



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



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Highlights of OIG Activities
8	OIG Profile
11	Pandemic Response Oversight
14	Multicomponent
17	Federal Bureau of Investigation
21	Federal Bureau of Prisons
26	U.S. Marshals Service
28	Drug Enforcement Administration
30	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
31	Office of Justice Programs
35	Crime Victims Fund
40	Other DOJ Components
44	Top Management and Performance Challenges
45	Testimony/Legislation and Regulations
46	Whistleblower Protection Coordinator Program
47	Open Recommendations
49	Statistics
53	Appendices

MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING INSPECTOR GENERAL



It is my pleasure to submit this Semiannual Report on the operations of the Department of Justice (DOJ or Department) OIG, which covers the period from April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025.

Within this reporting period, the OIG completed and released many noteworthy reports. For example, the OIG released a report detailing the investigation into Charles McGonigal, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) senior official who had served as the Special Agent in Charge of counterintelligence for the FBI's New York Field Office, which concluded that McGonigal engaged in disgraceful conduct at the expense of a multi-year criminal investigation and undermined the FBI's integrity and reliability.

Source: OIG

Additionally, the OIG launched two web-based interactive dashboards related to the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). In June, the OIG released an interactive report detailing the results of a series of unannounced, concurrent inspections assessing the administration of food service at six BOP institutions. The second interactive dashboard showed the OIG's report on the BOP's efforts to place inmates close to home in line with the First Step Act of 2018, which requires the BOP to place inmates in facilities, to the extent practicable, within 500 driving miles of their primary residence.

The OIG also issued several investigative summaries during this reporting period, including a report detailing an investigation into a then FBI Assistant Director who wasted taxpayer funds and used their public office for their own private gain when they went on a government-paid, 13-day international trip to two countries for the purpose of visiting two of the Assistant Director's personal "bucket list" countries. Also, during this reporting period, an OIG investigation led to a former Civil Division Legal Assistant being sentenced to 3 years of probation, with special conditions, and a \$1,000 fine for helping her husband conceal bribery payments he received from a government contractor. Further, the OIG's Investigation's Division closed 104 criminal or administrative cases, and its work resulted in 34 convictions or pleas and 114 terminations, administrative disciplinary actions, and resignations. The quality of investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by our office.

The OIG remains committed to its mission of promoting the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of DOJ—as is exemplified in our work during this reporting period. As usual, the Semiannual Report reflects the exceptional work of OIG personnel.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Don R. Berthiaume". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "D" and "B".

Don R. Berthiaume
Acting Inspector General

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 (the Department or DOJ) programs and operations.

OIG-wide



42

Total Number of OIG Reports Issued¹



223

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

Audit Division



39

Reports Issued

\$33,458,724

Questioned Costs

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.

\$125,825,802

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use³

167

Recommendations for Management Improvements



25

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

\$528,724

Questioned Costs

39

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



3

Reports Issued

24

Recommendations for Management Improvements

³ See glossary for a definition of “Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use.”

Investigations Division



9,286

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division⁴



96

Investigations Opened



108

Investigations Closed



53

Arrests



78

Indictments & Informations



34

Convictions & Pleas



114

Administrative Actions⁵



\$4,526,519.47

Monetary Recoveries⁶

⁴ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 6,251 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

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.

Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Special Reviews Highlights

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

[Inspection of the Federal Bureau of Prisons \(BOP\) Federal Detention Center \(FDC\) SeaTac](#)

The unannounced inspection identified several serious issues at FDC SeaTac related to the provision of inmate healthcare, staffing, failure to complete rounds, and failure to pat search employees and visiting attorneys according to BOP policy. FDC SeaTac Health Services Department leadership described a substantial shortage of healthcare employees as a “crisis” that contributed to its inability to address all inmate healthcare needs. The OIG made 11 recommendations, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

[An Investigation of Alleged Misconduct by Former Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\) Special Agent in Charge \(SAC\) Charles McGonigal](#)

The OIG concluded that former FBI SAC Charles McGonigal engaged in disgraceful conduct at the expense of a criminal investigation and undermined the FBI’s integrity and reliability; deliberately disregarded his supervisory responsibilities; misused sensitive, non-public case information for his own private interest and that of another; and made unauthorized disclosures of Law Enforcement Sensitive information. McGonigal's corrupt actions were extraordinary and dishonored the FBI's core values of integrity, accountability, and leadership expected of all FBI personnel.*⁷

[Findings of Misconduct by then FBI SAC for Failure to Report Subordinate’s Alleged Misconduct and Dereliction of Supervisory Duty](#)

The OIG substantiated an allegation that a then SAC covered up a subordinate’s alleged misconduct related to the installation of surveillance equipment on private property without consent or a court order rather than reporting the alleged misconduct, in violation of FBI policy. The OIG investigation also found that the then SAC acted in dereliction of supervisory duty by reprimanding other employees for reporting the potential misconduct, in violation of FBI policy.*

[Audit of the FBI's Efforts to Mitigate the Effects of Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance \(UTS\)](#)

The audit examined the FBI’s approach to address the risks posed to its employees, investigations, and operations by UTS. The OIG identified improvements needed with the FBI’s internal threat assessment and trainings, and the responsibility for ensuring that the risks were appropriately addressed on an organizational level. The OIG made four recommendations to improve the FBI’s management of the UTS threat, and the FBI agreed with all of them.

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).

Concurrent Inspections of BOP Food Service Operations

The OIG conducted six unannounced inspections focused on the administration of food service. Food service at some institutions appeared to be well run; others had significant problems in multiple areas, including failures to maintain security and accountability for kitchen knives, the inability to x-ray pallets of food for contraband, an absence of cameras, Food Service Department staffing shortages, and unaddressed repairs in food service areas. The OIG did not make formal recommendations from these inspections.

Audit of the BOP's Oversight of the Use of Restraints

The OIG examined the BOP's oversight of the use of restraints when controlling an inmate to ensure the safety of inmates and staff, prevent serious property damage, and ensure institution security and good order. The OIG identified concerns regarding the accuracy of restraint incident data, as well as BOP's reviews of restraint incidents, including the availability of video recording reviews of incidents. The report included 10 recommendations and the BOP concurred with all of them.

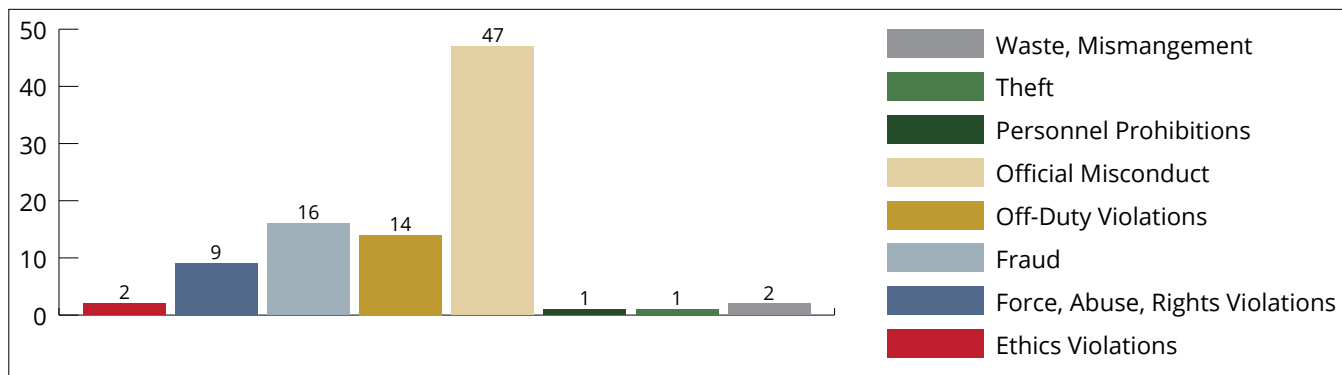
Audit of the BOP's Efforts to Place Inmates Close to Home

The OIG assessed the BOP's compliance with the First Step Act's (FSA) confinement location requirement and found that the BOP used a straight-line calculation instead of driving miles, as required by the FSA. The OIG identified a need to improve the process for recording address information in SENTRY to promote the accuracy of mileage calculations and the integrity of the data. The report included three recommendations, and the BOP concurred with all of them.

Investigative Highlights

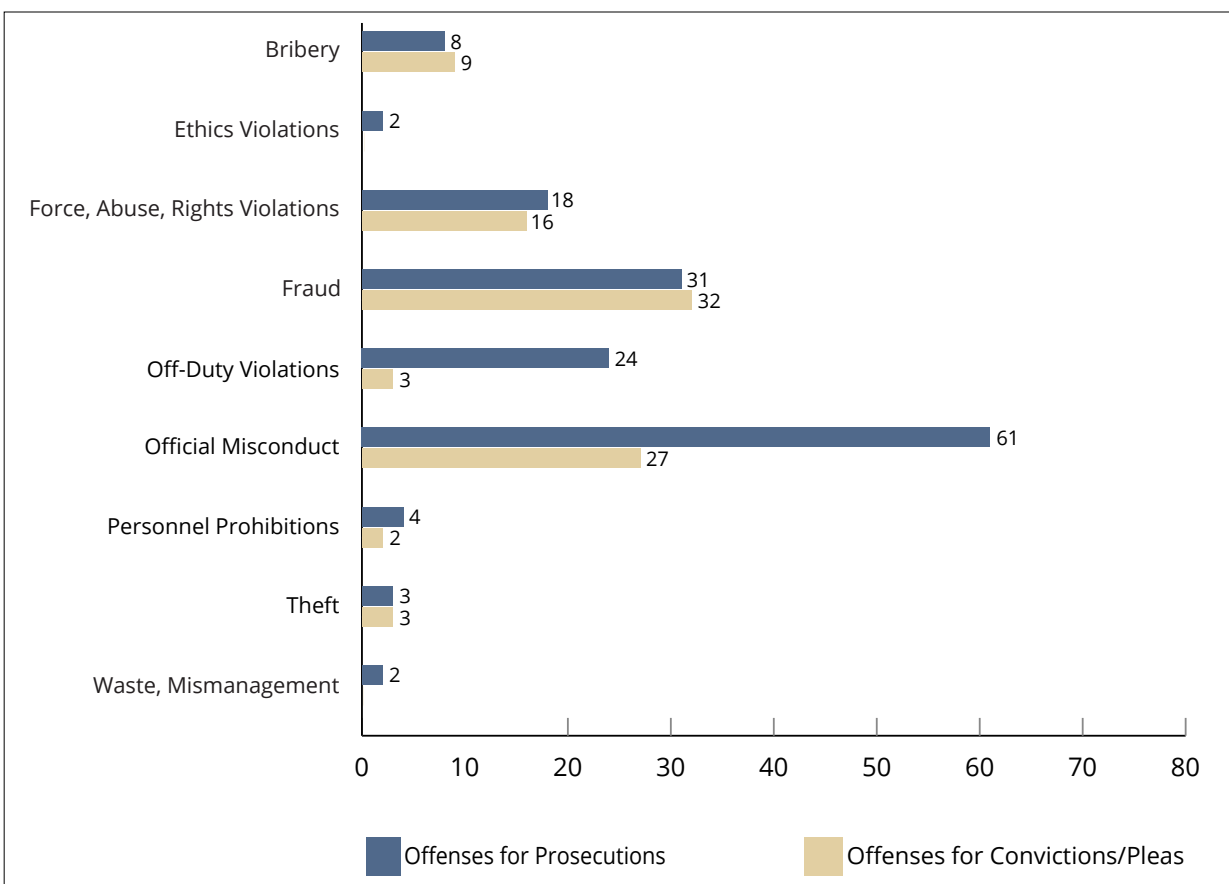
As shown in the statistics at the beginning of this section and in the charts below, the OIG investigates many allegations of misconduct involving DOJ employees or contractors and grantees who receive DOJ funds.

All Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025



Source: Investigations Data Management System

**All Cases Referred and Convictions/Pleas
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025**



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:

[Former BOP Correctional Officer \(CO\) Pleaded Guilty to Sexual Abuse of a Ward and False Statements](#)

On August 7, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) in Dublin, California, pleaded guilty to five counts of sexual abuse of a ward and one count of false statements to a government agency. Jeffrey Wilson pleaded guilty in the Northern District of California. According to the Plea Agreement, from on or about March 14, 2022, to on or about August 16, 2022, Wilson knowingly engaged in sexual contact with an inmate victim on multiple occasions in a medical room while she was at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority. Additionally, on or about September 6, 2024, Wilson made false statements to OIG agents by stating he never engaged in sexual contact with any inmates.

[BOP CO Sentenced for Bribery, Distribution of Methamphetamine, Distribution of Suboxone, Money Laundering, and Filing a False Tax Return](#)

On May 21, 2025, Angela Crosland, a BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI Williamsburg, was sentenced to 136 months in prison, to be followed by a 3-year term of court-ordered supervision. Crosland also was ordered to forfeit \$56,791 and pay restitution in the amount of \$18,649. Crosland previously was convicted following a jury trial in the District of South Carolina of bribery, money laundering, distribution of methamphetamine and suboxone, and filing false tax returns. Evidence presented to the jury showed that Crosland smuggled contraband including suboxone, methamphetamine, K-2-soaked paper, marijuana, food, and other items into FCI Williamsburg in exchange for payments totaling \$56,791, which she failed to report on her federal tax returns.

[Former FBI Special Agent \(SA\) Sentenced for Stealing from Citizens' Homes During Search Warrants and False Statements](#)

On May 12, 2025, a former FBI SA previously assigned to the FBI Houston Field Office in Texas, was sentenced to 4 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, a \$400 special assessment, and \$10,000 in restitution. Nicholas Williams was sentenced in the Southern District of Texas. According to the Plea Agreement, from in or about March 2022 to in or about July 2023, Williams stole money and property from multiple residences while executing search warrants in his official capacity and retained the money or property for his personal use. Williams admitted to providing false statements regarding several fraudulent charges on his government-issued credit card.

[Former FBI Electronics Technician Sentenced for Sexual Exploitation of a Minor and Other Child Exploitation Charges](#)

On April 30, 2025, a former FBI Electronics Technician, previously assigned to the Nashville Field Office, was sentenced to 20 years in prison with 10 years of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$700 special assessment. Justin D. Carroll was sentenced in the Middle District of Tennessee. After a jury trial, Carroll was found guilty of one count of sexual exploitation of a minor, one count of coercion and enticement of a minor to engage in unlawful sexual activity, three counts of transfer of obscene material to an individual under the age of 16, and two counts of receipt of child pornography. According to court documents and evidence presented at trial, Carroll engaged in communication through email and multiple online chat platforms with three identified minor victims in which he coerced the minor victims to engage in sexually explicit conduct for the purpose of producing visual depiction of such conduct for transport or transmission to his possession and to engage in sexual activity.

[A BOP Computation Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Defraud the U.S. Government](#)

On March 31, 2025, a BOP Computation Specialist assigned to the BOP South Central Regional Office was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment followed by 36 months of supervised release for one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government. Jackie Peters was sentenced in the District of Arizona. According to the Plea Agreement, from in or about January 2020 through in or about May 2021, Peters and other associates knowingly assumed the identities of Arizona residents, filed fraudulent tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service, falsified earned income, and itemized expenses and deductions to obtain higher tax refunds for the assumed identities. Peters then opened 10 bank accounts at different banks, and tax refunds based upon the falsified tax documents were deposited into those accounts. Peters ultimately transferred more than \$2,500,000 from the bank accounts that received fraudulent tax refunds to purchase cryptocurrency. The fraud loss amount is approximately \$2,500,000.

OIG PROFILE

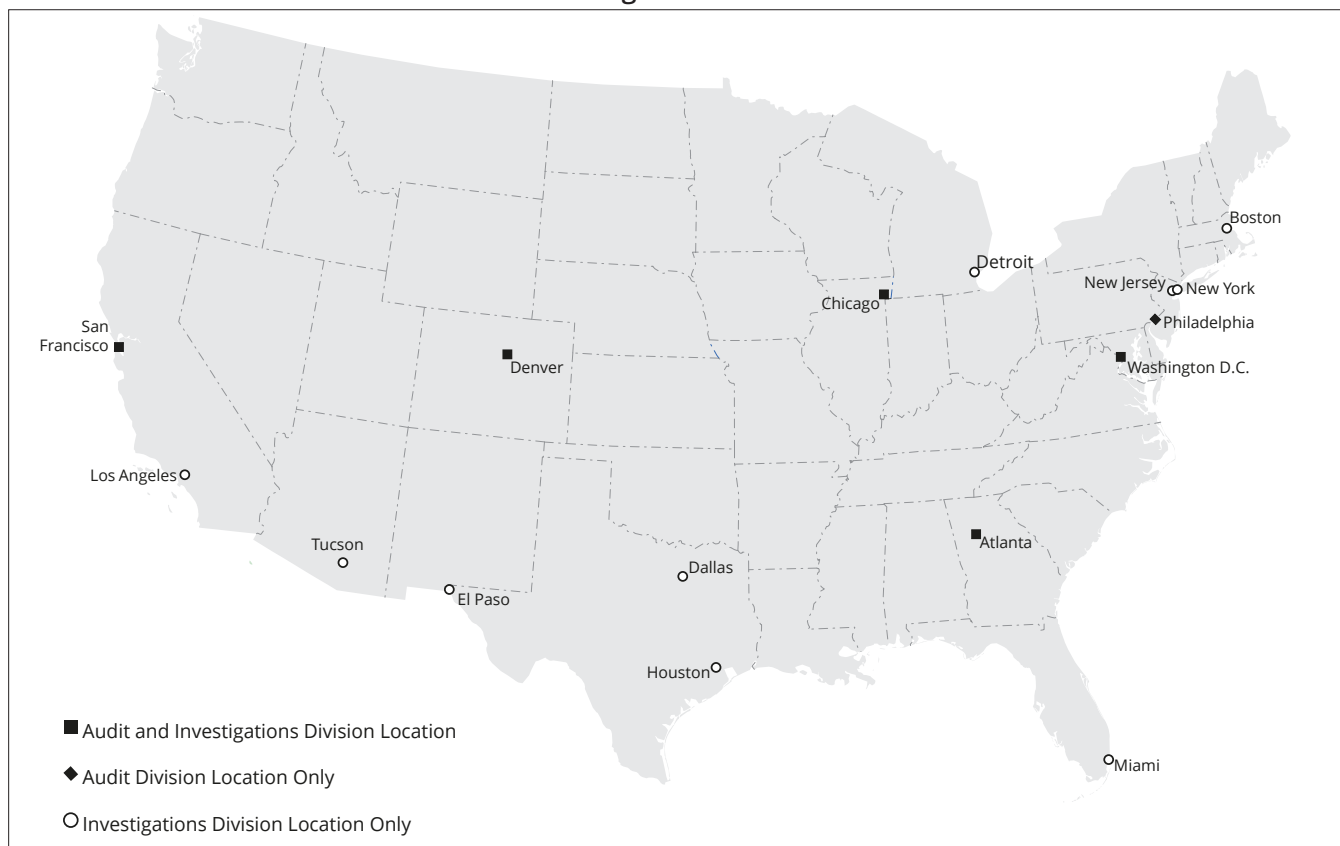
The OIG is a statutorily created independent entity whose mission is to promote the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of DOJ. The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of DOJ employees in their numerous 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; Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); U.S. Attorney's Offices, U.S. Marshals Service (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 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 Management Services, Office of Quality Assurance, and Office of Data Analytics.
- **Investigations Division** investigates alleged violations of fraud, abuse, and misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, grantees, and other outside parties. The division's SAs develop cases for criminal or civil prosecution, or administrative action. The Investigations Division has seven regions with offices in Arlington, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, Trenton, and Tucson. Its Fraud Detection Office and Cyber Investigations Office are co-located in Arlington, Virginia, with personnel in offices nationwide. 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 following map shows the locations for the Audit and Investigations Divisions:

Audit and Investigations Division Locations



Source: OIG

- **Evaluation and Inspections Division** conducts program evaluations and on-site inspections that serve as an adaptable and agile format for OIG oversight of DOJ programs and activities and yield recommendations for improvement in DOJ operations.
- **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, 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) 2025, 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 Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), 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 April 1, 2025, to September 30, 2025.

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 shifted significant resources toward assessing DOJ's response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. This included ensuring robust oversight of \$850 million in pandemic-related grant funding disbursed by DOJ to state, local, and tribal organizations.

Although the COVID-19 public health emergency ended in May 2023, the OIG, working in part through the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC), has continued its oversight of pandemic-era programs and operations to increase transparency, reduce fraud, and hold accountable those who have stolen from and defrauded these programs. In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L. 119-21) provided \$88 million over a 9-year period to extend the PRAC through 2034 and expanded the PRAC's jurisdiction to include the funds allocated under the Act.

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

Report Issued

[Audit of the Office on Violence Against Women's \(OVW\) Pandemic-Era Grant Administration and Lessons Learned for Grant Monitoring and Oversight](#)

The OIG released a report on the OVW's pandemic-era grant administration and lessons learned from grant monitoring and oversight. The OIG found that the OVW can apply lessons learned to improve its administration of grant programs. The OIG found that the OVW experienced challenges in its pandemic-era grant program monitoring. On average, during FYs 2019 through 2022, the OVW performed monitoring below its established standard, even after adjusting its monitoring goals to address pandemic-related challenges. In addition, the OIG determined that the OVW's use of multiple no-cost extensions risked undermining the execution of its monitoring goals. For the five programs reviewed, the OVW approved no-cost grant extensions for 468 grant recipients, and 91 of these recipients received two or more no-cost extension approvals. The OIG made two recommendations to the OVW to apply the lessons learned from the audit that address these grant oversight risks, and the OVW concurred with both recommendations.

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 continues to be 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 U.S. Attorney's Offices across the country.

The Investigations Division has seven 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 PRAC 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 are examples of investigations that the OIG conducted during this reporting period:

[Business Owner Enters into Consent Judgment to Resolve PRAC Related False Claim Act Allegations](#)

On September 8, 2025, a non-DOJ individual and owner of Bremner Concrete, Inc. entered into an agreement with the Department to pay \$2.1 million to resolve allegations that he submitted false claims by engaging in Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) fraud and misapplying EIDL funds. Specifically, it was alleged that the individual purchased real estate for his personal use with EIDL funds. No determination of liability was made by this settlement.

[Jury Delivers Guilty Verdict in Trial of PRAC Related Covid-19-Fraud](#)

On August 12, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was found guilty of one count of wire fraud after a 2-day trial by jury. The individual was convicted in the Middle District of Georgia. According to the evidence presented at trial, from on or about April 14, 2021, to on or about April 16, 2021, the individual committed wire fraud by fraudulently obtaining Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans to which he was not entitled through filing false and fraudulent claims for benefits and creating fictitious corporate entities.

[Non-DOJ Individual Arrested and Pleaded Guilty for Theft of Government Money and Engaging in Monetary Transactions in Property Derived from Specified Unlawful Activity](#)

On July 1, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was arrested and pleaded guilty to an Information charging him with one count of theft of government money and one count of engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity. The individual pleaded guilty in the Northern District of Texas. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about February 2021 through in or about April 2023, the individual engaged in a scheme to claim fraudulent COVID relief credits available to employers for at least five entities that he created. The individual submitted approximately \$5,279,030 in fraudulent requests for COVID-Related Tax Credits by filing approximately 30 false Internal Revenue Service Forms 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Returns. As a result of the scheme, the U.S. Treasury disbursed checks totaling approximately \$2,717,421 to the individual.

[BOP CO Sentenced for Wire Fraud](#)

On May 22, 2025, a former BOP CO assigned to the FCI Miami in Florida, was sentenced to 4 months of imprisonment followed by 3 years of supervised release for one count of wire fraud. He was also ordered to pay \$75,513.59 in restitution. Angelo Stephen was sentenced in the Southern District of Florida. According to

the Information, from in or about August 2020 through in or about July 2023, Stephen received fraudulent PPP and EIDLs from the U.S. Small Business Administration. The total loss was approximately \$60,000. Stephen also engaged in account takeover fraud and check fraud.

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 some OIG audits, evaluations, inspections, reviews, and investigations that involve more than one DOJ component.

Reports Issued

[Audit of DOJ's FY 2024 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 Reporting Requirements](#)

The OIG issued an audit report of DOJ's FY 2024 compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA), in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, Appendix C, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement; OMB Circular A136, Financial Reporting Requirements; and OMB Payment Integrity Annual Data Call Instructions. The OIG found that the Department complied with the requirements of PIIA for FY ended September 30, 2024. In addition, the OIG determined the Department's efforts to prevent and reduce improper and unknown payments were effective.

[Risk Assessment of DOJ's Charge Card Programs](#)

The OIG released a report assessing risk surrounding DOJ's purchase card accounts closed from April 1, 2024, through July 31, 2025, with an assigned status description of "Lost/Stolen/Fraud." The OIG noted that results from the risk assessment were not inconsistent with the results from other OIG charge card reviews. Additionally, the OIG noted a decrease of 25.8 percent in the number of accounts, from 7,654 on January 1, 2025, to 5,683 on July 31, 2025. The closure of unused and unneeded accounts reduces DOJ's risk. The OIG made no recommendations in this report and encouraged DOJ to continue exercising and improving its controls.

[Review of DOJ's Nondisclosure Policies, Forms, and Agreements](#)

The OIG released a report identifying concerns with the Department's compliance with the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (WPEA). The OIG requested nondisclosure-related documents from eight DOJ components and found that the sampled components' responses varied greatly, which resulted in inconsistent interpretations among components of what documents required the WPEA statement. Omitting all or portions of the WPEA-required statement in nondisclosure documents may lead employees to believe they cannot disclose certain information to permissible authorities, such as Congress, the OIG, or the Office of Special Counsel. As a result, employees may be unaware of how their protections under the WPEA apply, potentially discouraging whistleblowers from reporting allegations of misconduct or other concerns. It is also important for DOJ to help components determine when it is necessary to include the WPEA-required statement. The OIG made two recommendations to assist the Department in complying with the WPEA, and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General concurred with both recommendations.

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, entities that expend \$1,000,000 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 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 significant areas of internal control weakness, non-compliance, and questioned costs. As a result of the OIG’s review of the single audits, the OIG transmitted to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) 25 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than \$78 million in 99 grants and other agreements. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 39 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling more than \$528,000. 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 (USA PATRIOT) 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 November 2025, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG’s Section 1001 activities from January 1, 2025, through June 30, 2025. 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.

Management Advisory Memorandum

[Notification of Concerns Regarding the Need for Grant Recipients to Safeguard Victim Information When Using Various Technologies](#)

The OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) regarding the need for grant recipients to safeguard victim information when using various technologies. The OIG found that payment, ridesharing, and other apps or technologies present the risk that a victim’s location can be identified by an abuser. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP and the OVW to coordinate and take actions to raise awareness among grant recipients on mitigating risks to victim safety that can occur using technologies that store personally identifiable information and location information. OJP and the OVW concurred with the recommendation and coordinated to develop and distribute a bulletin to OJP and OVW-funded state administering agencies to raise awareness of threats to victim safety posed by these technologies. In addition, the OVW stated it will develop a webinar, which will be distributed to state administering agencies upon completion and be included in its new grant recipient orientation materials.

Investigations

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

[Former Employee of California Trucking School Pleaded Guilty to Grand Theft in Connection with Scheme to Fraudulently Obtain Government Benefits for Veterans](#)

On April 25, 2025, a non-DOJ individual and former employee of Alliance School of Trucking in Chatsworth, California, pleaded guilty to one count of grand theft. The individual, who previously was sentenced in federal court on four counts of wire fraud for the same scheme, pleaded guilty in the Superior Court of California for the County of Los Angeles. According to the Criminal Complaint, from in or about December 2011 through in or about April 2015, the individual and co-conspirators defrauded the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs of approximately \$4 million in tuition, fee payments, and education benefits by fraudulently recruiting eligible veterans to enroll in an Alliance School of Trucking program under the incentive that the veterans could collect housing and other educational funds from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs while never actually attending the program. Several of the veterans that participated in this scheme were BOP employees.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of DOJ Contracts Inaccurately Reported as Expired

Audits of the FY 2025 Annual Information Technology Security Evaluation Pursuant to the FISMA

Audit of DOJ's Information Technology Inventory Management

Audit of DOJ's Efforts to Mitigate the Effects of Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance

Audits of DOJ and Selected Components' Annual Financial Statements, FY 2025

Reviews of Select DOJ Components' Accounting of Drug Control Funding for FY 2025

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reports Issued

[Audit of the FBI's Participation in the Handling of Afghan Evacuees During Operation Allies Refuge \(OAR\) and Operation Allies Welcome \(OAW\)](#)

The OIG released a report on the FBI's participation in the handling of Afghan evacuees during OAR and OAW. These interagency operations facilitated the entry of tens of thousands of Afghans into the United States through a broad range of services, such as immigration processing and resettlement support. The FBI played a critical support role in the screening and vetting of Afghan evacuees being resettled in the United States to ensure these individuals did not pose a national security risk. The OIG found that each of the responsible elements of the FBI assigned to support the evacuations under OAR and OAW executed their respective roles in accordance with applicable guidance. Further, when potential threats to national security were identified related to certain evacuees, the OIG found that the FBI used its investigative authorities to mitigate those potential threats. The report made no recommendations to the FBI.

[Audit of the FBI's Efforts to Mitigate the Effects of UTS](#)

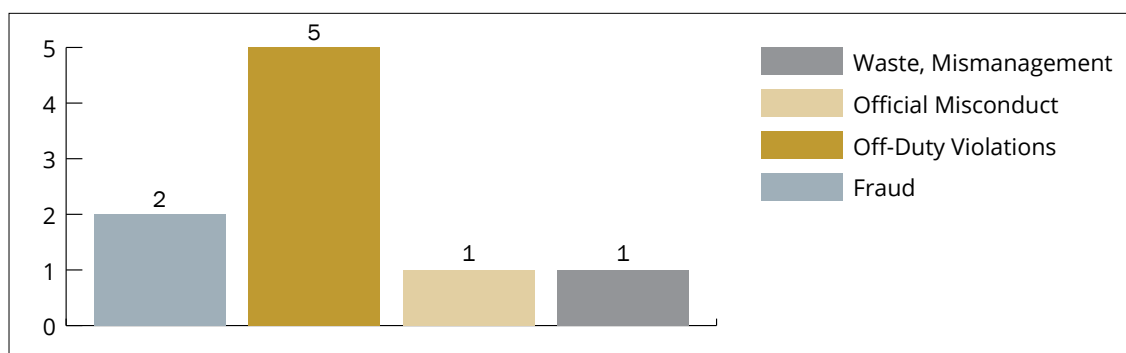
The OIG examined how the FBI protects its employees, investigations, and operations from being identified via UTS. UTS is the widespread collection and analysis of data for the purpose of connecting people to things, events, or locations. The OIG found that the FBI took several steps towards improving its defense against UTS; however, the OIG found areas in which those efforts need to be enhanced: (1) the UTS threat assessment did not incorporate threats identified by a previous internal threat assessment; (2) the initial outline of the strategic plan to combat the UTS threat did not include a plan for assigning responsibility to officials with the authority to execute the strategy or how to leverage existing efforts to benefit the entire enterprise; and (3) the FBI offers advanced training on a voluntary basis but lacks the resources to provide those trainings to all employees that need them. The OIG made four recommendations to improve the FBI's management of the UTS threat, and the FBI agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 968 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegation made against FBI employees was Official Misconduct. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the FBI for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 9 investigations and referred 69 allegations to the FBI's Inspection Division for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 58 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The most common allegations were Off-Duty Violations, Official Misconduct, and Fraud.

FBI Cases Opened by Offense Category April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Findings of Misconduct by then FBI SAC for Failure to Report Subordinate's Alleged Misconduct and Dereliction of Supervisory Duty](#)

On August 25, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a then FBI SAC for failure to report a subordinate's alleged misconduct and dereliction of supervisory duty. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information from the FBI alleging that the then FBI SAC covered up the alleged misconduct of a subordinate rather than reporting it. The OIG investigation substantiated the allegation that the then SAC covered up a subordinate's alleged misconduct related to the installation of surveillance equipment on private property without consent or a court order rather than reporting the alleged misconduct, in violation of FBI policy. The OIG investigation also found that the then SAC acted in dereliction of supervisory duty by reprimanding other employees for reporting the potential misconduct, in violation of FBI policy.*

[Findings of Misconduct by a then FBI Supervisory Special Agent for Solicitation and Use of Prostitutes While on FBI Assignment Overseas and Traveling Domestically, Failure to Self-Report Close or Continuous Contacts with Foreign Nationals, and Related Misconduct](#)

On July 1, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a then FBI Supervisory Special Agent for solicitation and use of prostitutes while on FBI assignment overseas and traveling domestically, failure to self-report close or continuous contacts with foreign nationals, and related misconduct. The OIG investigation substantiated the allegations that the then Supervisory Special Agent had solicited and used prostitutes on numerous occasions while on FBI assignment overseas and traveling domestically and misused an FBI-issued mobile device to conduct the transactions related to the solicitation, in violation of DOJ and FBI policies.

[Former FBI Contract Employee Sentenced for Unlawful Use of a Two-Way Device](#)

On June 4, 2025, a former FBI contractor was sentenced to 24 months of probation, successful completion of a court-mandated sex offender treatment program, payment of a fine, and other restrictions. Jordan Christopher Belton was sentenced in the Circuit Court for Escambia County, Florida. Belton pleaded no

contest to one count of Unlawful Use of a Two-Way Communications Device to Facilitate the Commission of a Felony. Prosecutors dismissed charges that Belton knowingly used an electronic device to solicit, seduce, lure, or entice a minor to engage in sexual conduct and knowingly traveled to meet a minor for sexual activity. According to the previously filed Information and other court documents, on or about February 24, 2024, Belton communicated online with a person he believed to be a 14-year-old girl and arranged to meet to engage in sexual activity.

[Former FBI SA Sentenced for Stealing from Citizens' Homes During Search Warrants and False Statements](#)

On May 12, 2025, a former FBI SA previously assigned to the FBI Houston Field Office in Texas, was sentenced to 4 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, a \$400 special assessment, and \$10,000 in restitution. Nicholas Williams was sentenced in the Southern District of Texas. According to the Plea Agreement, from in or about March 2022 to in or about July 2023, Williams stole money and property from multiple residences while executing search warrants in his official capacity and retained the money or property for his personal use. Williams admitted to providing false statements regarding several fraudulent charges on his government-issued credit card.

[Former FBI Electronics Technician Sentenced for Sexual Exploitation of a Minor and Other Child Exploitation Charge](#)

On April 30, 2025, a former FBI Electronics Technician, previously assigned to the Nashville Field Office, was sentenced to 20 years in prison with 10 years of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$700 special assessment. Justin D. Carroll was sentenced in the Middle District of Tennessee. After a jury trial, Carroll was found guilty of one count of sexual exploitation of a minor, one count of coercion and enticement of a minor to engage in unlawful sexual activity, three counts of transfer of obscene material to an individual under the age of 16, and two counts of receipt of child pornography. According to court documents and evidence presented at trial, Carroll engaged in communication through email and multiple online chat platforms with three identified minor victims in which he coerced the minor victims to engage in sexually explicit conduct.

[Findings of Misconduct by a then FBI Assistant Director for Misuse of Position and Violations of DOJ Travel Policy](#)

On September 18, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary announcing its findings of misconduct against a former FBI Assistant Director. The OIG found that the then Assistant Director wasted taxpayer funds and used their public office for their own private gain, in violation of federal ethics regulations and FBI policy, when they went on a government-paid, 13-day international trip to two countries for the purpose of visiting two of the Assistant Director's personal "bucket list" countries. The Assistant Director participated in 1 day of meetings in one country, a morning of meetings in another country, and spent 4 days at a beach resort, at the government's expense, between the meetings in the two countries. The OIG also found that the Assistant Director's conduct violated several provisions of DOJ's travel policy.*

[An Investigation of Alleged Misconduct by Former FBI SAC Charles McGonigal](#)

On September 4, 2025, the OIG released a report describing its administrative investigation of an allegation that Charles McGonigal, the former SAC of Counterintelligence for the FBI New York Field Office, while serving as SAC, obstructed a criminal investigation that he was then supervising into China Energy Fund Committee (CEFC), and its parent company, CEFC China Energy Company Limited (CEFC China), and several officers of CEFC and CEFC China by disclosing sensitive, non-public case information to a close associate

of the subjects and targets of the investigation and by withholding information relevant to the case from the investigating case agents. The OIG concluded that McGonigal engaged in disgraceful conduct at the expense of a multi-year criminal investigation and undermined the FBI's integrity and reliability; deliberately disregarded his supervisory responsibilities; misused sensitive, non-public case information for his own private interest and that of another; and made unauthorized disclosures of Law Enforcement Sensitive information. McGonigal's corrupt actions were extraordinary and dishonored the FBI's core values of integrity, accountability, and leadership expected of all FBI personnel. Through his scheme, McGonigal intentionally damaged an important criminal case, violated the public trust, and compromised the integrity of the FBI.*

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the FBI's Federal DNA Database Unit

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

Audit of the FBI's Use of Special Deputations

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reports Issued

[Evaluation of the BOP's Colorectal Cancer Screening Practices for Inmates and Its Clinical Follow-up on Screenings](#)

The OIG found several serious operational and managerial deficiencies that the BOP must address to ensure that inmates receive proper screening and treatment for colorectal cancer (CRC). The failure to provide annual CRC screenings as directed by BOP clinical guidance creates higher risks and potentially poorer clinical outcomes for inmates and can result in substantially increased healthcare costs for the BOP. Additionally, the OIG reviewed the deaths of two high-profile BOP inmates, Robert Hanssen and Frederick Bardell, both of whom died of CRC. The OIG made 13 recommendations to improve routine CRC screening for inmates at average risk for CRC, identification and oversight of screening for inmates at increased risk for CRC, and timely follow-up on positive CRC screening results. The BOP agreed with all of them.

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

[Concurrent Inspections of BOP Food Service Operations](#)

The OIG focused these inspections on the administration of food service at six BOP institutions, one from each BOP region, given the serious food service-related issues the OIG identified during prior inspections. The food service operations at some institutions appeared to be well run; others had significant problems in multiple areas, including failures to maintain security and accountability for kitchen knives, the inability to x-ray pallets of food entering the institution for contraband because the facility's x-ray machines were broken, an absence of cameras in food warehouses, Food Service Department staffing shortages, and unaddressed repairs in food service areas. The OIG did not make formal recommendations from these inspections; by the time of publication, the BOP had addressed many of the problems the OIG identified.

[Inspection of the BOP's FDC SeaTac](#)

The unannounced inspection identified several serious issues at FDC SeaTac related to staffing, the provision of inmate healthcare, failure to complete rounds, and failure to pat search employees and visiting attorneys according to BOP policy. FDC SeaTac Health Services Department leadership described a substantial shortage of healthcare employees as a "crisis" that contributed to its inability to address all inmate healthcare needs. The OIG made 11 recommendations, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

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

[Audit of the BOP's Oversight of the Use of Restraints](#)

The OIG performed an audit of the BOP's oversight of its use of restraints, where staff may use force and physical restraints to control an inmate to ensure the safety of other inmates and staff, prevent serious property damage, and ensure institution security and good order. The report identified concerns with the BOP's oversight of its use of restraints during use of force incidents, including findings that the BOP should clarify requirements and processes regarding regional staff notifications, performance and completion of after-action reports when restraint incidents occur, and ensuring video recordings of incidents are reviewed timely. In addition, the BOP should ensure the data collected and maintained for restraint incidents is accurate and allows for appropriate after-action reviews and a systemic approach should issues or violations be identified. The OIG made 10 recommendations to improve the BOP's oversight of the use of restraints, and the BOP concurred with all of them.

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

[Audit of the BOP's Residential Reentry Center Contracts Awarded to The Kintock Group, Inc. \(Kintock\)](#)

The OIG audited the BOP's residential reentry center contracts with Kintock for the operation of three facilities in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as well as home confinement services, with a maximum estimated value of \$36.9 million. The report identified areas of improvement related to the quality of contracted rehabilitation services, oversight of contract performance, and justification for the determinations of contract price reasonableness. The audit found Kintock did not provide, and the BOP did not ensure that certain contracted services for inmate reintegration training programs were provided to residents and those on home confinement. The OIG questioned costs of approximately \$30 million and identified an estimated \$38 million in remaining current contracts with Kintock as funds to be put to better use. The OIG made 11 recommendations to improve the management of the contracts, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

[Audit of the BOP's Efforts to Place Inmates Close to Home](#)

The OIG assessed the BOP's compliance with the FSA's confinement location requirement. The OIG found that the BOP did not calculate the distance from an inmate's primary residence to their designated facility using driving miles, which significantly understates the distance inmates are away from their home. Instead, the BOP used a straight-line method to calculate the distance, which also led to inaccuracy in the reports the Attorney General is required to submit to Congress, overstating the reported number of inmates placed within 500 miles of their release residence. Additionally, the OIG identified a need to improve the process for recording the inmate's address information in SENTRY to promote the accuracy of mileage calculations and the integrity and quality of the data. The OIG made three recommendations for the BOP to take corrective action and make the necessary improvements, and the BOP concurred with all of them.

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

Management Advisory Memorandum

[Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP's Policies Pertaining to the Use of Restraints on Inmates](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP advising the Director of the OIG's concerns regarding the BOP's policies and practices pertaining to the use of restraints on inmates. The OIG identified these

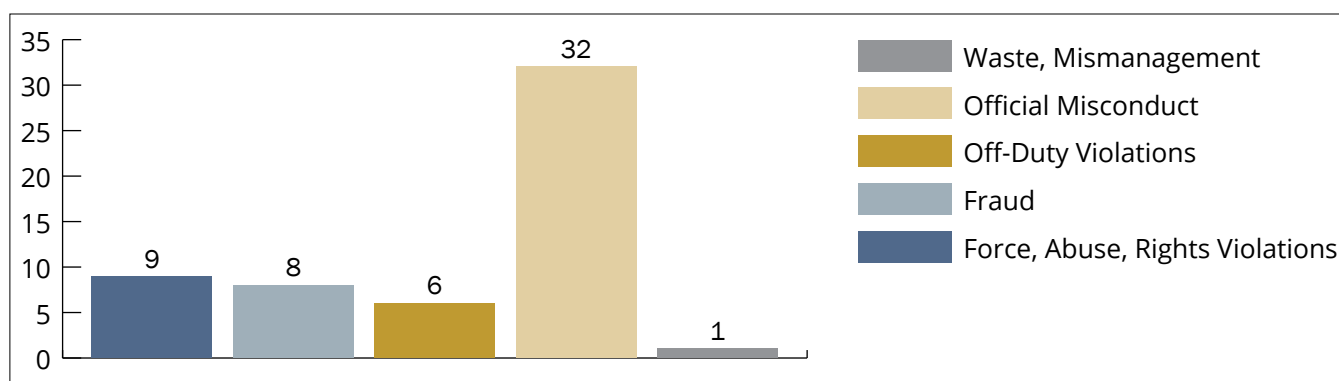
concerns in connection with its investigators' reviews of allegations by multiple BOP inmates at multiple BOP institutions that they were placed in restraints while confined to a bed or chair for extended periods and were assaulted or otherwise mistreated while in restraints. The OIG made five recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed to resolve all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 7,118 complaints involving the BOP. The most common allegations made against BOP employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the BOP for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 56 investigations and referred 146 allegations to the BOP's Office of Internal Affairs for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 306 open cases of alleged misconduct related to BOP employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations.

BOP Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Former BOP CO Pleaded Guilty to Sexual Abuse of a Ward and False Statements](#)

On August 7, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI in Dublin, California, pleaded guilty to five counts of sexual abuse of a ward and one count of false statements to a government agency. Jeffrey Wilson pleaded guilty in the Northern District of California. According to the Plea Agreement, from on or about March 14, 2022, to on or about August 16, 2022, Wilson knowingly engaged in sexual contact with an inmate victim on multiple occasions in a medical room while she was at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority. Additionally, on or about September 6, 2024, Wilson made false statements to OIG agents by stating he never engaged in sexual contact with any inmates.

[Former BOP CO Pleaded Guilty to Abusive Sexual Contact](#)

On August 7, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI in Dublin, California, pleaded guilty to one count of abusive sexual contact. Lawrence Gacad pleaded guilty in the Northern District of California. According to the Plea Agreement, from on or about March 1, 2022, to on or about June 14, 2022, Gacad knowingly engaged in sexual contact with an inmate while she was at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority.

[Former BOP CO Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of a Ward](#)

On July 3, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FDC in Honolulu, Hawaii, was sentenced to 96 months of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release, and a \$600 assessment for six counts of sexual abuse of a ward. Mikael Rivera was sentenced in the District of Hawaii. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about April 2017 through in or about May 2018, Rivera engaged in multiple sexual acts with one inmate using threats and engaged in sexually abusive conduct with two additional inmates who were at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority.

[BOP CO Sentenced for Bribery, Distribution of Methamphetamine, Distribution of Suboxone, Money Laundering, and Filing a False Tax Return](#)

On May 21, 2025, Angela Crosland, a BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI Williamsburg, was sentenced to 136 months in prison, to be followed by a 3-year term of court-ordered supervision. Crosland also was ordered to forfeit \$56,791 and pay restitution in the amount of \$18,649. Crosland previously was convicted following a jury trial in the District of South Carolina of bribery, money laundering, distribution of methamphetamine and suboxone, and filing false tax returns. Evidence presented to the jury showed that Crosland smuggled contraband including suboxone, methamphetamine, K-2-soaked paper, marijuana, food, and other items into FCI Williamsburg in exchange for payments totaling \$56,791, which she failed to report on her federal tax returns.

[A BOP Computation Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Defraud the U.S. Government](#)

On March 31, 2025, a BOP Computation Specialist assigned to the BOP South Central Regional Office was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment followed by 36 months of supervised release for one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government. Jackie Peters was sentenced in the District of Arizona. According to the Plea Agreement, from in or about January 2020 through in or about May 2021, Peters and other associates knowingly assumed the identities of Arizona residents, filed fraudulent tax returns with the Internal Revenue Service, falsified earned income, and itemized expenses and deductions to obtain higher tax refunds for the assumed identities. Peters then opened 10 bank accounts at different banks, and tax refunds based upon the falsified tax documents were deposited into those accounts. Peters ultimately transferred more than \$2,500,000 from the bank accounts that received fraudulent tax refunds to purchase cryptocurrency. The fraud loss amount is approximately \$2,500,000.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the BOP's Mitigation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Audit of the BOP's Acquisition and Life-Cycle Management of Major Equipment Supporting Food Services

Audit of the BOP's National Menu

Evaluation of the BOP's Implementation and Operation of FSA Programming

Evaluation of the Use of Lockdowns and Modified Operations at BOP Institutions

Evaluation of the BOP's Medical Intake Process

Inspection of the BOP's United States Penitentiary Canaan

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Reports Issued

[Audit of the USMS's Blanket Purchase Agreement \(BPA\) for Executive, Administrative, and Professional Support Services Awarded to Mayvin, Incorporated](#)

The OIG found significant issues with the USMS's contract management practices that resulted in inadequate oversight of the BPA. In particular, the OIG found that the USMS did not sufficiently identify the bona fide need for the contract services, and none of the associated call orders identified the specific skills needed or tasks to be performed. As a result, the OIG was unable to determine if the USMS had a legitimate need for each contract service provided and whether the USMS appropriately safeguarded the federal government's financial interests. The OIG identified \$1,791,752 in potentially wasted funds and \$136,779 in questioned costs. Further, the BPA had an estimated value of \$87.8 million remaining, which the OIG believes the USMS could put to better use through implementation of the OIG's recommendations. The OIG made 14 recommendations to improve the USMS's contract practices, and the USMS concurred with all of them.

[Audit of the USMS's Prisoner Medical Request \(PMR\) and Medical Claim Review \(MCR\) Processes Through Its National Managed Care Contract \(NMCC\) with Heritage Health Solutions, Inc. \(Heritage\)](#)

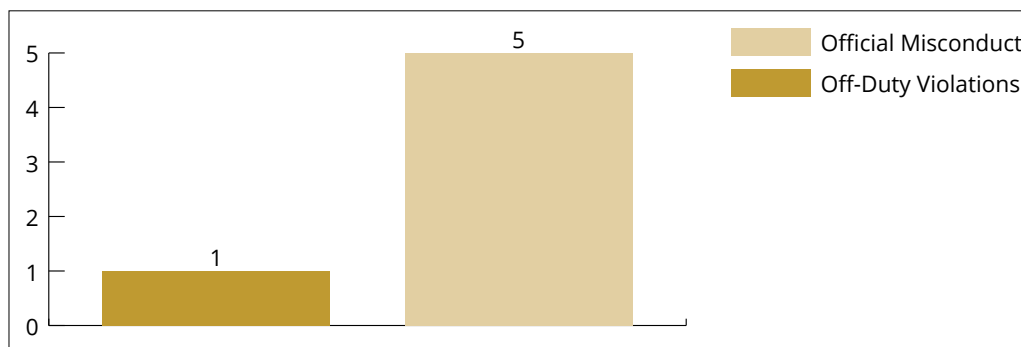
The OIG released a report on the USMS's PMR and MCR processes and the USMS's administration of the NMCC awarded to Heritage. The OIG found that the USMS should improve the management and oversight of its prisoner medical request and medical claim review processes to better ensure the approximately \$60 million spent annually on medical services for over 50,000 prisoners in custody are expended for medically necessary and properly authorized services. During the 15-month period covered by the review, the OIG tested nearly 500 medical claims from 17 USMS district offices, totaling almost \$3.8 million, and identified significant inefficiencies in the decentralized manual approach used for processing over 9,000 claims monthly. The OIG identified \$79,087 in questioned costs, of which \$37,416 were unsupported. The OIG made 13 recommendations to improve the USMS's management of the PMR and MCR processes and the NMCC contract with Heritage. The USMS agreed with all recommendations.

Investigation

During this reporting period, the OIG received 277 complaints involving the USMS. The most common allegations made against USMS employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 6 investigations and referred 23 allegations to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 33 open cases of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.

**USMS Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025**



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 Contract Deputy Sheriff Pleaded Guilty to Four Counts of Sexual Abuse of a Ward](#)

On May 8, 2025, a former contract Deputy Sheriff previously assigned to the Mahoning County Jail, in Youngstown, Ohio, a USMS contract facility that houses federal detainees, pleaded guilty to two counts of sexual abuse of a ward and two counts of sexual abuse. Damon Perry, who resigned from his position at Mahoning County, pleaded guilty in the Northern District of Ohio. According to the Indictment, from on or about November 9, 2023, through on or about November 30, 2023, Perry sexually abused a federal detainee housed at the Mahoning County Jail.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the USMS's and Criminal Division Office of Enforcement Operations' Witness Security Program Procurements

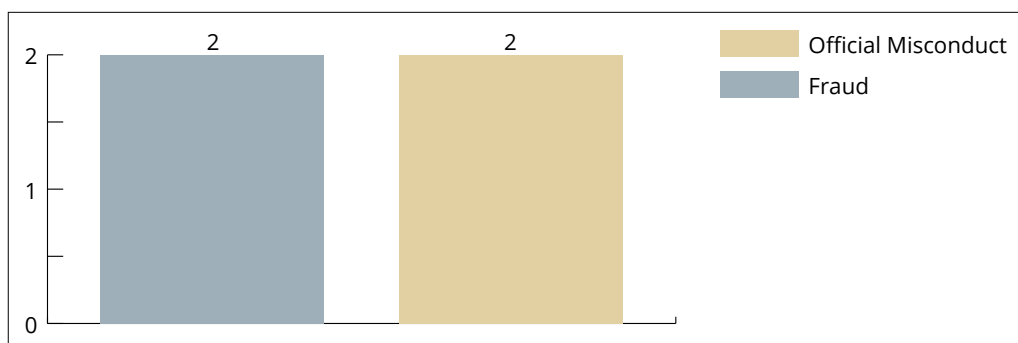
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Investigations

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

The OIG opened 4 investigations and referred 25 allegations to the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 46 open cases of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.

DEA Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Findings of Misconduct by a DEA SAC for Installing and Remotely Monitoring an Unauthorized Personally-Owned Camera in the DEA Office](#)

On May 6, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a DEA SAC for installing and remotely monitoring an unauthorized personally-owned camera in the SAC's DEA office. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information from the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility alleging that a DEA SAC had installed and remotely monitored a personally-owned camera, with real-time video and audio, in the SAC's DEA office and used the camera to monitor activities of individuals without their knowledge. The OIG investigation substantiated the allegations and determined that the DEA SAC's conduct violated DEA policy.*

[Former DEA Task Force Member Sentenced for Possession with Intent to Distribute](#)

On April 18, 2025, a former DEA Task Force Officer was sentenced in the Middle District of Florida to 108 months of active imprisonment and 4 years of supervised release. According to the factual statement in support of a guilty plea, from on or about January 1, 2021, through on or about March 10, 2023, former Florida Highway Patrolman Joshua Earrey knowingly possessed a firearm and ammunition while addicted to a controlled substance. Earrey also conspired with another former Task Force Officer, Darrell Hickox, to steal cash, marijuana, and cocaine seized as part of DEA investigations. The stolen narcotics were then provided to other individuals to sell on Earrey's behalf for his personal gain.

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 Registration Process for Medical Practitioners

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Program Review

Review of ATF Executives' Use of Home-to-Work (HTW) Transportation

In June 2025, the OIG closed its review of ATF headquarters officials' use of government-owned vehicles for HTW transportation without completing a final report. The review assessed whether the ATF officials' use of government-owned vehicles was consistent with ATF's HTW plan as authorized by Department leadership. During the OIG's review, ATF submitted a new HTW plan for approval which would make substantial changes to the existing plan. The proposed changes appear to address some of the concerns that led to the review. Further, ATF also issued a new order that addressed HTW authorization that covered issues the OIG identified during this review. Considering the pending changes directly affecting ATF's HTW plan and the fact that Department leadership is currently evaluating them, the OIG concluded there would not be significant value in the OIG continuing this review. The OIG previously notified the Department and ATF of the decision.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 230 complaints involving ATF. The most common allegations made against ATF employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to ATF for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 1 investigation and referred 10 allegations to ATF's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 11 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The most common allegations were Off-Duty Violations and Fraud.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of ATF's Controls Over Personnel-Related Risks Associated with Operating Internationally

Audit of ATF's Management of Gun Trace Requests at its National Tracing Center

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, nine of which are described in the following examples:

[Audit of OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\) Second Chance Act Grant Awarded to the Center for Self-Sufficiency, Inc. \(CFSS\), Milwaukee, Wisconsin](#)

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$749,998 awarded to CFSS for the purpose of providing reentry services and programs to further DOJ's mission to reduce recidivism and combat violence by facilitating the successful reintegration of individuals returning from incarceration. The OIG found that due to a lack of adequate documentation on its program performance and grant expenditures, CFSS could not demonstrate compliance with certain grant requirements or that costs claimed were allowable, supported, and in accordance with laws, regulations, and guidelines. As a result, the OIG questioned \$748,998 as unsupported and considered the remaining \$1,000 in unspent grant funds as funds to be put to better use. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP to remedy the dollar-related findings and to apply appropriate measures to confirm the adequacy of CFSS's accounting and internal control system prior to making future awards. OJP agreed with all recommendations.

[Audit of OJP STOP School Violence Program Grant Awarded to the Lake County Regional Office of Education #34 \(Lake County ROE\), Vernon Hills, Illinois](#)

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$1 million awarded to Lake County ROE to improve school security by providing students and teachers with the tools needed to recognize, respond quickly to, and help prevent acts of violence and ensure a positive school climate. The OIG found that the Lake County ROE demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving the grant's goals and objectives. However, the OIG identified that the Lake County ROE could improve certain areas of its grant management, particularly its performance reporting and financial procedures. Additionally, the OIG found that the Lake County ROE did not procure a grant-funded contract in accordance with federal requirements and, therefore, questioned \$137,034 in unsupported costs. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP to improve the Lake County ROE's grant management and to remedy unsupported costs. OJP agreed with all seven recommendations. The Lake County ROE acknowledged the seven recommendations.

[Audit of OJP National Institute of Justice Research and Development in Forensic Science for Criminal Justice Purposes Initiative Grants Awarded to Fredric Rieders Family Foundation \(FRFF\), Horsham, Pennsylvania](#)

The OIG released a report on six grants totaling \$3,426,676 awarded to FRFF for the purpose of strengthening and expanding mentoring activities for juvenile youth interested in scientific careers. The OIG found that FRFF did not comply with essential award conditions related to financial management, drawdowns, federal financial reporting, budget management and control, and subrecipient monitoring. The

OIG found that FRFF's system for grant financial management did not result in an accurate accounting of award expenditures. Specifically, fringe benefits were recorded in the system using estimated values rather than actual costs, and indirect costs were miscalculated. The OIG questioned \$133,875, which consists of \$98,023 in unsupported salary and fringe benefit costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to improve FRFF's management of award performance. OJP and FRFF agreed with all six recommendations.

Audit of OJP BJA Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program Grant Awarded to the County of Snohomish, Everett, Washington

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$1,200,000 awarded to the County of Snohomish for the purpose of reducing the impact of opioids, stimulants, and other substances on individuals and communities. The OIG found that while the County of Snohomish was making progress in reorienting local responses to safety, disorder, and behavioral health programs and in strengthening relationships with law enforcement and community members, the County of Snohomish also had areas in need of significant improvement related to overstated and unsupported performance reporting, inadequate subrecipient management and monitoring, and inaccurate Federal Financial Reports. The OIG identified \$19,634 in net questioned costs, of which \$11,322 were unsupported. The OIG made 12 recommendations to OJP to address these deficiencies. OJP agreed with all 12 recommendations, and the County of Snohomish agreed with 11 recommendations and agreed with 1 recommendation in part.

Risk Assessment of the Utah Office for Victims of Crime (UOVC) Subrecipient Monitoring Activities for the OJP Victim Assistance Grants, Salt Lake City, Utah

The OIG released a risk assessment of UOVC's current policies and procedures for monitoring subrecipients of victim assistance funds. The OIG's risk assessment of UOVC's current victim assistance subrecipient monitoring program did not identify areas of significant risk or non-compliance. The OIG found that UOVC has two staff members focused on monitoring subrecipients, using a risk assessment to plan and later conduct site visits and desk reviews. UOVC's risk assessment scoring accounts for subrecipient performance and financial management, including its policies, program issues, performance reporting, employee turnover, subrecipient budgets, financial reports, and any audits of the subrecipient, including single audit results. During FYs 2024 and 2025, UOVC performed at least a desk review or a site visit for 73 percent of low risk subrecipients and 100 percent of medium and high risk subrecipients. The OIG made no recommendations in this risk assessment.

Audit of OJP Second Chance Act Grant Awarded to the Volunteers of America Northern New England, Inc. (VOANNE), Brunswick, Maine

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling \$900,000 awarded to VOANNE to support treatment and recovery support services for individuals with substance use disorders during their incarceration and upon reentry into the community. The OIG found that VOANNE did not demonstrate adequate progress towards achieving its grant-related goals and objectives and did not have written policies and procedures for compiling performance data. The OIG also found that VOANNE did not comply with essential award conditions related to maintaining appropriate contract files that detail the history of the procurement. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP to improve VOANNE's management of grant funds. Both OJP and VOANNE agreed with all three recommendations.

Audit of OJP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention National Mentoring Programs Grants Awarded to YouthBuild Global, Inc. (YouthBuild), Roxbury, Massachusetts

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$6,680,000 awarded to YouthBuild to enhance and expand mentoring services for children and youth who are at risk or high risk for juvenile delinquency, victimization, and juvenile justice system involvement. The OIG found that although YouthBuild is making adequate progress towards the goals and objectives of the grants, there are several areas for improvement within YouthBuild's grant administration, including subrecipient monitoring and procurement processes. Specifically, the OIG found that YouthBuild did not have adequate written policies and procedures for subrecipient monitoring, written disclosure of potential conflict of interest to OJP, and adequate documentation of sole source procurement and price reasonableness determinations. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to improve YouthBuild's management of award performance. YouthBuild and OJP agreed with all five recommendations.

Audit of OJP BJA Second Chance Act Community-Based Reentry Program Grant Awarded to the Ladies Empowerment and Action Program, Inc. (LEAP), South Miami, Florida

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$750,000 awarded to LEAP to reduce recidivism and create opportunities for women returning from incarceration. The OIG identified discrepancies in program performance reports and grant financial management. Specifically, the OIG found that LEAP's reported performance statistics were not always properly supported. Although LEAP provided services to meet its goal and objectives, without accurate performance reporting, it was unable to demonstrate the extent of its progress. Additionally, the OIG found that LEAP spent more than what was approved for personnel and other direct costs, such as rent. The OIG questioned \$2,682 in unallowable software costs that were not approved in the grant budget. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP to improve LEAP's management of award performance. OJP agreed with and LEAP concurred with all seven recommendations.

Audit of OJP BJA Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Awarded to the Oregon State Police (OSP), Salem, Oregon

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$606,662 awarded to OSP to improve forensic science and medical examiner and coroner services, including reducing the backlog of toxicology cases, contracting with an external laboratory, and purchasing toxicology software and supplies. The OIG found that OSP's Forensic Services Division did not achieve its goal of processing 80 percent of its toxicology samples in under 30 days. Instead, OSP processed 32 percent of its samples in under 30 days as of July 24, 2025. Moreover, the Forensic Services Division could not support the accuracy of performance data submitted to the BJA and applied an inconsistent methodology in its performance reporting. The OIG also found that OSP submitted inaccurate Federal Financial Reports and could improve its federal financial reporting procedures. The OIG made three recommendations for OJP to address these deficiencies. OJP and OSP agreed with all three recommendations.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 41 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees was Fraud.

The OIG opened three investigations and referred zero allegations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 20 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The most common allegation was Fraud.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of OJP's Administration and Oversight of the 2024 Presidential Nominating Convention Security Grants

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 U.S. Attorneys' Offices, 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 2025, DOJ distributed more than \$28 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 13 audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients. The OIG's CVF grant audits issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants

During this reporting period, the OIG released 13 audits of state VOCA and subawards for CVF-funded grant programs, as described below:

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Alaska Department of Public Safety \(Alaska DPS\), Anchorage, Alaska](#)

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$9,681,109 awarded to the Alaska DPS to enhance crime victim services throughout the state of Alaska. The OIG found that the Alaska DPS can improve its oversight and administration of its victim assistance program by ensuring program income was tracked and expended in accordance with OJP policy, submitting accurate performance data to OJP, and adhering to its subrecipient monitoring schedule. The OIG found that the Alaska DPS did not adhere to its monitoring schedule for conducting on-site, financial, and programmatic reviews of subrecipients. The OIG also identified \$226,431 in questioned costs, of which \$158,131 were unsupported costs. The OIG made 11 recommendations to OJP to improve the Alaska DPS's management of award performance. OJP agreed with all 11 recommendations; the Alaska DPS concurred with 10 recommendations and disagreed with 1 recommendation.

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration \(Tennessee DFA\) to Freed Life, Inc. \(Freed Life\), Memphis, Tennessee](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$358,889 subawarded by the Tennessee DFA to Freed Life to provide services to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that Freed Life did not always maintain supporting documentation of performance data and could not provide adequate documentation to support

all personnel costs. The OIG questioned \$195,683 in unsupported personnel and fringe benefit costs. The OIG made four recommendations for OJP to work with the Tennessee DFA to remedy the questioned costs and assist Freed Life in improving its award management and administration. OJP agreed, the Tennessee DFA concurred, and Freed Life did not state whether it agreed or disagreed with the recommendations.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Texas Office of the Governor (Texas OOG), Austin, Texas

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$358,170,158 awarded to the Texas OOG to make subawards to direct service providers across the state. The OIG identified concerns related to monitoring of subrecipients, payroll, and indirect costs that were not calculated correctly or reported appropriately by Texas OOG. As a result, the OIG questioned \$102,324, which consists of \$14,848 in unsupported payroll costs and \$87,476 in unallowable indirect costs. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP to improve Texas OOG's management of grant performance and to remedy questioned costs. OJP agreed with all recommendations. Texas OOG concurred with some of the recommendations and included responses to each recommendation acknowledging the findings.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Tennessee Department of Finance and Administration (Tennessee DFA) to the Memphis Leadership Foundation (Foundation), Memphis, Tennessee

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$286,300 subawarded by the Tennessee DFA to the Foundation to provide services to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that the Foundation did not always maintain time and attendance records with evidence of supervisory review and approval, or time spent working on VOCA-related activities, despite a policy that requires such records to be maintained. The OIG questioned \$18,983 in unsupported personnel costs. The OIG made two recommendations for OJP to work with the Tennessee DFA to improve the Foundation's grant management and administration. OJP agreed and the Tennessee DFA agreed with the recommendations. The Foundation concurred with the first recommendation and did not state whether it concurred with the second recommendation.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Connecticut Judicial Branch (Connecticut) to the Connecticut Alliance to End Sexual Violence (Alliance), East Hartford, Connecticut

The OIG released a report on two subgrants totaling \$6,730,016 awarded by Connecticut to the Alliance to enhance crime victim services for sexual assault victims throughout Connecticut. The OIG determined that the Alliance could enhance its subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures, update its financial policies and procedures to ensure drawdowns are based on immediate disbursement or reimbursement needs, and develop a prorating strategy to improve its oversight of VOCA funds. The OIG made 10 recommendations to improve the Alliance and Connecticut's management of grant performance. OJP agreed with all 10 recommendations. Connecticut did not state whether it agreed with the nine recommendations directed at Alliance activities and agreed with the recommendation addressing Connecticut's subrecipient drawdown policy. The Alliance concurred with all nine of its recommendations.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to Building Futures with Women and Children (Building Futures), San Leandro, California

The OIG released a report on three subawards totaling \$1,085,115 awarded by Cal OES to Building Futures to provide local assistance for comprehensive support services, including emergency shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children. The OIG found deficiencies with Building Futures financial management, specifically its cost allocation methodologies, and in their programmatic reporting. Additionally, the OIG determined that Cal OES could improve certain areas of its financial and programmatic monitoring procedures over subrecipients. In total, the OIG questioned \$41,375 in unsupported costs. The OIG made six recommendations for Building Futures and four recommendations for Cal OES.

OJP and Cal OES agreed with all 10 recommendations, and Building Futures included responses to all 10 recommendations acknowledging the findings and agreed to follow any guidance and directives from Cal OES.

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Ohio Attorney General's Office to Dayton Children's Hospital \(DCH\), Dayton, Ohio](#)

The OIG released a report on four grants totaling \$649,590 subawarded to the DCH's Division of Child Advocacy and CARE House to provide medical and psychosocial evaluations, advocacy, and referral services to children who were victims of crime. The OIG found that the Division of Child Advocacy and CARE House could improve certain areas of its grant management, particularly its approval process for generating program income, prorating and reporting performance statistics, and allocating and verifying personnel costs to the VOCA subawards. Additionally, the OIG identified \$1,239 in unsupported costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to improve DCH's grant management and administration and to remedy unsupported costs. OJP agreed with all six recommendations, and the Ohio Attorney General's Office concurred with the recommendations, DCH agreed with the five recommendations directed to it and supported the sixth recommendation directed to the Ohio Attorney General's Office.

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Massachusetts Office for Victim Assistance \(Massachusetts\) to Finex House, Inc. \(Finex House\), Boston, Massachusetts](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$547,019 subawarded to Finex House to provide housing, crisis intervention services, and transitional housing support to victims of domestic violence. The OIG found that Finex House should improve certain areas of its subaward management, including enhancing its accounting system and developing and implementing programmatic and fiscal policies and procedures to help ensure compliance with federal requirements. The OIG identified concerns with Finex House's lack of clear fiscal policies and controls for its reimbursement request process, timesheets, and overtime. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to work with Massachusetts to address these deficiencies. OJP, Massachusetts, and Finex House agreed with all of them.

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Missouri Department of Social Services to Synergy Services, Inc. \(Synergy Services\), Parkville, Missouri](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$1,373,474 subawarded to Synergy Services to provide temporary care and shelter to victims of domestic violence and their children. The OIG found that Synergy Services could improve certain areas of its subaward management, particularly its performance reporting and financial management internal controls, including accounting for funding sources separately and its budget modification process. Additionally, the OIG questioned \$1,222 in unallowable costs. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to improve Synergy Service's grant management and administration and to remedy unallowable costs. OJP and Synergy Services agreed with all four recommendations. The Missouri Department of Social Services did not state whether it agreed or disagreed with our recommendations but restated actions that Synergy Services will take to help address the recommendations.

[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Puerto Rico Department of Justice \(PRDOJ\) to Hogar Sustituto y Educativo Rosanna, Corp. \(Hogar Rosanna\), Bayamón, Puerto Rico](#)

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$815,184 subawarded to Hogar Rosanna to provide support to victims of crime, including shelter, food, medical care, and counseling. The OIG found a control environment where Hogar Rosanna relied heavily on its contractors for financial management and performance reporting, where subrecipient officials lacked access to the organization's own systems, and where additional policies and procedures are needed to ensure responsible organizational governance.

and the continuation of both activities even in the absence of contractor assistance. The OIG made nine recommendations for OJP to work with the PRDOJ and Hogar Rosanna to address these deficiencies. OJP and the PRDOJ agreed with the recommendations. Hogar Rosanna agreed with eight recommendations and did not state whether it agreed with one recommendation.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the New Hampshire Department of Justice (New Hampshire) to the Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children of New Hampshire (CASA NH), Manchester, New Hampshire

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$1,287,698 subawarded to CASA NH to provide services to child victims of crime by expanding its capacity to recruit, train, and supervise new advocates while retaining, supervising, and supporting current advocates. The OIG determined that CASA NH could enhance its internal controls by developing policies and procedures related to separately tracking VOCA funds, reimbursement requests, and requiring supervisory signatures on timesheets. The OIG also found that CASA NH did not receive guidance from New Hampshire for prorating metrics associated with other sources of funding, which resulted in overreported data in FYs 2023 and 2024. The OIG made four recommendations to improve CASA NH and New Hampshire's management of grant performance. OJP, New Hampshire, and CASA NH agreed with the recommendations.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Justice Programs (Minnesota OJP) to the Committee Against Domestic Abuse, Incorporated (CADA), Mankato, Minnesota

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$1,049,410 subawarded to CADA to provide education, advocacy, and shelter to victims of domestic and sexual violence in south-central Minnesota. The OIG found that CADA could enhance its internal controls with written policies and procedures related to performance reporting and separately accounting for funding from different sources. The OIG identified differences between the quarterly performance reports and the supporting documentation for the total number of victims served. The OIG made two recommendations to DOJ OJP to improve CADA's internal controls. DOJ OJP and CADA agreed with all two recommendations. The Minnesota OJP did not state whether it agreed or disagreed with our recommendations; however, the Minnesota OJP's response stated it will take actions to help CADA in addressing the recommendations.

Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Maine Department of Health and Human Services (Maine DHHS) to Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc. (Pine Tree), Portland, Maine

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$1,918,638 subawarded by the Maine DHHS to Pine Tree to provide civil legal services to victims of sexual assault and domestic violence at no cost. The OIG concluded that Pine Tree used VOCA funds received through the audited the Maine DHHS subawards appropriately, achieved or was achieving the subawards' stated goals by providing civil legal services to victims of crime throughout the state of Maine, and accounted for the funds in compliance with award requirements, terms, and conditions. The OIG found that all tested expenditures were allowable, supported, and in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, and the terms and conditions of the grants. Additionally, the OIG found that Pine Tree adhered to guidance related to program performance and accomplishments and grant financial management. Therefore, the OIG made no recommendations in this report.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of DOJ's Processes for Identifying and Directing Deposits to the CVF

OTHER DOJ COMPONENTS

Civil Division

Investigations

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

[Former Civil Division Legal Assistant Sentenced to Misprision of Felony](#)

On July 8, 2025, a former Civil Division Legal Assistant previously assigned to Washington, D.C., was sentenced to 3 years of probation, with special conditions, and a \$1,000 fine. Marcia Taylor-Robinson was sentenced after pleading guilty to an Information in the Southern District of Florida. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or around January 2021 through in or around March 2022, Taylor-Robinson helped her husband conceal bribery payments he received from a government contractor, JB Railroad. At her husband's direction, Taylor-Robinson created a company, Tailored Railroads; opened a company checking account on which she was sole signatory; and issued four invoices from Tailored Railroads to JB Railroad totaling \$75,956, the amount of the bribes. Although Taylor-Robinson did not know the details of the illegal arrangement, she knew that the company had not provided services to JB Railroad.

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced to Bribery Concerning Programs Receiving Federal Funds](#)

On July 8, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release with special conditions and a \$1,000 fine. The individual was sentenced after pleading guilty to an Information in the Southern District of Florida. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or around January 2021 through in or around March 2022, the individual, a Miami-Dade County agent and employee, solicited and accepted bribes totaling \$75,956 from the operator and co-owner of JB Railroad, intending to be influenced in connection with the contracts and purchase orders that JB Railroad received from Miami-Dade Transit to do work on the Metrorail system.

Criminal Division

Report Issued

[Audit 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 an audit of Equitable Sharing Program participants, as described below:

[*Audit of the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Airport Police Department's \(CVG PD\) FYs 2023 and 2024 Equitable Sharing Program Receipts and Disbursements Hebron, Kentucky*](#)

The OIG released a report assessing whether CVG PD accounted for DOJ equitable sharing funds properly and used such revenues for permissible purposes. For FYs 2023 and 2024, CVG PD received \$1,416,307 and spent \$918,605 in equitable sharing funds. The OIG found that during this time, the CVG PD accounted for the funds received and used the funds for permissible purposes. However, the OIG found that deficiencies in CVG PD's internal controls for vendor registration and property management. The OIG made two recommendations to the Criminal Division to assist in its oversight of CVG PD's Equitable Sharing Program receipts and disbursements. The Criminal Division concurred with the recommendations, and the CVG PD agreed with the recommendations.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Report Issued

[*Audit of the Superfund Activities in the Environment and Natural Resources Division \(ENRD\) for FYs 2023 and 2024*](#)

The OIG released a report examining the ENRD's Superfund activities for FYs 2023 and 2024. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) established a trust fund, known as the Superfund, to clean up the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. The OIG determined the ENRD can improve its management of the Superfund program by formally documenting its internal guidance to include a succession plan for personnel responsible for administering and overseeing the program with a defined personnel structure, updating guidance on its cost allocation and reconciliation processes, and ensuring that its indirect cost reports are labeled properly. The OIG made three recommendations to improve the ENRD's management of the Superfund program, and the ENRD agreed with all of them.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the United States Attorneys' Offices Compliance with Savanna's Act of 2020 and its Efforts to Address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons

Justice Management Division

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the Justice Management Division's Fleet Management Program

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Reports Issued

[Audit of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' \(COPS Office\) COPS Hiring Program](#)

The OIG released a report on the COPS Office's COPS Hiring Program (CHP). The CHP is a competitive award program that provides funding to local law enforcement agencies to hire or rehire career law enforcement officers to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. The OIG found that CHP recipients struggle to hire or retain officers, both of which are CHP program requirements. Hiring community policing officers is the fundamental metric of success for the CHP, but 60 percent of CHP recipients who responded to an OIG survey indicated that hiring was a challenge. Additionally, some CHP applicants submitted inaccurate or insufficiently supported information in their applications, and the COPS Office's system of data validation did not consistently identify and flag these errors for additional review. The OIG made four recommendations to improve the COPS Office's management of the CHP. The COPS Office concurred with all four recommendations.

[Audit of the COPS Office's School Violence Prevention Program Grant Awarded to the Williston Basin School District \(WBSD\), Williston, North Dakota](#)

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling \$500,000 awarded to the WBSD for the purpose of improving security at schools and on school grounds. The OIG found that the WBSD purchased and installed cameras and other technology to improve the security of schools, demonstrating adequate progress towards achieving the grant goal. The OIG also identified areas for improvement related to single audit requirements, budget management and control, equipment management, matching costs, and federal financial reporting. The OIG made seven recommendations to the COPS Office to improve WBSD's management of award performance. The COPS Office concurred with all seven recommendations. In its response to the draft report, the WBSD did not state whether it agreed with the seven recommendations but stated actions it planned to take to address the recommendations.

Office of the Inspector General

Investigation

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

[Findings of Misconduct by an OIG Supervisory Employee for Inappropriate Comments in Violation of DOJ and OIG Policy on Sexual Harassment](#)

On September 15, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary announcing its findings of misconduct against an OIG supervisory employee. The OIG initiated an investigation after it found indications that the supervisory employee had engaged in inappropriate, harassing conduct involving another OIG employee. The OIG concluded that the supervisory employee made inappropriate comments to the other OIG employee, and that these comments amounted to an unwelcome sexual advance in violation of DOJ and OIG policy regarding sexual harassment. The OIG supervisory employee resigned while a final decision was pending on the proposed removal of the employee from the OIG and federal service.*

Office on Violence Against Women

Report Issued

The OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities across the country for the development of programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The OVW recipients include state and local governments, universities, nonprofit agencies, and for-profit agencies. During this reporting period, the OIG released an audit of an OVW grant recipient, as described below:

[Audit of OVW's Grants Awarded to 180 Turning Lives Around, Inc. \(180TLA\), Hazlet, New Jersey](#)

The OIG released a report on three grants and one supplement totaling \$2,282,667 awarded to 180TLA to provide legal assistance and housing support services to victims and survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The OIG identified areas of improvement for 180TLA's processes for ensuring compliance with requirements related to indirect cost calculations and subrecipient monitoring. The OIG found that 180TLA did not have policies or procedures addressing the calculation and accounting for indirect costs. As a result, 180TLA did not identify the amount of indirect costs using the correct calculation. Additionally, the OIG found that 180TLA did not have an established process for conducting risk assessments to design subrecipient monitoring plans. The OIG made two recommendations to the OVW to improve 180TLA's grant management. The OVW concurred with and 180TLA agreed with the two recommendations.

TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

Since 1998, the OIG has 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 six challenges that the OIG believes represent the most pressing concerns for DOJ:

1. Ongoing Challenges Facing the BOP,
2. Safeguarding National Security,
3. Maintaining Public Trust in DOJ,
4. Law Enforcement and Protection of Individual Rights,
5. Responsible Use of Taxpayer Funds, and
6. Managing Human Capital Issues.

While these challenges are not rank ordered, the OIG believes that it is critical that the Department address the persistent challenges facing the federal corrections system, most importantly those presented by staffing shortages, deteriorating infrastructure, and the introduction of contraband. It also remains critically important that the Department safeguard U.S. interests and citizens when it collects intelligence and investigates and prosecutes those seeking to undermine our national security

As highlighted in this year's report, maintaining the public's trust in the impartial administration of justice remains the Department's core, enduring challenge. Other challenges include the Department's need to balance public safety with the protection of individual rights, ensure the responsible stewardship of taxpayer funds, and responsibly manage human capital to continue the Department's important work in the face of staffing and budget constraints.

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 did not testify before Congress.

Legislation and Regulations

The IG Act directs the OIG to review proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of DOJ. Although the 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 that would amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require federal agencies to include other transaction agreements (i.e., legally binding agreements that are not standard contracts, cooperative agreements, or grants and thus not subject to certain federal acquisition laws and requirements) in the list of federal awards that must be reported on USAspending.gov.

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 OIG worked with staff for the PRAC to inform Congress on the need for legislation to extend the PRAC, which was scheduled to sunset on September 30, 2025. The PRAC works with partner OIGs to identify and fight fraud in pandemic-era spending programs. The PRAC’s fraud fighting efforts have benefited from tips and other information from whistleblowers, and the OIG has a shared interest in ensuring its continued operation. In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (P.L. 119-21) provided \$88 million over a 9-year period to extend the PRAC through 2034 and expanded the PRAC’s jurisdiction to include the funds allocated under the Act.

In addition, during this reporting period, the OIG served as the Chair of the IG Community’s Whistleblower Protection Coordinator working group, which develops best practices for receiving and handling allegations of whistleblower reprisal and whistleblower disclosures from federal employees, contractors, and grantees. The OIG also hosted a robust working group discussion on the use of innovative technology to more efficiently handle whistleblower hotline complaints to ensure timely responses to complainants.

April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025

Employee complaints received ⁸	314
Employee complaints opened for investigation by the OIG	59
Employee complaints that were referred by the OIG to the components for investigation	172
Employee complaint cases closed by the OIG ⁹	61

⁸ “Employee complaints” are defined as allegations 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.

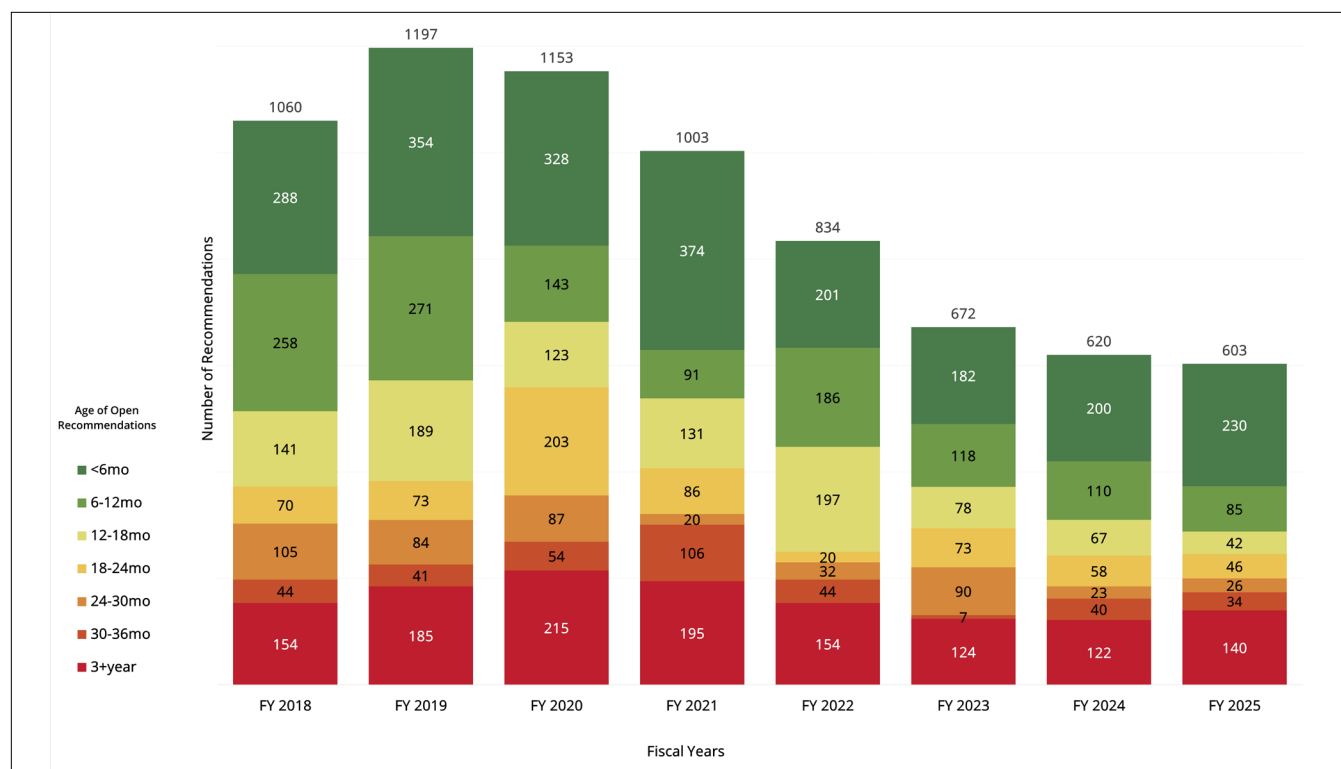
⁹ This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the OIG's mission to promote accountability and transparency in DOJ, the OIG periodically publishes a list of its open recommendations to DOJ, i.e., the OIG recommendations that DOJ has not fully implemented as of the reporting date. This list is available on the [OIG website](https://oig.justice.gov) and on [Oversight.gov](https://oversight.gov).

As of September 30, 2025, DOJ had 603 open OIG recommendations, which the OIG associated with the following statuses at that time: (1) resolved (517 recommendations), (2) on hold/pending with OIG (83 recommendations), (3) unresolved (2 recommendations), and (4) response not yet due (1 recommendation). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$35,371,554 in questioned costs and over \$126,017,491 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.¹⁰

**Number of OIG Open Recommendations by FY
(As of Close of FY 2025)**



Source: OIG

¹⁰ This information omits recommendations that DOJ determined to be classified or sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for public release. Definitions of each status category are available in "Appendix 2, Glossary of Terms."

The OIG also identifies its three highest priority open recommendations on the [OIG website](#) and [Oversight.gov](#). These priority recommendations are those the OIG believes, when implemented, will have the most benefit or impact to DOJ's mission, operations, programs, or funds. Factors the OIG considers when identifying priority recommendations include monetary impact; reduction of waste, fraud, abuse, or misconduct; impact on program efficiency and effectiveness; impact on health, safety, national security, or the economy; current value to policy makers; and the recommendation's relationship to high-profile areas such as OIG top management challenges, agency strategic priorities, Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency top challenges, and congressional interest. At the close of this reporting period, the OIG had identified on Oversight.gov the priority open recommendations outlined in the table below:

Report Number and Date	Report Title	Rec. No.	Recommendation
23-065 (May 2023)	Limited-Scope Review of the BOP's Strategies to Identify, Communicate, and Remedy Operational Issues	5	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop and implement a reliable method to calculate appropriate staffing levels at the enterprise and institution levels. Such a method should seek to baseline appropriate staffing levels for the current inmate population and be flexible to account for future population changes overall and among institutions, as well as other factors (e.g., institution security level and layout) that determine appropriate staffing levels. Once such a method is developed, communicate the need to align funding levels with appropriate staffing levels to executive and legislative branch stakeholders.
22-001 (October 2021)	MAM: Notification of Needed Upgraded 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: (a) identifies enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies, (b) provides cost projections and the BOP appropriations account to fund the upgrades, and (c) includes an estimated timeline for completion of the work.
21-093 (July 2021)	Investigation and Review of the FBI's Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar	1a	The OIG recommended that the FBI more precisely describe for FBI employees when they are required to promptly contact and coordinate with applicable state and local law enforcement and social service agencies after receiving allegations of crimes against children that potentially fall under state jurisdiction, even when the allegations also potentially fall within the FBI's jurisdiction.

STATISTICS

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 September 30, 2025:

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews/Inspections Active at Beginning of Period	4
Reviews/Inspections Cancelled	0
Reviews/Inspections Initiated	4
Final Reports Issued	3
Reviews/Inspections Active at End of Reporting Period	5

Investigations Statistics

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending September 30, 2025:

Source of Allegations ¹¹	
Hotline (Telephone, Mail, and Email)	4,578
Other Sources	4,708
Total Allegations Received	9,286

¹¹ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 6,251 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

Investigative Caseload	
Investigations Opened This Period	92
Investigations Declined for Prosecution	75
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued This Period ¹²	104
Investigations in Progress as of September 30, 2025	535
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations ¹³	78
Arrests	53
Convictions/Pleas	34
Prosecutions Referred to DOJ ¹⁴	122
Prosecutions Referred to State and Local Prosecutors ¹⁵	26
Administrative Actions	
Terminations	33
Resignations	59
Disciplinary Action	22
Monetary Results	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	\$2,426,519.47
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	\$2,100,000.00
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	0

¹² 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.

¹³ The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and/or other legal entities.

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

OIG investigators conducted 178 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 2,915 employees.

OIG Hotline

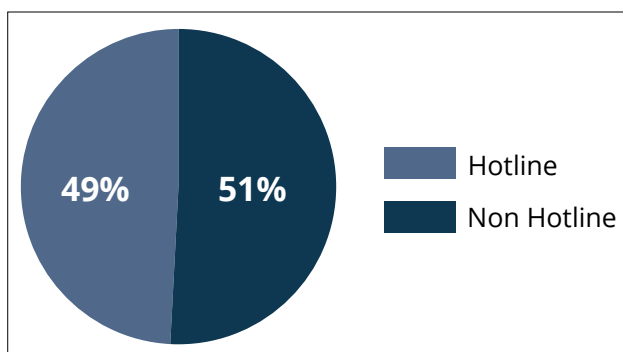
During FY 2025, the OIG received most of its [hotline](#) complaints through its electronic complaint form.

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

From all hotline sources during the second half of FY 2025, 4,578 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 3,926 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action; 292 were filed for information; 124 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 5 were opened by the OIG for investigation.

Approximately 6,251 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.

Complaint Sources
April 1, 2025–September 30, 2025



Source: Investigations Data Management System

Anti-Human Trafficking Code of Conduct Reporting

[Human trafficking crimes](#) involve the exploitation of a person for labor, services, or commercial sex, and may include forced labor, sex trafficking, or child exploitation. [Section 122 of Public Law 117-348](#), the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, requires federal agencies to adopt provisions that prohibit activities by employees that facilitate or support human trafficking; to provide training to equip employees with the knowledge and tools to prevent, recognize, report, and address human trafficking offenses; and to require personnel to report to the agency and applicable inspector general suspected cases of misconduct, waste, fraud, or abuse relating to human trafficking. Section 122 also requires the OIG to submit an annual report to Congress containing (1) the number of suspected human trafficking violations reported; (2) the number of related investigations; (3) the status and outcomes of such investigations; and (4) any recommended actions to improve anti-human trafficking programs and operations. Consistent with this requirement, the OIG tracks complaints involving allegations of human trafficking, including waste, fraud, or abuse affecting programs intended to deter human trafficking, in its Case Management System and reports them in the Semiannual Report to Congress.

During the reporting period, the OIG received 13 complaints related to human trafficking allegations. One complaint resulted in an OIG investigation, which is open and in judicial proceedings. To date, the OIG has not made any recommendations to improve anti-trafficking programs and operations.

APPENDICES

1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
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
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI	Federal Correctional Institution
FDC	Federal Detention Center
FSA	First Step Act
FY	Fiscal Year
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
MAM	Management Advisory Memorandum
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OVW	Office on Violence Against Women
PPP	Paycheck Protection Program
PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
SA	Special Agent
SAC	Special Agent in Charge
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
UTS	Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance
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.

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.

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."

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."

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."

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 | Peer Reviews

Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG

Audit Division

The most recent peer review of the Audit Division was performed by the General Services Administration OIG in March 2025. There are no outstanding recommendations.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

The most recent peer review of the Evaluation and Inspections Division was performed by a team from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation OIG in September 2024. There are no outstanding recommendations.

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 conducted a peer review of the U.S. Postal Service OIG in September 2024. There are no outstanding recommendations.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

The Evaluation and Inspections Division did not conduct any peer reviews during this reporting period.

Investigations Division

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

4 | 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	45
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies and Recommendations for Corrective Actions	11–43
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(2)	Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	47–48
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	11–43
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(4)	Total Number of Convictions Resulting From Investigations	3, 50
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(5)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	11–43
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	55
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	4, 18–20, 28, 43
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	Nothing to Report¹⁶

¹⁶ 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, Misconduct, or Whistleblower Retaliation

To report allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, misconduct, or whistleblower retaliation regarding DOJ programs, employees, contractors, or grants, please go to the [OIG Hotline](#) to submit a complaint.

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

- COVID-19 related issues, including suspected waste, fraud, abuse, misconduct, or whistleblower retaliation relating to a DOJ employee, program, contract, or grant;
- allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, or misconduct in DOJ contracts, subcontracts, and grants;
- allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, or misconduct in DOJ programs or by DOJ employees;
- violations of civil rights or civil liberties by DOJ employees; and
- whistleblower retaliation against DOJ employees or employees of DOJ grantees, subgrantees, contractors, or subcontractors.

To give information by mail or fax, 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
Fax: (202) 616-9881

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

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