



Office of Inspector General



OCTOBER 2025 – MARCH 2026

SEMIANNUAL REPORT



Office of Inspector General



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Cover Photo: NASA's Orion spacecraft is seen as the Agency's Landing and Recovery team, along with U.S. Navy personnel, work to recover the spacecraft into the well deck of the USS John P. Murtha in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of California.

Message

FROM THE NASA OIG SENIOR OFFICIAL



As NASA embarks on its boldest missions yet, our Office of Inspector General (OIG) ensures the Agency operates with accountability, efficiency, and integrity. Through our audits and investigations, we drive lasting improvements that strengthen programs and projects, protect taxpayer dollars, and direct government resources where they matter most. I am pleased to present this Semiannual Report, which summarizes our impact between October 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026.

During this reporting period, our Office of Audits issued 4 reports and made 24 recommendations. We examined NASA's Human Landing System Program, which is critical to returning astronauts to the Moon for the first time in over 50 years. We also reviewed the Agency's efforts to streamline critical mission support services through the Mission Support Future Architecture Program. In addition, we completed our annual assessment of NASA's financial statements to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

In the coming months, we will evaluate NASA's options for using developed assets if missions are terminated prior to launch, the Space Communications and Navigation Program's preparedness for the Artemis campaign, and the Agency's export control practices.

While our auditors delivered actionable insights, our Office of Investigations protected NASA's valuable assets and technology from foreign threats. In one case, investigators exposed a Texas university professor who failed to disclose ties to the Chinese government while working under a NASA-funded cooperative agreement. In another case, we caught a foreign national who was operating a drone in restricted airspace at Kennedy Space Center.

We also pursued businesses that attempted to exploit NASA and defraud taxpayers. In one case, an individual from Michigan was sentenced to prison and ordered to pay nearly \$2 million in restitution for claiming their company held valuable NASA contracts. In another case, a Texas company agreed to pay NASA over \$1 million to resolve allegations related to pandemic relief funds. At the same time, we continued to develop advanced fraud detection and analytics tools for our investigators and the federal oversight community at large. In total, our investigative efforts resulted in a monetary impact of more than \$4.5 million during this reporting period.

Through our rigorous oversight, we strive to ensure every dollar spent brings NASA and the nation closer to the Moon, Mars, and beyond.

We appreciate the continued support of Congress and hope you find this report informative.

Robert H. Steinau

Robert H. Steinau
Senior Official

Statistical Highlights

The statistics below highlight the OIG's audits and investigations from October 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026, which are discussed further in this report.



Office of Audits

4

TOTAL NUMBER OF
REPORTS ISSUED

24

TOTAL NUMBER OF
RECOMMENDATIONS

Office of Investigations

5

INDICTMENTS AND
INFORMATIONS

7

CONVICTIONS
AND PLEAS

\$3.1M

JUDICIAL
RECOVERIES

\$1.4M

ADMINISTRATIVE
RECOVERIES

In addition, 118 recommendations remain unimplemented for a total of \$54,590,499 in potential cost savings.

Team members working with NASA's Curiosity Mars rover created this "postcard" by commanding the rover to take images at two times of day on November 18, 2025.

NASA's Top Management and Performance Challenges

As required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, the OIG annually provides its independent assessment of the top management and performance challenges facing NASA. In our [January 2026 report](#), we identified several NASA challenges in five critical areas:

Challenge 1: Returning Humans to the Moon

Challenge 2: Sustaining a Human Presence in Low Earth Orbit

Challenge 3: Improving Management of Major Programs and Projects

Challenge 4: Managing Cybersecurity Risks and Emerging Technology

Challenge 5: Sustaining Mission Critical Capabilities

Most of these issues are long-standing, difficult challenges central to NASA's core missions and will likely remain top challenges for years to come.

In our top management and performance challenges report and all related work, the OIG is committed to providing independent, objective, and comprehensive oversight of NASA programs, projects, and personnel to improve Agency outcomes. To that end, we plan to conduct audits and investigations in the coming year that focus on NASA's continuing efforts to address these and other challenges.

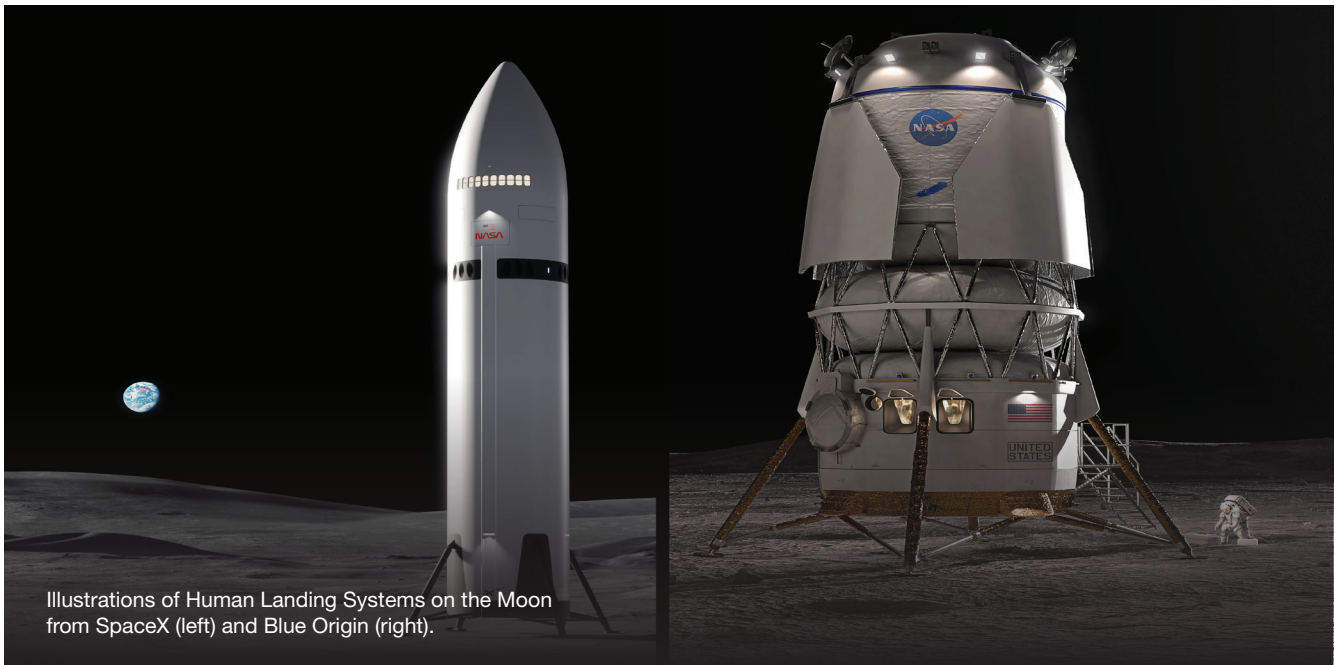
Office of **Audits**

The Office of Audits conducts audits and reviews of NASA programs, projects, operations, and contractor activities to identify waste and mismanagement and improve efficiency and effectiveness.



NASA astronaut Jessica Meir enters the International Space Station after docking aboard the SpaceX Crew Dragon spacecraft.

Human Exploration



Illustrations of Human Landing Systems on the Moon from SpaceX (left) and Blue Origin (right).

Human exploration activities remain among NASA's most highly visible missions, with the Agency currently operating the International Space Station, managing the commercial crew and cargo programs that support the Station, and planning for future exploration beyond low Earth orbit, including ambitious goals for the Artemis campaign. Through Artemis, NASA seeks to establish an enduring presence on the Moon while preparing for the next steps in Mars exploration. Our oversight of these issues generally involves operations within the Agency's Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate, Space Operations Mission Directorate, and Space Technology Mission Directorate, as well as select portions of the Science Mission Directorate.

NASA's Management of the Human Landing System Contracts

[IG-26-004](#) | March 10, 2026

NASA is working with SpaceX and Blue Origin to develop lunar landers that will enable crew to descend to the lunar surface, temporarily live and work there, and ascend back to lunar orbit. While NASA has controlled contract costs and effectively collaborated with the providers, lander development challenges will delay planned Artemis launch dates. NASA is also taking actions to mitigate and prevent hazards associated with the landers, but gaps exist in the Agency's risk reduction methodology, including in its testing posture and crew survival approach. Moreover, NASA does not currently have the capability to rescue crew should they become stranded in space or on the lunar surface.

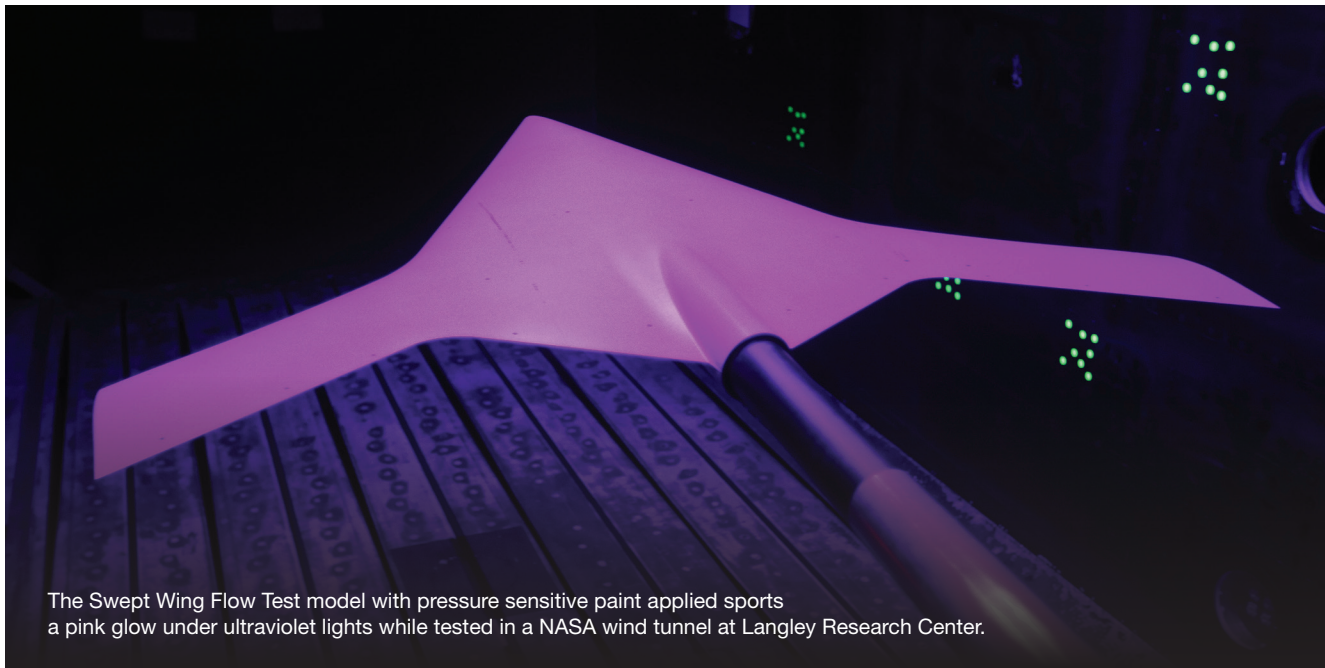
Ongoing Audit Work

NASA's Acquisition of Next-Generation Spacesuit Services

NASA's Management of Its Commercial Crew Program

NASA's Management of Its Space Communications and Navigation Program for the Artemis Campaign

Science and Aeronautics



The Swept Wing Flow Test model with pressure sensitive paint applied sports a pink glow under ultraviolet lights while tested in a NASA wind tunnel at Langley Research Center.

Science missions like the James Webb Space Telescope, Juno, and New Horizons further our understanding of the universe. Meanwhile, NASA's Earth-observing missions shed light on near- and long-term weather trends, sea-level rise, severe weather events, and other natural disasters, wildfires, and global food production. And, as it has since its earliest days, the Agency continues to conduct research in pursuit of improvements and efficiencies in aviation technology. Our oversight of these areas generally corresponds to efforts undertaken by the Agency's Science Mission Directorate and Aeronautics Research Mission Directorate.

Ongoing Audit Work

NASA's Management of Its Aerosciences Evaluation and Test Capabilities Portfolio

NASA's Management of the Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment-Continuity (GRACE-C) Mission

NASA's Role in the National Academies Decadal Surveys

NASA's Management of Programs and Projects after Mission Termination

Mission Support and Information Technology



Mission support services, such as human capital management, procurement, infrastructure, and security, are organized under NASA's Mission Support Directorate. Our oversight of these functions covers a wide array of topics, including the Agency's workforce management, procurement of goods and services, operations and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure, and physical security. We also monitor and evaluate NASA's management of its information technology (IT) assets, which is led by the Agency's Chief Information Officer, and we continue to pay close attention to the Agency's efforts to improve its IT cybersecurity practices.

NASA's Mission Support Future Architecture Program

[IG-26-002](#) | January 26, 2026

To enhance the operational efficiency of mission support services, such as IT, financial resources, human resources, legal services, and infrastructure management, NASA initiated the Mission Support Future Architecture Program in 2017 to move from a center-focused approach to an interdependent agency-wide model. While the program consolidated NASA's mission support services and enabled a more strategic view of Agency operations, implementation remains incomplete and lacks metrics to measure success.

Ongoing Audit Work

NASA's Launch Infrastructure

NASA's Management of Elevated Privileges for Information Systems

Evaluation of NASA's Information Security Program under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act for Fiscal Year 2026

NASA's Management of Its Export Control Program

Review of Goddard Space Flight Center's Transformation Efforts

Financial Management



Tiny ball bearings surround a larger central bearing during the Fluid Particles experiment conducted inside the Microgravity Science Glovebox aboard the International Space Station.

The OIG and its independent external auditor continue to assess NASA's efforts to improve its financial management practices by conducting and overseeing a series of audits—including the annual financial statement audit—to help the Chief Financial Officer and Agency identify and address weaknesses. We also assess single audits of NASA grantees performed by external independent public accounting firms. The single audits provide NASA and stakeholders with assurance that these award recipients comply with federal reporting directives and assist the Agency in performing pre-award risk assessments and post-award monitoring efforts.

Audit of NASA's Fiscal Year 2025 Financial Statements

[IG-26-001](#) | January 16, 2026

The OIG contracted with the independent public accounting firm Ernst & Young LLP to audit NASA's fiscal year 2025 financial statements. The audit results found the financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and results of NASA's operations.

Ongoing Audit Work

Desk Reviews of NASA Exchanges' Fiscal Year 2024 Audit Reports Issued by Various Public Accounting Firms

NASA's Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act for Fiscal Year 2025

Desk Reviews of Select NASA Grantee Single Audits

Office of Investigations

The Office of Investigations investigates fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct, and mismanagement involving NASA personnel and contractors.



Image of NASA's Space Launch System rocket projected onto the Washington Monument as part of an event to kick off the nation's 250th birthday year in Washington, DC, on December 31, 2025.

Foreign Influence

Texas University Agrees to Settlement

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, a Texas university agreed to a civil settlement of \$129,000 to resolve allegations that one of its professors

failed to disclose ties to a Chinese government talent plan while working under a NASA-funded cooperative agreement.

Cybercrimes

Foreign Actor Arrested

As the result of a joint investigation by the NASA OIG Cyber Crimes Division and Federal Bureau of Investigation, a Syrian national and member of the Syrian Electronic Army was arrested upon entering the United States in October 2025. The foreign national was previously indicted on identify theft, computer fraud, and wire fraud charges for making repeated attempts to gain unauthorized access to protected computer systems, including those of NASA. Trial is set for July 2026.

Management Recommendation Leads to Partnership

In response to a NASA OIG Cyber Crimes Division management recommendation following a social engineering incident, the NASA Office of the Chief Information Officer affirmed that its current security programs are in alignment with NASA OIG's recommendations to protect and educate employees on less traditional security threats. In addition, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer welcomed an offer to partner with NASA OIG in advancing employee education on the dangers of cyber fraud and common compromise methods, including social engineering and phishing.

Procurement and Grant Fraud

Michigan Company Owner Sentenced for Investment Fraud

As the result of a joint investigation by NASA OIG and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the owner of a Michigan company was sentenced to both 54 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$1.98 million in restitution for their role in an investment fraud scheme whereby victims were led to believe the company had valuable NASA contracts.

hid an ownership interest in a company involving their daughter that claimed to be woman-owned and solicited customers, including NASA, from their former business. In doing so, the company secured a \$484,000 contract with NASA to construct a blast-proof bunker at Johnson Space Center.

Former Iowa Company President Charged

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, the former president of an Iowa telecommunications infrastructure company was convicted for concealing assets and making false statements during personal bankruptcy proceedings. As part of the scheme, the individual

California Resident Sentenced for Conspiring to Provide Kickbacks

As the result of a joint investigation by NASA OIG and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, a California resident was sentenced to 12 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$9,500 fine for conspiring to provide kickbacks to obtain favorable treatment in seeking government contracts.

Employee Misconduct

Former NASA OIG Employee Sentenced

A former NASA OIG employee was sentenced to 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$277,000 in restitution for making false statements

to a mortgage lender in connection with a fictitious debt elimination scheme.

Pandemic Relief Fraud

Texas Company Adjusts Incurred Costs

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, a Texas company agreed to adjust its incurred costs to reflect additional funds received through pandemic relief loans, applying nearly \$1.3 million in credits across multiple NASA cooperative agreements.

NASA Civil Servant and Contractor Employee Arrested

Following a NASA OIG investigation, a NASA civil servant, their spouse, and a contractor employee were arrested on federal wire fraud and conspiracy charges for their roles in a scheme to fraudulently secure \$470,000 in pandemic relief loans.

COVID-19 Relief Fraud Funds Recovered

NASA OIG agents participated in a Pandemic Response Accountability Committee COVID-19 Fraud Task Force investigation, which led to the seizure of \$145,000 from the bank account of a deceased subject who fraudulently obtained a Paycheck Protection Program loan.

West Virginia Resident Sentenced for COVID-19 Relief Fraud

NASA OIG agents participated in a Pandemic Response Accountability Committee COVID-19 Fraud Task Force investigation with the West Virginia State Police, which led to a West Virginia resident being sentenced to both 10 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$101,204 in restitution for committing pandemic relief loan fraud.

Pennsylvania Man Pleads Guilty to Identity Theft Scheme

As the result of an investigation by NASA OIG and other federal agencies, a Pennsylvania resident pleaded guilty to their role in an identity theft scheme through which they stole \$2.8 million in pandemic unemployment funds by filing more than 500 fraudulent applications under 375 identities. The individual faces a maximum sentence of 232 years of imprisonment and full restitution. Sentencing is pending.

Other Cases

Former Spouse of NASA Employee Pleads Guilty

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, the former spouse of a NASA employee pleaded guilty to making a false statement to NASA OIG investigators that their then-spouse had hacked into their joint bank account. In response, the former spouse was sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine. As part of the plea agreement, they also agreed to pay \$210,000 in restitution to the alleged victims of their real estate investment fraud scheme.

Procedural Change Implemented

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, Langley Research Center senior leadership implemented a corrective action plan to improve the management and accountability of pilferable hand tools.

Principal of New York Consulting Firm Pleads Guilty

A NASA OIG agent previously detailed to the Federal Communications Commission OIG participated in a joint investigation that led to a school consultant pleading guilty to conspiracy charges. The consultant, along with co-conspirators, steered federal funds to school vendors in exchange for a share of the vendors' profits.

NASA Travel Policy Updated Following Recommendation

As the result of a NASA OIG management recommendation, the NASA Office of the Chief Financial Officer implemented several measures to improve policy for Extended Temporary Duty assignments.

NASA Security Police Officer Sentenced

As the result of an investigation by NASA OIG and the Madison County Sheriff's Office, a Marshall Space Flight Center security police officer was sentenced to both 90 days of imprisonment (suspended for 1 year) and 1 year of supervised release and ordered to pay \$1,140 in restitution for selling stolen property from the NASA Exchange Gift Store to local businesses.

Texas University Student Indicted

As the result of a NASA OIG investigation, a foreign national and current student at a Texas university was indicted by a federal grand jury on two counts for evading Kennedy Space Center visitor security and operating an unmanned aerial vehicle in the Center's Special Use and National Defense Airspace.

Senior NASA Official Counseled

As the result of a NASA OIG management recommendation, a senior NASA official was counseled for alleged violations of International Traffic in Arms Regulations. The official was also required to complete export control training and review an audit of the Agency's technology transfer program.

Office of Data Analytics

The Office of Data Analytics provides the OIG analysis and research methodology services, data products, and automation tools to gain efficiencies and data-driven operations.



A curious cow watches as NASA astronauts perform a simulated moonwalk in Arizona's San Francisco Volcanic Field in preparation for a future Artemis Moon landing mission.

OIG Data Analytics, Products, and Tools

- Provided data analytics, sampling, and/or survey support for 6 audits, including the National Academies' decadal surveys and elevated privileges for information systems audits.
- Presented and delivered a test version of the Small Business Awards Fraud Risk Award Waste-prevention Dashboard (FRAWD) tool to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Working Group, with 10 testers representing 7 agencies.
- Provided data analytics and/or research support for investigations. Worked on over 50 investigation and hotline requests, including delivering and closing out 31 case leads. Notable results include an antitrust analysis resulting in opening a joint case with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a proactive grants fraud case generated from the new FRAWD tool.
- Achieved milestones in the implementation of the Apache Airflow data orchestration and automation capabilities in OIG GovCloud include setting up a new production database server and a new staging server to process large extracts and creating reusable connections from Airflow to these servers.
- Completed automation development work on 10 OIG data processes, including completion of retrieval and storage of 6 data sources in the Airflow development environment.
- Maintained 10 dashboards including migrating automation processes of the Continuing Professional Education credit tracking dashboard to a new NASA OIG SharePoint site.
- Completed migration to new OIG GovCloud TeamSite, including migration of archived files into cold storage.

Promotion of Data-Driven Operations

- Organized a panel discussion of antitrust experts from the State Attorney General Offices of Florida, Minnesota, and Ohio. The panel will share experiences with the CIGIE Data Analytics Working Procurement Collusion Analytics subgroup meetings.
- Collaborated with the CIGIE Artificial Intelligence Working Group to exchange lessons learned, best practices, and policy information related to AI tool adoption. Supported NASA OIG working group efforts to develop end-user guidance on acceptable use of NASA Large-Language Model tools.

Office of Legal Counsel

The Office of Legal Counsel provides legal advice to OIG managers, auditors, and investigators, and serves as both counsel in administrative litigation and the coordinator for whistleblower protection.



NASA astronaut Don Pettit helped his colleagues suit up for two spacewalks.

Awards

NASA OIG's Special Assistant United States Attorney assigned to the Middle District of Florida earned the Special Achievement Award for a Special Prosecutions Investigation and the Criminal Case of the Year Award from the Central Florida Inspectors

General Council. The award honors exceptional individuals whose expertise and commitment have contributed to successful investigative results in the region.

Whistleblower Protection

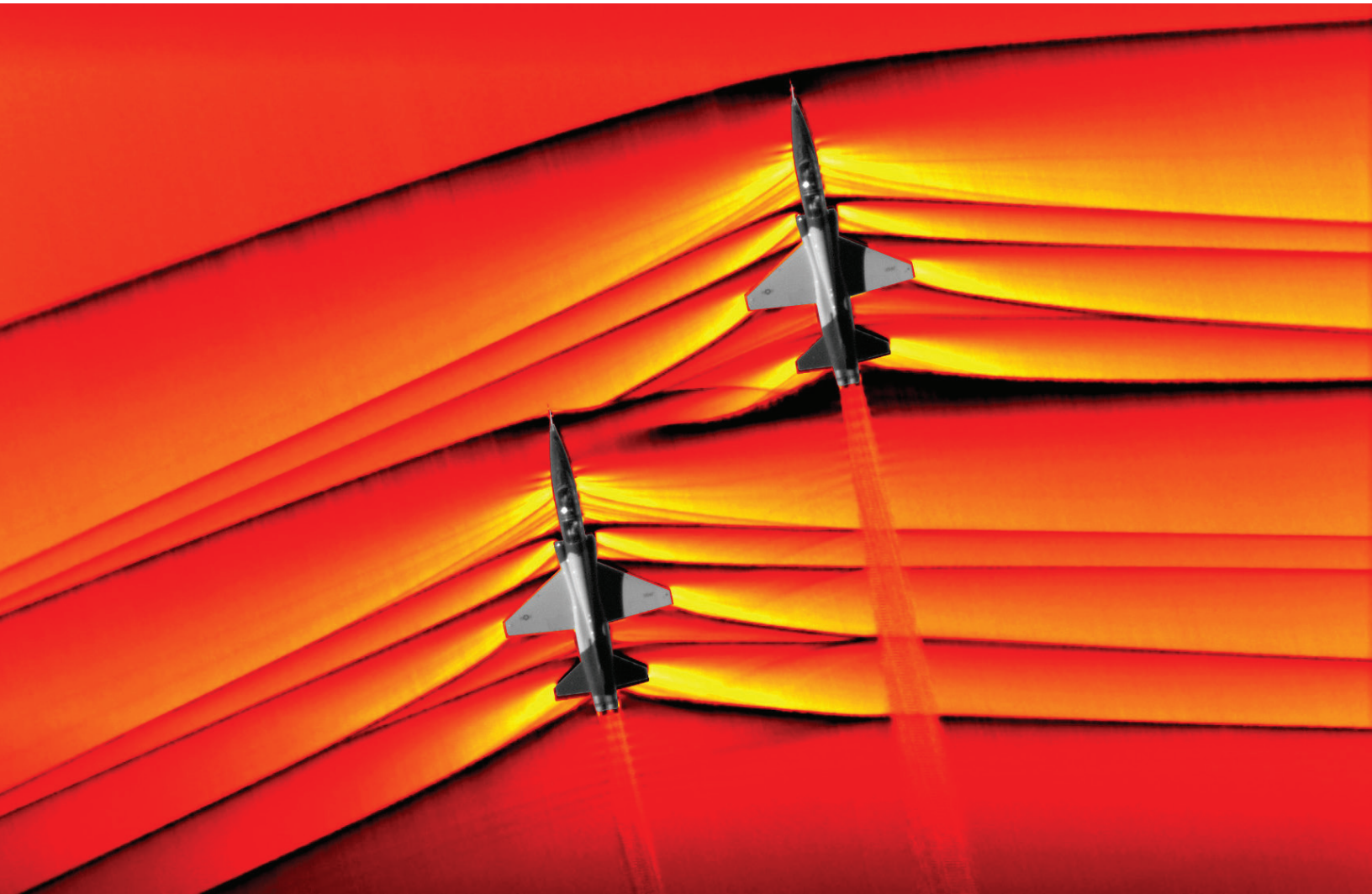
The Office of Legal Counsel's Whistleblower Protection Coordinator partnered with NASA colleagues to update the Agency's Whistleblower Protection Training for Managers and Supervisors to ensure compliance with the Office of Special Counsel's 5 U.S.C. § 2302(c) certification requirements. Specific revisions included updated guidance and training content concerning disclosures and activities protected under whistleblower laws, disclosures involving classified information or information otherwise protected from public release by law, and guidance for whistleblowers holding Schedule Career/Policy positions.

The office also launched a streamlined, digital whistleblower complaint form on the OIG Whistleblower webpage to make the reporting procedure more accessible to the public. Additionally, the new web-based, fillable complaint form helps ensure that all necessary information is captured at the outset, allowing OIG counsel staff to conduct the legal review of submissions more efficiently.

Regulatory Review

During this reporting period, the Office of Legal Counsel managed the processing of over 80 requests for review of proposed intra-agency and interagency regulations. Following triage of these requests, 15 of the regulations were substantively reviewed.

Statistical Data



Using the schlieren photography technique, NASA captured the first air-to-air images of the interaction of shockwaves from two supersonic aircraft flying in formation.

Office of Audits

TABLE 1: AUDIT PRODUCTS ISSUED AND NOT DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC, CURRENT SEMIANNUAL REPORT

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title	Objective
IG-26-003, 2/5/2026	NASA's Fiscal Year 2025 Financial Statements Audit Management Letter	Identified improvements in the effectiveness of the controls over financial reporting and the IT control environment.
ML-26-001, 11/25/2025	Desk Review of the Center for the Advancement of Science in Space, Inc.'s Fiscal Year 2024 Single Audit Reporting Package	Determined whether the audit report and supporting workpapers met generally accepted government auditing standards and the Uniform Guidance audit requirements.

TABLE 2: AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS YET TO BE IMPLEMENTED, CURRENT SEMIANNUAL REPORT

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
Human Exploration			
IG-26-004, 3/10/2026	NASA's Management of the Human Landing System Contracts		
	1. Ensure an approach for managing GTAs that have been canceled, unfulfilled, modified, or realigned is formalized in HLS Program policy.	9/30/2026	\$0
	2. Ensure an approach for decrementing costs for GTAs submitted after contract proposal, including a timeline for recovery, is formalized in HLS Program policy.	9/30/2026	\$0
	3. Update the Use of Government Resources clause in both the SpaceX and Blue Origin contracts to reflect GTA policy changes.	9/30/2026	\$0
	4. Consult with the Commercial Crew Program to review post-variance acceptance risk assessment findings related to its manual control waiver for lessons that can be applied prior to HLS certification.	5/31/2026	\$0
	5. Update crew survival analyses, including decision packages, to include strategies for extended crew survival.	8/30/2026	\$0
Mission Support and Information Technology			
IG-26-002, 1/26/2026	NASA's Mission Support Future Architecture Program		
	1. Develop a process to measure desired outcomes and efficiencies for future organizational changes.	12/31/2026	\$0
	2. Develop a program and project management framework or roadmap for organizational change.	12/31/2026	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
Financial Management			
IG-26-003, 2/5/2026	NASA's Fiscal Year 2025 Financial Statements Audit Management Letter ^a		
IG-26-001, 1/16/2026	Audit of NASA's Fiscal Year 2025 Financial Statements		
	1. Ensure that financial reporting control activities require documentation to evidence management's analysis of accounting updates, planned changes and rationale for such changes, and management's review and approval of any planned accounting updates.	11/30/2026	\$0
	2. Perform ongoing monitoring of anticipated accounting changes and communicate potential updates to relevant stakeholders.	11/30/2026	\$0

^a This table omits 15 recommendations from IG-26-003 that NASA determined to be sensitive or classified and therefore unsuitable for release.

TABLE 3: AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS YET TO BE IMPLEMENTED, PREVIOUS SEMIANNUAL REPORT

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
Human Exploration			
IG-25-012, 9/30/2025	NASA's Management of ISS Extravehicular Activity Spacesuits		
	1. Adjust the ESOC Award Fee Plan to include clear, objective criteria for the Management and Technical Performance, Business Management, Compliance with Safety and Health Requirements evaluation category.	12/31/2025	\$0 ^a
	3. Coordinate with an existing NASA supply chain group (e.g., Supply Chain Risk Management Program) to investigate alternative supply chain management strategies, such as evaluating the feasibility of incorporating the Supply Chain Visibility Data Requirement Deliverable into ESOC to increase visibility into spacesuit supply chains.	8/27/2025	\$0
IG-25-010, 8/6/2025	Audit of Government Property for the Artemis Campaign		
	1. Incorporate Office of Strategic Infrastructure LMD representatives with property expertise into the programs and projects at the contract's onset to ensure procurement officials receive sufficient support.	12/31/2026	\$0
	2. Review Artemis-related contracts that are not delegated to DCMA for contractor-held property management to determine whether NASA can leverage the delegations already in place to consolidate government property administration tasks.	9/30/2026	\$0
IG-24-020, 9/26/2024	NASA's Management of Risks to Sustaining ISS Operations through 2030		
	1. Report on NASA's progress to reexamine available orbital debris tracking tools and offices to ensure all practicable data sources are leveraged to inform ISS operations and ensure crew safety.	3/31/2027	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	2. Document safety contingency plans and vehicle reassignment rules to help ensure the safe return of crew in the event of an emergency—expanding these efforts to include damage to SpaceX’s Crew Dragon and Boeing’s Starliner.	12/31/2026	\$0
	3. Develop plans that reflect potential cost savings measures and anticipated reductions in operations for ISS decommissioning.	6/30/2026	\$0
	4. Update the controlled deorbit plan and ensure the plan includes key commitment, technical, schedule, and cost challenges impacting the 2031 deorbit time frame.	6/30/2027	\$0
IG-24-016, 8/27/2024	NASA’s Management of the Mobile Launcher 2 Project		
	1. Ensure lessons learned from the ML-2’s acquisition, contract, and project management are codified to inform future development efforts.	2/29/2028	\$2,977,057
	2. Conduct a thorough analysis of the feasibility of utilizing the fixed-price option, and if NASA determines that it will not be exercised, remove the option from the ML-2 contract.	12/31/2026	\$0
IG-24-015, 8/8/2024	NASA’s Management of Space Launch System Block 1B Development		
	2. Institute financial penalties for Boeing’s noncompliance with quality control standards.	4/30/2025	\$0
IG-24-011, 5/1/2024	NASA’s Readiness for the Artemis II Crewed Mission to Lunar Orbit		
	3. Require EGS conduct additional verification and validation for launch imagery equipment prior to launch attempts should launch conditions change.	9/30/2024	\$0
	6. Establish a course of action and timeline for individual Artemis system design changes before beginning integrated system assembly stacking operations.	5/1/2024	\$0
IG-24-003, 10/19/2023	NASA’s Management of the Artemis Supply Chain		
	6. Incorporate a representative from the Logistics Management Division into each Artemis-related program and project at appropriate milestones, including at the onset of a contract and each life-cycle milestone.	12/31/2026	\$0
IG-24-001, 10/12/2023	NASA’s Transition of the Space Launch System to a Commercial Services Contract		
	1. Establish achievable cost saving metrics beginning with Artemis IV SLS elements and production contracts.	12/31/2027	\$0
	2. Transition the core stage and Exploration Upper Stage contracts to fixed-price contracts with a per mission price to codify the actual costs.	12/31/2027	\$0
	3. If keeping contracts as cost-plus-award-fee, increase the percentage of cost as a factor when conducting contractor evaluations for award fee purposes.	12/31/2027	\$0
	4. Conduct a detailed review of all contractor-submitted documents to ensure the government’s rights to data and processes are not unnecessarily transferred to the contractor.	12/31/2027	\$0
	5. Include contract flexibility on future SLS acquisitions that will allow NASA to pivot to other commercial alternatives.	12/31/2027	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	6. For each Artemis SLS rocket under EPOC, add compensation to the DST contract such as incentive fees for when the contractor achieves specific cost saving goals.	12/31/2027	\$0
	7. Ensure Government Mandatory Inspection Points and government oversight teams remain throughout the EPOC transition period.	12/31/2027	\$0
IG-22-005, 11/30/2021	NASA's Management of the International Space Station and Efforts to Commercialize Low Earth Orbit		
	1. Ensure the risks associated with cracks and leaks in the Service Module Transfer Tunnel are identified and mitigated prior to agreeing to an ISS life extension.	12/31/2026	\$0
IG-20-018, 7/16/2020	NASA's Management of the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Program		
	2. To the extent practicable, adjust the production schedules for Artemis IV and V to better align with the successful demonstration of Artemis II to reduce schedule delays associated with potential rework.	12/31/2026	\$0
IG-20-005, 11/14/2019	NASA's Management of Crew Transportation to the International Space Station		
	2. Correct identified safety-critical technical issues before the crewed test flights, including parachute and propulsion systems testing, to ensure sufficient safety margins exist.	9/30/2026	\$0
Science and Aeronautics			
IG-25-011, 9/9/2025	NASA's Management of the Dragonfly Project		
	1. Document lessons learned from the APMC Chair's decision to begin Phase C development work prior to formally passing KDP-C and establishing an ABC to the Office of Management and Budget and Congress.	4/30/2026	\$0
	2. Update Dragonfly's project plan to reflect baseline commitments.	5/29/2026	\$0
	3. Ensure SMD maintains adequate levels of UFE to support the Dragonfly project UFE through Phase D.	5/29/2026	\$0
	4. If DCMA determines that APL's EVM data is not sufficiently reliable, ensure APL timely implements any recommendations needed to bring the EVM System into compliance.	4/30/2026	\$0
	5. Ensure the science community is informed of updates to the expected scope and cadence for future New Frontiers missions.	1/29/2027	\$0
IG-25-008, 8/4/2025	NASA's Approach to Infrastructure and Operational Resilience		
	1. Provide the centers with formal and clear guidance on the roles, responsibilities, expectations, and processes for defining, assessing, addressing, and monitoring weather-related infrastructure resilience. (Specifically, define "weather-related risks.")	9/30/2026	\$0
	2. Develop a process map (i.e., flow chart) for work being done to assess, address, and mitigate weather-related vulnerabilities.	9/30/2026	\$0
	3. Ensure pertinent weather-related risks identified in Center Resilience Assessments are entered into the Agency's OSI risk database.	3/31/2026	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	4. Update master planning guidance to include expectations for incorporating Center Resilience Assessments into Center Master Plans.	9/30/2026	\$0
IG-25-009, 7/31/2025	NASA's Standing Review Board Practices		
	1. Increase the oversight role of the CPMO to address deficiencies in the execution of SRBs and provide SRB members an independent avenue to communicate and address issues during and after the SRBs.	9/30/2026	\$0
	2. Update the SRB Handbook to reflect current policy, processes, and practices.	9/30/2026	\$0
	3. Evaluate whether the preference for using civil servants is necessary for all disciplines. If not necessary, consider promoting the use of contractors for board membership in disciplines where the pool of civil servant expertise may be limited.	9/30/2026	\$0
	4. Evaluate the potential for developing a more formalized pipeline and recruitment process for SRB participants that could include maintaining a skills database of past members.	1/29/2027	\$0
	5. Review existing conflict of interest policy and processes and consider clarifying terminology and developing definitions to aid Agency personnel in consistently identifying which affiliation types are included in existing categories and the review process used for each and expanding the number of affiliation categories to account for, at a minimum, international partner agencies.	9/30/2026	\$0
	6. Establish a process for verifying that mission directorates are conducting the required conflict of interest reviews timely and implement record retention policies regarding SRB conflict of interest review documents.	9/30/2026	\$0
	7. Verify that contracts used to engage SRB members through contractors adhere to the conflict of interest processes established in the SRB Handbook.	9/30/2026	\$0
	8. Determine whether there is a need for individual mission directorate guidance for SRB execution or if individualized mission directorate tailoring can be more effectively accomplished in the ToR. If mission directorate guidance is determined to be needed, update them accordingly and establish a frequency for their review and updating.	9/30/2026	\$0
	9. Develop a formal, role-based training program with a focus on first time members in SRB roles.	1/29/2027	\$0
	10. Determine the optimal method(s) and frequency required to keep an SRB appropriately engaged and informed of program and project status between life-cycle reviews and implement an applicable procedure in the SRB Handbook or other policy or guidance.	9/30/2026	\$0
	11. Identify obstacles that inhibit programs and projects from providing timely information to SRBs and implement solutions so that timelines agreed to for data deliverables are met.	9/30/2026	\$0
	12. Implement a process for mission directorates to facilitate the collection and sharing of lessons learned and document that process in the SRB Handbook.	9/30/2026	\$0
IG-25-006, 6/24/2025	NASA's Implementation and Management of Its Planetary Defense Strategy		

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	1. Commit to providing stable funding levels for the NEO Surveyor mission to reduce the risk of further launch delays, as required by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act of 2022. Conversely, if NASA must prioritize other missions, the Agency should promptly inform Congress, to include the congressionally mandated annual reporting requirement for the PDCO.	11/30/2026	\$0
	2. Work within the construct of NASA and NSF’s memorandum of understanding to develop a plan, and an interagency agreement if needed, to assess how current ground-based observatories can prepare for NEO detection, follow-up, and characterization efforts when future advanced survey assets are in operation.	11/30/2026	\$0
	3. Develop a detailed strategy and long-range roadmap for a sustainable planetary defense program.	3/31/2027	\$0
	4. Leverage the draft OTPS report and completed PDCO assessment, as well as lessons from the applied science programs, to develop an appropriate governance structure for PDCO within PSD using the principles of NPD 7120.4E and NPRs 7120.5F or 7120.8A as guidance.	3/31/2026	\$0
	5. Update NASA’s planetary defense strategy to address missing leading collaboration practices including processes to identify and assign metrics, track progress, and forecast sufficient resources to meet time-based milestones and monitor the collaboration.	1/31/2027	\$0
	6. Review DSN service agreements to ensure they meet NEO Surveyor’s telemetry and transmission requirements and adjust as needed.	6/30/2026	\$0
IG-24-018, 9/24/2024	NASA’s Rocket Propulsion Test Program		
	1. Establish a requirement in the RPT Program Plan for recurring right-size studies for the RPT capability portfolio and use the results to reexamine workforce and capability requirements for the future.	3/30/2026	\$0
	4. Document the results and planned RPT actions following completion of the Commercial Capability Survey.	3/31/2026	\$0
IG-24-013, 6/6/2024	Audit of NASA’s Commercial Lunar Payload Services Initiative		
	2. Reassess NASA’s role in, and contribution to, the commercial lunar delivery market.	9/30/2026	\$0
	3. Finalize a management plan with clear leadership authority and responsibility that would delineate CLPS initiative performance goals and metrics that are measurable and targeted, criteria for augmented insight, a formal lessons-learned process, and any other relevant guidelines for the management plan’s implementation.	4/30/2026	\$0
IG-24-008, 2/28/2024	Audit of the Mars Sample Return Program		
	1. Ensure the MSR Program establishes a stable CCRS design prior to establishing the life-cycle cost and schedule estimate at KDP-C, incorporating recommendations from the 2023 IRB as appropriate.	8/31/2026	\$0
	2. Ensure the life-cycle cost and schedule estimates properly incorporate MSR Program complexity and performance as factors and do not only focus on external cost growth impacts and ongoing design issues.	8/31/2026	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	3. Ensure the Agency Program Management Council is provided with a set of potential launch scenarios by KDP-C, including life-cycle cost and schedule estimates and an associated Joint Cost and Schedule Confidence Level for each.	8/31/2026	\$0
IG-23-018, 9/5/2023	NASA's Earth System Science Pathfinder Program		
	2. Reexamine its selection process to ensure PIs or their teams have sufficient experience, including project management, and the ability to dedicate necessary resources to effectively manage ESSP projects.	7/31/2026	\$0
	7. Develop a formal and clear guidance on the roles, responsibilities, and expectations for the inclusion of applications within Earth Venture Class projects.	7/31/2026	\$0
	8. Develop a methodology for funding applications in Earth Venture Class projects.	7/31/2026	\$0
IG-23-010, 3/20/2023	NASA's Management of Its Radioisotope Power Systems Program		
	1. Create an RPS resource allocation and technology development strategic plan that includes an evaluation and mitigation of risks for each project through its completion and provide a communication plan to stakeholders and mission managers.	9/30/2026	\$0
	2. Conduct high quality, frequent, and routine self-assessment TRAs by project management beginning after the initial implementation of a technology development project as a basis for TRL assessment and risk management discussions.	5/29/2026	\$0
	3. Per Title 51 and NPR 7120.5F, recalculate the life-cycle costs for Next-Gen RTG and DRPS projects to include funding NASA provides to DOE.	3/31/2026	\$0
	4. Institute an EVM process for Next-Gen RTG and DRPS projects that conforms with NASA policy, FAR requirements, and industry best practices.	3/31/2026	\$0
	5. For Next-Gen RTG and DRPS development efforts that transition to a space flight project, execute a JCL analysis at the proper phases in accordance with NPR 7120.5F.	3/31/2026	\$0
	9. Reevaluate the need and if appropriate reauthorize the organizational position of the Nuclear Power and Propulsion System Capability Leadership Team through the appropriate mission directorate and provide the team responsibility for monitoring and advocating strategic nuclear power coordination across NASA.	7/31/2026	\$0
IG-20-023, 9/16/2020	NASA's Planetary Science Portfolio		
	2. Engage relevant centers and technical capability leaders to implement budgetary and accounting system options to support critical discipline capabilities.	5/30/2026	\$0
Mission Support and Information Technology			
IG-25-004, 3/27/2025	Audit of NASA's Zero Trust Architecture		
	1. Collaborate with mission directorate officials to update NASA's ZTA implementation plan to include all efforts associated with the transition to ZTA within the non-corporate environment.	6/26/2026	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
	2. Develop a centralized process to track legacy systems that details deficiencies along with operational, technical, and financial constraints to determine a best course of action for remediation.	9/25/2026	\$0
	3. Embed OCIO subject matter experts within the mission directorates to provide Agency-focused advocacy and expertise to analyze mission system cybersecurity compatibility and operational complexities.	8/31/2026	\$0
	4. Engage mission directorates as ZTA pathfinders to identify and evaluate early adoption use-case candidates, employ a “test like you fly” approach, and provide insight to potential issues.	8/31/2026	\$0
IG-24-010, 4/25/2024	Audit of NASA’s Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Engagement		
	1. Reevaluate the OSTEM performance goals to ensure they are distinct and well correlated with outcomes.	3/31/2026	\$0
	2. Develop a procedure to ensure OSTEM tracks and reports funding for all Agency STEM engagement activities.	5/29/2026	\$0
	5. Reevaluate jurisdictions eligible for EPSCoR funds to ensure effective and equitable distribution of Agency funds.	2/27/2026	\$12,613,442
	6. Require all NASA organizations capture STEM engagement activities in STEM Gateway.	5/29/2026	\$0
IG-24-009, 3/14/2024	Audit of NASA’s High-End Computing Capabilities		
	5. Evaluate cyber risks associated with HEC assets to determine oversight and monitoring requirements, establish risk appetite, and address control deficiencies. Consider using NASA’s Splunk enterprise platform as a shared resource.	12/31/2026	\$0
	6. Implement an HEC classification/category designation within the Risk Information Security Compliance System for identifying HEC assets.	12/31/2026	\$0
	8. Document data risk impact levels, classification, and export control categorization for all HEC jobs.	12/31/2026	\$0
	9. Identify and mitigate gaps in the foreign national accreditation access process.	12/31/2026	\$0
IG-23-017, 8/17/2023	NASA’s Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Evaluation Report for Fiscal Year 2023		
	20. Continue efforts to prioritize projects that address the complexities required across EL tiers to meet the intermediate (EL2) maturity level in accordance with OMB M-21-31.	11/30/2028	\$0
IG-23-016, 7/12/2023	Audit of NASA’s Deep Space Network		
	1. Explore more efficient options for DSN scheduling, such as maintaining a list of DSN users by priority that is updated in real-time and accessible to all users.	9/30/2025	\$0
	2. Ensure completion of the DAEP’s remaining antennas and transmitters and finalize requirements for the LEGS project.	10/31/2029	\$0
	3. Finalize international agreements, obtain appropriate clearances for installing the remaining 80 kW transmitters, and establish mechanisms to allow for greater oversight of DAEP project sites.	10/31/2029	\$0

Statistical Data

Report No. and Date Issued	Report Title and Recommendations	Estimated Completion Date	Potential Cost Savings
IG-23-008, 1/12/2023	NASA's Software Asset Management		
	2. Implement a single Software Asset Management tool across the Agency.	10/1/2027	\$39,000,000
	9. Centralize software spending insights to include purchase cards.	1/30/2026	\$0
IG-23-001, 10/5/2022	NASA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act for Fiscal Year 2022		
	3. Ensure the implementation plan for the Geospatial Data Strategy contains detailed action items and milestones, including those for developing a complete and accurate inventory of the Agency's geospatial data.	10/30/2026	\$0
	4. Ensure continued coordination with NARA to establish the appropriate level of scientific data for inclusion in NARA-approved records schedules.	9/30/2027	\$0
IG-22-015, 8/4/2022	Ames Research Center's Lease Management Practices		
	9. Within the next 3 years, conduct a Center-wide security vulnerability risk assessment, including the districts outside Ames Campus, to ensure compliance with federal and NASA requirements.	12/31/2027	\$0
	10. Identify and implement mitigation strategies and resource requirements to address the security vulnerability assessment risks.	12/31/2027	\$0
IG-21-001, 10/2/2020	Audit of NASA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act		
	2. Develop a unified Strategy Implementation Plan or "Roadmap" that defines detailed action items, milestones, and responsibilities for geospatial data management in support of missions across NASA.	10/31/2025	\$0
IG-20-011, 3/3/2020	NASA's Management of Distributed Active Archive Centers		
	1. In conjunction with ESDIS, once SWOT and NISAR are operational and providing sufficient data, complete an independent analysis to determine the long-term financial sustainability of supporting the cloud migration and operation while also maintaining the current DAAC footprint.	12/30/2026	\$0
IG-20-001, 10/21/2019	NASA's Security Management Practices		
	5. Coordinate with the Office of General Counsel to standardize the carrying of firearms by NASA civil servants in an Agency-wide policy while also addressing the appropriate situations when NASA contractors may carry their government-issued weapons off NASA property.	7/30/2026	\$0

^a NASA has determined the questioned costs associated with recommendation 1 from IG-25-012 are sensitive and therefore unsuitable for release.

Statistical Data

TABLE 4: AUDITS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS

	Total Questioned Costs	Total Unsupported Costs
A. Management decisions pending from previous reporting period		
No reports	\$0	\$0
B. Issued during period		
No reports	\$0	\$0
Needing management decision during period (A+B)	\$0	\$0
Management Decision Made During Period		
Amounts agreed to by management		
No reports	\$0	\$0
Amounts not agreed to by management		
IG-25-012	\$0 ^a	\$0
No Management Decision at End of Period		
Less than 6 months old		
No reports	\$0	\$0
More than 6 months old		
No reports	\$0	\$0

Notes: As defined in the IG Act, the term “questioned cost” means a cost that is questioned by the OIG because of (A) an alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds; (B) a finding that, at the time of the audit, the cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or (C) a finding that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable. (5 U.S.C. § 405 (4))

As defined by the IG Act, the term “management decision” means the evaluation by management of an establishment of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to the findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary. (5 U.S.C. § 405 (3))

^a NASA has determined the questioned costs associated with recommendation 1 from IG-25-012 are sensitive and therefore unsuitable for release.

Statistical Data

TABLE 5: AUDITS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE

There were no audits with recommendations that funds be put to better use during this reporting period. As defined in the IG Act, the term “recommendation that funds be put to better use” means a recommendation by the OIG that funds could be used more efficiently if management of an establishment took actions to implement and complete the recommendation, including (A) reductions in outlays; (B) deobligation of funds from programs or operations; (C) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds; (D) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the establishment, a contractor, or grantee; (E) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in pre-award reviews of contract or grant agreements; or (F) any other savings which are specifically identified. (5 U.S.C. § 405(5))

TABLE 6: OTHER MONETARY SAVINGS

There were no audits reporting other monetary savings during this reporting period. These would be savings resulting from actions taken by NASA due to conclusions or information disclosed in an OIG audit report that were not identified as questioned costs or funds to be put to better use in Tables 4 and 5, respectively.

TABLE 7: STATUS OF SINGLE AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS RELATED TO NASA AWARDS

Audits with Findings	31	
Findings and Questioned Costs		
	Number of Findings	Questioned Costs
Management decisions pending from previous reporting period	30	\$32,668
Findings added during the reporting period	45	\$1,089,265
Management decisions made during reporting period	(26)	\$0
Agreed to by management	-	\$0
Not agreed to by management	-	\$0
Management decisions pending, end of reporting period	49	\$1,121,933

Note: The Single Audit Act, as amended, requires federal award recipients to obtain audits of their federal awards. The data in this table is provided by NASA.

Statistical Data

Defense Contract Audit Agency Audits of NASA Contractors

The Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) provides audit services to NASA on a reimbursable basis. DCAA provided the following information for this reporting period on reports involving NASA contract activities.

During this period, DCAA issued 9 audit reports involving contractors who do business with NASA. Corrective actions taken in response to DCAA audit report recommendations usually result from negotiations between the contractors and the government contracting officer with cognizant responsibility (e.g., the Defense Contract Management Agency and NASA). The agency responsible for administering the contract negotiates recoveries with the contractor after deciding whether to accept or reject the questioned costs and recommendations that funds be put to better use. The following table shows the amounts of questioned costs and funds to be put to better use included in DCAA audit reports issued during this reporting period and the agreed-upon amounts.

TABLE 8: DCAA AUDIT REPORTS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE

	Amounts in Issued Reports	Amounts Agreed To
Questioned costs	\$1,304,000	\$179,000
Funds to be put to better use	\$0	\$0

Note: This data is provided to NASA OIG by DCAA and may include forward pricing proposals, operations, incurred costs, cost accounting standards, and defective pricing audits. Because of the limited time between the availability of management information system data and legislative reporting requirements, there is minimal opportunity for DCAA to verify the accuracy of reported data. Accordingly, submitted data is subject to change based on subsequent DCAA authentication. The data presented does not include statistics on audits that resulted in contracts not awarded or in which the contractor was not successful.

Audits of NASA Contractors

NASA contracts with independent public accounting firms and the U.S. Department of the Interior's Interior Business Center to perform a broad range of contract audits on the companies that conduct business with the Agency. The purpose of the audits is to assist procurement officials with financial information and advice relating to contractual matters and to assess the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of contractor operations. Contract audits also assist NASA in the negotiation, award, administration, and settlement of contracts. During this reporting period, independent public accounting firms and the Interior Business Center issued 12 audit reports that involved contractors who do business with NASA.

TABLE 9: AUDIT REPORTS OF NASA CONTRACTORS WITH QUESTIONED COSTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FUNDS BE PUT TO BETTER USE

There were no audit reports of NASA contractors with questioned costs and recommendations that funds be put to better use during this reporting period.

Statistical Data

Office of Investigations

TABLE 10: OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS COMPLAINT INTAKE DISPOSITION

Source of Complaint	Zero Files ^a	Administrative Investigations ^b	Management Referrals ^c	Preliminary Investigations ^d	Total
Hotline	18	1	40	13	72
All others	13	2	18	16	49
Total	31	3	58	29	121

^a Zero files are those complaints for which no action is required or that are referred to NASA management for information only or to another agency.

^b Administrative investigations include non-criminal matters initiated by the Office of Investigations as well as hotline complaints referred to the Office of Audits.

^c Management referrals are those complaints referred to NASA management for which a response is requested.

^d Preliminary investigations are those complaints where additional information must be obtained prior to initiating a full criminal or civil investigation.

TABLE 11: FULL INVESTIGATIONS OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Full Criminal/Civil Investigations ^a	15
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^a Full investigations evolve from preliminary investigations that result in a reasonable belief that a violation of law has taken place.

TABLE 12: INVESTIGATIONS CLOSED THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Preliminary, Full, and Administrative Investigations	78
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Note: NASA OIG uses closing memorandums to close investigations. Investigative reports are used for presentation to judicial authorities, when requested.

TABLE 13: CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORTING PERIOD

Preliminary Investigations	66
Full Criminal/Civil Investigations	149
Administrative Investigations	96
Total	311

Statistical Data

TABLE 14: QUI TAM INVESTIGATIONS

Qui Tam Matters Opened This Reporting Period	8
Qui Tam Matters Pending at End of Reporting Period	29

Note: The number of qui tam investigations is a subset of the total number of investigations opened and pending.

TABLE 15: JUDICIAL ACTIONS

Total Cases Referred for Prosecution ^a	16
Individuals Referred to the U.S. Department of Justice ^b	16
Individuals Referred to State and Local Authorities ^b	0
Indictments/Informations ^c	5
Convictions/Plea Bargains	7
Sentencing/Pretrial Diversions	8
Civil Settlements/Judgments	1

^a This includes all referrals of individuals and entities to judicial authorities.

^b The number of individuals referred to federal, state, and local authorities are a subset of the total cases referred for prosecution.

^c This includes indictments/informations on current and prior referrals.

TABLE 16: ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Referrals	
Referrals to NASA Management for Review and Response	11
Referrals to NASA Management—Information Only	15
Referrals to the Office of Audits	0
Referrals to Security or External Agencies	4
Total	30

Statistical Data

TABLE 16: ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS *(continued)*

Recommendations to NASA Management	
Recommendations for Disciplinary Action	
Involving a NASA Employee	4
Involving a Contractor Employee	1
Involving a Contractor Firm	1
Other	0
Recommendations on Program Improvements	
Matters of Procedure/Safety	1
Total	7
Administrative/Disciplinary Actions Taken	
Against a NASA Employee	5
Against a Contractor Employee	1
Against a Contractor Firm	1
Other	0
Procedural Change Implemented	11
Total	18
Suspensions or Debarments from Government Contracting	
Involving an Individual	0
Involving a Contractor Firm	0
Total	0

Statistical Data

TABLE 17: INVESTIGATIVE RECEIVABLES AND RECOVERIES

Judicial	\$3,144,583
Administrative ^a	\$1,379,195
Total^b	\$4,523,778
Total NASA	\$1,475,745

^a Includes amounts for cost savings to NASA as a result of investigations.

^b Total amount collected may not solely be returned to NASA but may be distributed to other federal agencies.

TABLE 18: WHISTLEBLOWER INVESTIGATIONS

No officials were found to have engaged in retaliation during this reporting period

TABLE 19: SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS REFERRED FOR PROSECUTION

No cases were referred for prosecution during this reporting period.

TABLE 20: SENIOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE CASES NOT DISCLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

Case Number	Allegation	Closure Date	Disposition
24-0077	Questionable Use of Travel Funds	11/24/2025	No action taken against the individual; investigation resulted in procedural change and training

TABLE 21: REPORTS SUBMITTED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

No reports were submitted under the Administrative False Claims Act during this reporting period.

TABLE 22: REPORTS SUBMITTED UNDER THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

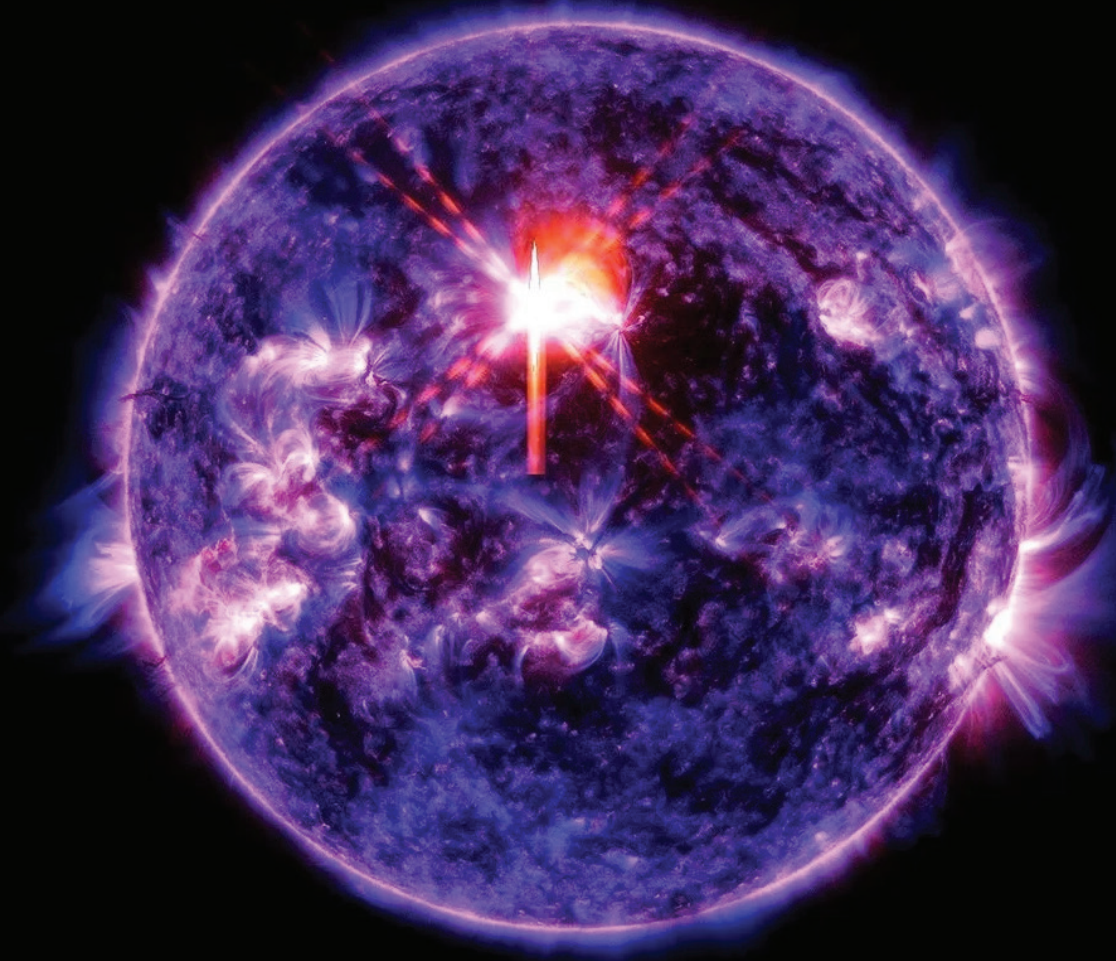
No reports were submitted under the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act during this reporting period.

Office of Legal Counsel

TABLE 23: LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEWS

Freedom of Information Act Matters	40
Appeals	0
Inspector General Subpoenas Issued	22
Regulations Reviewed	15

Appendixes



NASA's Solar Dynamics Observatory captured this image of a solar flare—seen as the bright flash toward the upper middle—on February 4, 2026. The image shows a subset of extreme ultraviolet light that highlights the extremely hot material in flares, which is colorized in blue and red.

Appendix A. Inspector General Act Reporting Requirements

Inspector General Act Citation	Requirement Definition	Cross Reference Page Numbers
Section 404(a)(2)	Review of legislation and regulations	18
Section 405(b)(1)	Description of significant problems, abuses, and deficiencies relating to the administration of programs and operations of the establishment and associated reports and recommendations for corrective action made by NASA OIG	7-10, 20-28
Section 405(b)(2)	Identification of each recommendation made before the reporting period for which corrective action has not been completed, including the potential cost savings associated with the recommendation	21-28
Section 405(b)(3)	Summary of significant investigations closed during the reporting period	12-14
Section 405(b)(4)	Identification of the total number of convictions during the reporting period resulting from investigations	33
Section 405(b)(5)	Information regarding each audit, inspection, or evaluation report issued during the reporting period, including a listing of each audit, inspection, or evaluation, and if applicable, the total dollar value of questioned costs (including a separate category for the dollar value of unsupported costs) and the dollar value of recommendations that funds be put to better use, including whether a management decision had been made by the end of the reporting period	20-21, 29
Section 405(b)(6)	Information on management decisions made during the reporting period with respect to any audit, inspection, or evaluation issued in a previous reporting period	29-30
Section 405(b)(7)	Information described under section 804(b) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996	-
Section 405(b)(8)	Peer review conducted by another OIG	38
Section 405(b)(9)	Outstanding recommendations from peer reviews of NASA OIG	38
Section 405(b)(10)	List of any peer reviews conducted by the Inspector General of another OIG during the reporting period, including a list of any outstanding recommendations made from any previous peer review (including any peer review conducted before the reporting period) that remain outstanding or have not been fully implemented	38
Section 405(b)(11)	Statistical tables showing the total number of investigative reports issued during the reporting period, the total number of persons referred to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution during the reporting period, the total number of persons referred to state and local prosecuting authorities for criminal prosecution during the reporting period, and the total number of indictments and criminal informations during the reporting period that resulted from any prior referral to prosecuting authorities	33
Section 405(b)(12)	Description of the metrics used for developing the data for the statistical tables	29-35
Section 405(b)(13)(A) and (B)(i)(ii)	Summary of investigations involving senior government employees	35
Section 405(b)(14)	Summary of whistleblower investigations	35

Appendix A. Inspector General Act Reporting Requirements *(continued)*

Inspector General Act Citation	Requirement Definition	Cross Reference Page Numbers
Section 405(b)(15)(A) and (B)	Agency attempts to interfere with OIG independence	-
Section 405(b)(16)(A)	Closed inspections, evaluations, and audits not disclosed to the public	20
Section 405(b)(16)(B)	Closed investigations of senior government employees not disclosed to the public	35

Appendix B. Debt Collection

The Senate Report accompanying the supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act of 1980 (Pub. L. No. 96-304) requires Inspectors General to report amounts due to the Agency, as well as amounts that are overdue and written off as uncollectible. The NASA Shared Services Center provides this data each November for the previous fiscal year. For the period ending September 30, 2025, the receivables due from the public totaled \$721,415, of which \$120,575 is delinquent. The amount written off as uncollectible for the period October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025, was \$1,286,124.

Appendix C. Peer Reviews

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires the OIG to include in its semiannual reports any peer review results provided or received during the relevant reporting period. Peer reviews are required every 3 years. In compliance with the Act, we provide the following information.

Office of Audits

The NASA OIG Office of Audits performed an external peer review of the Federal Housing Finance Agency OIG for the 3-year period ending March 31, 2022, and issued our report on September 21, 2022. We also performed an external peer review of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau OIG for the 3-year period ending March 31, 2023, and issued that report on September 18, 2023. The U.S. Department of the Interior OIG completed a peer review of the NASA OIG Office of Audits in September 2024. NASA OIG received a peer review rating of “pass,” and we have addressed the recommendations included in the Letter of Comment.

Office of Investigations

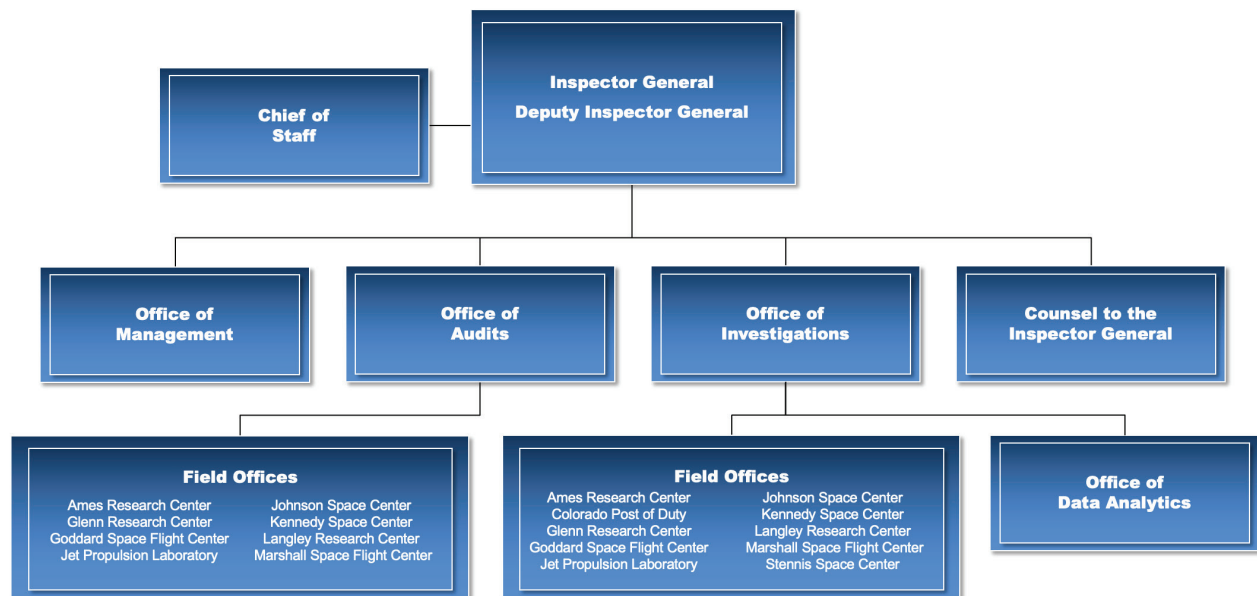
In January 2023, the U.S. Department of Transportation OIG completed its review of the NASA OIG Office of Investigations and found the office to be compliant with all relevant guidelines. There are no unaddressed recommendations outstanding from this review. In October 2023, we completed an external peer review of the U.S. Department of Education OIG Office of Investigations.

Appendix D. Acronyms

CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
FRAWD	Fraud Risk Award Waste-prevention Dashboard
IT	information technology
OIG	Office of Inspector General

Appendix E. Office of Inspector General Organizational Structure

Below is the NASA OIG's organizational structure and leadership.



THE NASA OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL conducts audits, reviews, and investigations of NASA programs and operations to prevent and detect fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement and to assist NASA management in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL provides policy direction and leadership for NASA OIG and serves as an independent voice to the NASA Administrator and Congress by identifying opportunities for improving the Agency's performance. The Deputy Inspector General assists the Inspector General in managing the full range of the OIG's programs and activities and provides supervision to the Assistant Inspectors General and Counsel in the development and implementation of the OIG's diverse audit, investigative, legal, and support operations. The Chief of Staff serves as the OIG liaison to Congress and other government entities, conducts OIG outreach both within and outside NASA, and manages special projects.

THE OFFICE OF AUDITS conducts independent and objective audits and reviews of NASA programs, projects, operations, and contractor activities. In addition, the office oversees the work of independent public accounting firms in conducting NASA's annual financial statement audits.

THE OFFICE OF INVESTIGATIONS investigates allegations of cybercrime, fraud, waste, abuse, and misconduct that may affect NASA programs, projects, operations, and resources. The office refers its findings

either to the U.S. Department of Justice for criminal prosecution and civil litigation or to NASA management for administrative action. Through its investigations, the office develops recommendations for NASA management to reduce the Agency's vulnerability to criminal activity and misconduct.

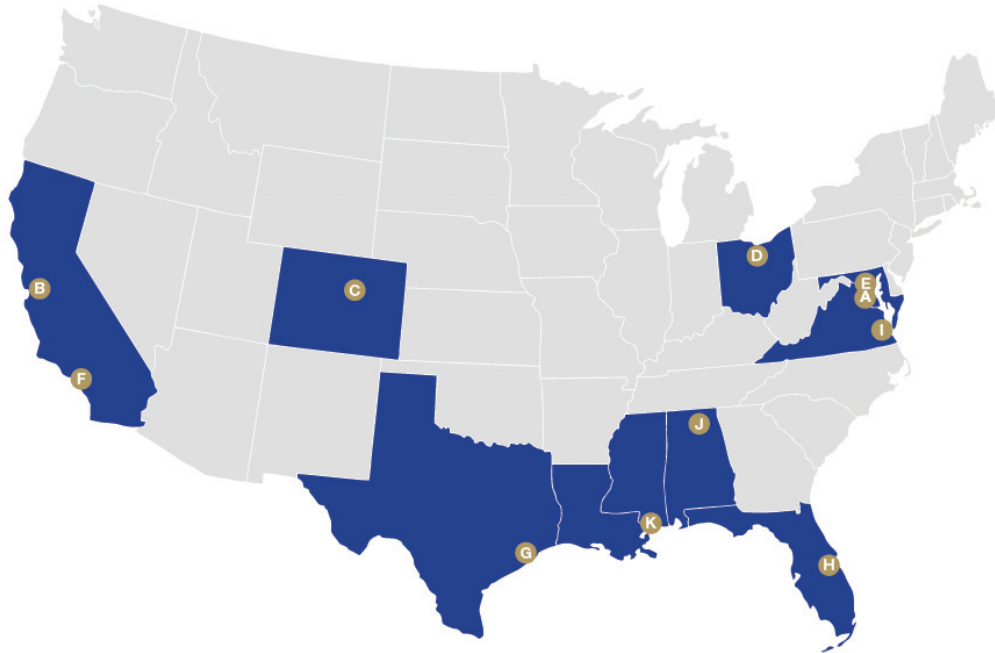
THE OFFICE OF DATA ANALYTICS provides analytic consultation and data services and develops data products to support audits, investigations, and management and planning functions. Composed of statisticians, data scientists, and data engineers, the office also develops a secure data analytic infrastructure that automates processes; secures data in cloud and on-premises environments; and rapidly disseminates critical information to decision-makers to detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

THE OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL provides legal advice and assistance to OIG managers, auditors, and investigators. The office serves as OIG counsel in administrative litigation and assists the U.S. Department of Justice when the OIG participates as part of the prosecution team or when the OIG is a witness or defendant in legal proceedings. In addition, the office is responsible for educating Agency employees about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures and about rights and remedies for protected whistleblower disclosures.

THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT provides financial, procurement, human resources, administrative, and IT services and support to OIG staff.

Appendix F. Map of Office of Inspector General Field Offices

The map below shows headquarters and field office locations for the OIG's Offices of Audits and Investigations.



- A NASA OIG HEADQUARTERS**
 300 E Street SW, Suite 8U37
 Washington, DC 20546-0001
 Tel: 202-358-1220
- B AMES RESEARCH CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Ames Research Center
 Mail Stop 207-11, Building N207
 Moffett Field, CA 94035-1000
 Tel: 650-604-2678 (Investigations)
- C COLORADO POST OF DUTY**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Office of Investigations
 6430 South Fiddlers Green Circle, Suite 350
 Greenwood Village, CO 80111-4966
 Tel: 303-389-7042
- D GLENN RESEARCH CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Glenn Research Center at Lewis Field
 Mail Stop 14-9
 Cleveland, OH 44135-3191
 Tel: 216-433-8863 (Audits)
 Tel: 216-433-6121 (Investigations)
- E GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Goddard Space Flight Center
 Mail Stop 190
 Greenbelt, MD 20771-0001
 Tel: 301-286-9316 (Audits)
 Tel: 301-286-9316 (Investigations)
- F JET PROPULSION LABORATORY**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 4800 Oak Grove Drive B180-602
 Pasadena, CA 91109-8099
 Tel: 818-354-3447 (Audits)
 Tel: 202-358-1001 (Investigations)
- G JOHNSON SPACE CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Johnson Space Center
 2101 NASA Parkway
 Houston, TX 77058-3696

Office of Audits
 Mail Stop W-JS2
 Building 1, Room 161
 Tel: 281-483-9572

Office of Investigations
 Mail Stop W-JS2
 Building 45
 Tel: 281-483-8427
- H KENNEDY SPACE CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Building K6-1096
 Kennedy Space Center, FL 32815-0001
 Tel: 321-867-3153 (Audits)
 Tel: 321-867-4714 (Investigations)
- I LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Langley Research Center
 Hampton, VA 23681-2199

Office of Audits
 Mail Stop 292
 Tel: 757-864-3339

Office of Investigations
 Mail Stop 375
 Tel: 757-864-3262
- J MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Mail Stop M-DI
 Marshall Space Flight Center, AL 35812-0001
 Tel: 256-544-0919 (Audits)
 Tel: 301-286-9316 (Investigations)
- K STENNIS SPACE CENTER**
 NASA Office of Inspector General
 Office of Investigations
 Building 3101, Room 119
 Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000
 Tel: 228-688-1493 (Investigations)



SEMIANNUAL REPORT

To report fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement, contact the [NASA OIG Hotline](#) or call at 800-424-9183 or 800-535-8134 (TDD). You can also write to NASA Inspector General, P.O. Box 23089, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, DC 20026. The identity of each writer and caller can be kept confidential, upon request, to the extent permitted by law.

Photograph of the "cosmic colors at sunrise" taken from the International Space Station.