the participation of two lower-level employees of the bakery who engaged in the fraud. The two employees pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit wire fraud and were sentenced last year. This was a joint investigation with the FBI.



Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs

Italian National Unlawfully Residing in Oregon Sentenced to Federal Prison for Conspiracy to Defraud the United States

An Italian man unlawfully residing in Oregon was sentenced to prison for his role in a large multi-State criminal conspiracy that stole more than \$2.4 million in benefits from hundreds of low-income and food insecure individuals and families. The man was sentenced to 24 months in prison and 3 years of supervised release and was ordered to pay over \$61,000 in restitution. Additionally, five other co-conspirators were sentenced to a total of 93 months in prison, 15 years of probation, and over \$600,000 in restitution. The man and his co-conspirators used electronic skimming devices to steal SNAP benefits, encoded the stolen data on cloned EBT cards, and illegally purchased items with the stolen benefits. This was a joint investigation with HSI; USMS; the Oregon Department of Justice; the Orange County District Attorney's Office; the Vancouver Police Department; the San Bernardino Sheriff's Office; the Washington County Sheriff's Office; the Gresham Police Department; and the Redmond, Washington Police Department Financial Fraud and Identification Theft Task Force.

New York Man Sentenced for Role in SNAP Trafficking

This OIG investigation revealed that a store owner and a co-conspirator engaged in SNAP benefits for cash in New York. The owner was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day in prison, 2 years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay more than \$1.9 million in restitution after pleading guilty to one count of conspiracy in the Eastern District of New York. This was a joint investigation with NYPD.

Chicago Man Sentenced to More Than 4 Years in Prison for Fraudulently Obtaining \$1.5 Million in SNAP Benefits

A Chicago man was sentenced to more than 4 years in prison for fraudulently obtaining more than \$1.5 million in benefits from SNAP. From 2018 to 2023, the man gave cash or other items to SNAP recipients in exchange for access to their SNAP EBT cards. He used the cards to purchase various goods at authorized retail stores and re-sold most of the goods, keeping the proceeds for himself. The man used more than 1,200 cards and stole more than \$1.5 million in SNAP benefits. This was a joint investigation with the Chicago Police Department.

Connecticut Man Sentenced to 57 Months in Prison for Fraudulently Collecting Social Security, Unemployment, and Food Stamp Benefits

A Connecticut man was sentenced to 57 months in prison and 3 years of supervised release for fraudulently obtaining social security, unemployment, and food stamp benefits. The man held jobs with more than 20 employers and earned income totaling more than \$580,000. He concealed his income from Federal and State government agencies by providing false identification to employers, including a Social Security Number and card belonging to another individual, and in at least one instance, a false Social Security card. This was a joint investigation with the Social Security Administration OIG, U.S. Department of Labor OIG, and the U.S. Department of Transportation OIG.

Woman Sentenced for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Fraud

Three Minnesota relatives conspired to defraud SNAP by fraudulently applying for SNAP under false names using fake identification documents. The conspirators withdrew Government funds from Automatic Teller Machines and used them to make purchases. They also marketed and sold the use of the fraudulently obtained EBT cards to others, arranging for their customers to pick up an EBT card, using an agreed-upon portion of its monthly allotment, returning the card, and then paying the conspirators a fee (usually 50–60 percent) for their use. Two conspirators pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud and were sentenced to 12 months in prison followed by 1 year of supervised release, and 1 year and 1 day in prison followed by 12 months of supervised release, respectively. One conspirator pleaded guilty to one count of mail fraud conspiracy and was sentenced to 3 years of probation. They were also ordered to pay over \$325,000 in restitution jointly and severally. This was a joint investigation with the FBI and the Hennepin County Fraud Unit.

Illegal Alien Sentenced for Role in SNAP Benefits Fraud Conspiracy

An illegal alien, who is a citizen of Romania and Ireland, was sentenced in Maryland to 2 years in prison for conspiracy to commit wire fraud and aggravated identity theft for his role in a SNAP benefits fraud conspiracy. The man participated in a conspiracy to defraud the United States and multiple recipients of EBT benefits in which he and his co-conspirators obtained EBT information from victims throughout the United States, including in Maryland, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, New York, and other States. The conspirators played various roles in the skimming operations to obtain victims' EBT card



Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs

information. They used EBT information to create cloned cards and make fraudulent bulk purchases using the stolen identity information. The total loss attributed to the conspiracy in Maryland is approximately \$343,000. This was a joint investigation with the Maryland Department of Human Services OIG, the Montgomery County Police Department, and the Howard County Police Department.

[Romanian Man Sentenced for Access Device Fraud](#)

A Romanian national, who was in custody for a year, was sentenced to time served for access device fraud. One of his co-conspirators, another Romanian national, was sentenced for the same crimes. In total, three individuals possessed device-making equipment, namely credit/debit card skimmers, at three retail locations in eastern Louisiana and installed those skimmers on point-of-sale machines. These skimmers collected information from EBT cards for the purposes of stealing SNAP benefits. This was a joint investigation with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office, and the New Orleans Police Department.

[Owner of Chicago-Area Convenience Stores Sentenced to 4 Years in Prison for Defrauding Low-Income Food Program](#)

The owner of several Chicago-area convenience stores was sentenced to 4 years in prison and was ordered to pay more than \$8.8 million in restitution for scheming to defraud a low-income food program for women and children. The man schemed with eight other convenience store owners or workers in the Chicago area to fraudulently redeem checks from WIC, a Federally funded initiative designed to provide a nutritious diet to low-income children and pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women. The man and the others allowed customers to provide their WIC checks as payment for ineligible items at the stores, often at inflated prices. In all, 10 stores involved in the scheme redeemed more than \$19 million in WIC checks. The man was convicted of two counts of wire fraud, one count of fraudulently obtaining Government benefits, and two counts of willfully failing to file corporate tax returns. This was a joint investigation with IRS-CI.

[Nonprofit Executive Sentenced to 16 Years for the Largest Public Assistance Fraud in Missouri History](#)

A nonprofit executive was sentenced to 16 years in prison and 3 years of supervised release, was ordered to pay over \$19.7 million in restitution, and was ordered to forfeit properties purchased with fraudulently obtained funds. The former non-profit executive was found guilty by jury

trial for stealing over \$19.7 million from USDA's Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (CACFP) and the Summer Food Service Program, programs that provide meals to low-income, school-age children after school and during the summer. The non-profit executive submitted hundreds of fraudulent meal reimbursement claims and spent millions of dollars in public meal funds on luxury goods, homes, a \$200,000 Mercedes-Benz G550 Wagon, and a \$2.2 million commercial real estate investment. This was a joint investigation with the FBI.

[Louisiana Father and Daughters Sentenced for Years-long Conspiracy to Defraud Federal Child Nutrition Program](#)

A former Director of a non-profit was sentenced to 36 months in prison for his role leading a years-long conspiracy to defraud CACFP, a Federal nutrition assistance program operated by USDA. Over the course of roughly 5 years, the former Director and his daughters submitted fraudulent claims for reimbursement from USDA. His co-conspirator daughters were each sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in prison after their convictions for wire fraud. The defendants fraudulently obtained more than \$500,000. This was a joint investigation with the FBI and Louisiana OIG.

Fighting Fraud in Farm Programs

OIG supports our Nation's farmers and ranchers through our audit, investigative, and analytics work that provides oversight related to USDA programs and operations. We conduct a wide range of activities to help ensure the integrity and transparency of grants, awards, and various programs for farmers and ranchers and seek to ensure integrity in Federal crop insurance, which helps farmers mitigate risks including natural disasters, low production, and financial fluctuations. Our investigators have worked to reduce fraud in these programs and ensure benefits reach those for whom they are intended. These schemes include false reporting and ownership schemes.

[Seven Farmers and a Tobacco Warehouse Manager Sentenced for Crop Insurance Fraud Scheme](#)

A Kentucky tobacco warehouse manager, six farmers, and one of their sons were sentenced for participating in a crop insurance fraud scheme. In total they were sentenced to 256 months in prison, 23 years of supervised release, and were ordered to pay over \$26.2 million in restitution. Various fraud schemes were conducted by these individuals involving the crop insurance program. The warehouse issued false sales documents to farmers



Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs

and sold fake organic contracts to farmers that allowed them to claim they were raising organic tobacco, which nearly doubled the insurance guarantee/payout. These farmers would use false sales documents to support false claims of loss for crop insurance purposes. They also would sell tobacco to this warehouse and other warehouses under names of neighbors and relatives without reporting that production on their crop insurance claims. This was a joint investigation with the FBI, USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) and IRS-CI.

Missouri Man Ordered to Pay More Than \$4 Million in Restitution for Crop Insurance Fraud Scheme

A Missouri farmer was sentenced to 24 months in prison, 2 years of supervised release, and was ordered to pay more than \$4 million in restitution for participating in a crop insurance fraud scheme. The farmer underreported his corn and soybean crops when reporting his production to his crop insurance company. As a result of these false reports, the farmer and his farming operation received over \$2.6 million in crop insurance indemnities to which they were not entitled. The farmer also violated double cropping provisions in 2019 and provided false planting data in 2020. These multiple fraud schemes resulted in a loss to the Government of over \$4 million. This was a joint investigation with RMA.

Kentucky Man Sentenced for Coronavirus Food Assistance Program and Paycheck Protection Program Fraud

A Kentucky man was ordered to pay a \$150,000 fine and over \$1.2 million in restitution, and was sentenced to 1 day in prison, time served, and 18 months of supervised release after pleading guilty to one count of false claims related to Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) fraud in Kentucky. CFAP was a USDA program providing financial assistance and direct payments to farmers and ranchers affected by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. It authorized roughly \$19 billion in relief to maintain the food supply chain and support agricultural producers facing price declines. Our investigation determined the man directed four individuals to unknowingly submit false CFAP and PPP applications. The individuals collectively received more than \$1.2 million in program payments, which they then turned over to the man. This was a joint investigation with IRS-CI.

Fighting Fraud in Other Programs

Connecticut Man Who Stole More Than \$28 Million from Mars, Inc. Sentenced to 63 Months in Federal Prison

A former Mars, Inc. employee was sentenced to 63 months in prison and 3 years of supervised release for fraud and tax offenses stemming from his theft of more than \$28 million from his former employer. The man also was ordered to pay restitution of more than \$28.4 million to Mars, Inc., and more than \$10.3 million in back taxes to the Internal Revenue Service. The former employee redirected payments for sugar re-export credits that were intended for Mars, Inc. to a personal bank account. The Government seized, and the man has agreed to forfeit, more than \$18 million from bank accounts. The Government is seeking to forfeit, or alternatively liquidate for restitution, a Greenwich home that the man purchased with nearly \$2.3 million in stolen funds. This was a joint investigation with the FBI and IRS-CI.



National Security in Agriculture

Our oversight work in this area includes cybersecurity, the Agriculture Foreign Investment Disclosure Act, smuggling, research security, and other areas critical to agriculture security.



The National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility. USDA photo accessed via the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility webpage and does not depict any specific audit, inspection, or investigation summarized or listed in this report.

OIG is working to ensure we are supporting the Secretary's National Farm Security Action Plan. Specifically, OIG is named in the plan to ensure programs like SNAP are being preserved for truly needy individuals legally in the United States and safeguarding them from fraud, abuse, and foreign adversaries while respecting the generosity of the American taxpayer. Vulnerabilities in the SNAP payment system are a persistent target of transnational criminals and gangs. Law enforcement has identified a troubling trend of transnational criminal organizations (TCO) stealing from the poor and the American taxpayer by such means as cloning point-of-sale devices and card skimming. The proceeds often are used by the TCOs to fund their criminal activity. Specifically, we partner with USDA and other Federal agencies to ensure funds across USDA's 16 nutrition programs are not being used to fund activities related to terrorism or criminal activity. Many of our cases listed in the previous section fall within this area.

Audits, Inspections, and Other Reviews

[Chinese National Pleads Guilty To and is Sentenced for Smuggling a Dangerous Biological Pathogen into the U.S. While Working at a University of Michigan Laboratory](#)

A citizen of the People's Republic of China pleaded guilty to charges of smuggling a biological pathogen into the United States and then lying to FBI agents about it, was sentenced to time served. The woman, who worked at the University of Michigan, was arrested in connection with allegations related to her and a co-defendant smuggling a fungus called *Fusarium graminearum* into the United States. The fungus causes "head blight," a disease of wheat, barley, maize, and rice, and is responsible for billions of dollars in economic losses worldwide each year. *Fusarium graminearum's* toxins cause vomiting, liver damage, and reproductive defects in humans and livestock. According to court records, the woman received Chinese government funding for her work on this pathogen in China.



Public Safety

OIG's work in support of public safety includes our critical oversight in areas including food safety, research, and Animal Welfare Act violations.

OIG investigates allegations of Animal Welfare Act violations, including dogfighting, cockfighting, and other criminal violations related to the treatment of research and exhibition animals. Courtesy photo/Adobe Stock. This photo does not depict any specific audit, inspection, or investigation summarized or listed in this report.



Investigations

[Dogfighting and Firearms Convictions Send Florida Men to Federal Prison](#)

Two Florida men were sentenced to prison for possession of fighting dogs and firearms and ammunition by a convicted felon. One man was sentenced to 7 years in prison, while the other was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months. Both men are to serve their sentences consecutive to Federal sentences handed down last year in Georgia for an unrelated dogfight. The defendants will be on supervised release for 3 years following their release from prison. This was a joint investigation with ATF, the Bay County Sheriff's Office, and USMS.

[Georgia Man Sentenced for Role in Animal Fighting](#)

A Georgia man was sentenced to 5 years in prison, 25 years of probation, and was ordered to pay \$2,805 in fines after pleading guilty to multiple animal fighting and cruelty charges. USDA OIG opened the investigation in September 2023 following a referral from the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office. Deputies, while executing an arrest warrant for an unrelated matter, discovered 25 severely malnourished dogs confined in small kennels with no food, water, or bowls. Many of the dogs showed both fresh and

old scarring. This was a joint investigation with the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office.

[Woman Who Raised, Trained, and Traded Roosters for Illegal Cockfighting Sentenced After Federal Conviction](#)

A New Hampshire woman was sentenced to 1 year of probation and was ordered to pay a fine of \$2,500 for her involvement in illegal cockfighting activities in New Hampshire and North Carolina. During a search warrant executed on her property, law enforcement recovered sparring muffs used to train roosters for cockfighting, a sparring aid used to entice roosters to attack the simulated opponent, 76 roosters, 84 hens, 261 juvenile chickens, and an egg incubator. This was a joint investigation with the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, HSI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the New Hampshire State Police, the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department Law Enforcement Division, the Massachusetts State Police, the Animal Rescue League of Boston Law Enforcement Division, the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, and the Chester Police Department.



Efficient Delivery of USDA Programs, Operations, and Initiatives

Our work focuses on areas such as financial management and accountability, property management, and employee integrity.

USDA's agencies and offices provide services to the American people related to food, agriculture, natural resources, rural development, nutrition, and other programs. USDA photo by Christophe Paul. This photo is from USDA's Flickr account and does not depict any specific audit, inspection, or investigation summarized or listed in this report.



Audits, Inspections, and Other Reviews

Farm Service Agency Self-Certification Process (03801-0001-23)

This inspection assessed the adequacy of the Farm Service Agency's (FSA) self-certification process. Specifically, we identified all programs in which FSA processes payments with self-certification and determined what percentage of these payments resulted in an improper payment during FSA spot check reviews. We evaluated the adequacy of the actions FSA has taken to reduce these errors and how FSA uses the results of spot check reviews to modify its payment process. We found that FSA had policies and procedures to perform State and county office spot check reviews for the 18 programs that rely on self-certification. However, for the four sampled programs we reviewed, FSA did not take sufficient actions to reduce improper payment errors or improve program accountability and integrity for programs that utilized self-certification. This occurred because FSA has not fully implemented a system to share spot check results with FSA national officials to help inform decisions of program integrity. Without these results, FSA national officials' ability to use result data to improve processes within all its programs and reduce improper payments is hindered.

In the meantime, the published improper payment error rates in three of the four sampled programs increased from FYs 2022 through 2024. During our inspection, we also identified corrective actions from previous reviews that had not been fully implemented, including action related to an unapproved Emergency Conservation Program payment calculation methodology, for which we identified more than \$16.4 million in questioned costs. We made four recommendations to FSA to improve program integrity and reduce payment errors, use data collected from spot check reviews for programs that rely on self-certification, take action on questioned costs, and rescind applicable State guidance that contradicts National guidance. We reached management decision on all four recommendations.

USDA's Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025 (50401-0024-11)

OIG audited USDA's financial statements for FY 2025. The Department received a qualified opinion on its consolidated financial statements because of USDA's FY 2023 change in the obligation recognition point for SNAP. We found that USDA paid more than \$8.5 billion of FY 2025 expenses using the 1-year 2024 appropriation and recorded an \$8.8 billion obligation in September 2025 to cover October 2025 (FY 2026) benefits. As a result, USDA's reporting for the SNAP was not in compliance with U.S.



Efficient Delivery of USDA Programs, Operations, and Initiatives

generally accepted accounting principles. In addition, we reported two material weaknesses and noncompliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (FFMIA), the Antideficiency Act, and the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019. The material weaknesses identified that improvements are needed in 1) overall SNAP financial management and 2) USDA's overall IT security program. We made one recommendation to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer and reached management decision on it.

IJA—Financial Assistance to Facilities that Purchase and Process Byproducts from Ecosystem Restoration Projects (08801-0002-51)

This inspection determined the extent to which the U.S. Forest Service (FS) executed Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act (IJA) Section 40804(b)(3) and 40804(d) funding in accordance with IJA requirements and internal control best practices. IJA provided FS with approximately \$1.2 billion for ecosystem restoration activities. Of this funding, FS received \$400 million to provide financial assistance to facilities that purchase and process byproducts from ecosystem restoration projects. We found that FS lacked sufficient controls to ensure that funding was spent in accordance with the IJA requirements. Specifically, FS did not track funds transferred to administrative accounts, resulting in questioned costs of more than \$86 million without recovery. Also, FS did not have a defined coordination agreement with the Department of Interior to implement the program. Additionally, we found that FS did not have quality data to support that it funded facilities in accordance with IJA requirements or have a method to determine how these awards would substantially decrease the cost of ecosystem restoration projects. This resulted in the recommended recovery of more than \$94 million in unsupported costs. Finally, FS did not update procedures to consider funding provided to facilities was used to determine funding for ecosystem restoration projects. We made six recommendations to FS to establish and implement controls and best practices, formalize and update processes and procedures, and recover funds from awards that were not properly supported. We reached management decision on all six recommendations.

Analytics Products

USDA Staffing Level Analysis (25-064-01)

OIG released an informational public memo examining staffing levels throughout USDA from pay periods 1 through 11 (January 12, 2025–June 14, 2025). We evaluated National Finance Center (NFC) Employee

Personnel data to determine attrition types and counts based on Nature of Action codes and NFC Timekeeping Entries data from USDA to determine Deferred Resignation Program (DRP) impact. Of the 20,306 employees that left USDA during the review period, 15,114 left under the DRP. We also used NFC Employee Personnel data to determine an employee's state of residence based on their duty station. All 50 states, Washington D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, incurred attrition with an average of 370 employees departed. The largest rate of attrition occurred in Rhode Island, where 38 percent of the employees departed. The lowest rate occurred in Kentucky with 12 percent. Data was categorized to understand the attrition numbers by agency. Each agency experienced attrition during the period, with percentages ranging from 7 percent (FSA County Office) to 67 percent (Office of the Secretary). No recommendations were made in this report.

USDA Space Utilization Analysis (25-025)

OAI published a report of our analysis of select USDA facilities that determined how much USDA space was being used by employees and contractors reporting to work in-person. The scope of our informational-only review included the period prior to the Presidential Memorandum *Return to In-Person Work* (October 1, 2023–February 27, 2025), through the 6 months following its implementation (February 28, 2025–September 30, 2025). We analyzed data collected from USDA employees and contractors who use their Personal Identity Verification badge to access 15 USDA facilities across the United States, including USDA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. We analyzed data on the design capacity of the select 15 USDA facilities, which measures the maximum number of USDA employees and contractors who can occupy a given facility. Across facilities, average daily utilization rose from 15 percent before the return to office (RTO) on February 28, 2025, to 36 percent after the RTO. This was a 21 percent increase in those periods. Similarly, USDA Headquarters in Washington, D.C. went from an average daily utilization of 16 percent before the RTO to 33 percent after. We made no recommendations.



Participation in Task Forces and Partnerships

Across the United States, OIG Special Agents participate in task forces and working groups and collaborate with external Federal, State, and local law enforcement partners to further the mission of OIG.

Operation Talon

A critical part of our commitment to public safety is our continued partnership with USMS and coordination with State and local agencies on Operation Talon. This effort, established in 1997, focuses on detecting and apprehending fugitive felons who may be receiving SNAP benefits illegally. During the first half of FY 2026, these operations resulted in 485 arrests of fugitives that were wanted for offenses such as arson, assault, drug charges, offenses against family and children, robbery, sex crimes, and weapons violations.

Presidential Fraud Initiatives

USDA OIG and other OIGs with oversight of Federal benefit programs in Washington, D.C. and Memphis, Tennessee, are working with law enforcement partners to identify violent offenders that are committing benefits fraud. For this effort, USDA OIG agents are working to root out SNAP fraud in those communities by conducting financial fraud investigations, in furtherance of recent Executive Orders.



Peer Reviews and Outstanding Recommendations

External Peer Review of USDA OIG's Audit Division

In September 2023, the U.S. Postal Service OIG issued its [final report](#) on the peer review it conducted on USDA OIG's Office of Audit for work conducted under Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards. USDA OIG received a *pass* rating, reflecting that its audit organization for the year ended March 31, 2023, complied with and was designed to conform with applicable professional standards and legal and regulatory requirements. The report contained no recommendations.

In March 2025, the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction issued its [final report](#) on the Inspections and Evaluations peer review it conducted on USDA OIG's Office of Audit. USDA OIG received a *pass* rating, reflecting that its system of quality control in effect for the year ended September 30, 2024, complied with and was designed to conform with the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Quality Standards for Inspection and Evaluation. The report included no recommendations.

External Peer Review of USDA's OIG Investigations Division

In March 2025, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) OIG conducted an external peer review of USDA OIG's system of internal safeguards and management procedures for the investigative function for the period ending March 12, 2025.

HHS OIG issued its [final report](#) dated June 26, 2025. HHS OIG determined that USDA OIG was compliant with the quality standards established by CIGIE and other applicable guidelines and statutes cited. No findings or deficiencies were identified.

Peer Review Conducted by USDA OIG

During the current reporting period, USDA OIG did not complete a peer review of another audit or investigative organization.



Summary of Congressional and Other OIG Activities

Congressional Engagement

During this reporting period, three OIG witnesses testified on February 3, 2026, before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies, for the Committee on Appropriations.

OIG held more than 24 meetings and briefings with Members of Congress, committees, and their staff during this reporting period. The Inspector General personally briefed numerous Members who sit on committees with jurisdiction over OIG regarding topics covering the entire range of our portfolio of work.

Review of Legislation, Regulations, Directives, and Memoranda

Pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, one of the duties and responsibilities of the Inspector General is to review existing and proposed legislation and regulations relating to the agency's programs and operations and to make recommendations concerning the impact of such legislation or regulations on (1) the economy and efficiency in the administration of programs and operations administered or financed by the agency or (2) the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in such programs and operations. As such, OIG reviews proposed legislation and regulations that we identify or are sent to us for review through USDA. OIG also participates in review of legislative items that may affect the Inspector General community at large, through participation in CIGIE activities. OIG also responds to Congressional requests for technical assistance and input as requested.

During this reporting period, OIG reviewed three legislative/regulatory items and provided input on one of those items. Specifically, OIG reviewed two legislative proposals: one from the Office of Management and Budget regarding whistleblower protections for contractors and the other in response to a technical assistance request from Congress regarding SNAP data transparency and oversight. Additionally, we reviewed one regulatory item in response to a notice in the Federal Register and provided comments pertaining to foreign persons' interests in U.S. agricultural lands.



Assessing Performance Results

Our mission is to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in USDA's programs and operations. USDA OIG's work is accomplished through independent and objective audits, investigations, inspections, data analytics, and reviews. We accomplish our mission by way of an organizational culture that values our employees and encourages innovation, trust, and positive change.

Measuring Progress Against the USDA OIG Strategic Plan— Fiscal Years 2025–2029

We measure our impact by assessing the extent to which our work is focused on the key issues under our first goal: Promote effective oversight of USDA programs and operations with a focus on safety and security, integrity of benefits, and efficient delivery of USDA programs and initiatives. In this reporting period, our goal includes four categories:

- Fighting Fraud in Benefit Programs
- National Security
- Public Safety
- Efficient Delivery of USDA Programs, Operations, and Initiatives

Impact of OIG Audits, Investigations, Inspections, Data Analytics Work, and Reviews on Department Programs

We also measure our impact by tracking the outcomes of our audits, investigations, inspections, data analytics work, and reviews. Many of these measures are codified in the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended. The following pages present a statistical overview of OIG's accomplishments this period.

For audits, inspections, and reviews, we present:

- Reports issued,
- Management decisions made (number of reports and recommendations),
- Total dollar impact of reports (questioned costs and funds to be put to better use) at issuance, and
- Reports without corrective action.

For investigations, we present:

- Reports issued,
- Indictments,
- Convictions,
- Arrests,
- Total dollar impact (recoveries, restitutions, fines, and asset forfeiture),
- Administrative sanctions, and
- OIG Hotline complaints.

For data analytics and reviews, we present public data analytics products issued.



Assessing Performance Results

Performance Results Under Our Strategic Goals¹

Performance Measures	FY 2026 Target	FY 2025 1st Half Actual
Percentage of discretionary audits, inspections, and reviews completed in less than 300 days	75%	14.3%
Percentage of closed investigations with a result	75%	92.7%
Percentage of OIG stakeholder engagement plan completed.	50%	N/A*

* N/A means the results were not reported this half.

¹ We changed these performance measures for FY 2026.



Assessing Performance Results

OIG Accomplishments for Fiscal Year 2026, First Half (October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026)

Summary of Audit Activities		FY 2026 1st Half
Number of Final Reports		6
Number of Final Report Recommendations		6
Number of Inspection Reports		11
Number of Inspection Report Recommendations		38
Number of Final Action Verification Reports		1
Total Dollar Impact of Reports at Issuance		\$889,171,110
Questioned/Unsupported Costs	\$333,255,848/\$225,883,484	
Funds to Be Put to Better Use		\$555,915,262
Management Decisions Reached		
Number of Final Audit Reports		7
Number of Final Audit Recommendations		28
Number of Inspection Reports		11
Number of Inspection Report Recommendations		38
Summary of Investigative Activities		
Reports Issued		37
Indictments		114
Convictions		89
Arrests		641
Administrative Sanctions		7
Total Dollar Impact		\$193,354,979
Summary of Analytics and Innovation Activities		
Number of Public Data Analytics Projects		2



Assessing Performance Results

Audit Engagements Issued for the Period October 1, 2025– March 31, 2026

Date Issued	Report Number	Report Title	Questioned Costs (Includes Unsupported Costs)	Unsupported Costs	Funds to Be Put to Better Use	Total Monetary Costs	Management Decision Reached by End of Reporting Period
Fighting Fraud in Benefits Programs							
12/30/2025	27601-0005-31	Replacement of Stolen SNAP Benefits in Maryland	\$125,038	\$0	\$0	\$125,038	Yes
1/15/2026	27801-0001-12	Review of Food and Nutrition Service Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program/ Electronic Benefits Transfer Hardware	\$0	\$0	\$555,915,262	\$555,915,262	Yes
3/18/2026	88801-0002-12	Controls Over Issuing and Excessing IT Equipment Billing	\$83,349,252	\$83,349,252	\$0	\$83,349,252	Yes
National Security in Agriculture							
1/14/2026	50501-0028-12	Evaluation of Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&Ms) Process	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
1/7/2026	03801-0001-23	Farm Service Agency Self-Certification Process	\$16,463,345	\$0	\$0	\$16,463,345	Yes



Assessing Performance Results

Date Issued	Report Number	Report Title	Questioned Costs (Includes Unsupported Costs)	Unsupported Costs	Funds to Be Put to Better Use	Total Monetary Costs	Management Decision Reached by End of Reporting Period
1/27/2026	08801-0005-41	Evaluation of Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region Facility's Physical Security	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
3/17/2026	50801-0017-12	Security Over Web Applications	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
3/23/2026	50801-0016-12	Administration of USDA's Information Technology Regulations and Policies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
Public Safety							
Efficient Delivery of USDA Programs, Operations, and Initiatives							
12/4/2025	05801-0001-24	Accessibility of Crop Insurance Policies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
12/17/2025	10026-0001-23	Final Action Verification—Hurricane Disaster Assistance—Emergency Watershed Protection Program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes



Assessing Performance Results

Date Issued	Report Number	Report Title	Questioned Costs (Includes Unsupported Costs)	Unsupported Costs	Funds to Be Put to Better Use	Total Monetary Costs	Management Decision Reached by End of Reporting Period
1/20/2026	85401-0016-11	Rural Development's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
1/22/2026	05403-0002-11	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation/ Risk Management Agency's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
1/22/2026	10403-0008-11	Natural Resources Conservation Service's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
1/23/2026	06403-0008-11	Commodity Credit Corporation's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes
1/27/2026	50401-0024-11	USDA's Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Yes



Assessing Performance Results

Date Issued	Report Number	Report Title	Questioned Costs (Includes Unsupported Costs)	Unsupported Costs	Funds to Be Put to Better Use	Total Monetary Costs	Management Decision Reached by End of Reporting Period
2/5/2026	08801-0001-51	IIJA—Firefighting Workforce Training	\$4,665,981	\$0	\$0	\$4,665,981	Yes
2/11/2026	08801-0002-51	IIJA—Financial Assistance to Facilities that Purchase and Process Byproducts from Ecosystem Restoration Projects	\$180,396,829	\$94,278,829	\$0	\$180,396,829	Yes
3/26/2026	08801-0005-51	IIJA—Forest Service Pre-Award Contracting Activities	\$48,255,403	\$48,255,403	\$0	\$48,255,403	Yes
Totals:			\$333,255,848	\$225,883,484	\$555,915,262	\$889,171,110	



APPENDIX 1

Reports with Corrective Actions That Have Not Been Completed by March 31, 2025, by Agency

This appendix provides a summary of audit and inspection reports issued by OIG prior to October 1, 2025, with recommendations that have corrective actions that were not completed by March 31, 2026. Corrective actions are recommendations that are pending final action, collection, or management decision and the Department had not taken corrective action to close them in its records. A link to each report shows the detail for each recommendation on OIG’s website.

AMS: Agricultural Marketing Service
01601-0002-22

[Farm and Food Workers Relief Grant Program Use and Monitoring of Funds](#)

Issue Date: 9/29/2025
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation No. 3
Potential Cost Savings: \$548,257,947

ARS: Agricultural Research Service
02801-0002-21

[Agricultural Research Service Northeast Area Facility’s Condition and Security](#)

Issue Date: 4/22/2025
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

FAS: Foreign Agricultural Service
07601-0002-41

[Foreign Agricultural Service’s Controls Over McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program](#)

Issue Date: 7/10/2024
Recommendation No. 9
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation No. 10
Potential Cost Savings: \$19,925,665

FNS: Food and Nutrition Service
27601-0001-24

[Food and Nutrition Service’s Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Fraud Risk Assessments](#)

Issue Date: 5/29/2025
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50801-0001-31

[Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and Commodity Supplemental Food Program](#)

Issue Date: 7/15/2025
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: Redacted
Recommendation No. 2
Potential Cost Savings: Redacted

Recommendation: Nos. 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

27601-0004-31

[Child and Adult Care Food Program Meal Reimbursement Claims Process for Child Care Centers](#)

Issue Date: 8/13/2025
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation No. 3
Potential Cost Savings: \$6,672,035

27801-0001-18

[Evaluation of California’s Use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Administrative Funds for Participants’ Benefits](#)

Issue Date: 8/25/2025
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: \$282,665
Recommendation No. 2
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

FPAC: Farm Production and Conservation Business Center
50601-0006-23

[IRA - Discrimination Financial Assistance Program](#)

Issue Date: 9/8/2025
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: \$5,369,000
Recommendation No. 2
Potential Cost Savings: \$2,018,620
Recommendation No. 3
Potential Cost Savings: \$3,687,272

FS: Forest Service
08801-0002-23

[IIJA—Forest Service Implementation of Federal Wildland Firefighter Salary Requirements and the Conversion of Employees](#)

Issue Date: 3/18/2025
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: \$519,907
Recommendation No. 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A



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08801-0002-41
[IIJA—Restoration Projects on Federal Land](#)
 Issue Date: 3/25/2025
 Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

FSA: Farm Service Agency
 03099-0181-TE
[Farm Service Agency Payment Limitation Review in Louisiana](#)
 Issue Date: 5/8/2008
 Recommendation No. 2
 Potential Cost Savings: \$1,432,622

50601-0015-AT
[Hurricane Indemnity Program—Integrity of Data Provided by RMA](#)
 Issue Date: 3/31/2010
 Recommendation No. 5
 Potential Cost Savings: \$1,061,958

50703-0001-23
[American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Trade Adjustment Assistance for Farmers Program](#)
 Issue Date: 10/18/2013
 Recommendation No. 9
 Potential Cost Savings: \$84,000

03702-0002-31
[Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program](#)
 Issue Date: 9/28/2020
 Recommendation No. 2
 Potential Cost Savings: \$4,268,395

03702-0002-23
[2017 Hurricane Relief Emergency Conservation Program](#)
 Issue Date: 6/9/2021
 Recommendation No. 3
 Potential Cost Savings: \$718,755
 Recommendation Nos. 4, 5
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

03601-0003-31
[Market Facilitation Program](#)
 Issue Date: 3/9/2022
 Recommendation No. 1
 Potential Cost Savings: \$57,199,419
 Recommendation Nos. 2, 4
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

03702-0003-31
[Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity Program—Puerto Rico](#)
 Issue Date: 3/24/2023
 Recommendation No. 1

Potential Cost Savings: \$157,212,092
 Recommendation No. 2
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50024-0003-24
[USDA’s Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements for Fiscal Year 2022](#)
 Issue Date: 5/22/2023
 Recommendation No. 2
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

03801-0001-31
[COVID-19—Coronavirus Food Assistance Program—Direct Support](#)
 Issue Date: 9/25/2023
 Recommendation No. 1
 Potential Cost Savings: \$1,286,786

03801-0001-41
[Eligibility of Conservation Reserve Program Climate-Smart Practice Incentive Payments](#)
 Issue Date: 10/8/2024
 Recommendation No. 1
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

FSIS: Food Safety and Inspection Service
 24601-0004-22
[Food Safety and Inspection Service’s Cooperative Interstate Shipment Program](#)
 Issue Date: 7/3/2025
 Recommendation No. 1
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

Multi-Agency
 50801-0001-23
[USDA Compliance With Anti-Gag Provisions](#)
 Issue Date: 10/31/2024
 Recommendation No. 1 (Office of General Counsel)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A
 Recommendation No. 2 (AMS)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A
 Recommendation No. 4 (ARS)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A
 Recommendation No. 5 (Economic Research Service)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A
 Recommendation No. 6 (FAS)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A
 Recommendation No. 11 (OCFO)
 Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50024-0016-11
[USDA’s Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements for Fiscal Year 2024](#)
 Issue Date: 5/27/2025



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Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7 (FNS)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation Nos. 3, 4, 6 (FSA)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50503-0014-12
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Fiscal Year 2025 Federal Information Security Modernization Act](#)
Issued Date: 7/29/2025
Recommendation No. 4 (AMS/APHIS)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation No. 6 (OCFO)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendations Nos. 7, 8, 9 (OCIO)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A
Recommendation No. 10 (FS)
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

NRCS: Natural Resources Conservation Service
10801-0001-24
[IIJA—Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations](#)
Issue Date: 6/25/2024
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50801-0001-22
[USDA Climate Hubs: Enhancing Working Lands’ Resilience and Productivity](#)
Issue Date: 9/24/2024
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OASCR: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
60601-0001-21
[USDA Oversight of Civil Rights Complaints](#)
Issue Date: 9/22/2021
Recommendation No. 2
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

60801-0001-21
[USDA Actions to Address Program Discrimination](#)
Issue Date: 5/13/2025
Recommendation Nos. 1, 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OC: Office of Communications
50801-0002-12
[Security Over USDA Web Applications](#)
Issue Date: 10/27/2021
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OCFO: Office of the Chief Financial Officer
50601-0004-23
[USDA’s Controls Over Departmental Shared Cost Programs and Working Capital Fund](#)
Issue Date: 3/14/2024
Recommendation No. 3
Potential Cost Savings: \$1,149,574
Recommendation No. 4
Potential Cost Savings: \$222,205

50401-0023-11
[USDA’s Consolidated Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 2024 and 2023](#)
Issue Date: 11/14/2024
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OCIO: Office of the Chief Information Officer
50501-0020-12(1)
[Improper Usage of USDA’s Information Technology Resources—Interim Report](#)
Issue Date: 6/26/2018
Recommendation No. 2
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50801-0007-12
[USDA’s Compliance with Binding Operational Directives 19-02 and 22-01](#)
Issue Date: 8/17/2023
Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50801-0012-12
[USDA’s Management of Default Credentials](#)
Issue Date: 6/3/2024
Recommendation No. 1
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

50503-0013-12
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Fiscal Year 2024 Federal Information Security Modernization Act](#)
Issue Date: 7/25/2024
Recommendation Nos. 4, 5, 17
Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OO: Office of Operations
50801-0013-12
[Review of Inventory and Information Security Controls for Excessing IT Equipment](#)
Issue Date: 2/24/2025
Recommendation No. 5
Potential Cost Savings: N/A



APPENDIX 1

OPPE: Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement

91601-0001-21

[Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers and Veteran Farmers and Ranchers Program \(2501 Program\) in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019](#)

Issue Date: 11/10/2021

Recommendation No.16

Potential Cost Savings: N/A

OSDBU: Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business

Utilization

50601-0003-23

[Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization's Controls Over the Eligibility of Contract Recipients](#)

Issue Date: 9/28/2018

Recommendation Nos. 2, 3

Potential Cost Savings: N/A

RBS: Rural Business Service

34801-0001-21

[Meat and Poultry Processing Expansion Program— Oversight of Grant Recipients' Use of Funds](#)

Issue Date: 12/23/2024

Recommendation No. 1

Potential Cost Savings: N/A

Recommendation No. 2

Potential Cost Savings: \$208,285,667

RHS: Rural Housing Service

04801-0001-41

[Rural Housing Service's Uniform Residential Loan Application Project](#)

Issue Date: 1/21/2025

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

Potential Cost Savings: N/A

RMA: Risk Management Agency

05601-0002-41

[RMA Apiculture Pilot Insurance Program](#)

Issue Date: 5/9/2023

Recommendation No. 3

Potential Cost Savings: \$1,082,604

RUS: Rural Utilities Service

09803-0002-51

[IJA—Rural Utilities Service's Evaluation and Prioritization of the Level of Service for its Broadband ReConnect Program](#)

Issue Date: 9/30/2025

Recommendations Nos. 1, 2

Potential Cost Savings: N/A



APPENDIX 2

Summary of Management Decisions Made During the Reporting Period for Reports Issued During a Previous Reporting Period

This appendix provides a summary of audit or inspection reports issued by OIG prior to October 1, 2025, with all recommendations that reached management decision between October 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026. OIG reached management decision on 16 recommendations for three engagement reports issued during a previous reporting period. A link to each report shows the details for each recommendation on [OIG's website](#).

50024-0016-11

[USDA's Compliance with Improper Payment Requirements for Fiscal Year 2024](#)

Issue date: 5/27/2025

Recommendation Nos.: 3, 4, 6

50503-0014-12

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Fiscal Year 2025 Federal Information Security Modernization Act](#)

Issue date: 7/29/2025

Recommendation Nos.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

01601-0002-22

[Farm and Food Workers Relief Grant Program Use and Monitoring of Funds](#)

Issue date: 9/29/2025

Recommendation Nos.: 2, 3



APPENDIX 3

Reports That Were Closed and Not Disclosed to the Public as of March 31, 2026

OIG published summary information for all its reports from October 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026; however, four reports contained sensitive content that were not publicly released.

This appendix is also intended to report any audits, inspections, or data analytics products that were not publicly released. We have two audits that were closed or cancelled and not disclosed to the public during this reporting period.

Agency	Date Closed	Title of Report	Reason for Cancellation
RMA	12/19/2025	Risk Management Agency's Rate Making for Selected Crops Year 2024	OIG cancelled this audit due to an ongoing Government Accountability Office engagement with overlapping objectives.
FSIS	3/12/2026	Trend Indicators from Food Safety Data of Federally Regulated Establishments	OIG cancelled this audit as the Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) considers process changes resulting from an ongoing study that may impact our objective.

APPENDIX 4

Contract Audit Reports with Significant Findings

OIG is required by the [National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008](#) to list all contract audit reports issued during the reporting period that contained significant findings. OIG did not issue any such reports from October 1, 2025, through March 31, 2026.



APPENDIX 5

Information Described Under Section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996

FFMIA requires agencies to assess annually whether their financial systems comply substantially with: (1) Federal financial management system requirements, (2) applicable Federal accounting standards, and (3) the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. FFMIA also requires auditors to report in their annual Chief Financial Officer's Act financial statement audit reports whether financial management systems substantially comply with FFMIA's system requirements. In addition, the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) deficiencies are a component of FFMIA compliance.

During the first half of FY 2026, we issued our annual financial statement reports for FY 2025 and addressed USDA's compliance with FFMIA. The Department reported that it was not compliant with Federal financial management system requirements and the U.S. Standard General Ledger at the transaction level. As noted in its management's discussion and analysis in the Department's annual agency financial report, USDA agencies continue working to meet FFMIA and FISMA objectives. We concurred with the Department's assessment and discussed the compliance issues in our audit report on the Department's consolidated financial statements for FY 2025. The Department continues to move forward with remediation plans to achieve compliance related to FISMA and the U.S. Standard General Ledger.



Additional Investigations Metrics

In fulfillment of the Inspector General Act’s reporting requirements, the following table shows the number of investigative reports OIG has issued in this reporting period, the number of persons OIG referred to DOJ for criminal prosecution, the number of persons OIG referred to State/local authorities for criminal prosecution, the number of indictments/criminal informations that resulted from OIG referrals, and a description of the metrics used for developing the data for this statistical table.

Metric	Description of the Metric	October 1, 2025– March 31, 2026 Results
Investigative Reports Issued	Number of investigative reports issued on OIG investigations during the reporting period.	37
Total Number of Persons Referred to DOJ for Criminal Prosecution	Number of individuals and organizations formally referred to DOJ for criminal and civil prosecutorial decisions.	199
Total Number of Persons Referred to State and Local Prosecuting Authorities	Number of individuals and organizations formally referred to State and local prosecuting authorities for prosecutorial decisions during the reporting period.	36
Indictments, Criminal Informations, and Other Charging Mechanisms That Resulted from Prior Referral to Prosecuting Authorities	Number of indictments and/or other charging mechanisms claimed during the reporting period, that had been referred for prosecution prior to FY 2026.	54

Whistleblower Protection

OIG’s Sensitive Investigations Office (SIO) reviews and investigates allegations of whistleblower retaliation made by employees of USDA contractors, subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees. SIO conducts non-discretionary investigations pursuant to the Enhancement of Whistleblower Protection for Contractors and Grantees (41 U.S.C. § 4712) and Protecting Whistleblowers with Access to Classified Information (Presidential Policy Directive 19).

Complaints

SIO began the SARC period with 9 pending complaints. During the period, we assessed 8 complaints and no complaints were closed, resulting in 17 pending complaints at the end of the period.



APPENDIX 6

Investigations

SIO began the SARC period with one pending investigation. During the period, no additional investigations were initiated, no investigations were closed with no action and there were no instances of where OIG found that reprisal occurred.

Whistleblower Retaliation Investigations	Number
Complaints Pending on October 1, 2025	9
Complaints Assessed During the Period	8
Complaints Closed During the Period	0
Complaints Pending on March 31, 2026	17
Investigations Pending on October 1, 2025	1
Investigations Initiated During the Period	0
Investigations Closed with No Action	0
Instances Where OIG Found that Reprisal Occurred	0



APPENDIX 7

Numbers of Human Trafficking Investigations Referred, Accepted, and Declined for Criminal Prosecution

In accordance with the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022 (Public Law Number 117-348), USDA OIG is required to report on human trafficking investigations.

Allegations received: N/A

Referred: N/A

Accepted: N/A

Declined: N/A

APPENDIX 8

Information Related to Administrative False Claim Act Cases

We have no instances to report.

APPENDIX 9

OIG Investigations Involving a Senior Government Employee Where Allegations of Misconduct Were Substantiated

We have no instances to report.

APPENDIX 10

Instances of an Investigation of a Senior Government Employee That Was Closed and Not Disclosed to the Public

We have no instances to report.

APPENDIX 11

Instances of Whistleblower Retaliation

We have no instances to report.



APPENDIX 12

Attempts by Department to Interfere with OIG Independence Including Budget Constraints and Incidents Where the Department Restricted or Significantly Delayed Access to Information

We have no instances to report.

APPENDIX 13

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Requests and Privacy Act (PA) Requests for the Period October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026

Categories	Type	Number
FOIA/PA Requests Received/ Processed	FOIA/PA Requests Received	80
	Granted	0
	Partially Granted	0
	Not Granted	62
	Total FOIA/PA Requests Processed	62
Reasons for Denial	No Records Available	29
	Referred to Other Agencies	0
	Requests Denied in Full Exemption 5	0
	Requests Denied in Full Exemption 7(A)	0
	Requests Denied in Full Exemption 7(C)	1
	Request Withdrawn	9
	Fee Related	1
	Not a Proper FOIA Request	4
	Not an Agency Record	0
	Duplicate Request	17
Other	1	
Requests for OIG Reports from Congress and Other Government Agencies	Received	1
	Processed	0



APPENDIX 13

Categories	Type	Number
Appeals	Appeals Received	2
	Appeals Processed	3
	Completely Upheld	1
	Partially Reversed	2
	Completely Reversed	0
	Request Withdrawn	0
	Other	0
	OIG Reports/Documents Released in Response to Requests (a request may involve more than one report)	2
Audit Reports FOIA Reviewed Prior to Publicly Posting on USDA OIG's Website	Audit Reports	18



Inspector General Act Reporting Requirements

Inspector General Act Section	Inspector General Act Description	OIG Reported SARC March 2026
Section 404(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	Page 13
Section 405(a)(1)	Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	Pages 2–10
Section 405(a)(2)	Recommendations Made Before the Reporting Period for Which Corrective Action Has Not Been Completed	Pages 2–10
Section 405(a)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	Pages 2–10
Section 405(a)(4)	Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities and Resulting Convictions	Statistical Highlights Page iv
Section 405(a)(5)	Reports Issued During the Reporting Period	Pages 17–20
Section 405(a)(6)	Management Decision Made on Reports Issued in a Prior Reporting Period	Appendix 2 Page 25
Section 405(a)(7)	Information Described Under Section 804(b) of the FFMIA of 1996	Appendix 5 Page 27
Section 405(a)(8)	Peer Reviews of USDA OIG	Page 12
Section 405(a)(9)	Outstanding Recommendations from Any Peer Review	Page 12
Section 405(a)(10)	Peer Reviews Conducted by USDA OIG	Page 12
Section 405(a)(11)-(12)	Statistical Tables Pertaining to OIG Investigations and a Description of the Metrics Used for Developing the Tables	Appendix 6 Pages 28–29
Section 405(a)(13)	Report on Each OIG Investigation Involving a Senior Government Employee Where Allegations of Misconduct Were Substantiated	Appendix 9 Page 30
Section 405(a)(14)	Instances of Whistleblower Retaliation	Appendix 11 Page 30
Section 405(a)(15)	Attempts by the Department to Interfere with OIG Independence, Including Budget Constraints and Incidents Where the Department Restricted or Significantly Delayed Access to Information	Appendix 12 Page 31
Section 405(a)(16)(A)	Detailed Description of Situations Where an Inspection, Evaluation, or Audit Was Closed and Not Disclosed to the Public	Appendix 3 Page 26
Section 405(a)(16)(B)	Investigation of a Senior Government Employee That Was Closed and Not Disclosed to the Public	Appendix 10 Page 30



APPENDIX 14

Other information that OIG reports that is not part of these requirements:

- Performance measures,
- Hotline complaint results,
- FOIA requests, and
- Privacy Act requests.

National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2008

Section 845

Contract Audit Reports with Significant Findings

Appendix 4
Page 26

Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025

Section 5203

Information Related to Administrative False
Claims Act Cases

Appendix 8
Page 30

Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022

Section 122

Human Trafficking Information

Appendix 7
Page 30



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

What are Management Challenges?

Management challenges are agency programs or management functions with greater vulnerability to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement, where a failure to perform well could seriously affect the ability of an agency or the Federal Government to achieve its mission or goals, according to the [Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010](#).

Our [2025 USDA Management Challenges report](#) highlighted three major challenges: Ensuring Safety and Security, Providing Benefits, and Delivering Efficient Programs. We also highlighted what OIG considers “key challenge indicators” within the three areas to assist USDA to focus its attention to address the challenges. The key challenge indicators for 2025 were:

- Plant and Animal Health
- Cybersecurity and Information Technology
- Emerging Challenge Indicator: National Security
- Emerging Challenge Indicator: Food Safety
- Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs
- Farm Programs
- Crop Insurance
- Grants and Agreements Oversight
- Financial Management and Reporting
- Supplemental Funding

Copies of our past Management Challenges reports are available on our website: <https://usdaoig.oversight.gov/reports/list/top-management-challenges>.



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATF.....	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
CFAP.....	Coronavirus Food Assistance Program
CIGIE.....	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
COVID-19.....	coronavirus disease 2019
DOJ.....	U.S. Department of Justice
DRP.....	Deferred Resignation Program
EBT.....	electronic benefits transfer
EO.....	Executive Order
FBI.....	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FFMIA.....	Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996
FISMA.....	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
FNS.....	Food and Nutrition Service
FOIA.....	Freedom of Information Act
FS.....	U.S. Forest Service
FSA.....	Farm Service Agency
FSIS.....	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FY.....	fiscal year
HHS.....	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HSI.....	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Security Investigations
IIJA.....	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
IRS-CI.....	Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigations
IT.....	information technology
N/A.....	not applicable
NFC.....	National Finance Center
NYPD.....	New York Police Department
OAI.....	Office of Analytics and Innovation
OIG.....	Office of Inspector General
PA.....	Privacy Act
PPP.....	Paycheck Protection Program
RMA.....	Risk Management Agency
RTO.....	return to office



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SARC	Semiannual Report to Congress
SIO	Sensitive Investigations Office
SNAP.....	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
TCO	transnational criminal organizations
USDA.....	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USMS.....	U.S. Marshals Service
WIC.....	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

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