



U.S. Department of Justice | Office of the Inspector General



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2022–March 31, 2023

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MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



It is my pleasure to submit this Semiannual Report on the operations of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which covers the period from October 1, 2022, to March 31, 2023.

Within the past 6 months, the OIG has completed and released numerous noteworthy reports. For example, the OIG released a report evaluating gender equity in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) training process for new Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts at the FBI Academy, which found, among other things, that female New Agent Trainees were dismissed at rates higher than their overall representation and that a substantial number of women reported inappropriate behavior. The OIG also released an evaluation that found that inmate-on-staff sexual harassment and sexual assault is widespread within the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and that BOP staff believe that it particularly affects female employees.

Additionally, the OIG released a review of concerns related to the U.S. Marshals Service's (USMS) implementation of Executive Order 14006, Reforming Our Incarceration System to Eliminate the Use of Privately Operated Criminal Detention Facilities. This review found that the USMS established a pass-through intergovernmental agreement for one contract, which increased costs by as much as \$500,000 per month, or \$6 million per year, and decreased the control the USMS had for ensuring the safe and humane treatment of those in USMS custody. The OIG also issued a Management Advisory Memorandum regarding the BOP's treatment of inmate statements in investigations of alleged misconduct by BOP employees, which the OIG concluded was contrary to federal regulations and BOP policy and created significant risks for the BOP.

The OIG also continued our important oversight efforts relating to DOJ's contracts and grants, including the procurement of a \$35 million case management system and grants related to crime victims, the prevention of abuse and human trafficking, law enforcement information sharing, and subrecipients of Crime Victims Fund awards.

The OIG also issued investigative summaries regarding the misuse of funds by a Regional Director of the Drug Enforcement Administration, as well as an investigation and review of the BOP's handling of the transfer of inmate James "Whitey" Bulger, which identified serious job performance and management failures at multiple levels within the BOP but did not find evidence of any federal criminal violations. During this reporting period, OIG investigations resulted in a former FBI Special Agent and a former BOP Warden being sentenced to terms of imprisonment for their criminal conduct involving bribery and sexual abuse of a ward, respectively.

Further, the OIG's Investigations Division closed 99 criminal or administrative misconduct cases, and its work resulted in 40 convictions or pleas and 93 terminations, administrative disciplinary actions, and resignations. The quality of the investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by our office.

Finally, the OIG continued our pandemic-related oversight efforts. We released a capstone review of the BOP's response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic and completed a pandemic fraud investigation that resulted in a non-DOJ individual being sentenced to a lengthy term of imprisonment and ordered to pay over \$1 million in restitution for using stolen identities to fraudulently obtain Paycheck Protection Program Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans, which were designed to provide relief to small businesses during the pandemic. The OIG continues to contribute to the efforts of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee Fraud Task Force, assigning nine OIG agents to the task force on a part-time basis to work on pandemic fraud cases in addition to their regular caseloads.

The OIG remains committed to its mission to detect and deter waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct related to DOJ programs and to promote economy and efficiency in those programs—as is exemplified in our work over the past 6 months. As usual, the Semiannual Report reflects the exceptional work of OIG personnel.



Michael E. Horowitz
Inspector General
April 28, 2023

HIGHLIGHTS

Statistical Highlights

The following summaries highlight some of the OIG's audits, evaluations, inspections, special reviews, and investigations, which are discussed further in this report. As the highlights illustrate, the OIG continues to conduct wide-ranging oversight of U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) programs and operations.

OIG-wide



43

Total Number of OIG Reports Issued¹



196

Total Number of Recommendations in OIG Reports (including dollar-related recommendations)²

Audit Division



36

Reports Issued

\$385,461

Questioned Costs³

¹ This figure includes OIG audits, reports, evaluations, inspections, special reviews, surveys, issue alerts, and Management Advisory Memoranda (MAM) issued during the reporting period. This figure does not include Single Audit Act reports, which are identified below, or Reports of Investigation.

² This figure includes all recommendations, including those for management improvements and dollar-related recommendations, which are recommendations for components to remedy questioned costs and funds to be put to better use.

³ This figure includes audit reports and other releases as shown in Appendix 3.

156

Recommendations for Management Improvements



15

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

\$82,057

Questioned Costs

23

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



5

Reports Issued

29

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Investigations Division



5,777

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division⁴



101

Investigations Opened

⁴ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,195 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

**99**

Investigations Closed

**25**

Arrests

**29**

Indictments & Informations

**40**

Convictions & Pleas

**93**Administrative Actions⁵**\$5,158,578.99**Monetary Recoveries⁶

Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Special Reviews Highlights

Examples of OIG audits, evaluations, inspections, and special reviews completed during this semiannual reporting period are:

- [Capstone Review of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' \(BOP\) Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) Pandemic](#). The OIG found that the BOP should improve and retain effective processes to protect staff and inmate health and safety, take steps to address staffing shortages and staff morale, improve its communication of essential information to stakeholders, provide clear guidance regarding healthcare protective

⁵ See the Glossary for a definition of "Administrative Actions."

⁶ "Monetary Recoveries" include civil, criminal and nonjudicial fines, restitutions, recoveries, assessments, penalties, and forfeitures.

equipment and safety, and respond to ongoing pandemic challenges and prepare for future public health emergencies. The OIG made 10 recommendations to assist the BOP in managing COVID-19 challenges and in preparing for future public health emergencies, and the BOP generally agreed with all recommendations.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

- **[Evaluation of Gender Equity in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's \(FBI\) Training Process for New Special Agents \(SA\) and Intelligence Analysts at the FBI Academy.](#)** The OIG found that female New Agent Trainees received a disproportionate number of performance citations and were dismissed at rates higher than their overall representation, a substantial number of women reported inappropriate behavior and inconsistent instructor evaluations of trainees based on gender, and few women served in tactical instructor roles. The OIG made seven recommendations to improve the factors that affect gender equity at the FBI Academy, and the FBI agreed with all of them.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

- **[Audit of the FBI's National Security Undercover Operations \(UCO\).](#)** The OIG found several areas for improvement in the FBI's management and oversight of its UCOs. A UCO is a series of related undercover activities by Undercover Employees or Online Covert Employees who, under alias, engage directly or indirectly in relationships or communications with predicated targets over an extended period, while concealing their FBI affiliation. The OIG made 10 recommendations to the FBI that, if left unaddressed, could jeopardize the physical and psychological safety of undercover agents and operations. The FBI concurred with all 10 recommendations and will implement corrective actions.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

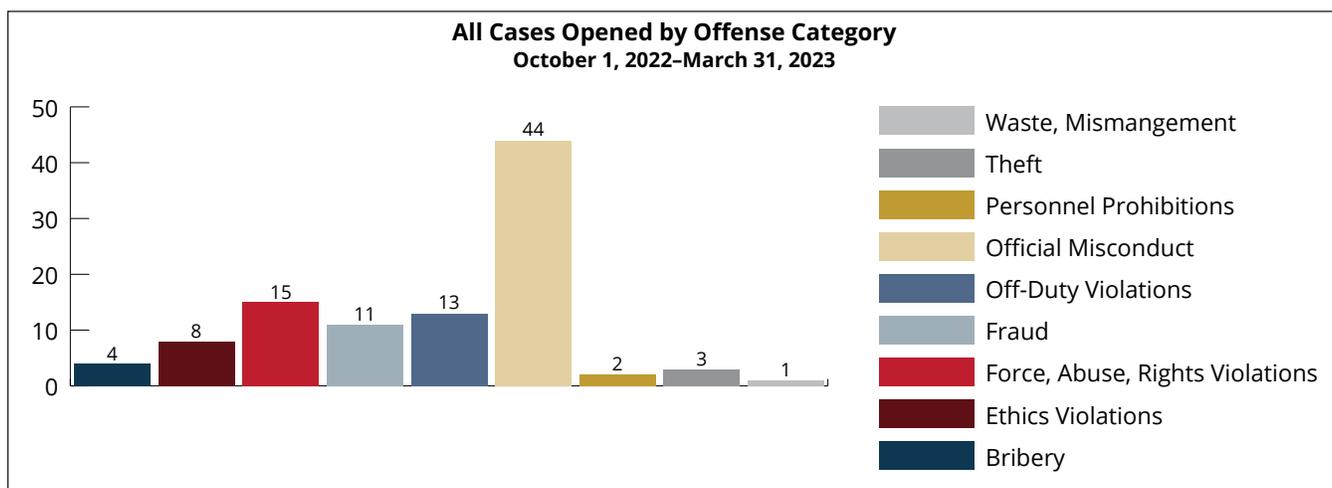
- **[Evaluation of the BOP's Efforts to Address Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Committed by Inmates Toward Staff.](#)** The OIG evaluation found that inmate-on-staff sexual harassment is widespread within the BOP and that BOP staff believe that it particularly affects female employees. The BOP does not collect adequate data on inmate-on-staff sexual harassment and has been unable to identify the prevalence and scope of the issue, which prevents the BOP from evaluating the effectiveness of its mitigation strategies. Also, training on inmate-on-staff sexual harassment needs further updating. The OIG made nine recommendations to the BOP; these relate to assessing the full scope of inmate-on-staff sexual harassment across the BOP and increasing the effectiveness of the BOP's mitigation efforts.
- **[Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP's Treatment of Inmate Statements in Investigations of Alleged Misconduct by BOP Employees.](#)** The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP advising of concerns regarding the manner in which the BOP handles investigations of alleged misconduct by BOP employees. These concerns arose when the OIG inquired of the BOP's Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) about a disciplinary action taken by the BOP following an OIG investigation of alleged sexual abuse by a BOP employee. The OIG concluded that the BOP's manner of handling misconduct by BOP employees is contrary to

federal regulations and BOP policy and creates significant risks for the BOP. The OIG made three recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

- [Review of Concerns Raised Related to the U.S. Marshals Service's \(USMS\) Implementation of Executive Order 14006, Reforming Our Incarceration System to Eliminate the Use of Privately Operated Criminal Detention Facilities.](#) The OIG found that, since Executive Order 14006 was issued in January 2021, the USMS has allowed five USMS contracts for privately operated criminal detention facilities to expire. The OIG found that the USMS established a pass-through intergovernmental agreement (IGA) for one contract involving the Northeast Ohio Correctional Center (NEOCC). This arrangement increased costs by as much as \$500,000 per month, or \$6 million per year and decreased the control the USMS had for ensuring the safe and humane treatment of those in USMS custody. The OIG determined that the documentation relating to the decision to convert the NEOCC from a private detention facility contract to a pass-through IGA facility did not demonstrate that all the costs and benefits of the conversion had been considered. The OIG made two recommendations to address concerns with the USMS's implementation of Executive Order 14006. The Deputy Attorney General and the USMS agreed with the recommendations.

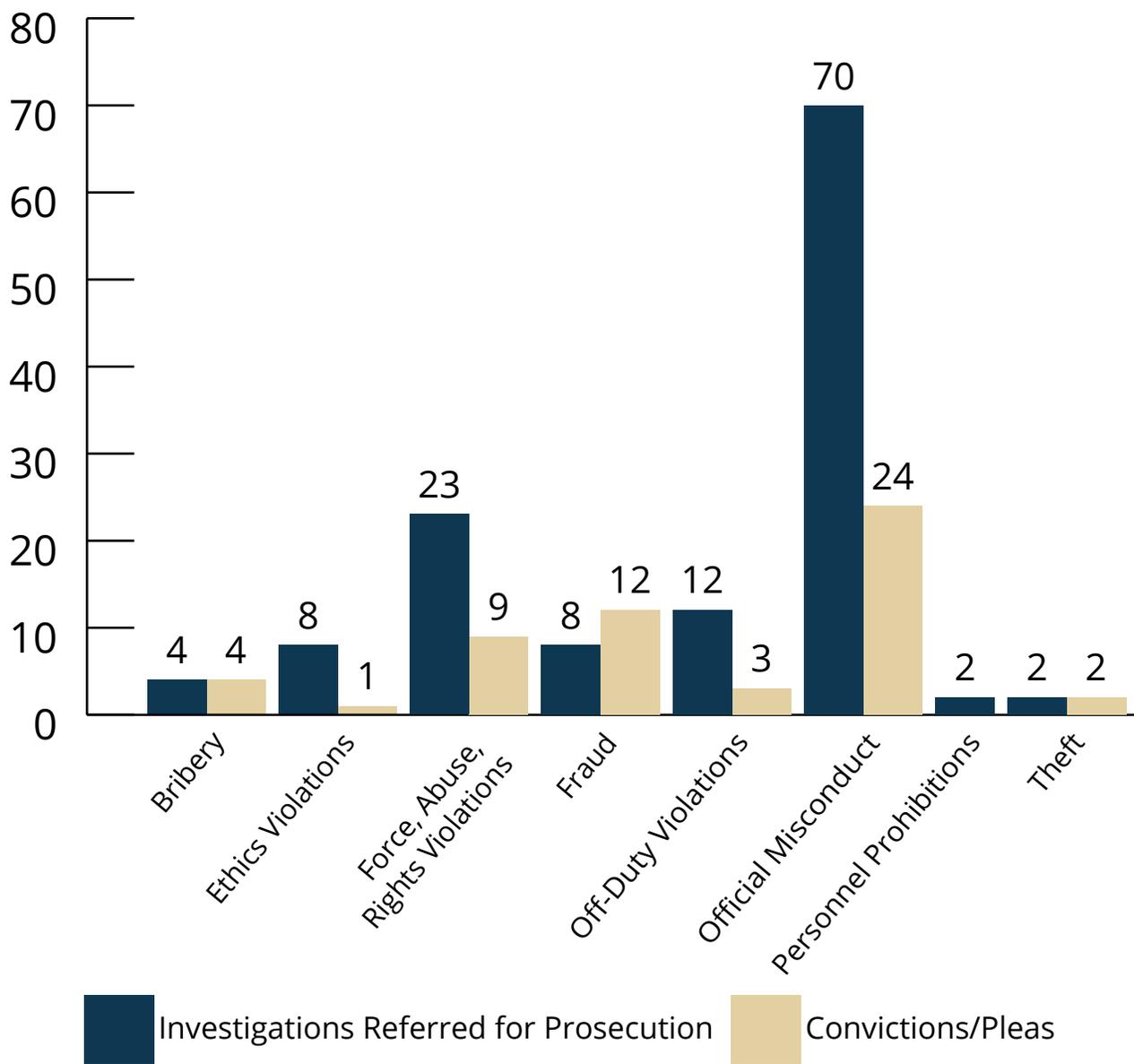
Investigative Highlights

As shown in the statistics at the beginning of this section and in the charts below, the OIG investigates many allegations of misconduct involving DOJ employees or contractors and grantees who receive DOJ funds.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

All Cases Referred and Convictions/Pleas October 1, 2022–March 31, 2023



Note: The convictions/pleas reported in this chart do not necessarily arise from the matters referred for prosecution during this reporting period.

Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of such investigations:

- **[Investigation and Review of the BOP's Handling of the Transfer of Inmate James "Whitey" Bulger](#)**. On December 7, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation initiated upon receipt of notification from the BOP that on October 30, 2018, BOP staff members found inmate James "Whitey" Bulger unresponsive in his cell at the U.S. Penitentiary (USP) Hazelton, in Bruceton Mills, West Virginia. Questions regarding Bulger's death gave rise to the OIG's administrative investigation and review of facts and circumstances surrounding the BOP's handling of Bulger's transfer from USP Coleman in Sumterville, Florida, to USP Hazelton. The OIG's investigation identified serious job performance and management failures at multiple levels within the BOP but did not find evidence of any federal criminal violations. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the BOP for appropriate action.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

- **[Former FBI SA Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Bribery of a Public Official, Bribery of a Public Official, and Money Laundering](#)**. On February 27, 2023, a former FBI SA was sentenced to 72 months of imprisonment, 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to forfeit \$132,309 and pay a \$30,000 fine for conspiracy to bribe a public official, bribery of a public official, and money laundering. According to evidence presented at trial, the SA accepted cash bribes, private jet flights, a motorcycle, hotel stays, escorts, meals, and other items from an organized crime-linked lawyer. In return, the SA conducted law enforcement database inquiries and used those inquiries to help the lawyer and his associates avoid prosecution and law enforcement monitoring.
- **[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Major Fraud Against the United States in Connection with a COVID-19 Fraud Scheme](#)**. On October 17, 2022, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 108 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$1,072,062 in restitution, for one count of major fraud against the United States. The individual pleaded guilty to Count 1 of the Indictment, which states that between August 2020 and October 2021, they engaged in a scheme to fraudulently obtain Paycheck Protection Program Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans designed to provide relief to small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic, a scheme that included using stolen identities. The investigation was conducted by the OIG on behalf of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC).
- **[Findings of Misconduct by a Then Drug Enforcement Administration \(DEA\) Regional Director for Misuse of Sensitive Investigative Unit Funds, Misuse of Representation Funds, Lack of Candor in Request for Representation Funds, and Related Misconduct](#)**. On January 18, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) alleging that a then Regional Director had approved the use of DEA Sensitive Investigative Unit funds to purchase unallowable items as part of trips by the then acting DEA Administrator to DEA foreign offices and inappropriately requested reimbursement of expenses from representation funds for the Regional Director's birthday party. The

investigation was presented for prosecution on October 18, 2021, and declined that same day. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the DEA.*⁷

- **Former Executive Director of Nonprofit Organization Receiving DOJ Grant Funds Sentenced for Wire Fraud.** On December 1, 2022, the former Executive Director of a nonprofit receiving DOJ grant funds was sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment, 3 years of supervised released, and ordered to pay \$47,061 in restitution for one count of wire fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 2017 and May 2021, the Executive Director misappropriated approximately \$71,483 of the nonprofit's funds, including DOJ grant funds, for his own purposes and to support his gambling addiction and expenses. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Investigation.

⁷ An asterisk ("*") indicates that the investigative summary is responsive to the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13).

OIG PROFILE

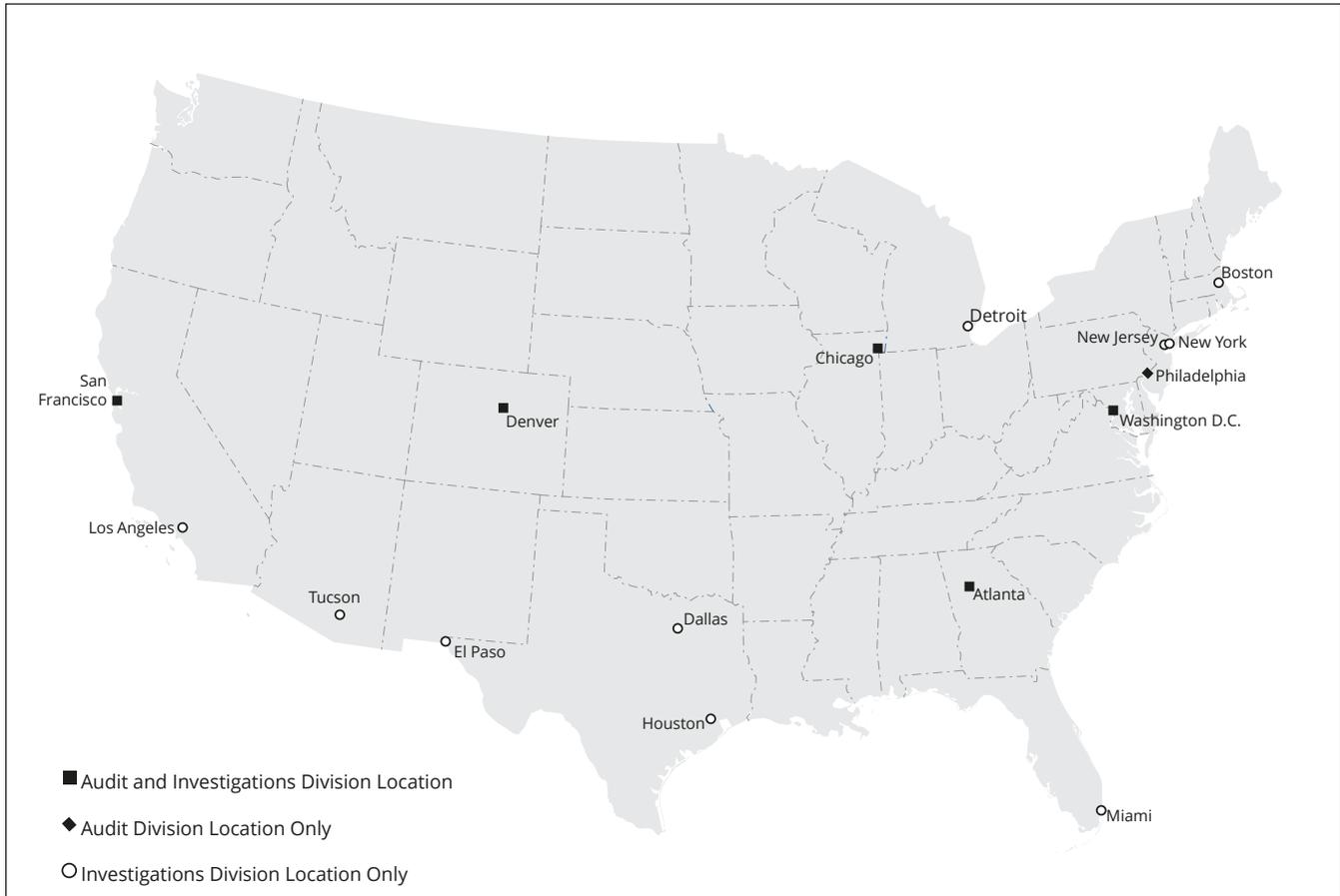
The OIG is a statutorily created independent entity whose mission is to detect and deter waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct involving DOJ programs and personnel and promote economy and efficiency in DOJ operations. The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of DOJ employees in their numerous and diverse activities. The OIG also audits and inspects DOJ programs and assists management in promoting integrity, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. The OIG has jurisdiction to review the programs and personnel of the FBI; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); BOP; DEA; U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAO), USMS, and all other organizations within DOJ, as well as DOJ's contractors and grant recipients.

The OIG consists of the following divisions and offices:

- **Immediate Office of the Inspector General** is the leadership office of the OIG. It is comprised of the Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, and staff who contribute to the leadership and policy direction of the OIG, congressional relations, media relations and internal communications, special projects, sensitive investigations, administrative duties, and other responsibilities. The Immediate Office engages with the Department's leadership, members of Congress and their staffs, and other stakeholders. It also coordinates awareness of whistleblower rights and protections; and publication of the OIG's mission reports, including the Top Management and Performance Challenges Report and the Semiannual Report to Congress.
- **Audit Division** is responsible for independent audits of DOJ programs, computer systems, and financial statements. The Audit Division has regional offices in the Atlanta; Chicago; Denver; Philadelphia; San Francisco; and Washington, D.C., areas. Its Financial Statement Audit Office and Computer Security and Information Technology Audit Office are located in Washington, D.C., along with Audit headquarters. Audit headquarters consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Office of Operations, Office of Policy and Planning, Office of Quality Assurance, and Office of Data Analytics.
- **Investigations Division** is responsible for investigating allegations of bribery, fraud, abuse, civil rights violations, and violations of other criminal laws and administrative procedures governing DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees. The Investigations Division has field offices in Chicago; Dallas; Denver; Los Angeles; Miami; New York; and Washington, D.C. The Investigations Division has smaller, area offices in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, El Paso, Houston, New Jersey, San Francisco, and Tucson. The Fraud Detection Office and the Cyber Investigations Office are co-located with the Washington Field Office. The Cyber Investigations Office also includes personnel in the Dallas and Los Angeles Field Offices. Investigations headquarters in Washington, D.C., consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and the following branches: Operations I, Operations II, Investigative Support, Administrative Support, and Hotline Operations.

The map below shows the locations for the Audit and Investigations Divisions.

Audit and Investigations Division Locations



Source: OIG

- **Evaluation and Inspections Division** conducts program and management reviews that involve on-site inspections, statistical analysis, interviews, and other techniques to review DOJ programs and activities and makes recommendations for improvement.
- **Oversight and Review Division** blends the skills of Attorneys, Investigators, Program Analysts, and Paralegals to conduct special reviews and investigations of sensitive allegations involving DOJ employees and operations.
- **Management and Planning Division** provides the Inspector General with advice on administrative and fiscal policy and assists OIG components by providing services in the areas of planning, budget, finance, quality assurance, human resources, diversity and inclusion, training, procurement, facilities, asset management, telecommunications, security, records management, and general mission support.
- **Information Technology Division** executes the OIG's information technology strategic vision and goals by directing technology and business process integration, network

administration, implementation of computer hardware and software, cybersecurity, applications development, programming services, policy formulation, and other mission-support activities.

- **Office of General Counsel** provides legal advice to OIG management and staff. It also drafts memoranda on issues of law; prepares administrative subpoenas; represents the OIG in personnel, contractual, and legal matters; and responds to Freedom of Information Act requests.

The OIG has a nationwide workforce of more than 500 SAs, Auditors, Inspectors, Attorneys, and administrative professionals. For fiscal year (FY) 2023, the OIG's direct appropriation was \$139 million; the OIG also received a transfer-in of \$10 million and an additional \$17.3 million in reimbursements.

As required by Section 5 of the IG Act of 1978, as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 405, this Semiannual Report to Congress is reviewing the accomplishments of the OIG for the 6-month period of October 1, 2022–March 31, 2023.

Additional information about the OIG and full-text versions of many of its reports are available on the [OIG website](#).

PANDEMIC RESPONSE OVERSIGHT

Beginning in early March 2020, the OIG promptly shifted a significant portion of its oversight efforts toward assessing DOJ's readiness to respond to the emerging COVID-19 pandemic. Through its initial assessment, and the subsequent passage of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act on March 27, 2020, the OIG determined that the most immediate challenges to DOJ operations involved preventing the spread of the virus among federal inmates and detainees; safely operating immigration courts; and ensuring robust oversight of \$850 million in pandemic-related grant funding being disbursed by DOJ to state, local, and tribal organizations. Since that time, these efforts have been expanded to include areas such as the impact of COVID-19 on DOJ law enforcement and other day-to-day operations.

The OIG's completed pandemic-related work for this reporting period is listed below, along with the OIG's ongoing work. More information about the OIG's pandemic oversight activities is available on the [OIG website](#).

Reports Issued

[Insights on Telehealth Use and Program Integrity Risks Across Selected Health Care Programs During the Pandemic](#)

The OIG participated in a multiagency review of telehealth services resulting in a report issued by the PRAC. The report found a dramatic increase in the use of telehealth services during the first year of the pandemic across selected federal health care programs, including those of the BOP and the USMS. The report also identified program integrity risks associated with billing of telehealth services, as well as a need for additional data and safeguards to strengthen telehealth program integrity.

[Capstone Review of the BOP's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)

The OIG found that the BOP should improve and retain effective processes to protect staff and inmate health and safety, take steps to address staffing shortages and staff morale, improve its communication of essential information to stakeholders, provide clear guidance regarding healthcare protective equipment and safety, and respond to ongoing pandemic challenges and prepare for future public health emergencies. The OIG made 10 recommendations to assist the BOP in managing COVID-19 challenges and in preparing for future public health emergencies, and the BOP generally agreed with all recommendations.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

Investigations

In January 2021, the PRAC stood up a Fraud Task Force to serve as a resource for the Inspector General community by surging investigative resources into those areas where the need is the greatest, which is currently pandemic loan fraud. Agents from OIGs across the government are detailed to work on Task Force cases. These agents have partnered with prosecutors at the Department's Fraud Section and USAOs across the country.

The Investigations Division has nine agents who are assigned to the PRAC Fraud Task Force on a part-time basis. The PRAC has extended its authority to investigate pandemic-related fraud to the DOJ OIG through a memorandum of understanding. The agents are assigned Paycheck Protection Program cases while continuing to work their existing OIG caseloads. This initiative allows the OIG to make a broader contribution to the Inspector General community by assisting with investigations that might otherwise remain unstaffed.

The idea behind the PRAC Fraud Task Force is to harness the expertise of the oversight community and attack this problem with every available tool. The Task Force works closely with other initiatives to combat pandemic fraud such as the Department's COVID-19 Fraud Enforcement Task Force.

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Major Fraud Against the United States in Connection with a COVID-19 Fraud Scheme](#)

On October 17, 2022, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 108 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$1,072,062 in restitution, for one count of major fraud against the United States. The individual pleaded guilty to Count 1 of the Indictment, which states that between August 2020 and October 2021, they engaged in a scheme to fraudulently obtain Paycheck Protection Program Loans and Economic Injury Disaster Loans designed to provide relief to small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic, a scheme that included using stolen identities. The investigation was conducted by the OIG on behalf of the PRAC.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Personnel Shortages for Federal Health Care Programs During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Survey of BOP Inmates on Their Experience in BOP Facilities During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Review Examining the BOP's Use of Home Confinement as a Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Audit of the Office on Violence Against Women's Grant Administration Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

MULTICOMPONENT

While many of the OIG's activities are specific to a particular component of DOJ, other work covers more than one component and, in some instances, extends to DOJ contractors and grant recipients. The following describes OIG audits, evaluations, inspections, special reviews, and investigations that involve more than one DOJ component.

Reports Issued

[Review of DOJ's Accounting of Drug Control Funding FY 2022](#)

The OIG released a review of DOJ's detailed accounting of all funds expended for National Drug Control Program activities for FY 2022. The report contains the OIG's conclusion about the reliability of the Department's assertions over the budget formulation compliance submission and detailed accounting submission, which included \$9.8 billion of drug control obligations. The OIG reported that it is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management's assertions.

[Audits of DOJ and Selected Components' Annual Financial Statements, FY 2022](#)

The OIG issued four audit reports on the FY 2022 annual financial statements for DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund, FBI, and Federal Prison Industries, Inc. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which resulted in unmodified opinions on the financial statements. KPMG identified one material weakness in the DOJ's FY 2022 Independent Auditors' Report that involved the BOP not maintaining effective internal controls over financial management and reporting and the Department continuing to experience deficiencies in its risk assessment process. KPMG also reported a significant deficiency in the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund's report, noting that improvements are needed in controls over timely recognition of forfeiture revenue. KPMG did not identify any material weaknesses with the FBI's financial statements. KPMG identified one material weakness in the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. report, noting that untimely revisions were made to the internal control system after the adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts and Customers. The Department, Asset Forfeiture management staff, and Federal Prison Industries, Inc. agreed with the findings and recommendations. No instances of noncompliance or other matters were identified by KPMG in the audits. Additionally, KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audits

The FISMA requires the Inspector General for each agency to perform an annual independent evaluation of the agency's information security programs and practices. The evaluation includes testing the effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, and practices of a representative subset of agency systems.

During this reporting period, the OIG issued separate public summaries and nonpublic reports for its reviews of the BOP's information security program and BOP Network System; Civil Division's information security program and Justice Consolidated Office Network System; Environment and Natural Resources Division's (ENRD) information security program and Justice Consolidated Office Network System; FBI's information security program, Criminal Justice Information Services Data Center, Internet Crime Complaint Center Network, and Cynergy System; Justice Management Division's (JMD) information security program and OMEGA Web Repository System; and Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) information security program and International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program System. The OIG identified weaknesses in all nine of the domains and four of the eight Congressional Letter objective areas that included an assessment of any vulnerabilities created or exacerbated by DOJ's use of remote-access software to facilitate telework. The OIG issued 59 recommendations in these reports to improve the information security programs reviewed, and the respective DOJ components agreed with all of them. In addition, the OIG issued separate public summaries and nonpublic reports for its review of the information security program and a system at the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, an independent, federal executive branch agency.

Single Audit Act Reports

The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, promotes sound financial management of federal financial assistance provided to state, local, and tribal governments, colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations. Under 2 C.F.R. § 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, such entities that expend \$750,000 or more in federal funds in 1 year must have a "single audit" performed annually covering all federal funds expended that year. These audits are conducted by nonfederal auditors, such as independent public accounting firms and state auditors. The OIG performs quality reviews of these audit reports when they pertain to DOJ funds and to determine whether they contain audit findings related to DOJ funds. The OIG's oversight of nonfederal audit activity informs federal managers about the soundness of the management of federal programs and identifies any significant areas of internal control weakness, noncompliance, and questioned costs for resolution or follow-up. As a result of the OIG's review of the single audits during this semiannual period, the OIG transmitted to OJP 15 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than \$15.3 million in 90 grants and other agreements. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 23 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling more than \$82,000. The OIG also monitors these audits through the resolution and closure process.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Section 1001 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act directs the OIG to receive and review complaints of civil rights and civil liberties violations by DOJ employees, to publicize how people can contact the OIG to file a complaint, and to send a semiannual report to Congress discussing the

OIG's implementation of these responsibilities. In February 2023, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG's Section 1001 activities from July 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022. The report described the number of complaints the OIG received under this section, the status of investigations conducted by the OIG and DOJ components in response to those complaints, and an estimate of the OIG's expenses for conducting these activities.

Reports with Outstanding Unimplemented Recommendations

Periodically, the OIG publishes a list of recommendations from the OIG's audits, evaluations, reviews, and other reports that the OIG had not closed as of a specified date, because it had not determined that DOJ had fully implemented them. The information omits recommendations that DOJ determined to be classified or sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for public release. This list includes the titles of reports with recommendations not closed and the status and descriptions of the not closed recommendations. Hyperlinks to each report are also included in this list. The most recent report of recommendations not closed by the OIG as of March 31, 2023, is available on the [OIG website](#). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$58 million in questioned costs and over \$756,000 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of DOJ's Strategy to Address the Domestic Violent Extremist Threat

Audit of DOJ's Strategy to Combat and Respond to Ransomware Threats and Attacks

Audit of DOJ's Law Enforcement and Corrections Components' Use-of-Force Policies

Audit of the Implementation of the DOJ Electronic Recording of Statements Policy

Audits of DOJ and Select Components' Annual Financial Statements, FY 2023

Audit of the FY 2023 Information Technology Security Pursuant to the FISMA

Audit of DOJ's FY 2022 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

Review of Racial Equity in DOJ's Law Enforcement Components

DOJ's Efforts to Coordinate the Sharing of Information Related to Malign Foreign Influence Directed at U.S. Elections

Review Examining DOJ's and Its Law Enforcement Components' Roles and Responsibilities in Responding to Protest Activity and Civil Unrest in Washington, D.C., and Portland, Oregon

Review Examining the Role and Activity of DOJ and Its Components in Preparing for and Responding to the Events at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021

Review of DOJ's Use of Subpoenas and Other Legal Authorities to Obtain Communication Records of Members of Congress and Affiliated Persons and the News Media

Review of the Department's Violent Crime Initiatives

Review of DOJ's and the FBI's Planning for a Future FBI Headquarters Facility

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reports Issued

[Evaluation of Gender Equity in the FBI's Training Process for New SAs and Intelligence Analysts at the FBI Academy](#)

The OIG found that female New Agent Trainees received a disproportionate number of performance citations and were dismissed at rates higher than their overall representation, a substantial number of women reported inappropriate behavior and inconsistent instructor evaluations of trainees based on gender, and few women served in tactical instructor roles. The OIG made seven recommendations to improve the factors that affect gender equity at the FBI Academy, and the FBI agreed with all of them.

FBI New Agent Trainees Participating in a Tactical Exercise



Source: FBI Training Division

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

[Audit of the FBI's National Security UCO](#)

The OIG found several areas for improvement in the FBI's management and oversight of its UCOs. A UCO is a series of related undercover activities by Undercover Employees or Online Covert Employees who, under alias, engage directly or indirectly in relationships or communications with predicated targets over an extended period, while concealing their FBI affiliation. The OIG made 10 recommendations to the FBI that, if left unaddressed, could jeopardize the physical and psychological safety of undercover agents and operations. The FBI concurred with all 10 recommendations and will implement corrective actions.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

Management Advisory Memorandum

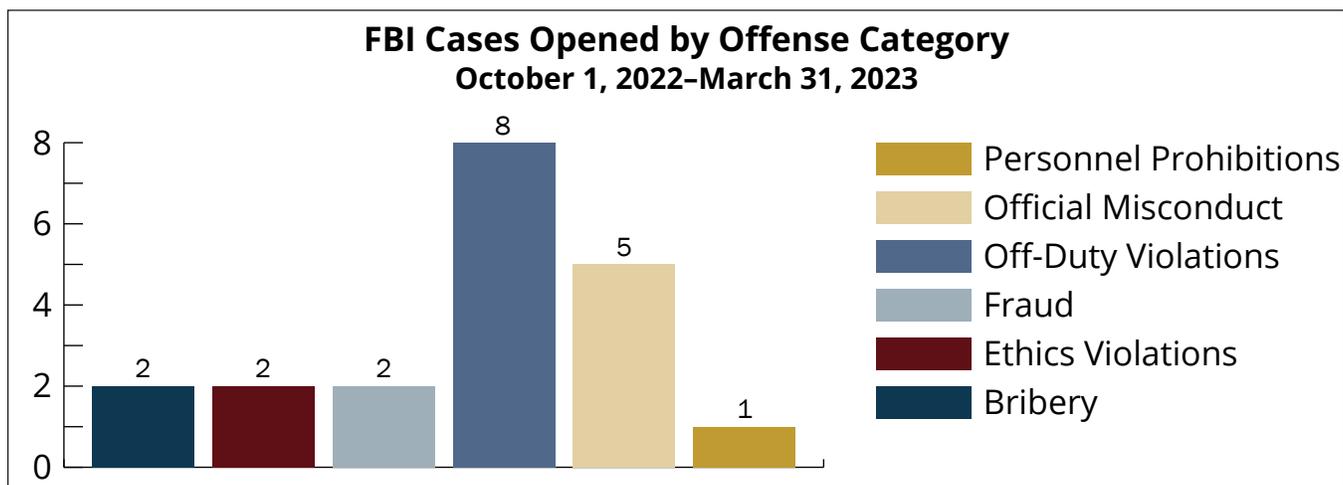
Classified MAM Regarding Needed Improvements to the FBI's Response to Changing Operational Technologies

The OIG released a public notice of a classified MAM regarding the FBI's efforts to mitigate the risks to sensitive FBI operations posed by technological changes and advances that may be employed by investigative subjects or adversaries. The OIG determined that certain aspects of the FBI's efforts to respond to changing operational technologies were inadequate and required better communication, coordination, and prompt corrective action. The classified MAM included two recommendations that the OIG believes will help ensure that the FBI employs a more robust and effective strategy to address the risks posed by changing operational technologies and that its workforce is better positioned to identify and adapt to those risks. The FBI concurred with both recommendations and stated that it has already begun taking necessary corrective actions.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 968 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegations made against FBI employees were Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the FBI for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 20 investigations and referred 73 allegations to the FBI's Inspection Division for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 75 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of investigations involving the FBI that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

Former FBI SA Sentenced for Corrupt Destruction of an Object in an Official Proceeding

On January 3, 2023, a former FBI SA was sentenced to 36 months of probation, with the first 6 months spent on home confinement, and ordered to pay a \$25,000 fine for one count of corruptly destroying an object with the intent to impair its integrity and availability for use in an official proceeding. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between December 4, 2017, and December 6, 2017, the SA erased the contents of his government computer hard drive, knowing that a court had ordered the computer to be submitted for forensic examination.

Former FBI SA Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Bribery of a Public Official, Bribery of a Public Official, and Money Laundering

On February 27, 2023, a former FBI SA was sentenced to 72 months of imprisonment, 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to forfeit \$132,309 and pay a \$30,000 fine for conspiracy to bribe a public official, bribery of a public official, and money laundering. According to evidence presented at trial, the SA accepted cash bribes, private jet flights, a motorcycle, hotel stays, escorts, meals, and other items from an organized crime-linked lawyer. In return, the SA conducted law enforcement database inquiries and used those inquiries to help the lawyer and his associates avoid prosecution and law enforcement monitoring.

Findings of Misconduct by a Former FBI Unit Chief for Prohibited Post-Employment Communications and Misuse of Position

On October 31, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from the FBI alleging that, after retiring, a former FBI Unit Chief may have made communications to the FBI with an intent to influence matters with which the Unit Chief had been personally and substantially involved while working at the FBI, in violation of federal law. The investigation was presented for prosecution on May 20, 2021, and declined on May 28, 2021. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI.*

Finding of Misconduct by an FBI Management and Program Analyst (MAPA) for Unauthorized Communications with Members of the Media, for Disclosing Sensitive Information to a Reporter, for Lack of Candor, and for Accepting Prohibited Gifts

On January 17, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from the FBI concerning possible unauthorized communications by a MAPA with a member of the media. The MAPA resigned from the FBI in September 2019, after the FBI suspended the MAPA's security clearance. The investigation was presented for prosecution on May 21, 2019, and declined on July 8, 2019. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI.*

[Findings of Misconduct by an FBI Assistant Special Agent in Charge \(ASAC\) for Failure to Report Contact with Local Law Enforcement](#)

On March 7, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from a civilian alleging criminal misconduct by an FBI ASAC. During the course of the investigation, the OIG found indications that the ASAC may have failed to notify FBI management that the ASAC had been voluntarily interviewed by local law enforcement concerning the allegation. The investigation was presented for prosecution on May 13, 2022, and declined on May 23, 2022. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI.*

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of the FBI's Contract Awarded to Clark Construction Group, LLC for the Innovation Center in Huntsville, Alabama

Audit of the FBI's Efforts to Respond to Changing Operational Technologies

Audit of the FBI's Handling of Tips of Hands-on Sex Offenses Against Children

Audit of the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program

Audit of the FBI's Contract Awarded for Ballistics Research Assistant Services

Audit of the FBI's Participation in Operation Allies Refuge and Operation Allies Welcome

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Report Issued

[Evaluation of the BOP's Efforts to Address Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Committed by Inmates Toward Staff](#)

The OIG evaluation found that inmate-on-staff sexual harassment is widespread within the BOP and that BOP staff believe that it particularly affects female employees. The BOP does not collect adequate data on inmate-on-staff sexual harassment and has been unable to identify the prevalence and scope of the issue, which prevents the BOP from evaluating the effectiveness of its mitigation strategies. Also, training on inmate-on-staff sexual harassment needs further updating. The OIG made nine recommendations to the BOP; these relate to assessing the full scope of inmate-on-staff sexual harassment across the BOP and increasing the effectiveness of the BOP's mitigation efforts.

Management Advisory Memorandum

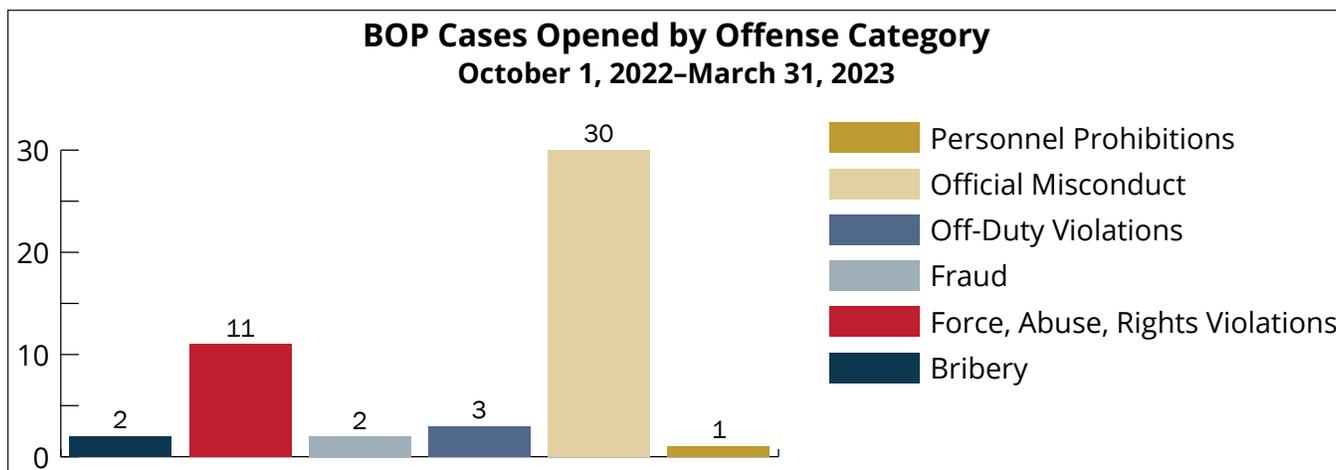
[Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP's Treatment of Inmate Statements in Investigations of Alleged Misconduct by BOP Employees](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP advising of concerns regarding the manner in which the BOP handles investigations of alleged misconduct by BOP employees. These concerns arose when the OIG inquired of the BOP's OIA about a disciplinary action taken by the BOP following an OIG investigation of alleged sexual abuse by a BOP employee. The OIG concluded that the BOP's manner of handling misconduct by BOP employees is contrary to federal regulations and BOP policy and creates significant risks for the BOP. The OIG made three recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 3,852 complaints involving the BOP. The most common allegations made against BOP employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the BOP for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 49 investigations and referred 88 allegations to the BOP's OIA for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 269 open cases of alleged misconduct related to BOP employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of investigations involving the BOP that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Report of Investigation Regarding the Circumstances Surrounding the Death of Inmate Jamel Floyd at Metropolitan Detention Center Brooklyn](#)

On October 28, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation initiated upon receipt of an incident report from the BOP documenting what the BOP refers to as an immediate use of force incident involving BOP inmate Jamel Floyd. Immediately following the use of force by BOP personnel, Floyd became unresponsive and subsequently died. The OIG, working jointly with the FBI, conducted this investigation to probe whether there was evidence of a criminal violation in connection with Floyd's death. Upon conclusion of the criminal investigation and a declination decision by federal prosecutors, the OIG continued its investigation to determine whether administrative misconduct had occurred. The OIG investigation concluded that there was insufficient evidence to find that any BOP employees engaged in administrative misconduct in connection with Floyd's death.

[Investigation and Review of the BOP's Handling of the Transfer of Inmate James "Whitey" Bulger](#)

On December 7, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation initiated upon receipt of notification from the BOP that on October 30, 2018, BOP staff members found inmate James "Whitey" Bulger unresponsive in his cell at USP Hazelton, in Bruceton Mills, West Virginia. Questions regarding Bulger's death gave rise to the OIG's administrative investigation and review of facts and circumstances surrounding the BOP's handling of Bulger's transfer from USP Coleman in Sumterville, Florida, to USP Hazelton. The OIG's investigation identified serious job performance and management failures at multiple levels within the BOP but did not find evidence of any federal criminal violations. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the BOP for appropriate action.

The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

Former BOP Correctional Officer (CO) Sentenced for Abusive Sexual Contact

On February 9, 2023, a former BOP CO was sentenced to 20 months of incarceration followed by 10 years of supervised release for one count of abusive sexual contact. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, in or about October 2020, the CO knowingly engaged in sexual contact with a BOP inmate by intentionally touching the victim's genitals and breasts in a sexual manner. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Bribery of Public Officials and Bribery of a Public Official

On December 8, 2022, a former BOP CO was sentenced to 63 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, as well as ordered to forfeit \$8,901, for conspiracy to commit bribery of public officials and bribery of a public official. The CO pleaded guilty to Counts 1 and 2 of the Indictment, which stated that between September 1, 2018, and February 25, 2019, the CO knowingly and willfully conspired with a BOP inmate to corruptly demand, accept, and agree to receive bribes in exchange for smuggling tobacco, a contraband item, into Federal Correctional Institution Hazelton on multiple occasions.

Former BOP Warden Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of a Ward, Abusive Sexual Contact, and False Statements

On March 22, 2023, the former BOP Warden assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution in Dublin, California, was sentenced to 70 months of imprisonment, 15 years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$15,000 in restitution for sexual abuse of a ward, abusive sexual contact, and making false statements to a government agency. According to the evidence presented at trial, from in or about December 2019 through in or about July 2021, the Warden engaged in multiple sexual acts with three inmates who were at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority and then made false statements to the OIG and the FBI by stating that he had never asked inmates to be undressed for him and he had never touched an inmate inappropriately. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of the BOP's Efforts to Maintain and Construct Institutions

Audit of the BOP's Sole-Source Contract Actions

Audit of the BOP's Contracts Awarded to the American Correctional Association

Audit of the BOP's Inmate Financial Responsibility Program

Audit of the BOP's Management of Its National Gang Unit

Review of BOP Inmate Deaths in Custody

Limited-Scope Review of the BOP's Strategies to Identify, Communicate, and Mitigate Operational Issues at Its Institutions

Inspection of Federal Correctional Institution Waseca

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Reports Issued

[Evaluation of the USMS's Pharmaceutical Drug Costs and Procurement Process](#)

The USMS awarded a National Managed Care Contract following a full and open competition. However, few vendors submitted technically acceptable bids, potentially limiting the competition's efficacy in ensuring price reasonableness. Further, because the National Managed Care Contract bundles drug costs with other Pharmacy Program services, the USMS cannot determine how much it spends on drugs. Lastly, there are no cost controls for drugs purchased by non-Pharmacy Program facilities and, consequently, the USMS risks paying unnecessarily high prices for those drug purchases. The USMS agreed with all three recommendations the OIG made to improve the USMS's oversight of drugs purchased for its detainees.

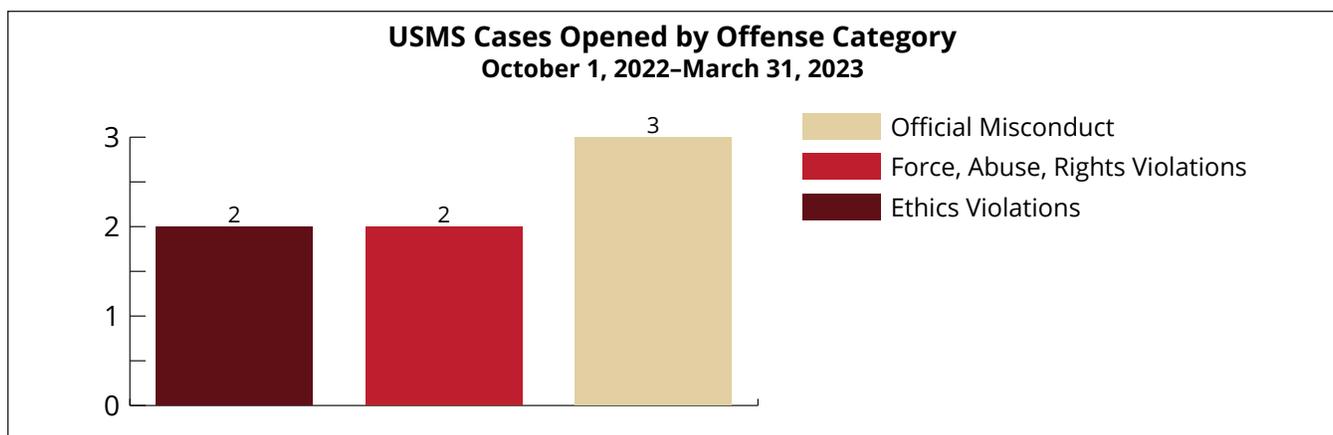
[Review of Concerns Raised Related to the USMS's Implementation of Executive Order 14006, Reforming Our Incarceration System to Eliminate the Use of Privately Operated Criminal Detention Facilities](#)

The OIG found that, since Executive Order 14006 was issued in January 2021, the USMS has allowed five USMS contracts for privately operated criminal detention facilities to expire. The OIG found that the USMS established a pass-through IGA for one contract involving the NEOCC. This arrangement increased costs by as much as \$500,000 per month, or \$6 million per year, and decreased the control the USMS had for ensuring the safe and humane treatment of those in USMS custody. The OIG determined that the documentation relating to the decision to convert the NEOCC from a private detention facility contract to a pass-through IGA facility did not demonstrate that all the costs and benefits of the conversion had been considered. The OIG made two recommendations to address concerns with the USMS's implementation of Executive Order 14006. The Deputy Attorney General and the USMS agreed with the recommendations.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 266 complaints involving the USMS. The most common allegations made against USMS employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the USMS's OIA for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened seven investigations and referred nine allegations to the USMS's OIA for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 41 open cases of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following is an example of an investigation involving the USMS that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Former USMS Contract CO Sentenced for Bribery](#)

On February 2, 2023, a former USMS Contract CO was sentenced to 14 months of imprisonment, 2 years of supervised release, and ordered to forfeit \$555 for one count of bribery. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between March 1, 2021, and April 5, 2021, the CO received at least \$555 via Cash App, a mobile application that allows users to transfer money electronically, from inmates and their associates in exchange for using his position to introduce cell phones into the facility. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

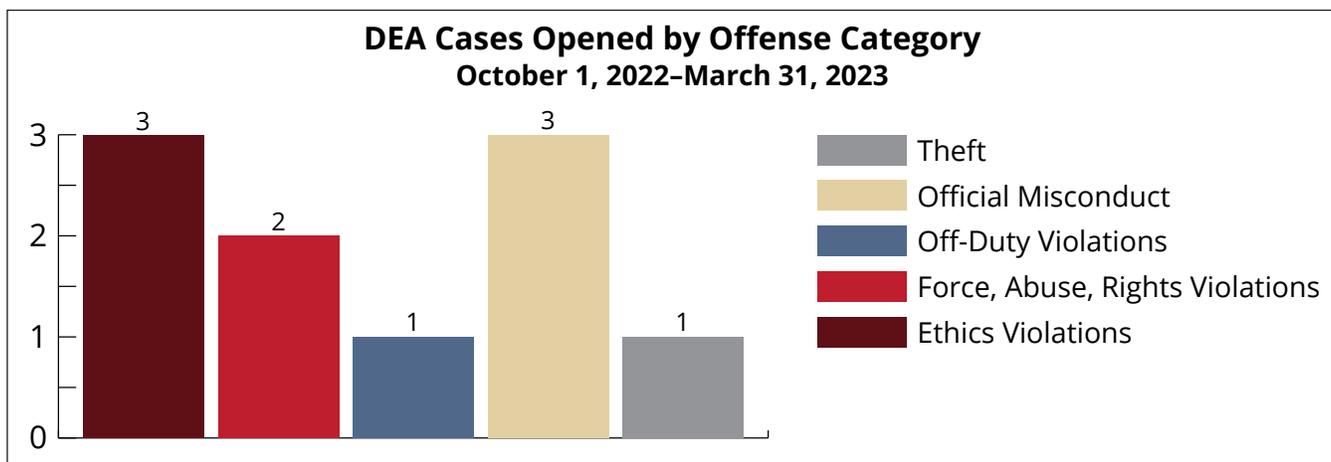
Audit of the USMS's Residential Judicial Security

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 253 complaints involving the DEA. The most common allegations made against DEA employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the DEA for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 10 investigations and referred 30 allegations to the DEA's OPR for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 43 open cases of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following is an example of an investigation involving the DEA that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Findings of Misconduct by a Then DEA Regional Director for Misuse of Sensitive Investigative Unit Funds, Misuse of Representation Funds, Lack of Candor in Request for Representation Funds, and Related Misconduct](#)

On January 18, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from the DEA's OPR alleging that a then Regional Director had approved the use of DEA Sensitive Investigative Unit funds to purchase unallowable items as part of trips by the then Acting DEA Administrator to DEA foreign offices and had inappropriately requested reimbursement of expenses from representation funds for the Regional Director's birthday party. The investigation was presented for prosecution on October 18, 2021, and declined that same day. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the DEA.*

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of the DEA's Contract Awarded to Ocean Bay Information and Systems Management, LLC

Audit of the DEA's Use of Polygraph Examinations in Pre-employment Vetting

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Management Advisory Memorandum

[Recommendation that ATF Add to Its Existing Schedule B Policies, Practices, Guidance, and Training a Policy That Specifically Addresses the Recruitment of Friends and Relatives](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Director of ATF identifying concerns regarding a lack of clear procedures, policies, guidance, and training to ATF employees concerning the recruitment of friends or family under ATF's Schedule B recruitment process. The OIG found that it is common for ATF employees to recruit from among family and friends. Although ATF trains its employees about avoiding nepotism issues at the interview and selection stages, ATF does not have a written policy governing the recruitment of friends and family, nor does it provide training or guidance to employees regarding potential ethical, appearance, or merit-based hiring issues that can arise during the recruitment stage. The OIG is concerned that, in the absence of such policy, process, or guidance, ATF employees could unwittingly run afoul of the federal merit principles and ethics standards as they engage in recruitment actions under Schedule B. The OIG made one recommendation to ATF to address the concerns, and ATF agreed with it.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 210 complaints involving ATF. The most common allegations made against ATF employees were Waste, Mismanagement and Official Misconduct. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to ATF for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 2 investigations and referred 13 allegations to ATF's OPR for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 12 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Fraud.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of ATF's Accelerant Detection Canine Program

Audit of ATF's Risk-Based Inspection Selection Processes and Administrative Actions Issued to Federal Firearms Licensees

Audit of ATF's Enterprise Standard Architecture V Task Order Awarded to Leidos, Inc.

Use of Government-Owned Vehicles for Home to Work Transportation by ATF Headquarters Officials

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Reports Issued

Audits of Grants to State and Local Entities

During this reporting period, the OIG audited external OJP grant recipients, six of which are described in the following examples:

- [Audit of OJP's Transforming America's Response to Elder Abuse: Coordinated, Enhanced Multidisciplinary Teams for Older Victims of Abuse and Financial Exploitation Program Awarded to Elder Law of Michigan \(ELM\), Lansing, Michigan.](#)** The OIG released a report on a \$374,991 grant awarded to ELM. OJP awarded this grant in 2019 for the purpose of supporting ELM's elder abuse enhanced multidisciplinary team. The OIG found issues with ELM's single audit reporting, grant expenditures, contractor monitoring, budget management, drawdowns, and federal financial reports. Additionally, the OIG identified \$86,407 in net questioned costs, \$29,305 of which were unsupported costs. The OIG made nine recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them. ELM agreed with five recommendations, agreed partly with one recommendation, and did not agree with three recommendations.
- [Audit of the OJP Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Reaching Above Hopelessness and Brokenness \(RAHAB\) Ministries, Incorporated, Canton, Ohio.](#)** The OIG released a report examining one OJP cooperative agreement totaling \$672,528 awarded to RAHAB to provide support to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that RAHAB did not adhere to all award requirements the OIG tested. Specifically, the OIG found that RAHAB did not comply with the essential award conditions related to financial management, use of funds, budget management and control, drawdowns, and financial reporting. Additionally, the OIG identified \$37,338 in net questioned costs, \$35,782 of which were unsupported costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed and RAHAB concurred with all of them.
- [Audit of the OJP Regional Information Sharing Systems Grants Awarded to New England State Police Information Network \(NESPIN\), Franklin, Massachusetts.](#)** The OIG released a report on two OJP grants totaling \$16,064,209 to NESPIN for the Regional Information Sharing Systems program, which promotes the effective sharing of information between criminal justice agencies and their partners. The OIG found that NESPIN's procurement process did not include standards covering conflict of interest and did not clarify procedures staff should follow when unable to obtain federal government rates. Additionally, the OIG identified \$8,340 in unsupported legal services due to lack of documentation supporting the methodology for establishing fair and reasonable pricing. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed and NESPIN concurred with all of them.

- [**Audit of the OJP Grants Awarded to the U.S. Center for SafeSport \(SafeSport\), Denver, Colorado.**](#) The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$9,079,601 awarded to SafeSport to safeguard amateur athletes through the prevention of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse in athletic activities occurring through national governing bodies and paralympic sports organizations. The OIG identified discrepancies related to financial management, financial and performance reports, and minimum cash on hand requirements. The OIG identified \$5,423 in questioned unsupported costs. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them. SafeSport concurred with seven recommendations and did not concur with one recommendation.
- [**Audit of the OJP Grant Awarded to FAIR Girls, Inc. \(FAIR Girls\), Washington, D.C.**](#) The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$490,749 awarded to FAIR Girls to promote and increase availability of tailored services to minor trafficking victims and their families and increase community awareness of human trafficking. The OIG found that FAIR Girls did not comply with award conditions relating to progress reports, grant financial management, and grant expenditures. The OIG identified \$4,558 in unsupported questioned costs. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them. FAIR Girls concurred with four recommendations and did not provide a response to one recommendation.
- [**Audit of the OJP Services for Trafficking Victims Grants Awarded to Friends of Farmworkers, Inc. \(FOF\), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**](#) The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$1,348,835 awarded to FOF to provide victims of trafficking with an array of services and protections. The OIG found that FOF altered programmatic activities that affected the budget. Additionally, the OIG found that FOF paid a consultant for services over the maximum allowable rate, did not obtain budgets for its subrecipients, and reimbursed subrecipients using a predetermined rate rather than the actual cost of services. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP. OJP agreed with all five recommendations, and FOF agreed with four recommendations and did not agree with one recommendation.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 14 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees were Fraud and Official Misconduct.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened two investigations and referred zero allegations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 26 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The investigations included Fraud and Official Misconduct.

The following are examples of investigations involving OJP that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[**Findings of Misconduct by a State's Attorney for Misuse of Federal Grant Funds and False Statements**](#)

On December 8, 2022, DOJ completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from a state agency alleging that a victim advocate in a State's Attorney's

office performed work on matters for the State's Attorney's private law firm that were unrelated to the victim advocate position while being paid with federal grant funds. The OIG conducted this investigation jointly with a state law enforcement agency. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to OJP and to the Department's OPR.

Former Executive Director of Nonprofit Organization Receiving DOJ Grant Funds Sentenced for Wire Fraud

On December 1, 2022, the former Executive Director of a nonprofit receiving DOJ grant funds was sentenced to 3 months of imprisonment, 3 years of supervised released, and ordered to pay \$47,061 in restitution for one count of wire fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 2017 and May 2021, the Executive Director misappropriated approximately \$71,483 of the nonprofit's funds, including DOJ grant funds, for his own purposes and to support his gambling addiction and expenses. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Investigation.

Former Director of Domestic Violence Department Receiving DOJ Funds Sentenced for Theft From an Indian Tribal Organization

On December 19, 2022, the former Director of a Domestic Violence Department receiving DOJ's Victims of Crime Act grant funds was sentenced to 48 months of probation; \$19,431 in restitution; and a fine of \$10,000 for embezzlement and theft from an Indian tribal organization. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 2019 and October 2020, the Director created false reimbursement requests indicating they were intended to pay for medical bills, grocery bills, and home furnishing and décor-related expenses for tribal domestic violence victims. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services OIG.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of OJP's Administration of the Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

Audit of OJP's Office of the Chief Information Officer Application Development Blanket Purchase Agreement and Related Task Orders for the JustGrants System

Audit of OJP's Civil Rights Complaint Process

Audit of the OJP Contract Awarded to ICF Incorporated, LLC for the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center

Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program

CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) and serves as a major funding source for victim services throughout the country. The fund includes deposits from criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalty fees, and special assessments collected by USAOs, U.S. Courts, and the BOP. OJP's Office for Victims of Crime administers the CVF by sending states and territories funding directly through the VOCA victim assistance and compensation formula grants and awarding discretionary grants to state and local public and private entities to support national-scope projects, training, and technical assistance that enhances the professional expertise of victim service providers. From FY 2015 through 2022, DOJ distributed more than \$23 billion in funding for CVF programs.

The OIG's audits of victims of crime programs have resulted in hundreds of recommendations to improve recipients' administration of CVF-funded grants, enhance program performance, improve monitoring of thousands of subrecipients, and help ensure accountability for billions of CVF dollars. During this semiannual reporting period, the Audit Division issued 4 audits of subaward CVF grant recipients and at the end of the period had 21 ongoing audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients. The OIG's subaward CVF grant audits issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants

During this reporting period, the OIG released four audits of subawards for CVF-funded grant programs, as described below.

- [**Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council \(DCJC\) to ContactLifeline, Inc. \(CLL\), Wilmington, Delaware.**](#) The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$354,937 subawarded to CLL to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, and various support services to sexual assault survivors. The OIG identified issues with CLL's time and effort reports and its reliance on budgeted amounts for payroll and benefits. The OIG questioned \$127,915 in unsupported personnel costs. The OIG made four recommendations to DCJC and OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them. DCJC agreed with three recommendations and neither agreed nor disagreed with one recommendation. CLL neither agreed nor disagreed with the OIG's recommendations but included planned actions to address each recommendation.
- [**Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the District of Columbia's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants \(OVSJG\) to Safe Shores–The D.C. Children's Advocacy Center \(Safe Shores\), Washington, D.C.**](#) The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$701,637 subawarded by the OVSJG to Safe Shores for the purpose of providing advocacy and forensic interview services to victims of crime and their

families. The OIG found that Safe Shores needs to implement a process to track, validate, and report program accomplishments. The OIG questioned \$4,200 in supplemental salary costs that were not an approved item in the subaward agreement. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP and the OVSJG. OJP agreed with all four recommendations, while the OVSJG and Safe Shores concurred with three recommendations and did not concur with one recommendation.

- **[Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice \(CDCJ\) to TESSA, Colorado Springs, Colorado.](#)** The OIG released a report on a CVF grant totaling \$2,157,147 subawarded to TESSA to provide comprehensive support for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The OIG found that TESSA submitted financial reports that did not reconcile to its general ledger and lacked policies and procedures to ensure the accuracy of those reports. The OIG made one recommendation to the CDCJ and OJP, and OJP agreed with the recommendation. The CDCJ concurred with the recommendation, and TESSA neither agreed nor disagreed with the recommendation but included planned actions to address it.
- **[Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet \(Kentucky JPSC\) to the Northern Kentucky Children’s Advocacy Center \(NKYCAC\), Florence, Kentucky.](#)** The OIG released a report on a \$346,847 grant, subawarded by the Kentucky JPSC to the NKYCAC. The Kentucky JPSC awarded this grant in October 2021 for the purpose of providing services to victims of child abuse through forensic interviewing, family advocacy, and mental health services. The Kentucky JPSC had reimbursed the NKYCAC the total subaward amount of \$346,847. The OIG determined that the NKYCAC implemented adequate financial management controls and properly spent subawarded funds on budgeted personnel. The report did not contain any recommendations.

OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS

Community Relations Service Investigation

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Findings of Misconduct by a Community Relations Service \(CRS\) Manager for Misuse of Public Office for Private Gain, Misuse of Government Property, and Lack of Candor to the OIG](#)

On March 14, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receiving information from the Community Relations Board alleging that a CRS manager had used CRS contractors to perform personal tasks. The OIG investigation found that the CRS manager had used CRS contractors to perform personal tasks, in violation of federal ethics regulations. The OIG also found that the CRS manager lacked candor by repeatedly failing to provide full and forthcoming answers to questions from OIG investigators. The OIG provided its report to the CRS; the Office of the Deputy Attorney General; and, because the CRS manager is an attorney, DOJ's Professional Misconduct Review Unit for appropriate action.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of the CRS's Contracting Activities

Criminal Division

Reports Issued

Audits of Equitable Sharing Program Activities

The DOJ Equitable Sharing Program allows state or local law enforcement agencies that directly participate in an investigation or prosecution resulting in a federal forfeiture to claim a portion of federally forfeited cash, property, and proceeds. During this reporting period, the OIG released two audits of Equitable Sharing Program participants, as described below:

- [Audit of the West Covina Police Department's \(WCPD\) Equitable Sharing Program Activities, West Covina, California.](#) The OIG released a report examining the WCPD's management and oversight of its equitable sharing funds for FYs 2020–2021. The OIG found that the WCPD had commingled its DOJ and U.S. Department of the Treasury equitable sharing funds and had not inventoried its assets since 2018. The OIG identified \$111,280 in questioned costs for facilities improvements that the WCPD made without notifying the DOJ Criminal Division's Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section. The OIG made eight recommendations, and the Criminal Division concurred and the WCPD agreed with all of them.
- [Audit of the Amtrak Police Department's \(APD\) Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Washington, D.C.](#) The OIG released a report on the APD's equitable sharing activities for FYs 2016–2021. The OIG found that the APD accurately recorded its equitable sharing fund receipts and expenditures and submitted required reports in a timely and complete manner. However, the APD did not report DOJ equitable sharing fund expenditures on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards in its Single Audit Reports from FYs 2018–2020, as required. The OIG made one recommendation, and the Criminal Division and the APD agreed with it.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Investigation

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Finding of Misconduct by a Then ENRD Attorney for Failing to File an Accurate Confidential Financial Disclosure Report](#)

On September 28, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from the ENRD Ethics Office that an ENRD attorney detailed to another DOJ division had self-reported a potential conflict of interest with an investigation to which the ENRD attorney was assigned due to the financial interests of the attorney's spouse. The investigation was presented for prosecution on July 7, 2021, and declined that same day. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to ENRD and DOJ's Professional Misconduct Review Unit.*

Executive Office for Immigration Review Report Issued

[Audit of the Executive Office for Immigration Review's \(EOIR\) Electronic Case Management System Awards](#)

In September 2020, EOIR worked with the Justice Management Division's Procurement Services Staff (JMD PSS) to competitively award a \$35 million, 5-year blanket purchase agreement to NTT DATA Federal Services, Inc. (NTT DATA) to design, configure, implement, and support a new Electronic Case Management System product. The OIG identified several concerns that negatively affected the software development team's capacity to adapt to planned and unplanned work, time, and budgeting constraints. The OIG made 13 recommendations to EOIR and the JMD PSS, and EOIR and the JMD PSS concurred with all of them. NTT DATA did not provide a written response to the report.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys Investigation

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[USAO Paralegal Sentenced for Witness Retaliation and Obstruction of Justice-Related Charges](#)

In the *Semiannual Report to Congress, April 1, 2022–September 30, 2022*, the OIG reported the conviction of a USAO Paralegal for witness retaliation conspiracy, witness retaliation, conspiracy to obstruct justice, and obstruction of justice. On March 14, 2023, the former Paralegal was sentenced to 33 months of imprisonment followed by 2 years of supervised release. According to the evidence presented at trial, the Paralegal received discovery in a case in which her son was charged with robbery, including videos of post-arrest statements made by two other individuals who participated in the robbery. She then discussed the videos over recorded calls with her son, who was held in custody following his arrest, and her son asked her to post the videos on the Internet. After the videos were posted, the two other individuals involved in the alleged robbery received death threats and one reported hearing gunshots outside her home.

Justice Management Division Investigation

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Findings of Misconduct by a DOJ Information Technology Specialist for Disparaging and Racist Remarks and a Threatening Statement, Failure to Properly Escort Visitors and to Follow Mail Screening Policy, and Lack of Candor](#)

On January 30, 2023, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the FBI alleging a violation of security policy by a DOJ Information Technology Specialist in connection with the use of a laptop. The investigation was presented for prosecution on March 5, 2021, and declined on April 7, 2022. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to the DOJ employing component.*

Other/Miscellaneous Investigation

The following is an example of an investigation that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Aiding and Abetting and Being an Unregistered Agent of a Foreign Principal in a Criminal Scheme Involving a Former DOJ Employee](#)

On January 18, 2023, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 24 months of imprisonment; 3 years of supervised release; a \$250,000 fine; and a \$3 million dollar forfeiture for aiding and abetting violations of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. According to court documents, between May 2017 and January 2018, the individual and her co-conspirators—one of whom was a former DOJ employee—agreed to lobby the then President of the United States, the Attorney General, and other high-level U.S. government officials to drop civil forfeiture proceedings and a criminal investigation into the embezzlement of billions of dollars from 1Malaysia Development Berhad, a strategic investment and development company wholly owned by the Government of Malaysia. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

U.S. Trustee Program Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the [OIG website](#).

Audit of the U.S. Trustee Program's Administration of the Panel Trustee and Debtor Audit Programs and Associated Procurements Awarded to Tronconi Segarra & Associates, LLP

TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

The OIG has since 1998 published an annual report on the top management and performance challenges facing DOJ. The report is based on the OIG's oversight work, research, and judgment. By statute, this report is required to be included in DOJ's annual Agency Financial Report.

This year's report identifies nine challenges that the OIG believes represent the most pressing concerns for DOJ, two of which—Enhancing Cybersecurity and Countering Cybercrime and Enhancing the Department's Response to the Opioid Crisis—are presented in the report's overview section. The remaining seven challenges are addressed separately in the following sections:

1. Improving Management of the Federal Prison System,
2. Strengthening Public Trust in the U.S. Department of Justice,
3. Safeguarding and Promoting National Security,
4. Managing the Post-Pandemic Impact on U.S. Department of Justice Operations,
5. Strengthening Police-Community Partnership and the Response to Violent Crime,
6. Effective Management of U.S. Department of Justice Contracts and Grants, and
7. Managing Human Capital.

While the challenges are not rank ordered, the OIG believes that improving management of the federal prison system, strengthening public trust in DOJ, enhancing cybersecurity and national security—including the rising danger of domestic violent extremism and responding to the opioids epidemic—are urgent challenges that will require the Department's continued focus and resources.

Detailed information about DOJ's management and performance challenges is available on the [OIG website](#).

TESTIMONY/LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Congressional Testimony

During this reporting period, the Inspector General testified on four occasions:

- [“The Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General’s Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request”](#) before the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies on March 23, 2023;
- [“Fraud in Federal Unemployment Insurance Programs”](#) (testifying as Chair of the PRAC) before the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways & Means on February 8, 2022;
- [“Federal Pandemic Spending: A Prescription for Waste, Fraud, and Abuse”](#) (testifying as Chair of the PRAC) before the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Oversight and Accountability on February 1, 2022; and
- [“Sexual Abuse of Female Prisoners in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons”](#) before the U.S. Senate, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations on December 13, 2022.

Legislation and Regulations

The IG Act directs the OIG to review proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of DOJ. Although DOJ’s Office of Legislative Affairs reviews all proposed or enacted legislation that could affect DOJ’s activities, the OIG independently reviews proposed legislation that could affect its operations and legislation that relate to waste, fraud, or abuse in DOJ’s programs and operations. For example, during this period the OIG reviewed legislation to provide greater due process for whistleblowers at the FBI and to enhance oversight and inspections of BOP facilities.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR PROGRAM

Whistleblowers perform a critical role when they bring forward evidence of wrongdoing, and they should never suffer reprisal for doing so. The [OIG Whistleblower Protection Coordinator Program](#) works to ensure that whistleblowers are fully informed of their rights and protections from reprisal.

During this reporting period, the DOJ OIG continued to lead an IG community-wide working group of Whistleblower Protection Coordinators who meet quarterly to discuss best practices in the implementation and enforcement of the OIGs' respective whistleblower programs. The working group met in January with organizational leaders from the Government Accountability Project and Empower Oversight, two nongovernmental organizations that work to protect government whistleblowers and improve anti-reprisal laws for public employees. The organizations shared their experiences working with OIGs on whistleblower cases and provided some constructive feedback and suggestions for improvement in OIG interactions with whistleblowers. The working group greatly appreciated the feedback and the insights offered by the nongovernmental organizations, which will improve its collective efforts to ensure that no employee suffers reprisal for reporting wrongdoing.

October 1, 2022–March 31, 2023

Employee complaints received ⁸	266
Employee complaints opened for investigation by the OIG	59
Employee complaints that were referred by the OIG to the components for investigation	117
Employee complaint cases closed by the OIG ⁹	50

⁸ Employee complaint is defined as an allegation received from whistleblowers, defined broadly as complaints received from employees and applicants with the Department, or its contractors, subcontractors, or grantees, either received directly from the complainant by the OIG Hotline, the field offices, or others in the OIG, or from a DOJ component if the complaint otherwise qualifies and is opened as an investigation.

⁹ This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

STATISTICS

Audit Overview

During this reporting period, the OIG's Audit Division issued 36 audit reports and other releases, which contained more than \$385,000 in questioned costs, and made 156 recommendations for management improvement. Specifically, the Audit Division issued 21 internal and other audit reports of DOJ programs, 1 contract audit report, 12 external audit reports of grants and other agreements funded at more than \$50.5 million, and 2 other releases. The Audit Division also issued 15 Single Audit Act audits of programs funded at more than \$15.3 million.

Questioned Costs¹⁰

Reports	Number of Reports	Total Questioned Costs (including unsupported costs)	Unsupported Costs ¹¹
Audits			
No management decision made by beginning of period ¹²	0	0	0
Issued during period	11¹³	\$467,518	\$238,582
Needing management decision during period	11	\$467,518	\$238,582
Management decisions made during period:			
–Amount of disallowed costs ¹⁴	11	\$467,518	\$238,582
–Amount of costs not disallowed	0	0	0
No management decision at end of period	0	0	0

¹⁰ See the Glossary for a definition of "Questioned Costs."

¹¹ See the Glossary for a definition of "Unsupported Costs."

¹² This includes reports previously issued for which no management decision has been made. See the Glossary for a definition of "Management Decision."

¹³ Of the audit reports issued during this period with questioned costs, three were Single Audit Act reports.

¹⁴ This includes instances in which management has taken action to resolve the issue and/or the matter is being closed because remedial action was taken. See the Glossary for a definition of "Disallowed Costs."

Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed

Report Number and Date	Report Title	Rec. No.	Recommendation
Audits			
21-129 (September 2021)	Audit of the FBI's Execution of Its Woods Procedures for Applications Filed with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Relating to U.S. Persons	4	The OIG recommended that the FBI develop and implement policy that describes the expectations for supervisory review of Woods Files. Specifically, this policy should clearly convey the requirement for reviewers to confirm support for all statements of fact in each application and provide for better evidence of the supervisory review process that goes beyond simply signing the Woods Form. As part of this policy modification, the FBI should also consider options for incorporating an element of independent verification of the Woods File during the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 application process.
21-095 (July 2021)	Audit of Selected Aspects of the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System	1	The OIG recommended that the FBI strengthen controls over the sale of firearms to out-of-state purchasers by updating the National Instant Criminal Background Check System background check to verify age requirements of an out-of-state firearm purchaser's state of residence and state of sale to ensure basic age eligibility.
GR-60-15-015 (September 2015)	Audit of OJP's Correctional Systems and Correctional Alternatives on Tribal Lands Program Grants Awarded to the Navajo Division of Public Safety, Window Rock, Arizona	9	The OIG recommended that OJP remedy \$32,034,623 in unallowable expenditures associated with excessive building sizes for Grant Numbers 2009-ST-B9-0089 and 2009-ST-B9-0100.

Evaluations

23-054 (March 2023)	Capstone Review of the BOP's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic	6	The OIG recommended that the BOP immediately update guidance regarding (1) when staff should notify the families of inmates who become seriously ill or die, including a specific timeframe, and (2) uniform criteria for what constitutes a serious illness.
22-001 (October 2021)	MAM: Notification of Needed Upgrades to the BOP's Security Camera System	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop a comprehensive strategic plan for transitioning to a fully digital security camera system that, among other things: (1) identifies enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies, (2) provides cost projections and the BOP appropriations account to fund the upgrades, and (3) includes an estimated timeline for completion of the work.
19-05 (October 2019)	Review of the DEA's Regulatory and Enforcement Efforts to Control the Diversion of Opioids	1	The OIG recommended that the DEA develop a national prescription opioid enforcement strategy that encompasses the work of all DEA field divisions tasked with combating the diversion of controlled substances and establish performance metrics to measure the strategy's progress.
19-01 (December 2018)	Review of DOJ's Implementation of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013	4	The OIG recommended that OJP conduct a study on data collected under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 as described in the statute and submit a report on the study to Congress as soon as practicable.
17-05 (July 2017)	Review of the BOP's Use of Restrictive Housing for Inmates with Mental Illness	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP establish in policy the circumstances that warrant the placement of inmates in single-cell confinement while maintaining institutional and inmate safety and security and ensuring appropriate, meaningful human contact and out-of-cell opportunities to mitigate mental health concerns.

16-05 (June 2016)	Review of the BOP's Contraband Interdiction Efforts	3	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop uniform guidelines and criteria for conducting random staff pat searches across all institutions that require a minimum frequency and duration for search events to ensure that appropriate numbers of staff on each shift are searched with appropriate frequency.
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Special Reviews

18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	2	The OIG recommended that the Department consider making explicit that, except in situations where the law requires or permits disclosure, an investigating agency cannot publicly announce its recommended charging decision prior to consulting with the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Attorney, or his or her designee, and cannot proceed without the approval of one of these officials.
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	3a	The OIG recommended that the Department consider adopting a policy addressing the appropriateness of Department employees discussing the conduct of uncharged individuals in public statements.
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	4	The OIG recommended that the Department consider providing guidance to agents and prosecutors concerning the taking of overt investigative steps, indictments, public announcements, or other actions that could impact an election.

Detailed Descriptions of Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, or Investigations Closed but Not Publicly Disclosed

- The OIG closed two investigations without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by two senior government employees of the FBI. These investigations included allegations of inappropriate relationships, conflict of interest, and job performance failure, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.
- The OIG closed two investigations without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by two senior government employees of the DEA. These investigations included allegations of misuse of position and contract fraud, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.
- The OIG closed one investigation without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by one senior government employee of EOIR. This investigation included an allegation of sexual harassment, which was ultimately unsubstantiated.

Audit Follow-up

Office of Management and Budget Circular A-50

Office of Management and Budget Circular A-50, Audit Follow-up, requires audit reports to be resolved within 6 months of the audit report issuance date. The OIG's Audit Division monitors the status of open audit reports to track the audit resolution and closure process. As of March 31, 2023, the Audit Division was monitoring the resolution process of 137 open reports and closed 59 reports this reporting period.

Evaluation and Inspections Workload and Accomplishments

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Evaluation and Inspections Division during the 6-month reporting period ending March 31, 2023:

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews active at beginning of period	11
Reviews cancelled	0
Reviews initiated	1
Final reports issued	5
Reviews active at end of reporting period	7

Investigations Statistics

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2023:

Source of Allegations ¹⁵	
Hotline (telephone, mail, and email)	2,448
Other Sources	3,329
Total Allegations Received	5,777
Investigative Caseload	
Investigations Opened this Period	101
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued this Period ¹⁶	99
Investigations in Progress as of March 31, 2023	538
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations ¹⁷	29
Arrests	25
Convictions/Pleas	40
Prosecutions Referred to the DOJ ¹⁸	120
Prosecutions referred to State and Local Prosecutors ¹⁹	5

¹⁵ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,195 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

¹⁶ At the conclusion of an investigation, one or more types of report are prepared. The prepared report may be an abbreviated report of investigation or a full report of investigation. In addition, an investigative summary for public posting on the OIG website may be prepared for an investigation involving a senior government employee. The number of reports issued represents one report for each investigation.

¹⁷ The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

¹⁸ This number includes all criminal and civil referrals to DOJ for a prosecutorial decision, whether they were ultimately accepted or declined with the caveat that, if an investigation was referred to more than one DOJ office for a prosecutorial decision, the referral to DOJ was counted only once. The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

¹⁹ The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and/or other legal entities.

Administrative Actions	
Terminations	22
Resignations	35
Disciplinary Action	34
Monetary Results	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	\$4,814,062.19
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	0
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	\$344,516.80

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

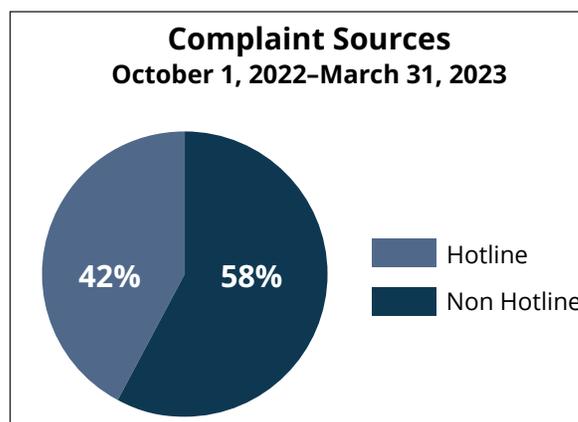
OIG investigators conducted 101 Integrity Awareness Briefings for Department employees and other stakeholders throughout the country. These briefings are designed to educate employees and other stakeholders about the misuse of a public official’s position for personal gain and to deter employees from committing such offenses. The briefings reached more than 2,766 employees.

OIG Hotline

During FY 2023, the OIG received most of its [hotline](#) complaints through its electronic complaint form.

In addition, DOJ employees and citizens can file complaints by telephone, facsimile, email, and postal mail. The online access, email, facsimile, and postal mail all provide the ability to file a complaint in writing to the OIG.

From all hotline sources during the first half of FY 2023, 2,448 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG’s complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 1,968 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action; 169 were filed for information; 89 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 6 were opened by the OIG for investigation.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

Approximately 4,195 additional hotline email and phone contacts were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government and therefore were not entered into the OIG’s complaint tracking system.

APPENDICES

1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASAC	Assistant Special Agent in Charge
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CO	Correctional Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CVF	Crime Victims Fund
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ or Department	U.S. Department of Justice
EOIR	Executive Office for Immigration Review
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FISMA	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
FY	Fiscal Year
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
JMD	Justice Management Division
MAM	Management Advisory Memorandum
NEOCC	Northeast Ohio Correctional Center
OIA	Office of Internal Affairs
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OPR	Office of Professional Responsibility
PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
RAHAB	Reaching Above Hopelessness and Brokenness
SA	Special Agent
UCO	Undercover Operation
USAO	United States Attorney's Office
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
USP	U.S. Penitentiary
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act of 1984

2 | Glossary of Terms

The following are definitions of specific terms as they are used in this report:

Administrative Actions: Term that encompasses actions taken against an employee, contractor, or grant recipient, including disciplinary action, termination, debarment, and loss of funding, and can also include an employee's or contractor's resignation or retirement.

Cooperative Agreement: Term used to describe when the awarding agency expects to be substantially involved with the award's activities, often used interchangeably with "grant."

Contraband: 28 C.F.R. § 500.1(h) defines contraband as "material prohibited by law, regulation, or policy that can reasonably be expected to cause physical injury or adversely affect the safety, security, or good order of the facility or protection of the public." Contraband includes weapons, explosives, drugs, intoxicants, currency, cameras, recording equipment, telephones, radios, pagers, electronic devices, and any other objects that violate criminal laws or are prohibited by federal regulations or BOP policies.

Disallowed Cost: The IG Act defines "disallowed cost" as a "questioned cost that management, in a management decision, has sustained or agreed should not be charged to the Government."

Equitable Sharing Program: This program allows state or local law enforcement agencies that directly participate in an investigation or prosecution resulting in a federal forfeiture to claim a portion of federally forfeited cash, property, and proceeds.

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use: Recommendation by the OIG that funds could be used more efficiently if management of an entity took actions to start and complete the recommendation, including: (1) reductions in outlays; (2) deobligation of funds from programs or operations; (3) withdrawal of interest subsidy costs on loans or loan guarantees, insurance, or bonds; (4) costs not incurred by implementing recommended improvements related to the operations of the entity, a contractor, or grantee; (5) avoidance of unnecessary expenditures noted in pre-award reviews of contract or grant agreements; or (6) any other savings that specifically are identified.

Management Decision: The IG Act defines "management decision" as the "evaluation by the 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 such findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary."

National Managed Care Contract: The means by which a contractor provides to the USMS a variety of healthcare related services, including the management of a Pharmacy Program.

Questioned Cost: A cost that is questioned by the OIG because of: (1) an alleged violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the expenditure of funds; (2) a finding that, at the time of the audit, such cost is not supported by adequate documentation; or (3) a finding that the expenditure of funds for the intended purpose is unnecessary or unreasonable.

Supervised Release: Court-monitored supervision upon release from incarceration.

Unsupported Cost: A cost that is questioned by the OIG because the OIG found that, at the time of the audit, the cost was not supported by adequate documentation.

3 | Audit Division Reports

Internal Reports

Multicomponent

Audit of DOJ's Annual Financial Statements, FY 2022

Review of DOJ's Accounting of Drug Control Funding, FY 2022

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Audit of the FBI's National Security UCO

Audit of the FBI's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center Network and Cynergy System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Data Center Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the FBI's Annual Financial Statements, FY 2022

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Audit of the BOP's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the BOP's BOP Network System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Office of Justice Programs

Audit of OJP's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of OJP's International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Other Department Components and Agencies

Audit of the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund Annual Financial Statements, FY 2022

Audit of the Civil Division's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the Civil Division's Justice Consolidated Office Network System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the ENRD's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the ENRD's Justice Consolidated Office Network Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. Annual Financial Statements, FY 2022

Audit of JMD's Information Security Program Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of JMD's OMEGA Web Repository System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Audit of a Pretrial Services Agency's System Pursuant to the FISMA of 2014, FY 2022

Contract Reports

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Audit of EOIR's Electronic Case Management System Awards

External Reports

California

Audit of the West Covina Police Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, West Covina, California

Colorado

Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to the United States Center for SafeSport, Denver, Colorado

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice to TESSA, Colorado Springs, Colorado

Delaware

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council to ContactLifeline, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware

District of Columbia

Audit of the Amtrak Police Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Washington, D.C.

Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to FAIR Girls, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the District of Columbia's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants to Safe Shores—The D.C. Children's Advocacy Center, Washington, D.C.

Kentucky

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet to the Northern Kentucky Children's Advocacy Center, Florence, Kentucky

Massachusetts

Audit of OJP's RISS Grants Awarded to New England State Police Information Network, Franklin, Massachusetts

Michigan

Audit of OJP's Transforming America's Response to Elder Abuse: Coordinated, Enhanced Multidisciplinary Teams for Older Victims of Abuse and Financial Exploitation Program Awarded to Elder Law of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan

Ohio

Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to RAHAB Ministries, Incorporated, Canton, Ohio

Pennsylvania

Audit of OJP's Services for Trafficking Victims Grants Awarded to Friends of Farmworkers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Single Audit Act Reports

Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, FY 2022

Brighter Tomorrows, Inc., Center Moriches, New York, FY 2021

Charter Township of Clinton, Michigan, FY 2022

City of West Palm Beach, Florida, FY 2021

Clark County, Nevada, FY 2021

Fairbanks Native Association, Fairbanks, Alaska, FY 2022

Maryland Transportation Authority, Baltimore, Maryland, FY 2021

Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition, Saint Paul, Minnesota, FY 2021

Movement Forward, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, FY 2021

Office of the District Attorney, Jefferson County, Alabama, FY 2021

Orangeburg County, South Carolina, FY 2021

Organized Village of Kake, Kake, Alaska, FY 2020

Raksha, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, FY 2021

Sitka Tribe of Alaska, Sitka, Alaska, FY 2021

Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Laramie, Wyoming, FY 2020

Other Audit Releases

MAM for the Director of the FBI Regarding Needed Improvements to the FBI's Response to Changing Operational Technologies

Review of Concerns Raised Related to the USMS's Implementation of Executive Order 14006

4 | Quantifiable Potential Monetary Benefits

Audit Report	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs	Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use
Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG			
Audit of the West Covina Police Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, West Covina, California	\$111,280	0	0
Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to the United States Center for SafeSport, Denver, Colorado	\$5,423	\$5,423	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council to ContactLifeline, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware	\$127,915	\$127,915	0
Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to FAIR Girls, Inc., Washington, D.C.	\$4,558	\$4,558	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the District of Columbia's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants to Safe Shores—The D.C. Children's Advocacy Center, Washington, D.C.	\$4,200	0	0
Audit of OJP's RISS Grants Awarded to New England State Police Information Network, Franklin, Massachusetts	\$8,340	\$8,340	0
Audit of OJP's Transforming America's Response to Elder Abuse: Coordinated, Enhanced Multidisciplinary Teams for Older Victims of Abuse and Financial Exploitation Program Awarded to Elder Law of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan	\$86,407	\$29,305	0
Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to RAHAB Ministries, Incorporated, Canton, Ohio	\$37,338	\$35,782	0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG)	\$385,461	\$211,323	0

Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act ²⁰			
Organized Village of Kake, Kake, Alaska, FY 2020	\$28,925	0	0
Raksha, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, FY 2021	\$25,873	0	0
Orangeburg County, South Carolina, FY 2021	\$27,259	\$27,259	0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act)	\$82,057	\$27,259	0
Total	\$467,518	\$238,582	0

²⁰ These audits are reviewed by the OIG to assess the quality and the adequacy of the entity's management of federal funds. The OIG issues these audits to the responsible component and performs follow-up on the audit reports' findings and recommendations.

5 | Evaluations, Inspections, Special Reviews, and Other Releases

Evaluation and Inspections Division

Insights on Telehealth Use and Program Integrity Risks Across Selected Health Care Programs During the Pandemic

Evaluation of Gender Equity in the FBI's Training Process for New SAs and Intelligence Analysts at the FBI Academy

Evaluation of the USMS's Pharmaceutical Drug Costs and Procurement Process

Evaluation of the BOP's Efforts to Address Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Committed by Inmates Toward Staff

Capstone Review of the BOP's Response to the COVID-2019 Pandemic

Investigations Division

MAM: Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP's Treatment of Inmate Statements in Investigations of Alleged Misconduct by BOP Employees

Oversight and Review Division

MAM: Recommendation that ATF Add to Its Existing Schedule B Policies, Practices, Guidance, and Training a Policy That Specifically Addresses the Recruitment of Friends and Relatives

6 | Peer Reviews

Peer Reviews Conducted by another OIG

Audit Division

The most recent peer review of the Audit Division was performed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security OIG. In the U.S. Department of Homeland Security OIG's System Review Report issued April 4, 2022, the DOJ OIG received a peer review rating of *pass* for its system of quality control in effect for the year ending September 30, 2021. The System Review Report did not contain any recommendations.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

The most recent peer review of the Evaluation and Inspections Division was performed by the U.S. Postal Service OIG in September 2021. There are no outstanding recommendations. The Evaluation and Inspections Division was not subject to any peer reviews during the current reporting period.

Investigations Division

The most recent peer review of the Investigations Division was conducted by the U.S. Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in March 2021. There are no outstanding recommendations.

Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG

Audit Division

The Audit Division did not conduct any peer reviews during this reporting period.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

The Evaluation and Inspections Division conducted a peer review of the Office of Audits and Evaluations and Office of Information Technology of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau OIG. The peer review report was issued on March 14, 2023.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division conducted a peer review of the U.S. Postal Service OIG during this review period. The final report is scheduled to be released during the fall reporting period.

7 | Reporting Requirements

The IG Act specifies reporting requirements for semiannual reports. The requirements are listed below and indexed to the applicable pages:

IG Act References	Reporting Requirements	Page
5 U.S.C. § 404(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	42
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies and Recommendations for Corrective Actions	12-40
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(2)	Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	45-47
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	12-40
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(4)	Total Number of Convictions Resulting From Investigations	3, 49
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(5)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	54-59
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(6)	Information Regarding Management Decisions Made During the Reporting Period with Respect to Audits, Inspections, or Evaluations Issued During a Previous Reporting Period	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(7)	Information Described in Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 Section 804(b)	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(8)	Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG	60
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(9)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews of the OIG	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(10)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(11)	Statistical Table Pertaining to OIG Investigations	49-50
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(12)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	49-50
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees or Senior Officials	Investigative Narratives Marked with an Asterisk (*) on pages 7-8, 20-21, 28, 38, 40
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(14)	Instance of Whistleblower Retaliation	Nothing to Report

5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(15)	Attempts to Interfere with OIG Independence and Summary of Reports of Refusal to Provide Information or Assistance	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)	Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, and Investigations of Senior Government Employees Undisclosed to the Public	48²¹

²¹ This information is provided pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(B). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(A) for this reporting period.

REPORT WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, OR MISCONDUCT

To report allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, or misconduct regarding DOJ programs, employees, contractors, or grants, please go to the [OIG Hotline](#) or call the OIG's Hotline at (800) 869-4499.

The OIG website has complaint forms that allow you to report the following to the OIG:

- general allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse in DOJ programs or by DOJ employees;
- contract fraud, including mandatory disclosures required by contractors when they have credible evidence of violations of the civil False Claims Act or certain violations of criminal law;
- grant fraud, including fraud, waste, or abuse related to DOJ's award of Recovery Act funds; and
- violations of civil rights or civil liberties by DOJ employees.

To give information by mail or facsimile, please send to:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Inspector General
Investigations Division
ATTN: OIG Hotline
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20530
Facsimile: (202) 616-9881

For further information on how to report a complaint to the OIG, please call (800) 869-4499.

