



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



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026

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MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF THE 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 October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026.

Within this reporting period, the OIG completed and released many noteworthy reports. For example, the OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum regarding the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) practices and procedures pertaining to interviews in certain Security Division investigations. The OIG identified these concerns in connection with a June 2024 complaint about interview questions that were asked in a Security Division investigation of an FBI employee who had entered a restricted area near the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, and whose security clearance was revoked. Additionally, the OIG released

Source: OIG

a report on the FBI's querying practices under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. The report, which was mandated by the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act, assesses the FBI's practices and safeguards when searching, or "querying" information collected under Section 702 authority, particularly when using search terms that are reasonably likely to identify a U.S. person. The OIG found that while the FBI has made progress in reducing the number of U.S. person queries that are identified in DOJ and FBI oversight reports as failing to comply with procedures approved by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and FBI policy, it is nevertheless critical that the FBI continue to maintain rigorous internal controls over these queries and that there continue to be internal and external oversight of the FBI's querying practices.

The OIG also issued several investigative summaries during this reporting period, including a report detailing an investigation into an FBI Assistant Section Chief who exhibited their government-issued firearm to a hotel staff member during a verbal confrontation, in violation of FBI policy. The Assistant Section Chief also lacked candor during their OIG interview about the incident. Further, the OIG's Investigation's Division closed 104 criminal or administrative cases, and its work resulted in 42 convictions or pleas and 65 terminations, administrative actions, and resignations. The quality of the investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by our office.

Of note, the OIG experienced a multi-week lapse in appropriations in October and November 2025, and the office was led from October 30, 2025, through January 25, 2026, by Don R. Berthiaume, Jr., pursuant to the President's authority to designate an Acting Inspector General of the Department of Justice.

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, appearing to read "W M Blier".

William M. Blier
Deputy Inspector General
Performing the Duties of the 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



108

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

Audit Division



37

Reports Issued

\$487,192

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.

85

Recommendations for Management Improvements



30

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

\$333,663

Questioned Costs

59

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



1

Report Issued

3

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Investigations Division



7,571

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division³

³ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,523 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.



88
Investigations Opened



104
Investigations Closed



35
Arrests



16
Indictments & Informations



42
Convictions & Pleas



65
Administrative Actions⁴



\$3,895,314.19
Monetary Recoveries⁵

⁴ See the Glossary for a definition of “Administrative Actions.”

⁵ “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:

[A Review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's \(FBI\) Querying Practices Under Section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act \(FISA\)](#)

On October 2, 2025, the OIG released a report on the FBI's querying practices under Section 702 of the FISA. The OIG review found that while the FBI has made progress in reducing the number of U.S. person queries that fail to comply with procedures approved by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and FBI policy, it is nevertheless critical that the FBI continue to maintain rigorous internal controls over these queries and that there continue to be internal and external oversight of the FBI's querying practices.

[Notification of Concerns Regarding the FBI's Practices and Procedures Pertaining to Interviews in Certain Security Division \(SecD\) Investigations](#)

On January 14, 2026, the OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) to the FBI addressing issues related to the FBI SecD's use of vague and overly broad interview questions that, as worded, were not sufficiently tailored to address legitimate security concerns. The OIG found significant deficiencies in SecD's practices and procedures, including a lack of training and guidance on the sensitivity in SecD investigations of intruding into employees' potentially constitutionally protected activities, inadequate supervision of SecD investigators' preparation for interviews, and inadequate legal consultation regarding the propriety of potential interview questions.

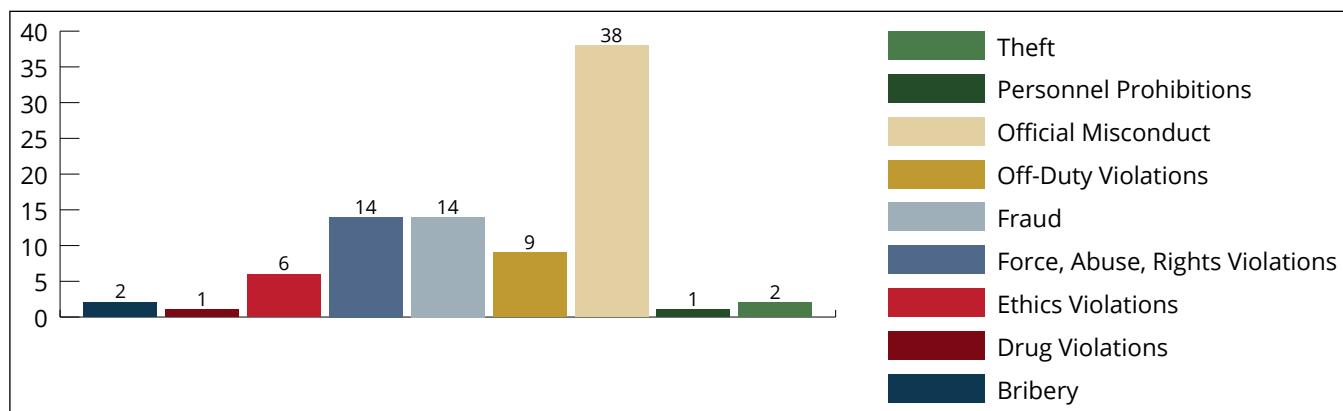
[Audits of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. \(FPI\) Restated Fiscal Years \(FY\) 2021–2022 Annual Financial Statements and FY 2023 Annual Financial Statements](#)

The OIG issued audit reports on the FPI's annual financial statements for FYs 2021–2025. The FYs 2021 and 2022 financial statements were originally issued with unmodified opinions in November 2021 and 2022, respectively. However, in FY 2023, FPI management discovered a misstatement requiring the unqualified opinions to be withdrawn. The FPI subsequently restated its FYs 2021 and 2022 financial statements, enabling issuance of the FYs 2023–2025 financial statement audit reports.

Investigative Highlights

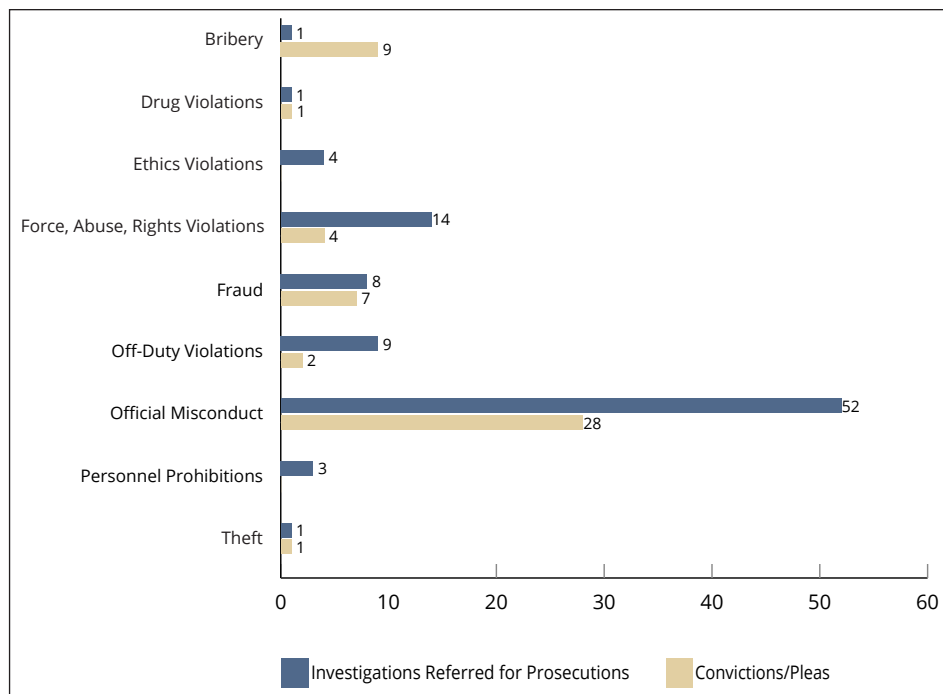
As shown in the statistics at the beginning of this section and in the charts below, the OIG investigates many allegations of misconduct involving DOJ employees or contractors and grantees who receive DOJ funds.

**All Cases Opened by Offense Category
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026**



Source: Investigations Data Management System

**All Cases Referred and Convictions/Pleas
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026**



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 DOJ Trial Attorney and Civilian Criminal Defense Attorney Sentenced for Unauthorized Disposal of Government Records and Aiding and Abetting Unauthorized Disposal of Government Records](#)

On February 18, 2026, a former DOJ Trial Attorney, previously assigned to the Criminal Division–Health Care Fraud Unit, Dallas, Texas, was sentenced to 1 year probation and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and a \$25 special assessment fee for one count of unauthorized disposal of government records. Additionally, a defense attorney licensed to practice in Texas was sentenced to 6 months of probation and ordered to pay a \$2,500 fine and \$25 special assessment fee for one count of aiding and abetting the unauthorized disposal of government records. Carlos Lopez and the defense attorney (co-defendant) were sentenced in the Northern District of Texas. According to the factual resume, on or about April 11, 2023, Lopez knowingly disposed of text message communications from his government-issued cell phone with the co-defendant, and on or about April 20, 2023, the co-defendant knowingly aided and abetted Lopez by also deleting his text message communications with Lopez, to conceal Lopez’s deletion of his text messages.*⁶

[Drug Enforcement Administration \(DEA\) Asset Forfeiture Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Access Device Fraud and Aggravated Identity Theft](#)

On November 18, 2025, Lesley Pasquet, a former DEA Asset Forfeiture Specialist, was sentenced in the Southern District of Florida to 36 months of imprisonment, 36 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$200 special assessment. Pasquet previously pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit access device fraud and aggravated identity theft. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about December 2023, to on or about February 22, 2024, Pasquet knowingly, and with intent to defraud, obtained personal identification information, including Social Security Numbers, dates of birth, and driver license numbers issue to other persons (“unauthorized access devices”), from a public records database through employment at the DEA and sold the information to co-conspirators, who used it to commit tax and unemployment insurance fraud.

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

On October 16, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 77 months of imprisonment followed by 36 months of supervised release and ordered to pay restitution of \$3,146,986 for one count of theft of government money and one count of engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity. The individual was sentenced 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—namely, the Employee Retention Credit and Sick and Family Leave Wage Credit—on IRS Form 941, and the Employer’s Quarterly Federal Tax Returns for at least five entities he created. These entities did not conduct any business, had no employees, had not made prior tax return filings, and did not timely file Forms W-2 for wages paid to employees. The individual submitted approximately \$5,279,030 in fraudulent requests for COVID-Related Tax Credits by filing approximately 30 false form 941s. As a result of the scheme, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the Small Business Administration (SBA) disbursed checks totaling approximately \$3,146,986 to the individual.

⁶ 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).

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Providing Contraband to an Inmate](#)

On September 30, 2025, a former detainee at the Donald W. Wyatt Detention Center, a United States Marshals Service (USMS) contract facility in Rhode Island, was sentenced to 60 months of imprisonment and 3 years of federal supervised probation after pleading guilty to one count of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute suboxone and marijuana, one count of distribution of suboxone, and one count of possession of contraband by an inmate. The former detainee was sentenced in the District of Rhode Island. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about January 30, 2021, to on or about February 15, 2021, the former detainee conspired with others to arrange for the delivery and distribution of approximately 201 suboxone strips containing buprenorphine and 4.5 grams of marijuana within the Wyatt Detention Center.

[Former USMS Contract Correctional Officer \(CO\) Sentenced for Sexual Abuse and Sexual Abuse of a Ward](#)

On September 25, 2025, a former USMS Contract CO was sentenced to 112 months of imprisonment followed by 60 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and a \$400 special assessment for sexual abuse and sexual abuse of a ward. Damon Perry, a former Mahoning County Deputy Sherriff, was sentenced in the Northern District of Ohio. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on two occasions in November 2023, Perry sexually abused a USMS detainee housed at the Mahoning County Jail.

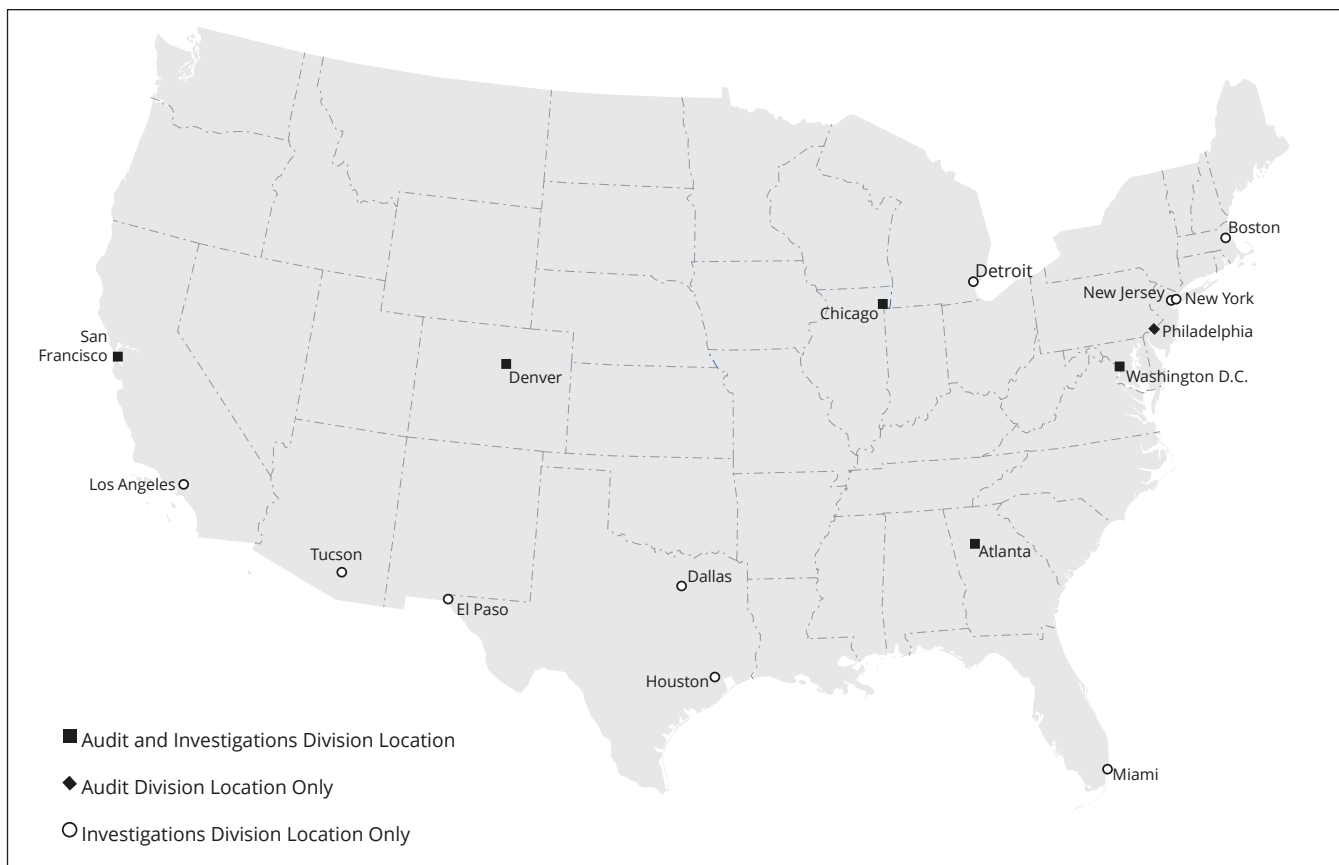
OIG PROFILE

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; DEA; U.S. Attorney's Offices, 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:



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 almost 500 SAs, Auditors, Inspectors, Attorneys, and administrative professionals. For 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 October 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026.

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, 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](#).

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

[BOP CO Accepts Civil Settlement to Resolve Paycheck Protection Program \(PPP\) Loan Dispute](#)

On January 28, 2026, a BOP CO assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Miami in Florida, entered a civil settlement related to the SBA's PPP. Eugene Harris accepted terms of the settlement in the Southern District of Florida. According to the Settlement Agreement, Harris falsely claimed he was a sole proprietor on loan documents for a PPP loan. The total loss to the government was \$21,916.08. Harris agreed to pay back \$23,011.88, which includes interest and penalties.

[Former BOP CO Sentenced for Wire Fraud](#)

On December 11, 2025, a former BOP CO assigned to the Federal Correctional Complex Beaumont in Texas, was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release; ordered to pay \$20,832.33 in restitution and a \$100 assessment; and fined \$1,000. Jere Bolden was sentenced in the Eastern District of Texas. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, in or about April 2021, Bolden caused to be transmitted via the Internet a PPP loan application knowing it contained false information. Bolden received a loan in the amount of \$20,832, which was eventually forgiven by the SBA. As part of her application, Bolden claimed she had contract labor and office expenses for a business that did not exist.

[Former BOP Unit Secretary Sentenced for PPP Loan Fraud](#)

On November 6, 2025, a former BOP Unit Secretary previously assigned to FCI Memphis in Tennessee, was sentenced to time served, 36 months of supervised release, assessed a \$100 fee, and ordered to pay \$59,166 in restitution to the SBA. Magwenta Moore previously pleaded guilty in the Western District of Tennessee to an Information charging her with one count of false statements. According to the Information, on or about January 26, 2021, Moore willfully and knowingly submitted an IRS Schedule C form that contained materially false information to the SBA in connection with her application for a PPP in the amount of \$20,833.

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

On October 16, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 77 months of imprisonment followed by 36 months of supervised release and ordered to pay restitution of \$3,146,986 for one count of theft of government money and one count of engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specified unlawful activity. The individual was sentenced 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—namely, the Employee Retention Credit and Sick and Family Leave Wage Credit—on IRS form 941, and the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Returns for at least five entities he created. These entities did not conduct any business, had no employees, had not made prior tax return filings, and did not timely file Forms W-2 for wages paid to employees. The individual submitted approximately \$5,279,030 in fraudulent requests for COVID-Related Tax Credits by filing approximately 30 false form 941s. As a result of the scheme, the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the SBA disbursed checks totaling approximately \$3,146,986 to the individual.

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

[Interagency Joint Report on Compliance with the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015](#)

The OIG released the biennial report of compliance with Section 107(b) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015. The Inspectors General of the Intelligence Community, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Justice, and Treasury jointly prepared this biennial report. The objective was to provide a joint report on actions taken during calendar years 2023 and 2024 to carry out the statutory requirements.

[Audits of the FPI's Restated FYs 2021–2022 Annual Financial Statements and FY 2023 Annual Financial Statements](#)

The OIG issued two audit reports on the FPI's annual financial statements for FY 2021 and annual financial statements for FYs 2023 and 2022. KPMG issued an unmodified opinion on previously issued financial statements for FYs 2021 and 2022 in November 2021 and 2022, respectively. However, in FY 2023, the FPI management discovered a misstatement and KPMG withdrew its unqualified opinions based on this misstatement. The FPI subsequently restated its FYs 2021 and 2022 financial statements. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which resulted in unmodified opinions on the financial statements. KPMG reported three material weaknesses in the FY 2021 Independent Auditors' Report, noting that improvements are needed in accounting standard implementation controls, response to changes in contracts, and the identification of risks related to revenue presentation and recognition. KPMG reported these same three material weaknesses in the Independent Auditors' Report for FYs 2023 and 2022. The FPI agreed with the findings and recommendations. No instances of non-compliance or other matters were identified by KPMG in the audits. Additionally, KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which the FPI's financial management system did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

[Audit of FPI's Annual Financial Statements, FY 2024](#)

The OIG issued the FY 2024 annual financial statements for the FPI. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which resulted in an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. KPMG reported two material weaknesses in the Independent Auditors' Report, noting that improvements are needed in accounting standard implementation controls, and in raw material receipt input review. The FPI agreed with the findings and recommendations. No instances of non-compliance or other matters were identified by KPMG in the audits.

Additionally, KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which the FPI's financial management system did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

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

The OIG issued three audit reports on the FY 2025 annual financial statements for DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund, and the FPI. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which resulted in unmodified opinions on the financial statements. KPMG identified one material weakness in DOJ's FY 2025 Independent Auditors' Report noting that internal control weaknesses identified in the prior years' financial statement audit reports related to financial reporting, risk assessment, and monitoring activities continue to exist throughout the Department. KPMG reported two significant deficiencies in the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund's report noting that deficiencies identified in the prior years' financial statement audit reports related to controls over recording and disclosing gross costs and liabilities, and controls over seized property continue to exist. KPMG also reported a material weakness in the FPI's report, noting that improvements are needed in controls over risk assessment processes. The Department, Asset Forfeiture Management Staff, and the FPI agreed with the findings and recommendations. No instances of non-compliance or other matters were identified by KPMG in the audits. Additionally, KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

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

The OIG released a review of DOJ's detailed accounting of all funds expended for National Drug Control Program activities for FY 2025. The report contains the OIG's conclusion about the reliability of the Department's assertions over the budget formulation compliance submission and detailed accounting submission, which included \$10 billion of drug control obligations. The OIG reported that it is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management's assertions.

Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) Audits

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

The OIG issued separate public summaries and nonpublic reports for its reviews of the Information Security Management Program (ISMP) and Security Controls of the BOP, Civil Rights Division, FBI, Justice Management Division, National Security Division, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and a sample of 15 systems within these components. The OIG identified weaknesses in 7 of the 10 FISMA domain areas and in the required action of Binding Operational Directive 23-01. The OIG issued 32 recommendations to improve the ISMP's and Security Controls reviewed, and the respective DOJ components agreed with all recommendations. In addition, the OIG issued separate public summaries and nonpublic reports for its review of the ISMP, Security Controls, and a system at the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, an independent, federal executive branch agency.

Single Audit Act Reports

The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, promotes sound financial management of federal financial assistance provided to state, local, and tribal governments, colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations. Under 2 C.F.R. § 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, 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 OJP 30 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than \$629.4 million in 191 DOJ grant programs. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 59 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling \$333,663. 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 March 2026, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG’s Section 1001 activities from July 1, 2025, through December 31, 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.

Investigation

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

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Providing Contraband to an Inmate](#)

On September 30, 2025, a former detainee at the Donald W. Wyatt Detention Center, a USMS contract facility in Rhode Island, was sentenced to 60 months of imprisonment and 3 years of federal supervised probation after pleading guilty to one count of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute suboxone and marijuana, one count of distribution of suboxone, and one count of possession of contraband by an inmate. The former detainee was sentenced in the District of Rhode Island. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about January 30, 2021, to on or about February 15, 2021, the former detainee conspired with others to arrange for the delivery and distribution of approximately 201 suboxone strips containing buprenorphine and 4.5 grams of marijuana within the Wyatt Detention Center.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of DOJ's Confidential Human Source Policies

Audit of DOJ Contracts Inaccurately Reported as Expired

Audits of the FY 2026 Annual Information Technology Security Evaluation Pursuant to the FISMA

Audit of DOJ's FY 2025 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

Audit of DOJ's Information Technology Inventory Management

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

Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 for FYs 2025 and 2026

Audits of DOJ and Select Components' Annual Financial Statements, FY 2026

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Issued

[A Review of the FBI's Querying Practices Under Section 702 of the FISA](#)

On October 2, 2025, the OIG released a report on the FBI's querying practices under Section 702 of the FISA. The report was mandated by the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act (RISAA). The OIG review found that while the FBI has made progress in reducing the number of U.S. person queries that fail to comply with procedures approved by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court and FBI policy, it is nevertheless critical that the FBI continue to maintain rigorous internal controls over these queries and that there continue to be internal and external oversight of the FBI's querying practices. Specifically, the OIG found that the FBI has implemented all RISAA-required reforms, the number of noncompliant queries identified in DOJ and FBI oversight reports has been substantially reduced post-RISAA, and that DOJ and FBI oversight could be better aligned. Additionally, FBI and DOJ personnel expressed concern that the number of queries run by FBI personnel has declined over the past several years and that the FBI might miss critical threat information as a result. FBI personnel also identified to the OIG technological limitations with FBI systems that have negatively impacted the FBI's ability to minimize noncompliant queries. The OIG report includes four recommendations to improve internal controls and oversight of the FBI's queries of Section 702-acquired information.

Management Advisory Memorandum

[Notification of Concerns Regarding the FBI's Practices and Procedures Pertaining to Interviews in Certain SecD Investigations](#)

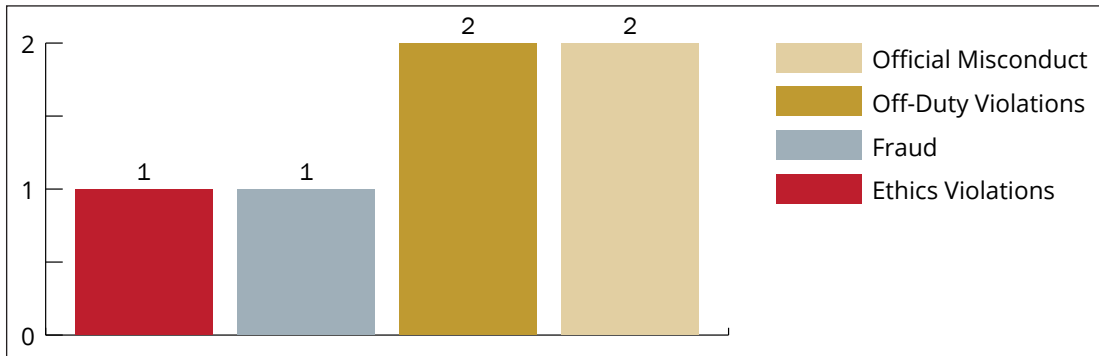
On January 14, 2026, the OIG released a MAM to the FBI addressing issues related to the FBI SecD's use of vague and overly broad interview questions that, as worded, were not sufficiently tailored to address legitimate security concerns and unnecessarily intruded into potentially constitutionally protected activities. The OIG did not find that such questions were routinely prepared for, or asked in, interviews of employees holding security clearances. The OIG found significant deficiencies in SecD's practices and procedures, including a lack of training and guidance on the sensitivity in SecD investigations of intruding into employees' potentially constitutionally protected activities, inadequate supervision of SecD investigators' preparation for interviews, and inadequate legal consultation regarding the propriety of potential interview questions. The OIG made three recommendations to the FBI to address the concerns the OIG identified, and the FBI concurred with all three recommendations.

Investigation

During this reporting period, the OIG received 772 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 6 investigations and referred 78 allegations to the FBI’s Inspection Division for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 55 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct, Off-Duty Violations, and Fraud.

**FBI Cases Opened by Offense Category
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026**



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Investigative Summary: Findings of Misconduct by an FBI Assistant Section Chief for Exhibiting a Firearm and Lack of Candor](#)

On February 12, 2026, the OIG released an investigative summary finding of misconduct by an FBI Assistant Section Chief for exhibiting a firearm and lack of candor. The OIG initiated this investigation upon receipt of information from the FBI alleging that an Assistant Section Chief exhibited their government-issued firearm to a hotel staff member during a verbal confrontation with that staff member. The OIG investigation substantiated the allegation that the Assistant Section Chief exhibited their government-issued firearm to the hotel staff member in violation of FBI policy. In addition, the OIG concluded that the Assistant Section Chief lacked candor during their OIG interview about the incident, in violation of FBI policy.*

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

Report Issued

[Audit of the BOP's Documentation of its Compliance with Select National Menu Requirements](#)

The OIG released a report on the BOP's documentation of its compliance with select National Menu requirements. The purpose of the BOP's National Menu is to better ensure standardized food service operations across each of the BOP's 122 institutions. The OIG found that, at the six BOP institutions where the OIG conducted testing, the documentation the OIG reviewed was generally consistent with applicable National Menu requirements. However, the OIG also found that the BOP's menu documentation consistently lacked evidence that certain food items, including required items like vegetables, were served through its certified religious diet program. The OIG made one recommendation to address this issue, and prior to the completion of this report, the BOP took corrective actions sufficient to address the recommendation.

Management Advisory Memoranda

[Notification of Concerns Regarding Conditions at FCI Terre Haute](#)

The OIG MAM identified issues relating to temperature regulation, sanitation, and infrastructure that can negatively affect the safety and security of staff and inmates at FCI Terre Haute. Temperatures in housing units and cells ranged from 79 to 89 degrees Fahrenheit, exceeding the BOP summer temperature target of 76 degrees. In a food storage area containing dry and canned goods, the OIG team found likely evidence of insect or rodent droppings. In inmate cells and common areas, deterioration of windows, which were part of the original construction in 1940, threatened the safety and security of the institution. The OIG made three recommendations, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

[Investigation and Review of the BOP's Conditions of Confinement and Medical Treatment of Frederick Mervin Bardell and Related Representations to the Court, Upon Referral by Senior U.S. District Judge Roy B. Dalton, Jr.](#)

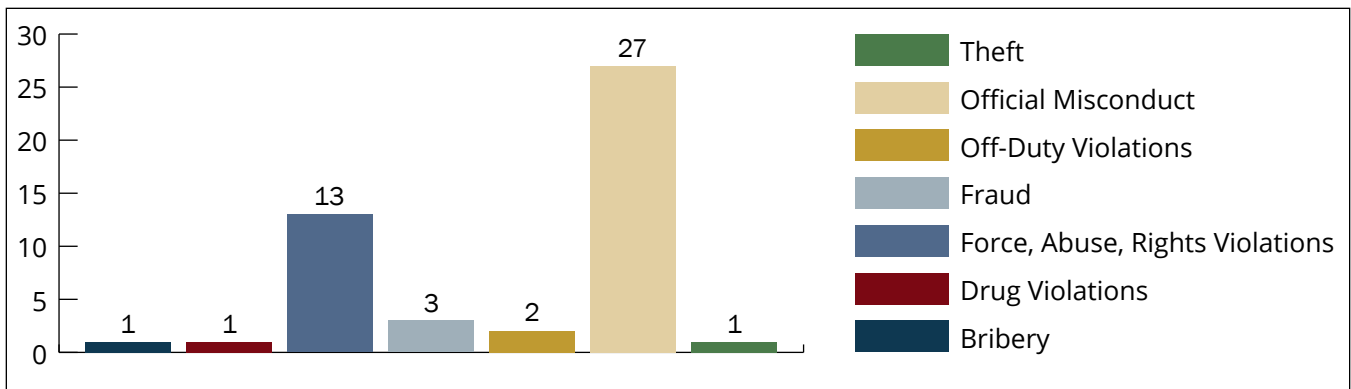
The OIG released a MAM to the BOP addressing issues relating to the medical care and release of Frederick Mervin Bardell, a former inmate of FCI Seagoville, Texas, who died of colorectal cancer 9 days after his release. The OIG found the BOP's ability to provide quality and timely medical care to Bardell was negatively impacted by severe understaffing, difficulty securing timely appointments with offsite medical providers, and inadequate procedures for inmates with serious medical needs. The OIG further found the BOP's handling of Bardell's request for a reduction in sentence was inadequate, the government's related representations in Court regarding Bardell's care in custody were inaccurate, and the BOP did not comply with Judge Dalton's order for Bardell's release. The OIG made eight recommendations to the BOP and the Department, and the BOP and the Department concurred with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 5,800 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 48 investigations and referred 148 allegations to the BOP’s Office of Internal Affairs for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 286 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
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026**



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Former BOP Materials Handler Supervisor Sentenced for Bribery of a Public Official](#)

On February 11, 2026, a former BOP Materials Handler Supervisor previously assigned to the Federal Medical Center (FMC) Lexington in Kentucky, was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day of incarceration and 1 year of supervised release for one count of bribery of a public official. A. Jade Howard was sentenced in the Eastern District of Kentucky. According to the Information, between in or about April 2023 and October 2024, Howard corruptly received money in the form of CashApp payments totaling \$18,602 in return for providing contraband, including paper laced with synthetic marijuana and cigarettes, to an inmate at FMC Lexington.

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

On December 12, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FMC Carswell in Fort Worth, Texas, was sentenced to 27 months of imprisonment, 60 months of supervised release, and ordered to pay a \$200 special assessment. Marerllis Nix was sentenced in the Northern District of Texas. According to the evidence presented at trial, from on or about May 1, 2021, through on or about July 4, 2021, Nix engaged in two sexual acts with an inmate who was at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Abusive Sexual Contact

On November 19, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI Dublin in California, was sentenced to 5 years of probation, 365 days of home detention, a \$100 special assessment fee, ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine, and ordered to register as a sex offender with the state. Lawrence Gacad pleaded guilty to one count of abusive sexual contact in the Northern District of California. According to the plea agreement, from approximately March 1, 2022, to 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 Food Services Cook Supervisor Sentenced for Bribery

On October 21, 2025, a former BOP Food Services Cook Supervisor previously assigned to the FCI El Reno in Oklahoma, was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment followed by 24 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a forfeiture judgment of \$42,947 for one count of bribery of a public official. Katelyn Chavez, who resigned from the BOP, was sentenced in the Western District of Oklahoma. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about September 2023, to in or about March 2024, Chavez corruptly received money in the form of CashApp payments in return for providing contraband, including methamphetamine, tetrahydrocannabinol, oxycodone, hydrocodone, and a cell phone to inmates at FCI El Reno.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of a Ward

On September 24, 2025, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Correctional Complex Yazoo City in Mississippi, was sentenced to 15 months of incarceration, 60 months of supervised release, and other penalties after pleading guilty to one count of sexual abuse of a ward. Parker Triplett was sentenced in the Southern District of Mississippi. According to the Indictment, on January 18, 2025, Triplett knowingly engaged in sexual contact with a federal inmate who was in official detention and under Triplett's custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority.

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 Monitoring and Controls over Inmate Email Communications

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

Evaluation of the BOP's Implementation and Operation of FIRST STEP Act Programming

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

Inspection of the BOP's U.S. Penitentiary Canaan

Evaluation of the BOP's Medical Intake Processes for Newly Incarcerated Inmates

Inspection of the BOP's FCI Berlin

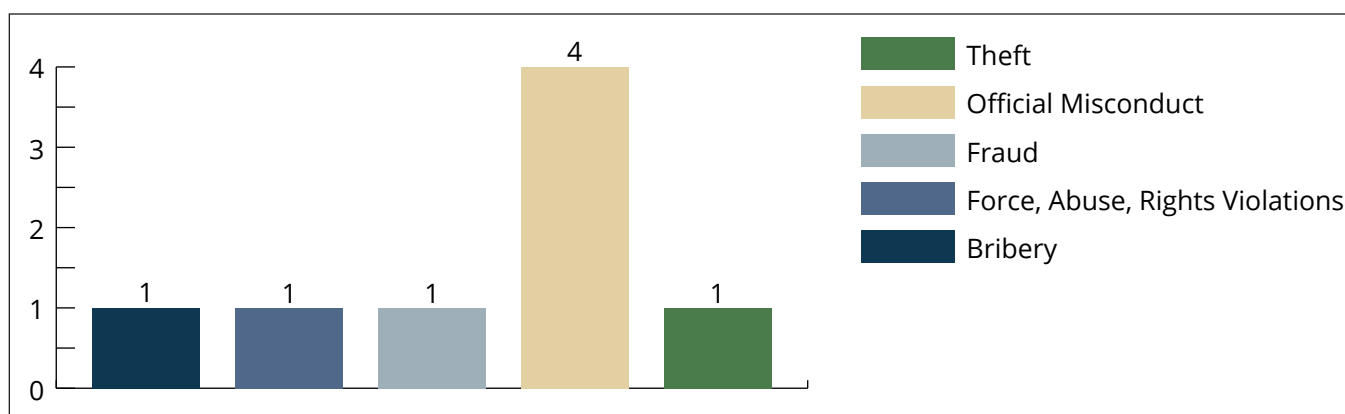
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 282 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 8 investigations and referred 27 allegations to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 37 open cases of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.

USMS Cases Opened by Offense Category
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Former USMS Contract Detention Officer Sentenced for Attempted Introduction of Contraband into a Federal Prison](#)

On March 10, 2026, a former CoreCivic Detention Officer previously assigned to the Eden Detention Center, a USMS contract facility located in Eden, Texas, was sentenced to 12 months of probation for one count of attempted introduction of contraband into a federal prison. Andrew Spray was sentenced in the Northern District of Texas. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on or about June 4, 2025,

Spray attempted to provide Tetrahydrocannabinol and cigarettes to inmates at the Eden Detention Center in exchange for monetary bribes.

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

On March 5, 2026, a former USMS Contract CO previously assigned to the Corrections Center of Northwest Ohio was sentenced to 18 months of incarceration, 2 years of supervised release, and a \$500 fine following a guilty plea to one count of bribery of a public official. Alexander Williams was sentenced in the Williams County Court of Common Pleas, in Bryan, Ohio. According to the Indictment, between May 2024 and December 2024, Williams knowingly accepted bribes to influence the discharge of his official duties.

[Retired Deputy United States Marshal Sentenced for Bribery of a Public Official](#)

On October 27, 2025, a retired Deputy United States Marshal was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day of imprisonment and fined \$77,000, in addition to a previously satisfied \$77,000 forfeiture. Robert Clark was sentenced in the Eastern District of Arkansas. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about January 2018, and continuing until in or about December 2021, Clark corruptly received bribery payments in return for providing fraudulently obtained confidential phone records from cell phone providers under the emergency disclosure provisions of the Stored Communications Act and confidential law enforcement database information to multiple bail bondsmen throughout Arkansas.

[Former Ohio Deputy Sentenced to More Than 9 Years in Prison for Sexually Abusing an Inmate](#)

On September 25, 2025, a former USMS Contract CO was sentenced to 112 months of imprisonment followed by 60 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and a \$400 special assessment for sexual abuse and sexual abuse of a ward. Damon Perry, a former Mahoning County Deputy Sherriff, was sentenced in the Northern District of Ohio. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on two occasions in November 2023, Perry sexually abused a USMS 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

Audit of the USMS's Contract Awarded to CoreCivic, Inc., to Operate the Central Arizona Florence Correctional Complex, Florence, Arizona

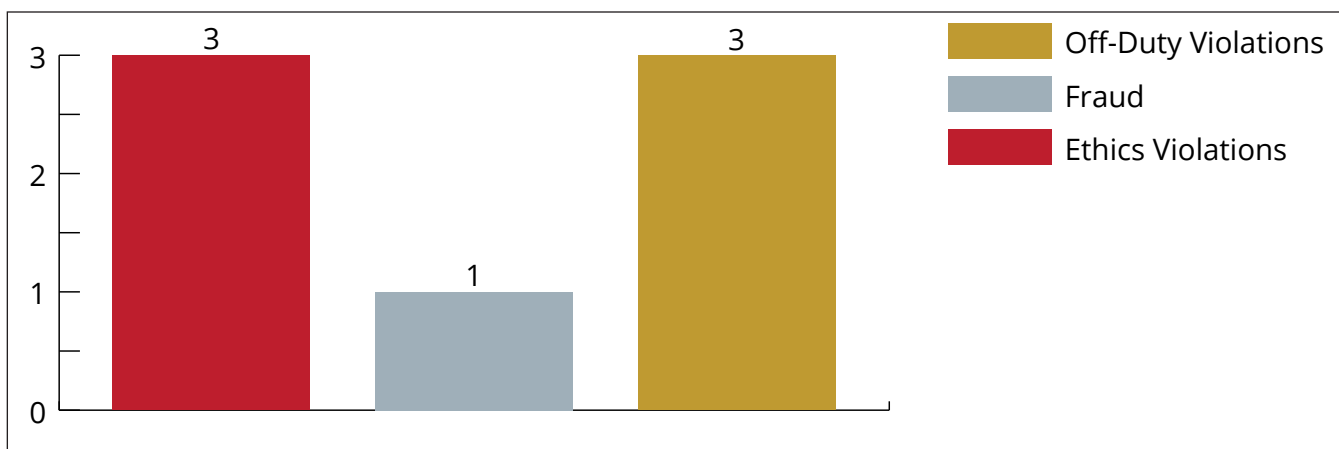
DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Investigations

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

The OIG opened 7 investigations and referred 18 allegations to the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 48 open cases of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.

DEA Cases Opened by Offense Category
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

[Former DEA Task Force Officer Sentenced for Misprision of a Felony \(Bribery\)](#)

On January 29, 2026, a former DEA Task Force Officer was sentenced to 10 months of imprisonment followed by 1 year of supervised release for misprision of a felony (bribery). Edwin Pagan was sentenced in the Southern District of New York. According to the Indictment, Pagan was involved in a conspiracy in which he assisted a defense attorney in bribing a former DEA Special Agent.

[DEA Asset Forfeiture Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Access Device Fraud and Aggravated Identity Theft](#)

On November 18, 2025, Lesley Pasquet, a former DEA Asset Forfeiture Specialist, was sentenced in the Southern District of Florida to 36 months of imprisonment, 36 months of supervised release and ordered to pay a \$200 special assessment. Pasquet previously pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit access device fraud and aggravated identity theft. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about December 2023, to on or about February 22, 2024, Pasquet knowingly, and with intent to defraud, obtained personal identification information, including Social Security Numbers, dates of birth, and driver license numbers issue to other persons (“unauthorized access devices”), from a public records database through employment at the DEA and sold the information to co-conspirators, who used it to commit tax and unemployment insurance fraud.

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

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 148 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 2 investigations and referred 20 allegations to ATF's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 12 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The most common allegations were Fraud and Official Misconduct.

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, two of which are described in the following examples:

[*Audit of the OJP Internet of Things \(IoT\) National Training and Technical Assistance Program and Opioid Affected Youth Initiative \(OAYI\) Grants Awarded to Oklahoma State University \(OSU\), Tulsa, Oklahoma*](#)

The OIG released a report on two unrelated grants totaling \$2,034,068 awarded to OSU, one for the IoT National Training and Technical Assistance Program and a second for the OAYI. The IoT grant aimed to create IoT resources for law enforcement, public safety officers, and prosecutors. The OAYI grant focused on developing strategies and prevention programming related to opioid abuse. The OIG identified areas for improvement related to performance reports and budget management. The OIG also identified \$292,977 in questioned costs related to unallowable subrecipient costs, personnel and fringe benefit costs, Youth Advisory Board expenses, and indirect cost expenditures. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to improve OSU's management of award performance. OJP and OSU concurred with all five recommendations.

[*Audit of the OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Grants Awarded to the Pennsylvania Department of Health \(Pennsylvania DOH\), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$2,996,801 awarded to the Pennsylvania DOH. The OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded these grants in FY 2023 for the purpose of supporting state and local governments in detecting and preventing the diversion and misuse of controlled substances and scheduled chemical products by collecting and analyzing prescription data. The OIG did not identify significant concerns regarding the Pennsylvania DOH's management of the grant budget, accuracy of completed federal financial reports, accuracy of drawdowns, or expenditures related to personnel, fringe benefits, travel, other direct costs, indirect costs, and contract costs. Additionally, the Pennsylvania DOH demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving the grant program goals and objectives. The report contains no recommendations.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 45 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees was Fraud.

The OIG opened three investigations and did not refer any allegations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 18 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The most common allegation was Fraud.

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

[Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Theft of Property of the United States](#)

On March 6, 2026, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 1 day in the custody of the BOP, 5 months of home detention followed by 3 years of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$328,464.00 in restitution for one count of theft of property of the United States. The individual was sentenced in the Central District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on or about November 22, 2023, the individual reconstituted a seized DEA cryptocurrency wallet using seed phrases she obtained during the government seizure of the funds and moved the cryptocurrency from the DEA controlled wallet to a hosted wallet that she controlled.

[Former Department Contractor Sentenced for Conspiracy to Introduce Contraband into a Prison](#)

On December 2, 2025, a former DOJ contractor was sentenced to 24 months of probation and ordered to pay a \$100 special assessment fee after pleading guilty to conspiracy to introduce contraband into a prison. According to the statement of offense, LaTara Brown, a former contractor with OJP, conspired twice with a District of Columbia Department of Corrections Officer to smuggle cell phones, pills containing fentanyl, and paper strips containing buprenorphine into a District of Columbia Correctional Facility. The contraband was subsequently delivered to inmates who were members of a violent street gang awaiting trial for a variety of offenses, including attempted murder and assault with a firearm.

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

On October 8, 2025, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced in the Southern District of Florida to 4 months of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release, including 8 months of home detention with electronic monitoring, and a \$7,500 fine. The individual, the operator and co-owner of JB Railroad, previously pleaded guilty to making payments totaling \$75,956 with the intent to influence and reward an agent of Miami-Dade County in the award of purchase orders from Miami-Dade Transit for work on the Metrorail system. 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 made payments to a co-conspirator after receiving invoices from Tailored Railroads, a company created to disguise the payments.

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 2026, DOJ distributed more than \$30 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 six audits of CVF VOCA state and subaward grant recipients. The OIG's CVF grant audits issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy \(Maryland GOCPP\), Crownsville, Maryland*](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$2,338,000 awarded to the Maryland GOCPP. The OIG found that the Maryland GOCPP executed a program to compensate victims and survivors of criminal violence; however, the Maryland GOCPP should enhance its policies and procedures governing how it compiles and reviews its annual state certification forms and performance reports. The OIG also found the Maryland GOCPP should strengthen its controls over victim compensation claim payments and the retention of supporting documents. Specifically, the OIG identified \$151,603 in questioned costs, of which \$4,400 related to unsupported victim compensation payments. The OIG made nine recommendations to OJP to improve the Maryland GOCPP's management of award performance. OJP and the Maryland GOCPP agreed with all nine recommendations.

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Vermont Center for Crime Victim Services \(Vermont CCVS\) to Disability Rights Vermont, Inc. \(DRVT\), Montpelier, Vermont*](#)

The OIG released a report on two DOJ grants totaling \$188,000 subawarded by the Vermont CCVS to DRVT to assist victims of crime with disabilities across Vermont by providing legal protection and advocacy. The OIG found that DRVT should enhance its accounting system as well as programmatic and financial policies and procedures to help ensure compliance with federal requirements. The OIG also found unapproved general and administrative costs charged to the subaward, resulting in our questioning \$42,612 in costs as unallowable. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to work with Vermont CCVS to assist DRVT in improving its award management and to remedy questioned costs. OJP, Vermont CCVS, and DRVT concurred with all the recommendations.

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement \(Louisiana CLE\), Baton Rouge, Louisiana*](#)

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$6,932,000 awarded to the Louisiana CLE. OJP awarded these grants between FYs 2020 to 2022 for the purpose of compensating victims and survivors of criminal violence. As of September 2025, the Louisiana CLE drew down \$4,778,732. The OIG found that the Louisiana CLE's implementation of its victim compensation program was appropriate and in compliance with applicable guidelines. However, the OIG found errors in the Louisiana CLE's FYs 2020 through 2022 annual certification forms that led to excess awarded dollars. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP to improve the Louisiana CLE's annual certification process, and both OJP and the Louisiana CLE agreed with the recommendation.

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet \(Kentucky JPSC\) to Green River Regional Rape Victim Services, Inc., doing business as New Beginnings Sexual Assault Support Services \(New Beginnings\), Owensboro, Kentucky*](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$761,863 subawarded by the Kentucky JPSC to New Beginnings to provide therapy and advocacy services to victims of sexual violence. The OIG found that New Beginnings could enhance its internal controls with written policies and procedures to help ensure adequate performance reporting and accounting for personnel costs. Specifically, New Beginnings' written policies and procedures for performance reporting did not document its process for completing and submitting accurate and complete reports, including reporting solely on those services funded by VOCA and retaining supporting documentation. Additionally, New Beginnings lacked a documented process for allocating personnel costs to the VOCA subawards. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to work with the Kentucky JPSC to improve New Beginnings' internal controls. OJP and the Kentucky JPSC agreed with the recommendations, and New Beginnings acknowledged the recommendations and identified specific actions to address them.

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Puerto Rico Department of Justice \(PRDOJ\), San Juan, Puerto Rico*](#)

The OIG released a report examining PRDOJ's administration of three grants totaling \$856,000 to provide financial support through various forms of compensation benefits paid to and on behalf of crime victims throughout Puerto Rico. The OIG found that the PRDOJ had inadequate written procedures to accurately prepare its annual state certification forms. Because the OVC uses the certification data in its formula to calculate awards of VOCA victim compensation grant funds, the PRDOJ received \$11,000 less grant funding than it could have received had the certifications been accurate. Additionally, had the FY 2023 state certification form not been amended before OJP made the award in September 2025, Puerto Rico could have been over-awarded \$50,000 for FY 2025. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP to help PRDOJ improve its procedures for preparing annual state certification forms. OJP and the PRDOJ agreed with the recommendation.

[*Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the District of Columbia Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants \(OVSJG\) to the Volunteer Legal Advocates \(VLA\), Washington, D.C.*](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$671,487 awarded by the OVSJG to the VLA in Washington, D.C. OJP provided this funding to the OVSJG to make subawards to direct service providers across the District of Columbia, such as the VLA. As of October 2025, the OVSJG had reimbursed the VLA the full subaward amount. The OIG concluded that the VLA used VOCA funds received through the subawards from the OVSJG appropriately and provided pro bono legal services and support, including advocacy, case management, and legal assistance to child victims of crime in accordance with award requirements. 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

Ongoing Work

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

Review of the Civil Division's Administration of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Program

Criminal Division

Investigations

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

[Former DOJ Trial Attorney and Civilian Criminal Defense Attorney Sentenced for Unauthorized Disposal of Government Records and Aiding and Abetting Unauthorized Disposal of Government Records](#)

On February 18, 2026, a former DOJ Trial Attorney, previously assigned to the Criminal Division–Health Care Fraud Unit, Dallas, Texas, was sentenced to 1 year probation and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine and a \$25 special assessment fee for one count of unauthorized disposal of government records. Additionally, a defense attorney licensed to practice in Texas was sentenced to 6 months of probation and ordered to pay a \$2,500 fine and \$25 special assessment fee for one count of aiding and abetting the unauthorized disposal of government records. Carlos Lopez and the defense attorney (co-defendant) were sentenced in the Northern District of Texas. According to the factual resume, on or about April 11, 2023, Lopez knowingly disposed of text message communications from his government-issued cell phone with the co-defendant, and on or about April 20, 2023, the co-defendant knowingly aided and abetted Lopez by also deleting his text message communications with Lopez, to conceal Lopez's deletion of his text messages.*

[Investigative Summary: Findings of Misconduct by a DOJ Trial Attorney for Conduct Prejudicial to the Government and Lack of Candor](#)

On November 17, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a DOJ Trial Attorney for conduct prejudicial to the government and lack of candor. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information from the Department of State, Diplomatic Security Service that a DOJ Trial Attorney had corresponded with an establishment known to offer commercial sex. The OIG found indications that the Trial Attorney had been in contact with other establishments that offered

commercial sex and lacked candor during a compelled interview with the OIG (conducted jointly with the Diplomatic Security Service). The OIG investigation found that the Trial Attorney was in contact with three establishments known to offer commercial sex and the OIG concluded that the Trial Attorney engaged in conduct prejudicial to the government and created the appearance of violating the law by contacting these establishments, in violation of DOJ policy and federal ethics regulations.*

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Investigation

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

[Investigative Summary: Finding of Misconduct by a Supervisory Assistant U.S. Attorney \(AUSA\) for Failing to Promptly Report an Intimate Relationship with a Subordinate in Violation of Policy](#)

On December 30, 2025, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a supervisory AUSA for failing to promptly report an intimate relationship with a subordinate in violation of policy. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information forwarded by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) alleging misconduct by a supervisory AUSA. The OIG investigation found that the supervisory AUSA engaged in an intimate relationship with a subordinate and failed to promptly report that intimate relationship with a subordinate to management, in violation of EOUSA policy.*

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 on Violence Against Women

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the Utilization of the Office on Violence Against Women's STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women and Sexual Assault Services Formula Grant Programs

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.

The report for FY 2025 identified 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 the 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, no employee of the OIG testified 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.

Additionally, as a member of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Legislation Committee, the OIG provides technical assistance on draft and proposed legislation that would impact OIG operations or would further governmentwide efforts to identify and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations. For example, during this period the OIG continued to monitor legislation that would amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to require federal agencies to include other transaction agreements (e.g., cooperative agreements) in the list of federal awards that must be reported on USAspending.gov. At this time, the OIG has not provided any comments to Congress.

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.

In addition, during this reporting period, the OIG continued to support 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.

October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026

Employee Complaints Received ⁷	238
Employee Complaints Opened for Investigation by the OIG	50
Employee Complaints that were Referred by the OIG to the Components for Investigation	130
Employee Complaint Cases Closed by the OIG ⁸	53

⁷ "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.

⁸ 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](#) and on [Oversight.gov](#).

As of March 31, 2026, DOJ had 565 open OIG recommendations, which the OIG associated with the following statuses at that time: (1) resolved (456 recommendations), (2) on hold/pending with OIG (100 recommendations), (3) unresolved (5 recommendations), and (4) response not yet due (4 recommendations). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$78,125,081 in questioned costs and over \$126,016,492 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.⁹

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 the OIG website and Oversight.gov the following priority open recommendations:

⁹ 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."

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 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. (Closed April 23, 2026)

Although after the close of this semiannual reporting period, on April 23, 2026, the OIG closed the above priority recommendation to the FBI based on corrective actions taken by the FBI. Additional information about action taken by the FBI to close this recommendation will be included in a future semiannual report, as well as any future designation of an OIG recommendation as priority.

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 March 31, 2026:

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews/Inspections Active at Beginning of Period	5
Reviews/Inspections Cancelled	0
Reviews/Inspections Initiated	1
Final Reports Issued	1
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 March 31, 2026:

Source of Allegations ¹⁰	
Hotline (Telephone, Mail, and Email)	3,391
Other Sources	4,180
Total Allegations Received	7,571

¹⁰ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,523 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	87
Investigations Declined for Prosecution	34
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued This Period ¹¹	104
Investigations in Progress as of March 31, 2026	521
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations ¹²	16
Arrests	35
Convictions/Pleas	42
Prosecutions Referred to DOJ ¹³	83
Prosecutions Referred to State and Local Prosecutors ¹⁴	9
Administrative Actions	
Terminations	29
Resignations	24
Disciplinary Action	12
Monetary Results	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	\$3,775,314.19
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	0
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	\$120,000.00

¹¹ 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.

¹² The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and/or other legal entities.

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

OIG investigators conducted 130 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 3,243 employees.

OIG Hotline

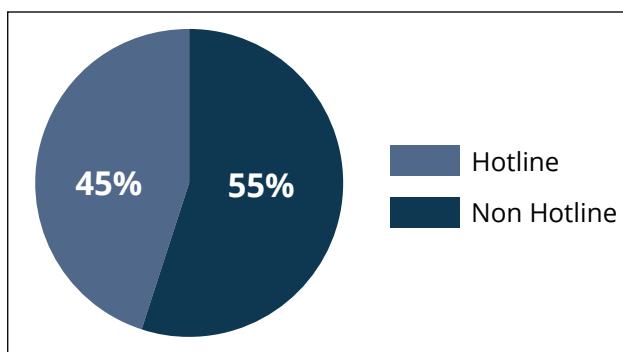
During FY 2026, the OIG received most of its [hotline](#) complaints through its electronic complaint form.

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 first half of FY 2026, 3,391 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 2,898 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action; 227 were filed for information; 88 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 6 were opened by the OIG for investigation.

Approximately 4,523 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
October 1, 2025–March 31, 2026



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 11 complaints related to human trafficking allegations. One complaint resulted in an OIG investigation, which is open and in judicial proceedings. For the current reporting period, the OIG has no recommendations related to improvements in anti-trafficking programs and operations to report. The OIG periodically publishes a list of its recommendations that DOJ has not fully implemented as of the reporting date on the [OIG website](#) and on [Oversight.gov](#).

APPENDICES

1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CO	Correctional Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CVF	Crime Victims Fund
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ or Department	U.S. Department of Justice
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI	Federal Correctional Institution
FISA	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
FMC	Federal Medical Center
FPI	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.
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
PPP	Paycheck Protection Program
PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
RISAA	Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act
SBA	Small Business Administration
SecD	Security Division
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
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	37
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies and Recommendations for Corrective Actions	11-35
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(2)	Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	39-40
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	11-34
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(4)	Total Number of Convictions Resulting From Investigations	3, 5, 42
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(5)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	11-35
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	47
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	41-42
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(12)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	41-42
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees or Senior Officials	6, 18, 33-34
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 Report ¹⁵

¹⁵ 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