



Report to Congress on Implementation of Section 1001 of the USA PATRIOT Act

(as required by Section 1001(3) of Public Law 107-56)



26-003

OCTOBER 2025

Section 1001 of the USA PATRIOT Act (Patriot Act), Public Law 107-56, directs the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) to undertake a series of actions related to claims of civil rights or civil liberties violations allegedly committed by DOJ employees. It also requires the OIG to provide semiannual reports to Congress on the implementation of the OIG's responsibilities under Section 1001.

This report summarizes the OIG's Section 1001-related activities from January 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025.

Introduction

The OIG is an independent entity within DOJ that reports to both the Attorney General and Congress. The OIG's mission is to investigate allegations of waste, fraud, and abuse in DOJ programs and personnel, and to promote economy and efficiency in DOJ operations.

The OIG has jurisdiction to review programs and personnel in all DOJ components, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), and the U.S. Attorneys' Offices.¹

The OIG consists of the Immediate Office of the Inspector General and the following divisions and offices:

- **Audit Division** conducts independent audits of Department programs, computer systems, financial statements, and DOJ-awarded grants and contracts.
- **Evaluation and Inspections Division** conducts program and management reviews that involve on-site inspections, statistical analysis, and other techniques to review Department programs and activities.
- **Investigations Division** investigates allegations of bribery, fraud, abuse, civil rights violations, and violations of other criminal laws and administrative procedures that govern Department employees, contractors, and grantees.
- **Oversight and Review Division** blends the skills of attorneys, investigators, and program analysts to investigate or review high profile or sensitive matters involving Department programs or employees.
- **Information Technology Division** executes the OIG's IT 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.

¹ The OIG has authority to investigate allegations of criminal wrongdoing or administrative misconduct by any Department employee, except for "allegations of misconduct involving Department attorneys, investigators, or law enforcement personnel, where the allegations relate to the exercise of the authority of an attorney to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice." 5 U.S.C. § 413(b)(2)-(3).

- **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, personnel, communications, procurement, facilities, telecommunications, security, and general support.
- **Office of General Counsel** provides legal advice to OIG management and staff. In addition, the office 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 staff of more than 500 employees, about half of whom are based in Washington, D.C. The OIG has 28 Investigations Division field locations and 6 Audit Division regional offices located throughout the country.

Section 1001 of the Patriot Act

Section 1001 of the Patriot Act provides the following:

The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall designate one official who shall —

- (1) review information and receive complaints alleging abuses of civil rights and civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Justice;
- (2) make public through the Internet, radio, television, and newspaper advertisements information on the responsibilities and functions of, and how to contact, the official; and
- (3) submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on a semi-annual basis a report on the implementation of this subsection and detailing any abuses described in paragraph (1), including a description of the use of funds appropriations used to carry out this subsection.

Responsibilities, Functions, and Contact Information of the OIG's Designated Section 1001 Official

The DOJ Inspector General has designated the OIG's Assistant Inspector General for Investigations as the official responsible for the duties required under Section 1001, which are described in the next section of this report.

Allegations of abuses of civil rights and civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Justice may be submitted to the DOJ OIG Hotline:

Online: <https://oig.justice.gov/hotline>

Phone: (800) 869-4499

Fax: (202) 616-9881

Mail: U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Inspector General

Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Complaints

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20530

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Complaints

Section 1001 requires the OIG to “review information and receive complaints alleging abuses of civil rights and civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Justice.” While the phrase “civil rights and civil liberties” is not specifically defined in the Patriot Act, the OIG has looked to the “Sense of Congress” provisions in the statute, namely Sections 102 and 1002, for context. Sections 102 and 1002 identify certain ethnic and religious groups who would be vulnerable to abuse due to a possible backlash from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, including Muslims, Arabs, Sikhs, and South Asians.

The OIG’s Investigations Division, which is headed by the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, manages the OIG’s Section 1001 investigative responsibilities. The two units with primary responsibility for coordinating these activities are Operations Branch I and Operations Branch II, each of which is directed by a Special Agent in Charge and two Assistant Special Agents in Charge (ASAC).² In addition, these units are supported by Investigative Specialists and other staff assigned to the Hotline Operations Branch, who divide their time between Section 1001 and other responsibilities.

The Investigations Division receives civil rights and civil liberties complaints via mail, e-mail, telephone, and facsimile. Upon receipt, Division ASACs review the complaints and assign an initial disposition to each matter, and Investigative Specialists enter the complaints alleging a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of the OIG or another federal agency into an OIG database. Serious civil rights and civil liberties allegations relating to actions of DOJ employees or contractors are typically assigned to an OIG

² These units also coordinate the OIG’s review of allegations of misconduct by Department employees: the Operations Branch I has primary responsibility for matters involving the BOP, USMS, and the U.S. Attorneys’ Offices; the Operations Branch II has primary responsibility for matters involving the FBI, DEA, and ATF.

Investigations Division field office, where special agents conduct investigations of criminal violations and administrative misconduct.³

Given the number of complaints the OIG receives compared to its limited resources, the OIG does not investigate all allegations of misconduct against DOJ employees. The OIG refers many complaints involving DOJ employees to internal affairs offices in DOJ components such as the FBI Inspection Division, the DEA Office of Professional Responsibility, and the BOP Office of Internal Affairs.⁴ In certain referrals, the OIG requires the components to report the results of their investigations to the OIG. In most cases, the OIG notifies the complainant of the referral.

Many complaints the OIG receives involve matters outside its jurisdiction. When those matters identify a serious issue for investigation, such as a threat to life or safety, the OIG forwards them to the appropriate investigative entity. In other cases, the complainant is directed to another investigative agency when possible. Allegations related to the authority of a DOJ attorney to litigate, investigate, or provide legal advice are referred to the DOJ Office of Professional Responsibility. Allegations related solely to state and local law enforcement or government officials that raise a federal civil rights concern are forwarded to the DOJ Civil Rights Division.

When an allegation received from any source involves a potential violation of federal civil rights statutes by a DOJ employee, the OIG discusses the complaint with the DOJ Civil Rights Division for possible prosecution. In some cases, the Civil Rights Division accepts the case and requests additional investigation by either the OIG or the FBI. In other cases, the Civil Rights Division declines prosecution and either the OIG or the appropriate DOJ internal affairs office reviews the case for possible administrative misconduct.

Complaints Processed During This Reporting Period

Between January 1, 2025, and June 30, 2025, the period covered by this report, the OIG processed **945** new complaints that were identified by the complainant as civil rights or civil liberties complaints.⁵

Of these complaints, **922** did not fall within the OIG's jurisdiction or did not warrant further investigation. These complaints involved allegations against agencies or entities outside of DOJ, including other federal agencies, local governments, or private businesses, as well as allegations that were not suitable for

³ The OIG can pursue an allegation either criminally or administratively. Many OIG investigations begin with allegations of criminal activity but, as is the case for any law enforcement agency, do not result in prosecution. When this occurs, the OIG may continue the investigation and treat the matter as a case for potential administrative discipline. The OIG's ability to handle matters criminally or administratively helps to ensure that a matter can be pursued administratively even if a prosecutor declines to prosecute a matter.

⁴ The Federal Prison Oversight Act was signed into law on July 25, 2024. The Act seeks to improve BOP oversight by, among other things, establishing an independent BOP Ombudsman to receive and investigate complaints concerning issues that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, or rights of inmates or staff. The OIG anticipates that, once established, the BOP Ombudsman will be involved in receiving and handling referrals of complaints that fall within Section 1001 of the PATRIOT Act.

⁵ These complaints include all matters in which the complainant made any mention of a civil rights or civil liberties violation, even if the allegation was not within the OIG's jurisdiction.

investigation by the OIG, and could not be or were not referred to another agency for investigation, generally because the complaints failed to identify a subject or agency.

The OIG found that **22** of the 945 complaints it received involved DOJ employees or DOJ components and included allegations requiring further review. Upon further review, the OIG determined that all **22** of these complaints generally raised management issues unrelated to the OIG's Section 1001 duties and referred these complaints to DOJ components for appropriate handling. Examples of complaints in this category included allegations by federal prisoners about general prison conditions, and by others that the FBI did not initiate an investigation into particular allegations.

The OIG identified **1** complaint by a federal prisoner that alleged a potential civil rights or civil liberties violation under Section 1001 but, based on the lack of an identified subject or the non-specific nature of the allegations, determined that this complaint generally raised a management issue. The OIG referred this complaint to BOP for appropriate handling.

The following information represents the status of investigations into Section 1001-related complaints as of June 30, 2025.

**Status of Investigations into Section 1001-related Complaints
as of June 30, 2025**

	Investigating Component				Total
	OIG	BOP	USMS	FBI	
Pending investigations at the start of the reporting period	0	1	0	0	1
Investigations opened during the reporting period	0	0	0	0	0
Investigations closed during the reporting period	0	0	0	0	0
Pending investigations at the end of the reporting period	0	1	0	0	1

Completed Investigations Finding Misconduct

During the period covered by this report, there were no investigations completed by the OIG or a DOJ component finding abuses of civil rights or civil liberties by an employee or official of DOJ as set forth in Section 1001.⁶

Other Activities Related to Potential Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Issues

The OIG conducts other reviews that go beyond the explicit requirements of Section 1001 to implement more fully its civil rights and civil liberties oversight responsibilities. During the period covered by this report, the OIG initiated one such review that relates to the OIG's duties under Section 1001.

During this period, the OIG reviewed certain issues related to the FBI's use of Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), which authorizes the targeted surveillance of non-U.S. persons reasonably believed to be located abroad. Although Section 702 does not allow the surveillance and intelligence collection of persons located in the United States or U.S. persons located abroad, communications involving a U.S. person may be captured incidentally by the government. For this reason, there are several internal controls to "minimize" U.S. person information, including restrictions on when FBI personnel may query databases for information associated with U.S. persons. As mandated in the 2024 Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act (RISAA), the OIG reviewed the FBI's querying practices and issued its report on October 2, 2025.

Expense of Implementing Section 1001

Section 1001 requires the OIG to include in this report a description of the appropriated funds used to carry out this subsection.

During this reporting period, the OIG spent approximately \$406,308 in personnel costs, \$14,000 in classified transcription costs, and \$100 in miscellaneous costs, for a total of \$420,408 to implement its responsibilities under Section 1001. The total personnel and miscellaneous costs reflect the time and funds spent by any OIG special agents, attorneys, auditors, inspectors, program analysts, paralegals, or other staff, who worked directly on investigating Section 1001-related complaints, conducting special reviews, implementing the OIG's responsibilities under Section 1001, or overseeing such activities.

⁶ Consistent with the requirement in Patriot Act Section 1001(3) to "detail[] any abuses" of civil rights and civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Justice, in future reports the OIG will include summaries of any investigation finding such abuse that was completed by the OIG or a DOJ component during the relevant reporting period.