



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



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

April 1, 2022–September 30, 2022

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MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



It is my pleasure to submit this Semiannual Report on the operations of the Department of Justice (Department or DOJ) Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which covers the period from April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022. During this reporting period, the OIG returned to the office and continued to maintain the quantity and quality of oversight work expected of us. Through their consistently excellent work, OIG personnel have demonstrated their steadfast commitment to our important mission.

During this semiannual reporting period, the OIG continued its COVID-19 oversight work, which it began in March 2020 at the outset of the pandemic.

The OIG released an interactive dashboard tracking the vaccination status of the Federal Bureau of Prison's (BOP) inmate population. Also related to the Department's preparedness for the pandemic and future public health emergencies, the OIG issued a limited-scope inspection and review of the use of video teleconferencing for immigration hearings. The OIG has several other pandemic-related reports in progress, including a capstone report outlining the findings of the OIG's remote inspections of 16 BOP facilities. In a continued effort to ensure robust oversight of the more than \$5 trillion in COVID-19 relief funds authorized by Congress, the OIG issued a report examining the management and coordination of pandemic-related fraud allegations and referrals between the Department's Criminal Division and Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. The OIG continues to contribute to the work of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee Fraud Task Force, assigning nine OIG agents to the task force on a part-time basis to work on Paycheck Protection Program cases in addition to their regular case load. This initiative allows the OIG to make a broader contribution to the Inspector General community by assisting with investigations that might otherwise remain unstaffed.

Within the past 6 months, the OIG has completed and released many important reports pertaining to DOJ's cybersecurity, the ability of Department law enforcement components to respond to sensitive and emerging issues, and the BOP's management of the federal prison system. For example, the OIG released audit reports relating to the Department's cyber supply chain risk management; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' firearm disposal practices; and the U.S. Marshals Service's management of seized cryptocurrency. The OIG also released an evaluation of the BOP's policy development process. Additionally, the OIG completed and issued numerous investigative summaries related to misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, and recipients of DOJ grant funds, including sexual misconduct, civil rights violations, bribery, fraud, obstruction of justice, and misuse of position.

The OIG also completed and issued numerous audit reports relating to DOJ's contracts and grants, including the BOP's medical services contracts and grants related to the use of artificial intelligence to help combat dark web opioid trafficking, community-based reentry initiatives, human trafficking, domestic violence, elder abuse, and crime victims.

Further, the OIG's Investigations Division closed 125 criminal or administrative misconduct cases, and its work resulted in 34 convictions or pleas and 56 administrative actions. The quality of the investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by the OIG.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael E. Horowitz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "M".

Michael E. Horowitz
Inspector General
October 31, 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

Statistical Highlights

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

OIG-wide



38

Total Number of OIG Reports Issued¹



197

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

Audit Division



34

Reports Issued

\$714,607

Questioned Costs³

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

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

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

\$2,330

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use⁴

173

Recommendations for Management Improvements



12

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

\$69,135

Questioned Costs

21

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



2

Reports Issued

17

Recommendations for Management Improvements

⁴ See glossary for definition of "Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use."

Investigations Division



6,509

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division⁵



96

Investigations Opened



125

Investigations Closed



31

Arrests



32

Indictments & Informations



34

Convictions & Pleas



56

Administrative Actions⁶



\$14,356,084.79

Monetary Recoveries⁷

⁵ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 6,032 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

⁶ See glossary for definition of "Administrative Actions."

⁷ Includes civil, criminal and non-judicial 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:

- **[Audit of DOJ's Coordination Efforts Addressing Pandemic-Related Fraud](#)**. The OIG found that the Criminal Division (CRM) and the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA) can leverage the resources available to address fraud. The findings included: (1) EOUSA and the CRM can strengthen communication and collaboration for the different types of frauds and referrals, (2) expanded coordinator guidance by EOUSA can produce a more cohesive response to pandemic fraud, and (3) EOUSA should ensure accurate case reporting for informed decision-making. The OIG made six recommendations, and the CRM and EOUSA agreed with all of them.

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

- **[Audit of the Department's Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management \(C-SCRM\) Efforts](#)**. The Justice Management Division (JMD) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) operate DOJ's two C-SCRM programs. The OIG found that JMD lacked the personnel resources to effectively manage its program, resulting in widespread noncompliance, outdated guidance, inadequate threat assessments, and insufficient mitigation and monitoring actions. Additionally, hundreds of millions of dollars in information technology (IT)-related goods and classified services may have improperly bypassed the FBI's C-SCRM requisition process, and the FBI needed to enhance its risk mitigation and continuous monitoring efforts, and better integrate C-SCRM across the organization. The OIG made 17 recommendations to JMD and the FBI, which agreed with all of the recommendations.
- **[Evaluation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' \(BOP\) Policy Development Process](#)**. The OIG found that the BOP is ill equipped to timely update its national policies when relying on its National Policy Negotiation process alone, which risks noncompliance with new laws and correctional standards and prolongs safety and security risks. As of August 2022, 24 OIG recommendations had remained open for an average of nearly 4 years due to policy development issues. The OIG made five recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the BOP's policy development efforts, and the BOP agreed with all of them.
- **[Notification of Concerns Resulting from Multiple OIG Reviews Related to the BOP's Strategy for its Medical Services Contracts](#)**. The OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) related to the BOP's strategy for its medical services contracts. Findings include: (1) not establishing a framework for performance monitoring, (2) weaknesses in acquisition planning related to inadequate communication and collaboration between the BOP's acquisition office and its institutions, and (3) weaknesses in contract administration related to Contracting Officer's Representative delegation. The MAM makes one recommendation to the BOP, and the BOP agreed with it.
- **[Audit of the U.S. Marshals Service's \(USMS\) Management of Seized Cryptocurrency](#)**. The OIG found that the USMS has implemented adequate safeguards over the storage of and access to seized cryptocurrency in its custody. However, to supplement its antiquated

tracking software to manage its cryptocurrency inventory, the USMS is using spreadsheets that lack documented operating procedures and other important inventory management controls. The OIG also found that current seized cryptocurrency management policies related to asset storage, quantification, valuation, and disposal are inadequate or absent, and in some instances provide conflicting guidance. The OIG made seven recommendations to the USMS, and the USMS agreed with all of them.

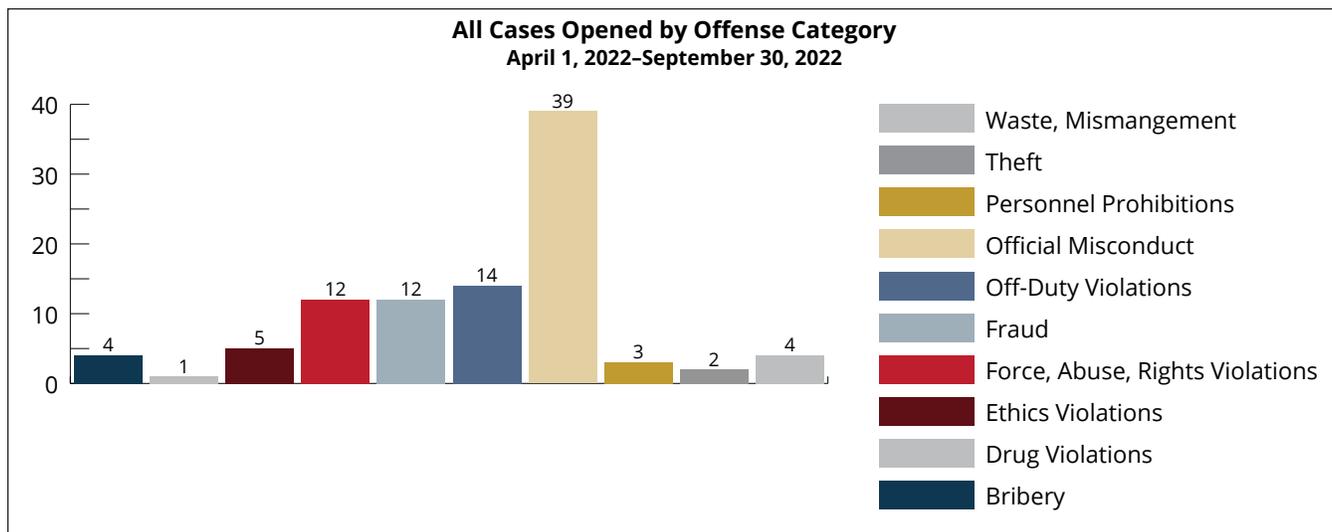
- **[Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' \(ATF\) Firearm Disposal Practices](#)**. The OIG undertook this audit following the discovery that thousands of firearms, firearm parts, and ammunition had been stolen from ATF's firearms disposal facility from 2016 to 2019. The OIG found that ATF has implemented several new control procedures to reduce the risk of firearm thefts reoccurring at the National Disposal Branch facility. However, ATF needs to implement additional controls to safeguard and protect firearms from loss or theft while in National Disposal Branch custody. The OIG made 10 recommendations to ATF, and ATF agreed with all of them.

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

- **[Limited-Scope Inspection and Review of Video Teleconference \(VTC\) Use for Immigration Hearings](#)**. The OIG found that the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) needs to ensure that remote immigration hearings via VTC are conducted effectively and fairly. For example, respondents in the Migrant Protection Protocols program may have had a difficult time following the hearings due to camera positioning and lack of adequate "Know Your Rights" video presentations. The OIG made 12 recommendations to assist EOIR in expanding its use of VTC and other remote platforms, all of which EOIR agreed with.

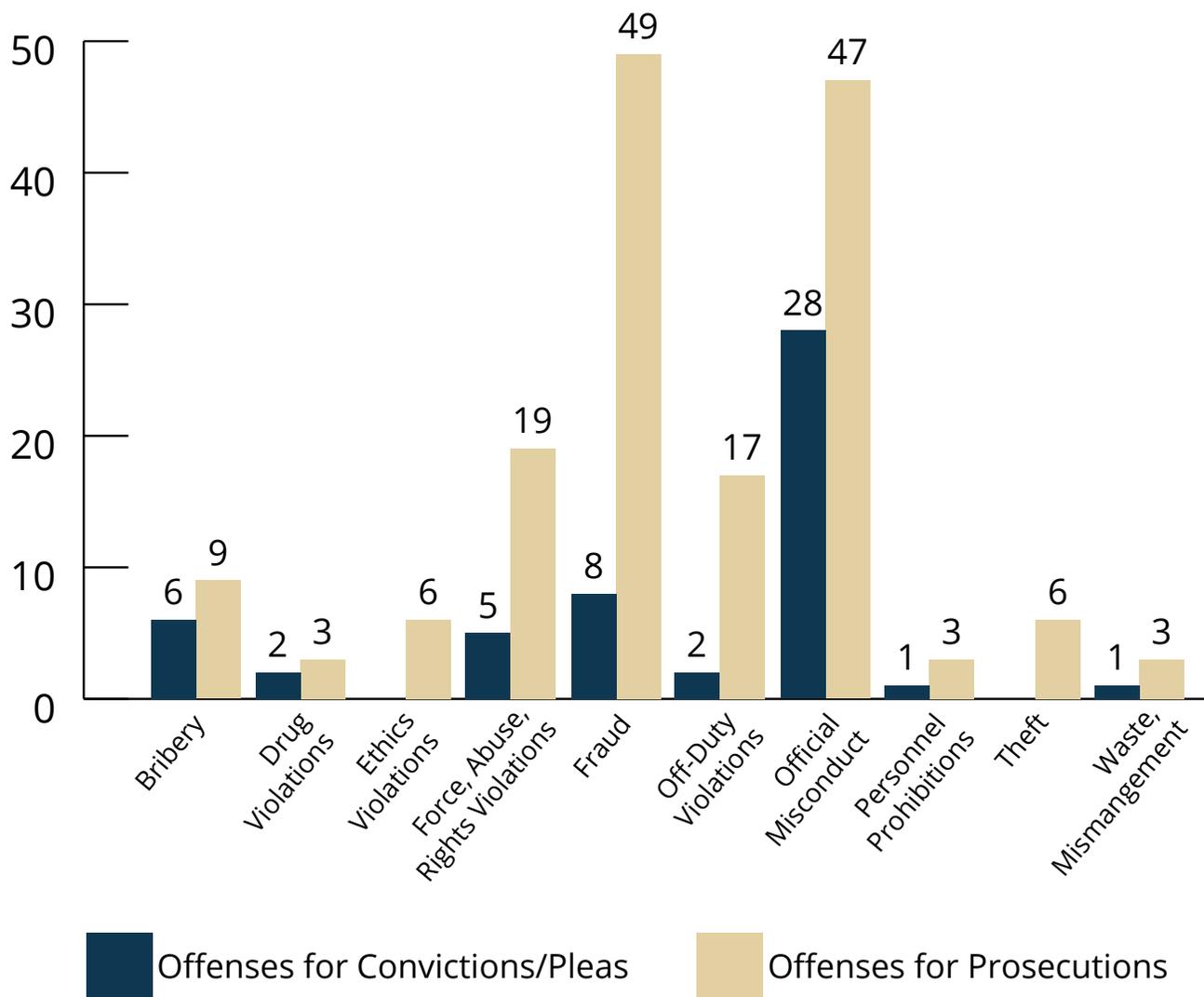
Investigative Highlights

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



Source: Investigations Data Management System

All Cases Referred and Convictions/Pleas April 1, 2022–September 30, 2022



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:

- **[Findings of Misconduct by an FBI Special Agent in Charge \(SAC\) for Engaging in Sexual Contact with a Subordinate in an Official Government Vehicle and Sexual Communications with Two Other Subordinate Staff Members](#)**. On August 16, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from the FBI Inspection Division (INSD) alleging that a then FBI SAC engaged in communications that were sexual in nature and sexual relationships with subordinate employees. The information alleged further that the SAC engaged in sexual acts in an official government vehicle with one of the employees. The investigation was not presented for prosecution, and the SAC retired while the OIG's investigation was ongoing. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI for appropriate action.*⁸
- **[Former BOP Correctional Officer \(CO\) Sentenced for Civil Rights Violations and Sexual Abuse of an Inmate](#)**. On June 10, 2022, a former BOP CO at the Federal Medical Center in Lexington, Kentucky, was sentenced to 135 months of incarceration and 5 years of supervised release for deprivation of rights under color of law and sexual abuse of an inmate. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, the CO engaged in multiple sexual acts with four inmates who were under his custody, supervision, and disciplinary authority. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI, with assistance from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Police Services.
- **[Former Drug Enforcement Administration \(DEA\) Supervisory Special Agent \(SSA\) Sentenced for Bribery](#)**. In the *Semiannual Report to Congress October 1, 2018-March 31, 2019*, the OIG reported the arrest of a DEA SSA charged with bribery and conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute controlled substances. On May 11, 2022, the former DEA SSA was sentenced to 135 months of imprisonment and 2 years of supervised release for bribery. According to the plea agreement, the SSA pleaded guilty to a one-count superseding information, which charged him with accepting a cash payment from a known drug trafficker on December 3, 2018, in exchange for providing law enforcement sensitive information to the drug trafficker. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.
- **[Former Executive Director of Nonprofit Organization Receiving DOJ Grant Funds Pleaded Guilty to Wire Fraud](#)**. On June 9, 2022, the former Executive Director of the Jesse Cosby Neighbor Center in Iowa pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 2017 and May 2021, the Executive Director misappropriated and used approximately \$71,483 of Jesse Cosby Neighbor Center funds, including DOJ grant funds, for his own purposes and to support his gambling addiction and expenses. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Investigation.
- **[United States Attorney's Office \(USAO\) Paralegal Convicted of Witness Retaliation and Obstruction of Justice-Related Charges](#)**. On April 27, 2022, a former USAO Paralegal was found guilty after trial of witness retaliation conspiracy, witness retaliation, conspiracy to obstruct justice, and obstruction of justice. According to the evidence presented at trial, the Paralegal received discovery in a case in which her son was charged with robbery, including

⁸ An asterisk ("*") indicates that the investigative summary is responsive to IG Act § 5(a)(19).

videos of post-arrest statements made by two other individuals who participated in the robbery. She then discussed the videos in detail over recorded calls with her son, who was held in custody following his arrest, and her son asked her to post one of the videos on the Internet. The videos were subsequently posted on the Internet by a different individual and received over 10,000 views before being removed. After the videos were posted, the two other individuals involved in the alleged robbery received death threats and one reported hearing gunshots outside her home.

- **[Finding of Misconduct by an Assistant U.S. Attorney \(AUSA\) for Misuse of Position, Conduct Prejudicial to the Government, and Driving a Personal Vehicle While Under the Influence of Alcohol](#)**. On August 8, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from EOUSA alleging that an AUSA had misused the AUSA's position and had engaged in conduct prejudicial to the government during a traffic stop. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA and the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) for appropriate action.*

OIG PROFILE

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

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

- **Audit Division** is responsible for independent audits of DOJ programs, computer systems, and financial statements. The Audit Division has regional offices in the Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., areas. Its Financial Statement Audit Office and Computer Security and Information Technology Audit Office are located in Washington, D.C., along with Audit Headquarters. Audit Headquarters consists of the immediate office of the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Office of Operations, Office of Policy and Planning, Office of Quality Assurance, and Office of Data Analytics.
- **Investigations Division** is responsible for investigating allegations of bribery, fraud, abuse, civil rights violations, and violations of other criminal laws and administrative procedures governing DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees. The Investigations Division has field offices in Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Washington, D.C. The Investigations Division has smaller, area offices in Atlanta, Boston, Detroit, El Paso, Houston, New Jersey, San Francisco, and Tucson. The Fraud Detection Office and the Cyber Investigations Office are co-located with the Washington Field Office. The Cyber Investigations Office also includes personnel in the Dallas and Los Angeles Field Offices. Investigations Headquarters in Washington, D.C., consists of the immediate office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and the following branches: Operations I, Operations II, Investigative Support, Administrative Support, and the Hotline Operations Branch.

The map on the following page shows the locations for the Audit and Investigations Divisions.



Source: OIG

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

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

The OIG has a nationwide workforce of more than 500 Special Agents, Auditors, Inspectors, Attorneys, and administrative professionals. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the OIG's direct appropriation was \$118 million; the OIG also received a transfer-in of \$10 million and an additional \$16.9 million in reimbursements.

As required by Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act), this Semiannual Report to Congress is reviewing the accomplishments of the OIG for the 6-month period of April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022.

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

PANDEMIC RESPONSE OVERSIGHT

Beginning in early March 2020, the OIG promptly shifted a significant portion of its oversight efforts toward assessing the DOJ's readiness to respond to the emerging Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Through its initial assessment, and the subsequent passage of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act on March 27, 2020, the OIG determined that the most immediate challenges to DOJ operations involved preventing the spread of the virus among federal inmates and detainees; safely operating immigration courts; and ensuring robust oversight of \$850 million in pandemic-related grant funding being disbursed by DOJ to state, local, and tribal organizations. Since that time, these efforts have been expanded to include areas such as the impact of COVID-19 on DOJ law enforcement and other day-to-day operations.

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

Reports Issued

[Audit of DOJ's Coordination Efforts Addressing Pandemic-Related Fraud](#)

The OIG found that while CRM and EOUSA have provided guidance, training, and policies to their prosecutors, they can better leverage the limited resources available to address fraud by enhancing the tracking, management, and notification of fraud referrals and initiated cases. The OIG's findings included: (1) EOUSA and CRM can strengthen communication and collaboration for the different types of frauds and referrals, (2) expanded coordinator guidance by EOUSA can produce a more cohesive response to pandemic fraud, and (3) EOUSA should ensure accurate case reporting for informed decision-making. The OIG made six recommendations to improve CRM's and EOUSA's management of their pandemic related caseloads, and CRM and EOUSA agreed with all of them.

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

[New Interactive Data Dashboard Tracking the Vaccination Status of BOP's Inmate Population](#)

The OIG provided an update to the OIG's collection of interactive dashboards relating to COVID-19 in BOP facilities. The update includes new data on COVID-19 inmate vaccination trends in BOP-managed correctional facilities. This data spans from August 4, 2021, to August 10, 2022, and will be updated each week. The new dashboard features DOJ OIG's estimates of inmate COVID-19 vaccination percentages across the BOP and BOP-managed institutions based on inmate vaccination data the DOJ OIG receives from the BOP. The data available includes estimates of the aggregate COVID-19 inmate vaccination percentage across all BOP-managed correctional facilities

and estimates of inmate COVID-19 vaccination percentages over time by facility for BOP-managed facilities. The collection of dashboards also includes data on COVID-19 case trends, testing trends, and deaths due to COVID-19 in BOP-managed correctional facilities.

Investigations

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

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

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

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the Office on Violence Against Women's (OVW) Grant Administration due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

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

Capstone Review of Findings from Remote Inspections of Facilities Housing BOP Inmates During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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

MULTICOMPONENT

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

Reports Issued

[Audit of the Department's C-SCRM Efforts](#)

The OIG found that (1) JMD lacked the personnel resources to effectively manage its C-SCRM program, resulting in widespread noncompliance, outdated guidance, inadequate threat assessments, and insufficient mitigation and monitoring actions; (2) hundreds of millions of dollars in IT-related goods and classified services may have improperly bypassed the FBI's C-SCRM requisition process, and the FBI needed to enhance both its risk mitigation and continuous monitoring efforts, and better integrate C-SCRM across the organization; (3) the DEA had not established a C-SCRM program, as required by an Intelligence Community Directive; and (4) both JMD and the FBI needed to comply with congressional and external C-SCRM requirements. DOJ components agreed with all 17 recommendations.

[Examination of DOJ's FY 2021 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019](#)

The OIG released an examination report of DOJ's FY 2021 compliance under the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019. The OIG's examination assessed the Department's compliance with the reporting requirements of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, Appendix C, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement. The OIG concluded that the Department complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the FY ended September 30, 2021.

[Federal Information Security Modernization Act \(FISMA\) Audits](#)

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

This reporting period, the OIG finalized the reports on the FY 2021 FISMA compliance of the security programs and systems for the remaining one of six DOJ components reviewed—EOUSA's information security program and U.S. Attorneys' Virtual Office Network System. In the FY 2021 audits for all six components, including the Antitrust Division's information security program and Management Information System; DEA's information security program and Spider Core System;

FBI's information security program, Enterprise Satellite Network System, and Translators Online Network Support–Unclassified 2.0 System; Federal Prison Industries' (UNICOR) information security program and UNICOR Services Business Group System; and JMD's information security program and National Freedom of Information Act Portal System, which were previously reported, the OIG identified weaknesses in all nine of the domains, within one of the two control areas tested, and two of the eight Congressional Letter objective areas that included an assessment of any vulnerabilities created or exacerbated by the DOJ's use of remote-access software to facilitate telework. The OIG issued 94 recommendations in these reports to improve the information security programs reviewed, and the respective DOJ components agreed with all of them.

Also, in this reporting period, the OIG submitted the FISMA results for FY 2022 for DOJ to OMB; the metrics report for the National Security Systems within the FBI to the Intelligence Community Inspector General, which in turn forwarded the National Security Systems metrics to OMB; and the metrics for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, an independent, federal executive branch agency. The OIG is currently reviewing FISMA compliance at the six DOJ components selected for FY 2022: (1) the FBI, (2) JMD, (3) the BOP, (4) the Civil Division, (5) the Environment and Natural Resources Division, and (6) the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). Lastly, the OIG is reviewing FY 2022 compliance at the Court Services and Offender Supervision 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. pt. 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, such entities that expend \$750,000 or more in federal funds in 1 year must have a "single audit" performed annually covering all federal funds expended that year. These audits are conducted by non-federal auditors, such as independent public accounting firms and state auditors. The OIG performs quality reviews of these audit reports when they pertain to DOJ funds and to determine whether they contain audit findings related to DOJ funds. The OIG's oversight of non-federal audit activity informs federal managers about the soundness of the management of federal programs and identifies any significant areas of internal control weakness, noncompliance, and questioned costs for resolution or follow-up. As a result of the OIG's review of the single audits during this semiannual period, the OIG transmitted to OJP 12 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than \$82.6 million in 115 grants and other agreements. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 21 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling more than \$69,000. The OIG also monitors these audits through the resolution and closure process.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Section 1001 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) directs the OIG to receive and review complaints of civil rights and civil liberty 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 September 2022, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG's Section 1001 activities from January 1, 2022, through June 30, 2022. The report described the number of complaints the OIG received under

this section, the status of investigations conducted by the OIG and DOJ components in response to those complaints, completed investigations finding misconduct, and an estimate of the OIG's expenses for conducting these activities.

Reports with Outstanding Unimplemented Recommendations

Periodically, the OIG publishes a list of recommendations from the OIG's audits, evaluations, reviews, and other reports that the OIG had not closed as of a specified date, because it had not determined that DOJ had fully implemented them. The information omits recommendations that DOJ determined to be classified or sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for public release. This list includes the titles of reports with recommendations not closed and the status and descriptions of the not closed recommendations. Hyperlinks to each report are also included in this list. The most recent report of recommendations not closed by the OIG as of September 30, 2022, is available on the [OIG website](#). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$62,104,112 in questioned costs and \$1,942,763 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.

Investigation

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

[Former DOJ Contractor Sentenced for Wire Fraud and Aggravated Identify Theft](#)

On May 10, 2022, a former DOJ contractor, who had previously been awarded contracts with the FBI and BOP, was sentenced to 40 months of imprisonment and ordered to pay \$14,220 in restitution for wire fraud and aggravated identify theft. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, the contractor fraudulently registered his company in the System for Award Management and was subsequently awarded a U.S. Army contract. He then caused another company to believe that it had been awarded the same contract, then collected over \$14,000 on the contract while the other company performed the work.

Ongoing Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Review of the Department's Violent Crime Initiatives

Review of Racial Equity in DOJ's Law Enforcement Components

Telehealth Services in Selected Federal Healthcare Programs

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

Personnel Shortages for Federal Healthcare Programs During the COVID-19 Pandemic

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Issued

[Audit of the Roles and Responsibilities of the FBI's Office of the General Counsel in National Security Matters](#)

The OIG found that the relationship between the FBI's Office of General Counsel and the National Security Division (NSD) is historically strained and at times hindered by overlapping or undefined responsibilities and miscommunication. The OIG's findings include: (1) clarity needed regarding the roles of the attorneys within the FBI Office of General Counsel's National Security and Cyber Law Branch (NSCLB) and NSD in providing legal advice and guidance, (2) FBI's recordkeeping of its notices to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court needs improvement, (3) joint National Security Reviews by NSD and NSCLB were untimely and lacked consensus, (4) differing legal views by NSCLB and NSD, and (5) the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 use request process needs improvement. The OIG made five recommendations to the FBI and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The FBI and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General agreed with all five recommendations.

Management Advisory Memorandum

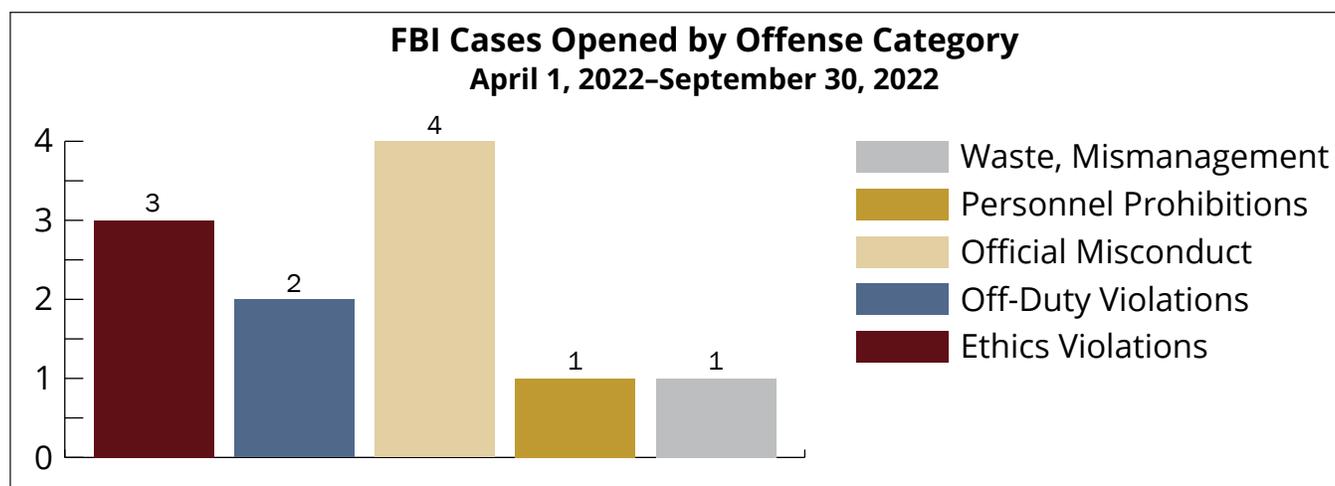
[Notification of Concerns with the Absence of a Policy Regarding FBI Employees Emailing Child Sexual Abuse Material \(CSAM\) and Other Contraband](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the FBI advising of concerns identified with the absence of a policy regarding the transmission of CSAM and other contraband material for official purposes over email by FBI employees. The OIG identified these concerns in connection with an investigation of an FBI employee who emailed images they believed to contain probable CSAM to a prosecutor. While several FBI employees, including the subject of the OIG investigation, told the OIG that CSAM should not be transmitted over email, they could not point to a written policy that specifically prohibited such conduct. After reviewing a copy of this memorandum, the FBI informed the OIG that it is in the process of deploying new methods to transmit and share CSAM and other sensitive material among law enforcement partners. In this memorandum, the OIG made one recommendation to address these concerns, and the FBI agreed with it.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 862 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegation made against FBI employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the FBI for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 11 investigations and referred 65 allegations to the FBI's INSD for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 72 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

FBI Special Agent (SA) Sentenced for Embezzlement of Government Money

On August 17, 2022, an FBI SA was sentenced to 1 year of probation, with the first 90 days to be served as home confinement, and ordered to pay \$13,500 in restitution for one count of embezzlement of government money. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 27 and July 31, 2017, the SA and three FBI agents traveled to Las Vegas to conduct undercover operations in connection with an investigation. On July 29, 2017, the SA obtained \$10,000 in undercover funds from the safe in their suite and purchased \$10,000 in gaming chips at a casino. For the next 2 to 3 hours, the SA gambled away the \$10,000. He then pressed the undercover agent for and was provided additional money belonging to the United States and gambled that money away as well. In total, the SA lost \$13,500 belonging to the United States from gambling.

Findings of Misconduct by a Senior FBI Official for Failure to Recuse in a Matter of Financial Interest

On March 28, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from the FBI INSD alleging that a senior FBI official became involved in the FBI vetting and hiring process of the official's former spouse despite having a financial conflict of interest due to receiving child support payments from the former spouse. This investigation was not reported in the last semiannual report to allow for additional administrative review. The investigation was presented for prosecution on September 28, 2021, and declined on October 19, 2021. The OIG completed its investigation and provided a report to the FBI for its information.*

Findings of Misconduct by an FBI SAC for Engaging in Sexual Contact with a Subordinate in an Official Government Vehicle and Sexual Communications with Two Other Subordinate Staff Members

On August 16, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from the FBI INSD alleging that a then FBI SAC engaged in communications that were sexual in nature, as well as sexual relationships with subordinate employees. The information further alleged that the SAC engaged in sexual acts in an official government vehicle with one of the employees. The investigation was not presented for prosecution, and the SAC retired while the OIG's investigation was ongoing. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI for appropriate action.*

Findings of Misconduct by a then SAC and two Assistant Special Agents in Charge (ASAC) for Engaging in Favoritism in the Workplace, Multiple Violations of Hiring Policies, and Related Misconduct

The OIG found that a former FBI SAC and two ASACs engaged in favoritism in the workplace in violation of hiring policies and other related misconduct. The OIG found that the SAC created a position so a favored employee could gain sufficient experience to be promoted; failed to recuse in the selection of that employee; arranged the promotion and transfer of that employee's significant other; decided whom to promote prior to the career board's meeting (or decision); and used non-merit factors to make a promotional decision. The ASAC engaged in favoritism and was aware three employees were being bullied in the workplace but failed to take action. Another ASAC knew the career board process, chaired by the ASAC, was manipulated to benefit the SAC's favored candidate, advanced the selection of that candidate, and failed to take action to prevent or report the SAC's violation in connection with another career board. The OIG provided the report to the FBI for appropriate action.*

Ongoing Work

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

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

Audit of the FBI's National Security Undercover Operations

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

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

Review of Gender Equity in the FBI's Training and Selection Processes for New SAs and Intelligence Analysts at the FBI Academy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reports Issued

[Audit of the BOP's Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Residential Reentry Management Branch Inmates](#)

The OIG report details several overarching findings and areas of improvement related to the BOP's administration and oversight of the awards to NaphCare, Inc. The findings include that the BOP's (1) inadequate acquisition planning and market research resulted in award pricing that was not always cost effective, (2) awards provided little incentive for the contractor to reduce healthcare costs or ensure accurate invoices, and (3) insufficient oversight resulted in contractor challenges in fully accomplishing award deliverables and an inadequate review of invoices. The OIG made six recommendations to the BOP, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

[Evaluation of the BOP's Policy Development Process](#)

The OIG released an evaluation that found that the BOP is ill equipped to timely update its national policies when relying on its National Policy Negotiation process alone, which risks noncompliance with new laws and correctional standards and prolongs safety and security risks to staff, inmates, and visitors. As of August 2022, the OIG had 24 recommendations that have remained open for an average of nearly 4 years due to policy development issues. The OIG made five recommendations to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the BOP's policy development efforts, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Management Advisory Memoranda

[Notification of Concerns Resulting from Multiple OIG Reviews Related to the BOP's Strategy for its Medical Services Contracts](#)

The OIG released a MAM regarding issues identified in connection with 11 DOJ OIG audits and reviews since 2016 related to the BOP's strategy for its medical services contracts. In several of these audits and reviews, the OIG has repeatedly observed the following deficiencies: (1) not establishing a framework for performance monitoring, including methods for appraising the quality of the services received; (2) weaknesses in acquisition planning related to inadequate communication and collaboration between the BOP's acquisition office and its institutions, including inadequate healthcare utilization and pricing data to consider alternative contract management strategies; and (3) weaknesses in contract administration related to Contracting Officer's Representative delegation, as well as review and approval of medical payments. The MAM made one recommendation to the BOP, and the BOP agreed with it.

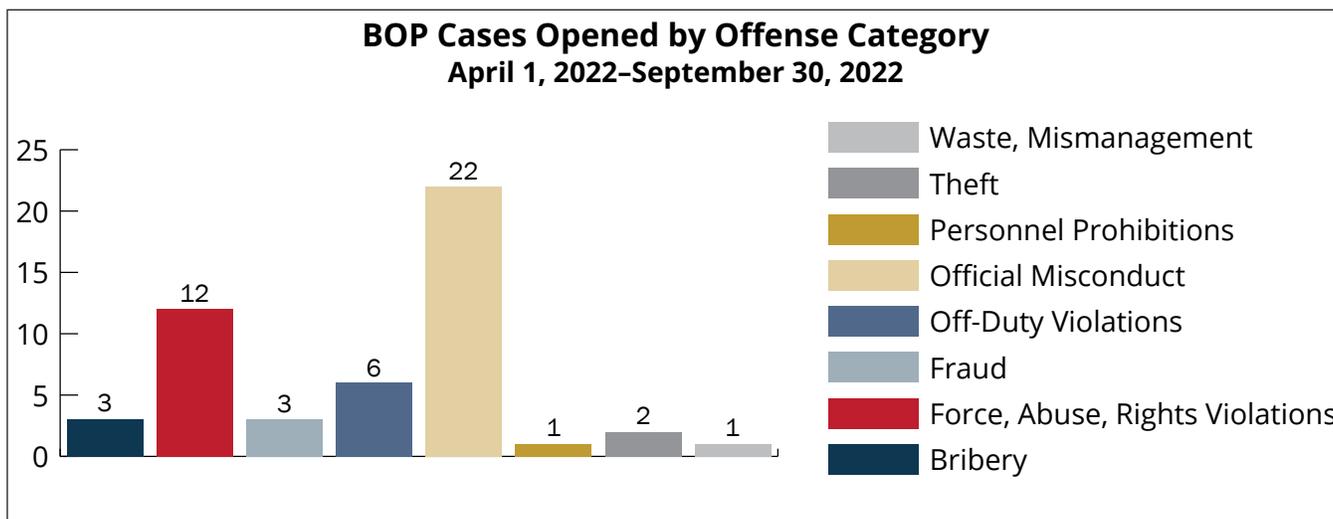
Notification of a Need to Heighten Awareness of and Compliance with Laws and Regulations Relating to Procurements from Foreign Countries

The OIG released a MAM advising of a concern that resulted from an OIG investigation of a procurement by UNICOR. The OIG investigation involved a UNICOR contractor that had allegedly misrepresented that its products were made in the United States when they were in fact made in China. The OIG found that certain UNICOR staff were aware that the contractor manufactured its products in China but believed and advised the contractor that UNICOR could procure the products in compliance with laws and regulations concerning procurements from foreign countries. During the OIG investigation, UNICOR’s Office of General Counsel proactively provided written guidance regarding foreign procurement laws to UNICOR staff, as well as stated its intention to provide training to UNICOR staff regarding the same laws. The OIG made three recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 4,621 complaints involving the BOP. The most common allegations made against BOP employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the BOP for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 50 investigations and referred 64 allegations to the BOP’s Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 265 open cases of alleged misconduct related to BOP employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct; Force, Abuse, Rights Violations; and Fraud.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

Former BOP Subcontractor Sentenced for Wire Fraud

On April 1, 2022, a former BOP subcontractor was sentenced to 12 months of imprisonment, to be served as home confinement, and 36 months of supervised release for wire fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about May 15, 2016, through on or about July 18, 2016, the subcontractor devised a scheme to defraud three companies by falsely representing himself on a credit application which was electronically transmitted across interstate lines.

Former BOP IT Specialist Sentenced for Mail Fraud and Theft of Government Money

On May 17, 2022, a former BOP IT Specialist at the Federal Correctional Institution Edgefield in South Carolina was sentenced to time served, 1 year of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$29,060 in restitution for mail fraud and theft of government funds. The IT Specialist pleaded guilty to knowingly devising a scheme to defraud and obtaining property from the Federal Correctional Institution Edgefield by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, as well as embezzling and converting to his own use more than \$1,000 by misreporting his time and attendance records.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Civil Rights Violations and Sexual Abuse of an Inmate

On June 10, 2022, a former BOP CO at the Federal Medical Center in Lexington, Kentucky, was sentenced to 135 months of incarceration and 5 years of supervised release for deprivation of rights under color of law and sexual abuse of an inmate. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, the CO engaged in multiple sexual acts with four inmates who were under his custody, supervision, and disciplinary authority. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI, with assistance from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Police Services.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Making False Statements About Engaging in Unlawful Sexual Activity with an Inmate

On August 15, 2022, a former BOP CO at the Metropolitan Detention Center in Los Angeles, California, was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment, consisting of 3 months in federal prison and 3 months of home confinement, and ordered to pay \$9,500 in restitution to a victim for making false statements. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, the CO falsely stated he "never" had sexual contact with a BOP inmate when he knew that he had sexual contact with the victim approximately 35 times. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Ongoing Work

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

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

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

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

Audit of the BOP's Sole-Source Contract Actions

The BOP's Efforts to Address Inmate Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Against BOP Staff

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

Review of BOP Inmate Deaths in Custody

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Report Issued

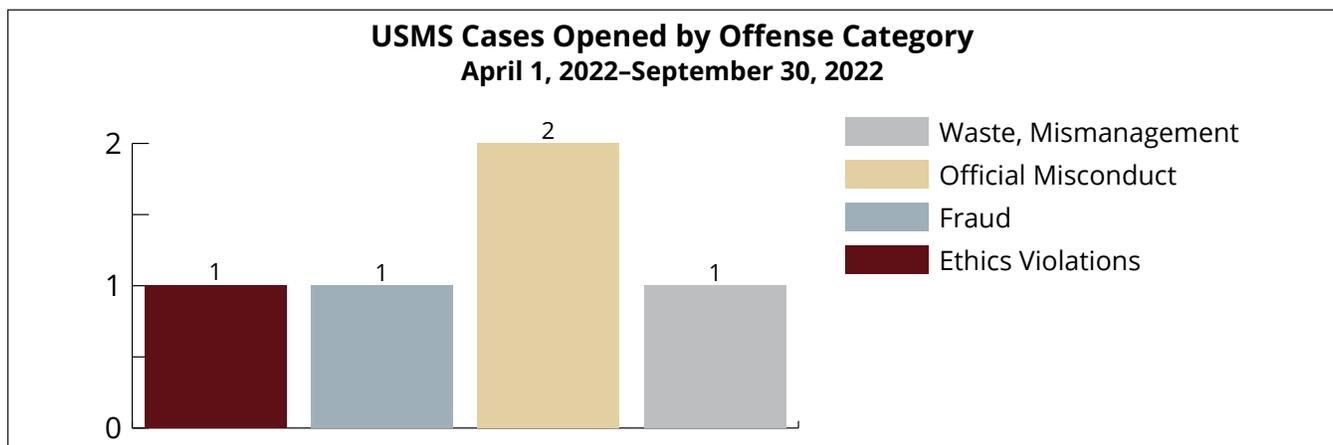
[Audit of the USMS's Management of Seized Cryptocurrency](#)

The OIG found that the USMS has implemented adequate safeguards over the storage of and access to seized cryptocurrency in its custody. However, the USMS is using supplemental spreadsheets that lack documented operating procedures and other important inventory management controls to prevent and detect fraudulent or erroneous alteration of the inventory records. Additionally, the OIG found that current USMS seized cryptocurrency management policies related to asset storage, quantification, valuation, and disposal are inadequate or absent, and in some instances provide conflicting guidance. Furthermore, the USMS is actively seeking to outsource the management of its seized cryptocurrency. However, without properly documented policies and procedures, the USMS lacks an adequate foundation for building performance requirements for a cryptocurrency services contract. The report made seven recommendations, and the USMS agreed with all of them.

Investigations

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

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 5 investigations and referred 10 allegations to the USMS's OIA for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 40 open cases of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Fraud.



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 CO Sentenced for Conspiracy to Introduce Contraband into a Prison

On June 16, 2022, a former USMS contract CO at the Leavenworth Detention Center in Kansas was sentenced to 17 months of imprisonment and 2 years of supervised release and ordered to forfeit \$12,448.50 for conspiracy to introduce contraband into a prison. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between April and October 2020, the CO used his position at Leavenworth Detention Center to conspire with others to receive over \$12,400 in exchange for smuggling contraband into the facility. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Former Deputy U.S. Marshal Sentenced for Use of False Documents

On July 1, 2022, a former Deputy U.S. Marshal in the Western District of Louisiana, who was also a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, was sentenced to 6 months of incarceration and 1 year of supervised release for using a false document. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, in July 2019, the Deputy U.S. Marshal created and prepared a false document purporting to be from another U.S. Marine Corps Reserve officer, and then submitted the false document to the Georgia Department of Human Services.

Ongoing Work

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

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

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Report Issued

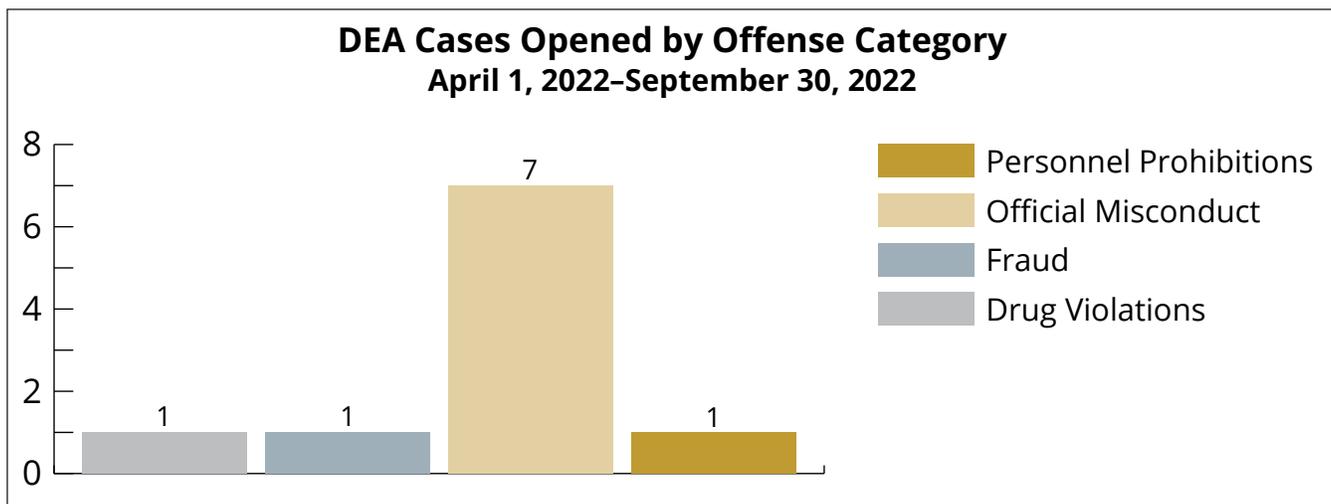
[Audit of the DEA's Authorized Central Storage Program](#)

The OIG concluded that through the Authorized Central Storage Program, the DEA provided adequate supplies and equipment, training, and continuing support for methamphetamine waste disposal to participating states' law enforcement agencies. The DEA implemented a strategy to expand its scope to support the waste disposal of additional types of drugs, in accordance with the recent change of law. The OIG recognized the DEA's effort in implementing a new strategy with its existing partners, but also recommended that the agency consider expanding the program to include additional geographical areas if feasible. The DEA agreed with the recommendation.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 234 complaints involving the DEA. The most common allegations made against DEA employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the DEA for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 10 investigations and referred 36 allegations to the DEA's OPR for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 44 open cases of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct, Fraud, and Off-Duty Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

Former DEA SSA Sentenced for Bribery

In the *Semiannual Report to Congress October 1, 2018-March 31, 2019*, the OIG reported the arrest of a DEA SSA charged with bribery and conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute controlled substances. On May 11, 2022, the former DEA SSA was sentenced to 135 months of imprisonment and 2 years of supervised release for bribery. According to the plea agreement, the SSA pleaded guilty to a one-count superseding information, which charged him with accepting a cash payment from a known drug trafficker on December 3, 2018, in exchange for providing law enforcement sensitive information to the drug trafficker. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Former DEA SA Sentenced for False Statements

On August 31, 2022, a former DEA SA was sentenced to 3 years of probation and ordered to pay a \$1,500 fine for one count of false statements. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on or about October 30, 2020, the SA knowingly made a materially false statement when he submitted an unauthorized deconfliction query using fictitious information to the West Texas High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area's Investigative Support Center. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Ongoing Work

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

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

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Report Issued

[Audit of ATF's Firearm Disposal Practices](#)

The OIG undertook this audit following the discovery that thousands of firearms, firearm parts, and ammunition had been stolen from ATF's firearm disposal facility from 2016 to 2019. The OIG found that ATF has implemented several new control procedures to reduce the risk of firearm thefts reoccurring at the National Disposal Branch (NDB) facility. However, ATF needs to implement additional controls to safeguard and protect firearms from loss or theft while in NDB custody. Specifically, the OIG found that (1) recommended corrective actions still had not been implemented, (2) NDB staff did not consistently comply with established operating procedures in place to mitigate theft, and (3) the NDB facility's surveillance cameras coverage had blind spots. The OIG made 10 recommendations to ATF, and ATF agreed with all of them.

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

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 237 complaints involving ATF. The most common allegations made against ATF employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to ATF for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 1 investigation and referred 29 allegations to ATF's OPR for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 10 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.

Ongoing Work

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

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

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

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

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Reports Issued

[Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's \(BJA\) National Sexual Assault Kit \(SAK\) Initiative](#)

The SAK Initiative provides grants to local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial offices to inventory, track, and test previously collected but unprocessed sexual assault kits. Due to the initiative, grantees have identified over 136,000 unsubmitted SAKs and have tested more than 81,500 of them. Further, grantees have uploaded 29,207 DNA profiles into the FBI's Combined DNA Index System and received 13,531 Combined DNA Index System hits, including 1,875 hits to serial sex offenders. The SAK Initiative has resulted in 189 convictions and 795 guilty pleas. The OIG found areas for improvement in BJA's SAK Initiative efforts, including: (1) establishing a process to ensure completeness and accuracy of the SAK inventory form; (2) improving small agencies participation, including rural and tribal agencies; (3) ensuring site coordinators receive adequate training; and (4) improving grantee performance reporting. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

Audits of Grants to State and Local Entities

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

- [**Audit of OJP's National Institute of Justice \(NIJ\) Using Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Technologies to Expose Darknet Opioid Traffickers Grant Awarded to the West Virginia University Research Corporation \(WVURC\), Morgantown, West Virginia.**](#) The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$985,950 awarded to the WVURC. NIJ awarded this grant in 2018 for the purpose of leveraging the latest advances in AI technologies to help U.S. law enforcement agencies combat dark web opioid trafficking. The OIG found issues with program goals and reporting. Specifically, WVURC relied solely on the research team principal investigators to monitor the program and report on program progress. WVURC reviewed the progress reports before submitting to NIJ but did not verify the reported information. Additionally, the OIG found some non-compliance with special conditions of the grant. The OIG also found issues with the conflict of interest disclosure process. Lastly, the OIG found issues with financial management. The OIG identified \$299,044 in unallowable subgrantee costs. The OIG made 10 recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to First Nations Community Healthsource, Inc., \(FNCH\) Albuquerque, New Mexico.**](#) The OIG released a report on four grants totaling \$2,062,500 awarded to the FNCH. OJP awarded these grants between 2016 to 2020 for the purpose of

increasing the capacity to address the needs of American Indian and Alaska Native victims of sex trafficking through training, education, collaborative partnerships, and public awareness; enhancing the quality and quantity of services to assist victims of human trafficking; and increasing the capacity to reduce homelessness rates among human trafficking victims. The OIG found that FNCH demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving the grants' stated goals and objectives. However, the OIG found that progress reports were inaccurate or not adequately supported, FNCH did not adhere to all the grants' special conditions, and FNCH's policies and procedures did not have specific language regarding matching costs and contract award and management. Additionally, the OIG found that financial reports were inaccurate or not supported. Specifically, the OIG identified \$164,440 in net unsupported and unallowable expenditures related to personnel costs, contractor costs, other direct costs, and matching costs. The OIG made nine recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

- [**Audit of OJP's Awards Made to the Call to Freedom, Inc., \(Call to Freedom\) Sioux Falls, South Dakota**](#). The OIG released a report on three awards totaling over \$1.975 million awarded to the Call to Freedom to provide services to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that due to the lack of sufficient documentation and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Call to Freedom could not demonstrate adequate progress towards achieving the awards' stated goals. Also, the OIG found that the Call to Freedom engaged in relationships with victims and a partner agency that potentially created the appearance of conflicts of interest. Specifically, the Call to Freedom was placing human trafficking victims receiving services through DOJ awards at a for-profit subsidiary company to produce merchandise for sale nationwide. Through this relationship, the Call to Freedom received \$21,918 in net proceeds, which were not approved by or reported to OJP. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's BJA FY 2018 Second Chance Act Comprehensive Community-Based Adult Reentry Program Grant to LOC Family Services LLC, \(LOC\) Farmville, Virginia**](#). The OIG released a report on a \$500,000 grant awarded to the LOC. The grant's purpose was to reduce recidivism by implementing community-based strategies that address the challenges facing individuals returning from prison, jail, or juvenile residential facilities. The OIG found that LOC provided reentry services to 90 individuals. The OIG identified issues related to the support for \$18,966 in costs LOC charged to the grant and to how the LOC prepared for and supported draw downs and federal financial reports. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to the Pinellas Ex-Offender Re-Entry Coalition, Inc., \(PERC\) Clearwater, Florida**](#). The OIG released a report examining one grant totaling \$1 million to the PERC. OJP awarded this grant in 2018 to develop and implement a comprehensive and collaborative program to reduce recidivism through employment and career advancement for adult reentrants. The OIG was unable to determine the PERC's progress toward accomplishing the overall goal to reduce recidivism because participant interventions were limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The OIG also found some inaccuracies in the PERC's progress reports and accounting records. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

- [**Audit of OJP's Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program Cooperative Agreement Awarded to the West Allis Health Department, West Allis, Wisconsin.**](#)
The OIG released a report examining the West Allis Health Department's management and oversight of its OJP Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program Cooperative Agreement funds from October 1, 2018, through March 8, 2022. The OIG found that the West Allis Health Department is making progress as it works towards accomplishing the project goals and objectives. However, the OIG identified some inaccuracies in the Federal Financial Reports completed by the auditee. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP, and OJP agreed with it.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 35 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegations made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees were Fraud and Off-Duty Violations.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened three investigations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 29 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The investigations included Fraud.

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

[**Former Child Advocacy Center Executive Director Sentenced for Theft of Federal Program Funds**](#)

On April 26, 2022, the former Executive Director of the Kids Space Child Advocacy Center in Oklahoma was sentenced to 5 years of probation and ordered to pay \$42,075 in restitution for theft from an organization receiving federal program funds. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between 2015 and 2018, Kids Space received DOJ Victims of Crime Act grant funds in excess of \$10,000 in any 1-year period. During that time the Executive Director stole property worth at least \$5,000 which was under the control of Kids Space. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

[**Former Executive Director of Nonprofit Organization Receiving DOJ Grant Funds Pleaded Guilty to Wire Fraud**](#)

On June 9, 2022, the former Executive Director of the Jesse Cosby Neighbor Center in Iowa pleaded guilty to one count of wire fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between July 2017 and May 2021, the Executive Director misappropriated and used approximately \$71,483 of Jesse Cosby Neighbor Center funds, including DOJ grant funds, for his own purposes and to support his gambling addiction and expenses. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the Iowa Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Investigation.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of OJP's Civil Rights Complaint Process

Audit of the BJA Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program

Audit of the OJP Contract Awarded to ICF Incorporated, L.L.C. for the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) Training and Technical Assistance Center

Audit of OJP's Procurement for the JustGrants System

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

CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) and serves as a major funding source for victim services throughout the country. The fund includes deposits from criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalty fees, and special assessments collected by USAOs, U.S. Courts, and the BOP. OJP's OVC 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. Since FY 2015, Congress substantially increased the amount of funding available from the CVF for these DOJ programs. From FY 2015 through 2022, DOJ distributed more than \$23 billion in funding for CVF programs.

The OIG's audits of victims of crime programs have resulted in hundreds of recommendations to improve recipients' administration of CVF-funded grants, enhance program performance, improve monitoring of thousands of subrecipients, and help ensure accountability for billions of CVF dollars. During this semiannual reporting period, the Audit Division issued 10 audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients and at the end of the period had 11 ongoing audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients. The OIG's state VOCA and subaward CVF grant audits issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants to State Entities

During this reporting period, the OIG released 10 audits of state VOCA and subawards for CVF-funded grant programs, as described below.

- [**Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, Oregon.**](#) The OIG released a report on four grants totaling \$115,349,003 awarded to the Oregon Department of Justice. OJP's OVC awarded these VOCA victim assistance grants between FYs 2017 to 2020 for the purpose of enhancing crime victim services throughout Oregon. The OIG identified several areas of improvement, including program planning and requirements, financial management, and monitoring of subrecipients. The OIG found that subrecipients charged \$23,610 in unallowable and \$20,953 in unsupported costs and reported \$8,660 in unsupported match contributions. The OIG made 11 recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Crime Victim Compensation Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii.**](#) The OIG released a report on three victim compensation formula grants totaling \$331,000 awarded to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Crime Victim Compensation Commission. OJP's OVC awarded these grants between FY 2018 and FY 2020 for the purpose of enhancing

state victim compensation payments to eligible crime victims. The OIG found deficiencies and areas for improvement related to annual state certification forms, performance reporting, financial reporting, and drawdowns. Additionally, the OIG identified discrepancies between the reported information and the supported information resulting in an excess awards totaling \$45,000 for FY 2019 and FY 2020. The OIG also found that the Crime Victim Compensation Commission maintained cash on hand beyond federally established guidelines, did not retain source documentation to support its performance reports, and must develop or enhance procedures to ensure that supporting documentation is retained and that federal financial reports and draw down requests are prepared in accordance with federal grant requirements. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

- **[Audit of the OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General \(SCAG\), Columbia, South Carolina.](#)** The OIG released a report examining the SCAG's administration of three grants totaling over \$10,600,000 in victim compensation funding. OJP awarded these grants from FYs 2018 to 2020 for the purpose of providing financial support through various forms of compensation benefits paid to and on behalf of crime victims throughout South Carolina. The OIG concluded that the SCAG overreported recovery costs in its FY 2018 state certification, resulting in an excess award of \$62,000 in FY 2020. In addition, the SCAG did not have adequate accounting procedures to accurately account for grant expenditures, resulting in \$11,110 in questioned costs. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Awarded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.](#)** The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$1,165,272 awarded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging. OJP awarded these grants between 2018 and 2020 to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to make subawards for the purpose of providing direct victim services across the Commonwealth. The OIG found that the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging could improve certain areas of its award management, including continuity planning and financial management. The OIG also found unapproved personnel costs charged to the award, resulting in \$1,439 in questioned costs. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth and Victim Services to the Prince George's County Family Justice Center \(FJC\), Upper Marlboro, Maryland.](#)** The OIG released a report on a \$567,532 grant awarded by the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services to the Prince George's County FJC. The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services awarded this grant to FJC between FYs 2020 and 2021 for the purpose of serving the needs of those impacted by domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and elder abuse in Prince George's County, Maryland. The OIG found that the FJC could improve its procedures for tracking, validating, and reporting program accomplishments and enhance internal controls by developing additional written policies and procedures. Additionally, the FJC needs to track cash match contributions to the subaward in accounting records. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the North Carolina Victim Compensation Commission \(NCVCC\), Raleigh, North Carolina.](#)** The OIG released a report on four DOJ grants totaling over \$10,000,000 awarded to the NCVCC. OJP awarded these grants from FYs 2017 to 2020 for the purpose of providing financial support through various forms of compensation benefits paid to and on behalf of crime victims throughout North Carolina. The OIG concluded that the NCVCC was able to compensate victims and survivors of criminal violence but needs to improve controls to administer the program more effectively. The OIG had concerns with the NCVCC's controls over performance reporting and grant expenditures. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the District of Columbia Superior Court \(DCSC\), Washington, D.C.](#)** The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$7,436,000 awarded to the DCSC. OJP awarded these grants between FYs 2018 and 2020 for the purpose of providing compensation benefits to D.C. crime victims. The OIG found that the DCSC needs to enhance its policies and procedures governing how it compiles and reviews both its annual state certification form and annual performance reports. Additionally, the DCSC needs to further ensure that its authorized claim payment records reconcile to the payments made in the financial system. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Maine Office of the Attorney General \(MOAG\), Augusta, Maine.](#)** The OIG released a report on two grants awarded to MOAG. OJP awarded these grants totaling \$405,000 between FYs 2016 and 2017 for the purpose of enhancing crime victim services by compensating eligible victims for a variety of expenses such as medical and counseling services, funeral costs, as well as loss of earnings and loss of support. The OIG determined MOAG reported amounts for crime victim recoveries and payouts were not always accurate, and MOAG lacked comprehensive financial policies and procedures to ensure robust grant administration and financial management. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to Beds Plus Care, LaGrange, Illinois.](#)** The OIG released a report on a DOJ grant totaling \$368,019 awarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to Beds Plus Care. OJP awarded a grant in 2018 to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to make subawards for the purpose of providing direct victim services across the state. The OIG found that Beds Plus Care could improve certain areas of its grant management, including continuity planning and financial management. In addition, the OIG found Beds Plus Care had unapproved costs outside of the grant period, resulting in \$25,270 in questioned costs. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- **[Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Mississippi Office of the Attorney General, Jackson, Mississippi.](#)** The OIG released a report on two victim compensation grants totaling \$3,516,000 awarded to the Mississippi Office of the Attorney General. OJP awarded these grants from FYs 2018 to 2019 for the purpose of compensating

victims and survivors of criminal violence. The OIG found that the Mississippi Office of the Attorney General complied with federal grant requirements, established an adequate program to compensate victims and survivors of criminal violence, and implemented procedures to bring awareness to the program.

OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS

Community Relations Service Ongoing Work

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

Audit of the Community Relations Service's Contracting Activities

Criminal Division Report Issued

Audits of Equitable Sharing Program Activities

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

[Audit of the Fort Wayne Police Department's \(Fort Wayne PD\) Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Fort Wayne, Indiana](#). The OIG released a report examining the Fort Wayne PD's management and oversight of its equitable sharing funds. The OIG found that while the Fort Wayne PD accounted for and used its DOJ equitable sharing funds for permissible purposes, the Fort Wayne PD lacked adequate equitable sharing-related internal controls, policies and procedures, and financial management practices to help ensure the adequate administration of its equitable sharing activities. For instance, the Fort Wayne PD did not document the approval of expenditures in accordance with program guidance, did not check whether vendors were suspended or debarred from doing business with the government prior to spending equitable sharing funds, and lacked an accounting structure that ensures the correct computation and allocation of interest income earned on DOJ equitable sharing funds. The OIG made four recommendations to the CRM, and the CRM agreed with all of them.

Executive Office for Immigration Review Report Issued

[Limited-Scope Inspection and Review of VTC Use for Immigration Hearings](#)

The OIG found that EOIR's use of VTC for immigration hearings and found that there are important areas the agency needs to address to ensure that remote proceedings can be conducted effectively and fairly. For example, respondents in the Migrant Protection Protocols program, many of whom had remote hearings at U.S. Department of Homeland Security facilities, may have had a difficult time following the hearings due to camera positioning and lack of adequate "Know Your Rights" video presentations. EOIR generally agreed with all 12 recommendations the OIG made to assist EOIR in expanding its use of VTC and other remote platforms.

Ongoing Work

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

Audit of EOIR's Electronic Case Management System Contracts

Executive Office for United States Attorneys Investigations

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

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

On April 27, 2022, a former USAO Paralegal was found guilty after trial of witness retaliation conspiracy, witness retaliation, conspiracy to obstruct justice, and obstruction of justice. According to the evidence presented at trial, the Paralegal received discovery in a case in which her son was charged with robbery, including videos of post-arrest statements made by two other individuals who participated in the robbery. She then discussed the videos in detail over recorded calls with her son, who was held in custody following his arrest, and her son asked her to post one of the videos on the Internet. The videos were subsequently posted on the Internet by a different individual and received over 10,000 views before being removed. After the videos were posted, the two other individuals involved in the alleged robbery received death threats and one reported hearing gunshots outside her home.

[Finding of Misconduct by a Then AUSA for Unauthorized Transport and Use of a Department-Issued Smart Phone While on Personal Travel in a High-Risk Country](#)

On April 15, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from EOUSA alleging that a then AUSA had transported and used a DOJ issued smart phone while on personal travel in a high-risk country without proper authorization.

The investigation was presented for prosecution on October 12, 2018, and declined that same day. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the Department's OPR for appropriate action and to EOUSA for its information.*

Finding of Misconduct by an AUSA for Misuse of Position, Conduct Prejudicial to the Government, and Driving a Personal Vehicle While Under the Influence of Alcohol

On August 8, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from EOUSA alleging that an AUSA had misused the AUSA's position and had engaged in conduct prejudicial to the government during a traffic stop. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA and the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*

Findings of Misconduct by an AUSA for Inappropriate Physical Contact with a Foreign Service National and Other Unprofessional Conduct while on a DOJ Detail Assignment in a Foreign Country

On August 18, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the DOJ CRM alleging that an AUSA then on a DOJ CRM detail assignment in a foreign country, had inappropriate physical contact with a Foreign Service National employed by the U.S Department of State. Criminal prosecution of the AUSA was declined. The OIG completed its investigation and provided this report to EOUSA and the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*

Finding of Misconduct by an AUSA for Indecent Exposure, Sexual Assault, and Lack of Candor

On August 8, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon the receipt of information from EOUSA alleging that an AUSA had exposed the AUSA's genitals while in a public place and had sexually assaulted a civilian while on a date. Criminal prosecution of the AUSA was declined. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA and the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*

Justice Management Division

Reports Issued

Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 (GDA)

The OIG found that DOJ has established a comprehensive Department-wide strategy for ensuring that it meets GDA requirements, but additional actions are needed to fully comply with the GDA subsection 759(a). The OIG found that (1) the Department has made progress toward full compliance with the GDA by meeting 8 of the 13 requirements, (2) Department action still needed to meet 3 of the 13 requirements, and (3) the Department is awaiting additional guidance for 2 of the 13 requirements. The OIG made eight recommendations to improve DOJ's effort to comply with the GDA, and DOJ agreed with all of them.

[Audit of JMD's Administration of Shared IT Costs through the Working Capital Fund \(WCF\)](#)

The OIG identified inefficiencies within the WCF management structure that increased the risk that IT service cost allocations to DOJ components may not be supported, equitable, and transparent. The OIG's findings included the following: (1) JMD should evaluate centralized IT services provided to DOJ components and how it distributes the associated costs, (2) WCF and the Office of the Chief Information Officer governing bodies should improve collaboration on IT service costs, and (3) JMD should continue efforts to engage with DOJ components over WCF matters. The OIG made 11 recommendations to improve JMD's management of the IT service portfolio within the WCF, and JMD agreed with all of them.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Report Issued

[Audit of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services \(COPS\) Anti-Heroin Task Force Program](#)

The OIG found that the COPS Office's Grant Operations Directorate does not have a written standard operating procedure that can provide guidance to its division and sections on how to work together to administer and oversee program grants. Additionally, the OIG found that prior to FY 2020, the performance measures that the COPS Office had implemented for the Anti-Heroin Task Force Program exclusively focused on community policing instead of the intended purpose of the program. Also, the progress reports collected by the COPS Office prior to FY 2020 did not capture information about critical Anti-Heroin Task Force Program activities and some progress reports were incomplete and included inaccurate data. The OIG found a need for the COPS Office to better collaborate and coordinate with other DOJ components. The OIG made four recommendations to the COPS Office, and the COPS Office agreed with all of them.

Office on Violence Against Women

Report Issued

The OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities across the country for the development of programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The OVW recipients include state and local governments, universities, non-profit agencies, and for-profit agencies. During this reporting period, the OIG conducted one audit of OVW grant recipients, as described by the following example.

[Audit of the OVW Grants Awarded to New York State Unified Court System, New York, New York](#)

The OIG released a report on awards totaling \$2.34 million awarded to the New York State Unified Court System. The OVW awarded the grants to improve the justice system's response to domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking by providing services to victims. The OIG concluded that, although the New York State Unified Court System demonstrated adequate progress toward

achieving the grants' stated goals and objectives, there are several areas for improvement related to subrecipient selection and monitoring, travel expenditures, consultant expenditures, and federal financial reports. The OIG made seven recommendations to the OVV, and the OVV agreed with all of them.

U.S. Trustee Program

Ongoing Work

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

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

TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

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

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONY/LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Congressional Testimony

During this reporting period, the Inspector General testified on one occasion.

“Examining Federal Efforts to Prevent, Detect, And Prosecute Pandemic Relief Fraud to Safeguard Funds For All Eligible Americans” before the U.S. House of Representatives Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis on [June 14, 2022](#).

Legislation and Regulations

The IG Act directs the OIG to review proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of DOJ. Although DOJ’s Office of Legislative Affairs reviews all proposed or enacted legislation that could affect DOJ’s activities, the OIG independently reviews proposed legislation that could affect its operations and legislation that relate to waste, fraud, or abuse in DOJ’s programs and operations. For example, during this period, the OIG reviewed legislation, including the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2023 and the Proposal for Legislative Text Establishing a CIGIE Shared Data Analytics Center: Proposed Amendments to Section 11 of the IG Act.

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.

This reporting period, the Inspector General was joined by Deputy Attorney General (DAG) Lisa Monaco in sending a message to all DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees, about the importance of whistleblower rights and protections. Inspector General Horowitz and DAG Monaco reminded the DOJ workforce, “By coming forward with evidence of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct, whistleblowers improve government operations and strengthen the public’s trust in our institutions.”

Their message provided some historical context on the importance of whistleblowing in the American experience, noting that: “Each year since 2013, Congress has passed a resolution designating July 30 as ‘National Whistleblower Appreciation Day,’ which is the date in 1778 when the Continental Congress passed this country’s first whistleblower law. In honor of this day, we recognize the critical importance of those who have stepped forward and lawfully disclosed information to make DOJ a better and more accountable institution.”

The Inspector General and DAG’s message further noted:

All DOJ employees, contractors, subcontractors, grantees, subgrantees, and personal services contractors are protected from retaliation for making a protected disclosure. And, all of our managers and supervisors have an obligation to create an environment that is supportive of lawful whistleblowing, and to not retaliate against employees who make a lawful disclosure. The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) maintains a webpage with information about how to make a protected disclosure and how to report retaliation or reprisal for blowing the whistle. The OIG also has a Whistleblower Protection Coordinator who is dedicated to educating and empowering individuals who want to report waste, fraud, abuse, or misconduct and ensuring they are fully informed of their rights and protections from reprisal.

All institutions with successful whistleblower programs rely on the support of organization leadership to ensure the success of these programs. Messages like the one above from the Inspector General and the DAG indicate DOJ leadership’s support for the OIG’s efforts to promote lawful whistleblowing and to protect all employees from retaliation.

April 1, 2022–September 30, 2022

Employee complaints received ⁹	758
Employee complaints opened for investigation by the OIG	160
Employee complaints that were referred by the OIG to the components for investigation	364
Employee complaint cases closed by the OIG ¹⁰	202

⁹ Employee complaint is defined as an allegation received from whistleblowers, defined broadly as complaints received from employees and applicants with the Department, or its contractors, subcontractors, or grantees, either received directly from the complainant by the OIG Hotline, the field offices, or others in the OIG, or from a DOJ component if the complaint otherwise qualifies and is opened as an investigation.

¹⁰ This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

STATISTICS

Audit Overview

During this reporting period, the OIG's Audit Division issued 34 audit reports and other releases, which contained more than \$714,000 in questioned costs, and made 173 recommendations for management improvement. Specifically, the Audit Division issued 13 internal and other audit reports of DOJ programs; 1 contract audit report; 18 external audit reports of grants and other agreements funded at nearly \$161 million; and 2 other releases. The Audit Division also issued 12 Single Audit Act audits of programs funded at more than \$82.6 million.

Questioned Costs¹¹

Reports	Number of Reports	Total Questioned Costs (including unsupported costs)	Unsupported Costs ¹²
Audits			
No management decision made by beginning of period ¹³	0	0	0
Issued during period	11¹⁴	\$783,742	\$312,124
Needing management decision during period	11	\$783,742	\$312,124
Management decisions made during period:			
–Amount of disallowed costs ¹⁵	11	\$783,742	\$312,124
–Amount of costs not disallowed	0	0	0
No management decision at end of period	0	0	0

¹¹ See glossary for definition of "Questioned Costs."

¹² See glossary for definition of "Unsupported Costs."

¹³ Includes reports previously issued for which no management decision has been made. See glossary for definition of "Management Decision."

¹⁴ Of the audit reports issued during this period with questioned costs, two were Single Audit Act reports.

¹⁵ Includes instances in which management has taken action to resolve the issue and/or the matter is being closed because remedial action was taken. See glossary for definition of "Disallowed Costs."

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use¹⁶

Reports	Number of Reports	Unsupported Costs
Audits		
No management decision made by beginning of period ¹⁷	0	0
Issued during period	1	\$2,330
Needing management decision during period	1	\$2,330
Management decisions made during period:		
–Amount of disallowed costs ¹⁸	1	\$ 2,330
–Amount of costs not disallowed	0	0
No management decision at end of period	0	0

¹⁶ See glossary for definition of “Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use.”

¹⁷ Reports previously issued for which no management decision has been made.

¹⁸ Includes instances in which management has taken action to resolve the issue and/or the matter is being closed because remedial action was taken.

Significant Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed

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

Evaluations

22-007 (November 2021)	MAM: Impact of the Failure to Conduct Formal Policy Negotiations on the BOP's Implementation of the FIRST STEP Act and Closure of OIG Recommendations	2	The OIG recommended that the BOP describe how the BOP will prioritize all policies pending negotiation with the national union, including those related to the FIRST STEP Act, and effectively reduce the backlog of policies slated to be negotiated.
22-001 (October 2021)	MAM: Notification of Needed Upgrades to the BOP's Security Camera System	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop a comprehensive strategic plan for transitioning to a fully digital security camera system that, among other things: (1) identifies enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies, (2) provides cost projections and the BOP appropriations account to fund the upgrades, and (3) includes an estimated timeline for completion of the work.
19-05 (October 2019)	Review of the DEA's Regulatory and Enforcement Efforts to Control the Diversion of Opioids	1	The OIG recommended that the DEA develop a national prescription opioid enforcement strategy that encompasses the work of all DEA field divisions tasked with combating the diversion of controlled substances and establish performance metrics to measure the strategy's progress.
19-03 (August 2019)	A Joint Review of Law Enforcement Cooperation on the Southwest Border between the FBI and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	5	The OIG recommended that the FBI and HSI jointly develop a memorandum of understanding or similar written agreement governing FBI and HSI operations on overlapping criminal investigative areas.
19-01 (December 2018)	Review of DOJ's Implementation of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013	4	The OIG recommended that OJP conduct a study on data collected under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 as described in the statute and submit a report on the study to Congress as soon as practicable.

17-05 (July 2017)	Review of the BOP's Use of Restrictive Housing for Inmates with Mental Illness	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP establish in policy the circumstances that warrant the placement of inmates in single-cell confinement while maintaining institutional and inmate safety and security and ensuring appropriate, meaningful human contact and out-of-cell opportunities to mitigate mental health concerns.
16-05 (June 2016)	Review of the BOP's Contraband Interdiction Efforts	3	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop uniform guidelines and criteria for conducting random staff pat searches across all institutions that require a minimum frequency and duration for search events to ensure that appropriate numbers of staff on each shift are searched with appropriate frequency.

Special Reviews

18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	1a	The OIG recommended that the Department consider developing practice guidance that would assist investigators and prosecutors in identifying the general risks with and alternatives to permitting a witness to attend a voluntary interview of another witness, in particular when the witness is serving as counsel for the other witness.
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	2	The OIG recommended that the Department consider making explicit that, except in situations where the law requires or permits disclosure, an investigating agency cannot publicly announce its recommended charging decision prior to consulting with the Attorney General, DAG, U.S. Attorney, or his or her designee, and cannot proceed without the approval of one of these officials.
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	3a	The OIG recommended that the Department consider adopting a policy addressing the appropriateness of Department employees discussing the conduct of uncharged individuals in public statements.

18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	4	The OIG recommended that the Department consider providing guidance to agents and prosecutors concerning the taking of overt investigative steps, indictments, public announcements, or other actions that could impact an election.
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Detailed Descriptions of Inspection, Evaluation, Audit, or Investigation Closed but Not Publicly Disclosed

- The OIG closed one investigation without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by a senior government employee of the FBI. This investigation included allegations of misuse of position, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.*
- The OIG closed one investigation without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by two senior government employees of the USMS. This investigation included allegations of obstruction, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.*
- The OIG closed one investigation without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by two senior government employees of ATF. This investigation included allegations of improper hiring actions, relationship, and access, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.*
- The OIG closed one investigation without public disclosure that involved allegations of misconduct by a senior government employee of a USAO. This investigation included allegations of inappropriate comments and harassment, which were ultimately unsubstantiated.*

Audit Follow-up

OMB Circular A-50

OMB Circular A-50, Audit Follow-up, requires audit reports to be resolved within 6 months of the audit report issuance date. The Audit Division monitors the status of open audit reports to track the audit resolution and closure process. As of September 30, 2022, the Audit Division was monitoring the resolution process of 145 open reports and closed 44 reports this reporting period.

Evaluation and Inspections Workload and Accomplishments

The following chart summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Evaluation and Inspections Division during the 6-month reporting period ending September 30, 2022.

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews active at beginning of period	14
Reviews cancelled	0
Reviews initiated	0
Final reports issued ¹⁹	2
Reviews active at end of reporting period	11

¹⁹ In addition to its own two products, the Evaluation and Inspections Division contributed to the MAM: Notification of Concerns Resulting from Multiple OIG Reviews Related to the BOP's Strategy for its Medical Services Contracts, which was issued in September 2022. This MAM is counted among the "Reviews active at beginning of period" to reflect the Evaluation and Inspections Division's work on the matter, but not along "Final reports issued" because it was ultimately issued by the Audit Division.

Investigations Statistics

The following chart summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending September 30, 2022.

Source of Allegations ²⁰	
Hotline (telephone, mail, and email)	2,768
Other Sources	3,741
Total Allegations Received	6,509
Investigative Caseload	
Investigations Opened this Period	96
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued this Period ²¹	125
Investigations in Progress as of 9/30/22	537
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations ²²	32
Arrests	31
Convictions/Pleas	34
Prosecutions Referred to the Department of Justice ²³	141
Prosecutions referred to State and Local Prosecutors ²⁴	13

²⁰ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 6,032 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

²¹ At the conclusion of an investigation, one or more type of report is 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 public website may be prepared for investigations involving senior government employees. The number of reports issued represents one report for each investigation.

²² The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

²³ 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 only counted once. The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

²⁴ The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

Administrative Actions

Terminations	12
Resignations	16
Disciplinary Action	18

Monetary Results

Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	\$1,503,166.72
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	\$1,550,000
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	\$11,302,918.07

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

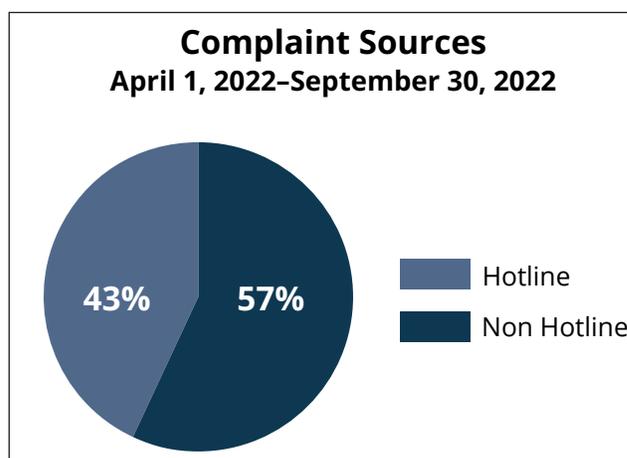
OIG investigators conducted 142 Integrity Awareness Briefings for Department employees and other stakeholders throughout the country. These briefings are designed to educate employees and other stakeholders about the misuse of a public official's position for personal gain and to deter employees from committing such offenses. The briefings reached more than 2,144 employees.

OIG Hotline

During FY 2022, the OIG received the majority of its hotline complaints through its electronic [complaint form](#).

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

From all hotline sources during the first half of FY 2022, 2,768 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 2,228 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action, 275 were filed for information, 77 were forwarded to other federal agencies, and 5 were opened by the OIG for investigation.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

Approximately, 6,032 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 complaint tracking system.

APPENDICES

1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
AUSA	Assistant United States Attorney
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
C-SCRM	Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CO	Correctional Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRM	Criminal Division
CVF	Crime Victims Fund
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ or Department	U.S. Department of Justice
EOIR	Executive Office for Immigration Review
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FISMA	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
FPI	Federal Prison Industries
FY	Fiscal Year
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
INSD	Inspection Division
IT	Information Technology
JMD	Justice Management Division
MAM	Management Advisory Memorandum
NDB	National Disposal Branch
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
OIA	Office of Internal Affairs
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OMB	U.S. Office of Management and Budget
OPR	Office of Professional Responsibility
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime

OVW
PRAC
USAO
USMS
VOCA

Office on Violence Against Women
Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
United States Attorney's Office
U.S. Marshals Service
Victims of Crime Act of 1984

2 | Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

External Audit Report: The results of audits and related reviews of expenditures made under DOJ contracts, grants, and other agreements. External audits are conducted in accordance with the Comptroller General's Government Auditing Standards and related professional auditing standards.

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.

Internal Audit Report: The results of audits and related reviews of DOJ organizations, programs, functions, computer security and information technology, and financial statements. Internal audits are conducted in accordance with the Comptroller General's Government Auditing Standards and related professional auditing standards.

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.

Single Audit Act Audits: Single Audit Act audits are performed by public accountants or a federal, state or local government audit organization in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. They are intended to determine whether the financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are presented fairly, to test internal controls over major programs, to determine whether the grant recipient is in compliance with requirements that may have a direct and material effect on each of its major programs, and to follow up on prior audit findings. These audits are required to be performed for organizations that expend \$750,000 or more in federal awards in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, and 2 CFR part 200, subpart F, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

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

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

3 | Audit Division Reports

Internal Audit Reports

Multicomponent

Audit of the Department's C-SCRM Efforts

Audit of the Management and Coordination of Pandemic-Related Fraud Allegations and Referrals Between the CRM and EOUSA

Examination of DOJ's FY 2021 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Audit of ATF's Firearm Disposal Practices

Drug Enforcement Administration

Audit of the DEA's Authorized Central Storage Program

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Audit of the Roles and Responsibilities of the FBI's Office of General Counsel in National Security Matters

Office of Justice Programs

Audit of the BJA's National SAK Initiative

U.S. Marshals Service

Audit of the USMS's Management of Seized Cryptocurrency

Other Department Components and Agencies

Audit of the COPS Office Anti-Heroin Task Force Program

Audit of EOUSA's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021

Audit of EOUSA's United States Attorneys' Virtual Office Network System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021

Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 for FYs 2021 and 2022

Audit of JMD's Administration of Shared IT Costs through the Working Capital Fund

Contract Audit Reports

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Audit of the BOP's Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Residential Reentry Management Branch Inmates

External Audit Reports

District of Columbia

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the District of Columbia Superior Court, Washington, D.C.

Florida

Audit of OJP's Programs Grant Awarded to the Pinellas Ex-Offender Re-Entry Coalition, Inc., Clearwater, Florida

Hawaii

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Crime Victim Compensation Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii

Illinois

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to Beds Plus Care, La Grange, Illinois

Indiana

Audit of the Fort Wayne PD's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Maine

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Maine Office of the Attorney General, Augusta, Maine

Maryland

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services to the Prince George's County Family Justice Center, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Mississippi

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Mississippi Office of the Attorney General, Jackson, Mississippi

New Mexico

Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to First Nations Community Healthsource, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico

New York

Audit of the OVW's Grants Awarded to New York State Unified Court System, New York, New York

North Carolina

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the North Carolina Victim Compensation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina

Oregon

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, Oregon

Pennsylvania

Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

South Carolina

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, Columbia, South Carolina

South Dakota

Audit of OJP's Awards Made to the Call to Freedom, Inc., Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Virginia

Audit of OJP's BJA FY 2018 Second Chance Act Comprehensive Community-Based Adult Reentry Program Grant to LOC Family Services LLC, Farmville, Virginia

West Virginia

Audit of OJP's NIJ Using AI Technologies to Expose Darknet Opioid Traffickers Grant Awarded to the West Virginia University Research Corporation, Morgantown, West Virginia

Wisconsin

Audit of OJP's Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program Cooperative Agreement Awarded to the West Allis Health Department, West Allis, Wisconsin

Single Audit Act Reports of Department Activities

Richland County, Wisconsin FY 2020

Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence, Inc., Lanham, Maryland FY 2020

White Buffalo Calf Women's Society, Inc., Mission, South Dakota FY 2019

City of Paterson, New Jersey FY 2020

TASC, Inc., Chicago, Illinois FY 2021

New Mexico Department of Public Safety, Santa Fe, New Mexico FY 2021

City of Huntington Park, California FY 2019

State of South Carolina FY 2021

Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, Yakutat, Alaska FY 2020

City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania FY 2020

City of Salinas, California FY 2021

State of Rhode Island FY 2021

Other Audit Releases

MAM: Notification of Concerns Resulting from Multiple OIG Reviews Related to the BOP's Strategy for its Medical Services Contracts

New Interactive Data Dashboard Tracking the Vaccination Status of the BOP's Inmate Population

4 | Quantifiable Potential Monetary Benefits

Audit Report	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs	Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use
Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG			
Audit of the BOP's Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Residential Reentry Management Branch Inmates	\$34,524	\$34,524	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Crime Victim Compensation Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii	\$45,000	0	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority to Beds Plus Care, La Grange, Illinois	\$25,270	0	0
Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to First Nations Community Healthsource, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico	\$164,440	\$82,023	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the North Carolina Victim Compensation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina	0	0	\$2,330
Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, Oregon	\$52,814	\$29,613	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	\$1,439	0	0
Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, Columbia, South Carolina	\$73,110	\$73,110	0
Audit of OJP's BJA FY 2018 Second Chance Act Comprehensive Community-Based Adult Reentry Program Grant to LOC Family Services LLC, Farmville, Virginia	\$18,966	\$17,326	0

Audit of OJP's NIJ Using AI Technologies to Expose Darknet Opioid Traffickers Grant Awarded to the West Virginia University Research Corporation, Morgantown, West Virginia	\$299,044	\$6,393	0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG)	\$714,607	\$242,989	\$2,330
Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act²⁵			
City of Huntington Park, California FY 2019	\$35,613	\$35,613	0
White Buffalo Calf Women's Society, Inc., Mission, South Dakota FY 2019	\$33,522	\$33,522	0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act)	\$69,135	\$69,135	0
Total	\$783,742	\$312,124	\$2,330

²⁵ These audits are reviewed by the OIG to assess the quality and the adequacy of the entity's management of federal funds. The OIG issues these audits to the responsible component and performs follow-up on the audit reports' findings and recommendations.

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

Evaluation and Inspections Division

Limited-Scope Inspection and Review of VTC Use for Immigration Hearings

Evaluation of the BOP's Policy Development Process

Investigations Division

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

MAM: Notification of Concerns with the Absence of a Policy Regarding FBI Employees Emailing CSAM and Other Contraband

MAM: Notification of a Need to Heighten Awareness of and Compliance with Laws and Regulations Relating to Procurements from Foreign Countries

6 | Peer Reviews

Peer Reviews Conducted by another OIG

Audit Division

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

Evaluation and Inspections Division

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

Investigations Division

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

Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG

Audit Division

The Audit Division completed peer reviews of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of the Interior during the reporting period.

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.

7 | Reporting Requirements

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

IG Act References	Reporting Requirements	Page
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	44
Section 5(a)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	12-42
Section 5(a)(2)	Description of Significant Recommendations for Corrective Actions	12-42
Section 5(a)(3)	Identification of Significant Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	49-52
Section 5(a)(4)	Summary of Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	6, 53-54
Section 5(a)(5)	Summary of Reports of Refusal to Provide Information or Assistance	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(6)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	60-65
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of Significant Reports	12-42
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical Tables of Total Numbers of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports and Total Value of Questioned Costs	47²⁶
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical Tables of Total Numbers of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports and Total Value of Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use	48²⁷
Section 5(a)(10)	Prior OIG Reports Unresolved, Uncommented Upon, or Containing Unimplemented Recommendations	16²⁸
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and Explanation of the Reasons for Any Significant Revised Management Decision	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(12)	Information About Any Significant Management Decisions with Which the Inspector General Disagreed	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(13)	Information Described in FFMIA Section 804(b)	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(14)	Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG	66

²⁶ The OIG did not release any inspection or evaluation reports this period that identified questioned costs.

²⁷ The OIG did not release any inspection or evaluation reports this period that identified funds recommended to be put to better use.

²⁸ This information is provided pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(10)(C). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(10)(A)-(B) for this reporting period.

Section 5(a)(15)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews of the OIG	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(16)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(17)	Statistical Table Pertaining to OIG Investigations	54-55
Section 5(a)(18)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	54-55
Section 5(a)(19)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees	Investigative Narratives Marked with an Asterisk (*) on pages 7-8, 19-20, 40, 52
Section 5(a)(20)	Instance of Whistleblower Retaliation	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(21)	Attempts to Interfere with OIG Independence	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(22)	Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, and Investigations of Senior Government Employees Undisclosed to the Public	52²⁹

²⁹ This information is provided pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(22)(B). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(22)(A) for this reporting period.

REPORT WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, OR MISCONDUCT

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

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

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

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

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

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