



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



# SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2023–March 31, 2024

## Online Report Availability

The audits, evaluations, inspections, special review reports, investigations press releases, and ongoing work of the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) are available on the [OIG website](#).

Announcements of the latest reports, multimedia, and news from the OIG are also available on the OIG's X, formerly known as Twitter, account [@JusticeOIG](#). Videos featuring the Inspector General and OIG staff discussing their work, career opportunities, and other information are available on the OIG's [YouTube account](#). Information about job opportunities and workplace culture are available on the OIG's [LinkedIn page](#).

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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 (DOJ or Department) OIG, which covers the period from October 1, 2023, to March 31, 2024.

Within the past 6 months, the OIG has completed and released many noteworthy reports. For example, the OIG released a report on the issues surrounding inmate deaths in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) Institutions which identified several operational and managerial deficiencies that created unsafe conditions prior to and at the time of the deaths reviewed during this evaluation. The OIG also released its report on the second unannounced, on-site inspection of a BOP institution, Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Tallahassee, where the OIG observed the concerning conditions of the institution's food and storage operations. These conditions included rotting vegetables in a refrigerator in a food preparation area, likely evidence of rodent droppings and rodents having chewed through boxes of food, and warped food containers.

The OIG also released a review of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) planning for a future FBI headquarters facility. This review found that while there was no evidence that the FBI's decision to seek to have its headquarters remain in its current location was based on improper considerations or motives, the OIG found that the FBI Finance and Facilities Division Assistant Director and the Program Management Office did not sufficiently consult the FBI security division about facility security issues at the time of the revised plan's submission to the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW). As a result, the FBI Director, FBI Finance and Facilities Division Assistant Director, EPW members and staff may not have received accurate facility security information.

Additionally, the OIG launched a [Freedom of Information Act \(FOIA\) Reading Room](#) on the OIG's public website. The FOIA Reading Room contains documents released between 2020 and 2022 in response to FOIA requests to the OIG, and additional documents will be added on an ongoing basis. Those documents fall into categories of documents that are of public interest requested through FOIA and include misconduct reports, correspondence, and FOIA logs.

The OIG also issued several investigative summaries during this reporting period, including a report detailing the investigation into a then Trial Attorney for violations of department policy regarding the use of non-official email accounts and removal of federal records. Also, during this reporting period, an OIG investigation resulted in a retired Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Assistant Special Agent in Charge (ASAC) and a DEA Special Agent (SA) being convicted of conspiracy to bribe a public official, bribery, conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and wire fraud. Further, the OIG's Investigations Division closed 106 criminal or administrative misconduct cases, and its work resulted in 35 convictions or pleas and 72 terminations, administrative disciplinary actions, and resignations. The quality of the investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by our office.

The OIG remains committed to its mission of promoting the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of DOJ—as is exemplified in our work 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" and "H".

Michael E. Horowitz  
Inspector General  
April 30, 2024

# 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 DOJ programs and operations.

### OIG-wide



**42**

Total Number of OIG Reports Issued<sup>1</sup>



**167**

Total Number of Recommendations in OIG Reports (including dollar-related recommendations)<sup>2</sup>

### Audit Division



**34**

Reports Issued

**\$582,353**

Questioned Costs

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.



**\$191,690**

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use

**151**

Recommendations for Management Improvements



**13**

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

**\$64,518**

Questioned Costs

**26**

Recommendations for Management Improvements

## Evaluation and Inspections Division

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**3**

Reports Issued

**12**

Recommendations for Management Improvements

## Investigations Division

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**7,504**

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division<sup>3</sup>



**133**

Investigations Opened



**106**

Investigations Closed



**32**

Arrests



**28**

Indictments & Informations



**35**

Convictions & Pleas



**72**

Administrative Actions<sup>4</sup>



**\$7,354,859.59**

Monetary Recoveries<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,688 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

<sup>4</sup> See the Glossary for a definition of "Administrative Actions."

<sup>5</sup> "Monetary Recoveries" include civil, criminal and nonjudicial fines, restitutions, recoveries, assessments, penalties, and forfeitures.



## Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Special Reviews Highlights

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

### [Evaluation of Issues Surrounding Inmate Deaths in BOP Institutions](#)

In assessing the circumstances surrounding deaths among BOP inmates, the OIG found that suicide represents significant risk. In addition, response to medical emergencies was often insufficient due to lack of clear communication, urgency, or proper equipment. Further, a lack of available information about inmate deaths limits the BOP's ability to potentially prevent future inmate deaths. Lastly, long-standing operational challenges, such as contraband interdiction, further impair the BOP's ability to reduce the risk of inmate deaths.

### [Review of the FBI's Planning for a Future FBI Headquarters Facility](#)

The OIG found no evidence that the FBI's recommendation in 2018 to build a new FBI headquarters facility at the J. Edgar Hoover Building site was based on improper considerations or motives. The OIG did not find sufficient evidence to conclude that, during a 2018 U.S. Senate Committee on EPW hearing, an FBI official knowingly provided untruthful or misleading testimony regarding the White House's involvement in the FBI's recommendation.

### [Inspection of the BOP's FCI Tallahassee](#)

The OIG identified significant deficiencies at FCI Tallahassee, including alarmingly poor and potentially dangerous food services conditions, as well as significant infrastructure issues. Staff shortages, lack of supervisory oversight, and deficiencies in core inmate management and security functions affect inmate safety. Inmates also spoke of inconsistent enforcement of rules at the institution. The OIG will continue to monitor the BOP's efforts to address systemic issues at this and all BOP institutions.

### [Compendium of BOP Oversight Products](#)

A compendium of 117 reports and other products encapsulates the OIG's oversight of BOP programs, operations, and systemic challenges since 2002. The compendium organizes these products around four topical themes: (1) Safety and Security of BOP Institutions, (2) Health and Welfare of Inmates, (3) Staffing and Inmate Management Programs, and (4) Cost Management. Therein the OIG highlights significant and serious issues requiring the consistent and substantial attention of BOP and DOJ leadership.

### [Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance \(BJA\) Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program \(COSSAP\)](#)

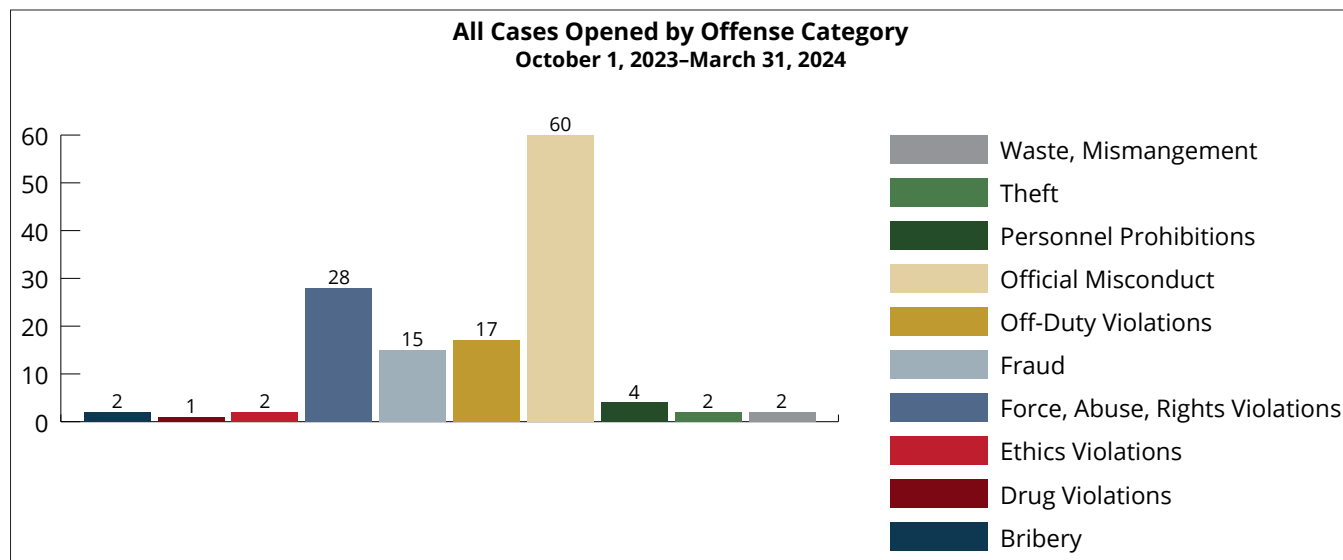
The OIG found that, generally, grant recipients made progress with their grant-funded projects; however, recipients also experienced COVID-19 pandemic-related challenges that stalled the progress of their projects. The OIG identified several areas of improvement specific to BJA's implementation of COSSAP, including consistently apply and disclose the factors used to evaluate COSSAP applications. The OIG made five recommendations, and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) agreed with all of them.

## [Audit of the BOP's Contract Awarded to the American Correctional Association \(ACA\)](#)

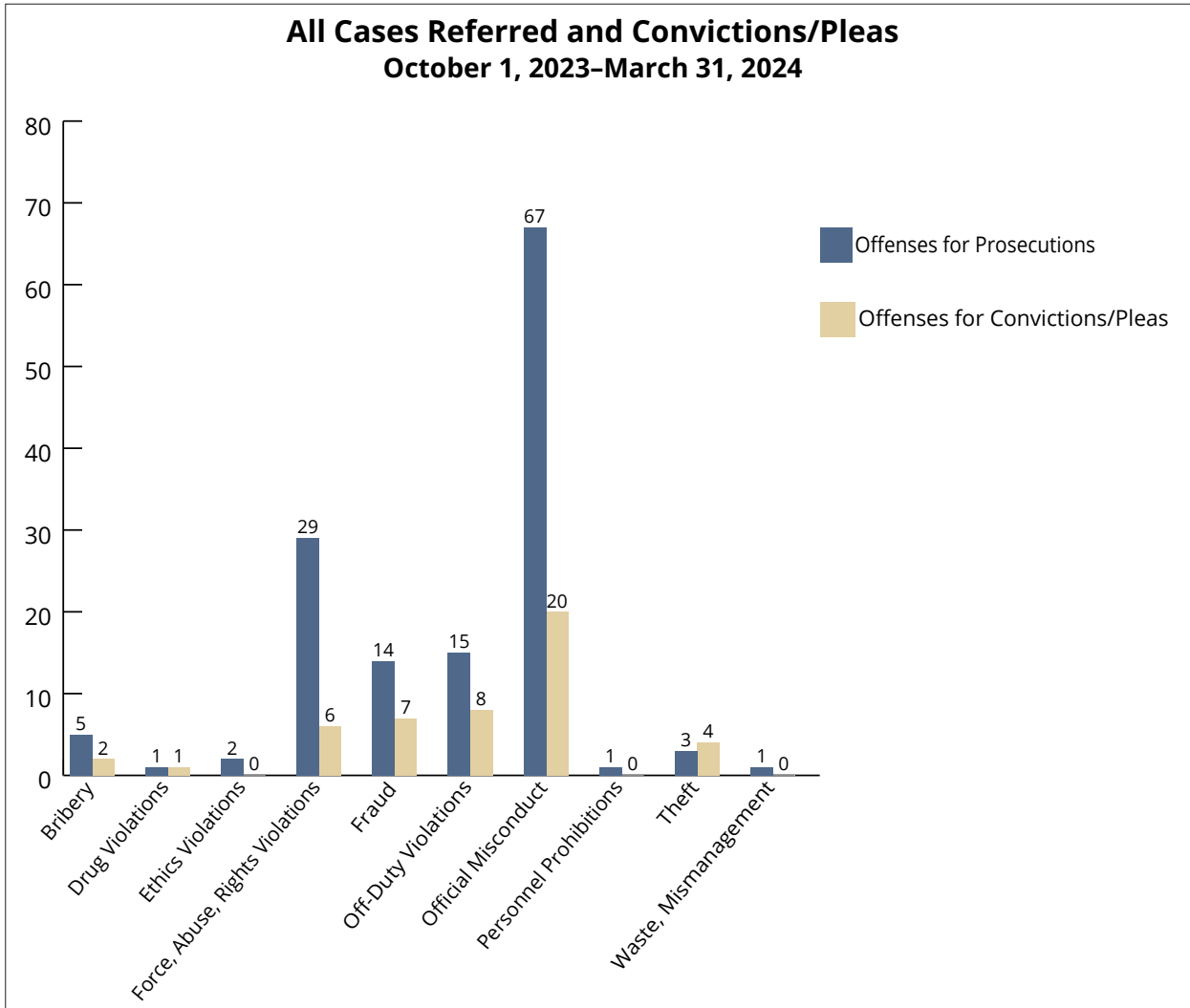
The OIG identified concerns with the value the BOP received from its contract with ACA, the procedures performed by ACA during reaccreditation reviews of BOP facilities, and BOP's contract administration and oversight. The OIG concluded that ACA's reaccreditation process does not appear to valuably enhance the BOP's operations and programs. The OIG made 10 recommendations, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

### Investigative Highlights

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



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System



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

**Source:** Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of such investigations:

[Former Chief Executive Officer \(CEO\) of Los Angeles Based Anti-Poverty Nonprofit Receiving Federal Grant Funds Sentenced for Embezzlement and Tax Offenses](#)

On December 12, 2023, the former CEO of a Los Angeles Based Anti-Poverty Nonprofit receiving federal grant funds, was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment, followed by 2 years of supervised release with 6 months of home confinement, 200 hours of community service, a \$10,000 fine, \$200 special assessment, and \$750,470 in restitution for one count of conversion and intentional misapplication of funds from an organization receiving federal money and one count of subscribing to a false federal income tax return. The former CEO of YPI, was sentenced in the Central District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about January 2015 through on or about February 2019, the former

CEO caused at least \$71,533 of YPI funds to be spent on unauthorized expenditures, including his personal property tax bill, a family dinner at a New York City restaurant, private tutoring for a family member, and a home computer and software. Additionally, he intentionally misapplied more than \$600,000 in federal grant money to pay for unauthorized YPI expenses. The former CEO also underreported on his individual federal income tax returns more than \$100,000 in income each year for the tax years 2015 through 2018, resulting in \$147,398 in unpaid taxes.

### [Retired DEA ASAC and DEA SA Convicted of Conspiracy to Bribe a Public Official, Bribery, Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, and Wire Fraud](#)

On November 8, 2023, a retired DEA ASAC and a DEA SA were found guilty of all counts in an indictment that included conspiracy to bribe a public official, bribery, conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and wire fraud after a two-and-a-half-week trial by jury. Retired ASAC Manuel Recio and SA John Costanzo, Jr., were convicted in the Southern District of New York (SDNY). According to the evidence presented at trial, from in or about October 2018 through in or about November 2019, Recio and Costanzo, together and with others, engaged in a bribery scheme (the “scheme”). During the scheme, Recio and others provided Costanzo various benefits in exchange for Costanzo providing Recio and others nonpublic DEA information, including information about forthcoming, sealed indictments and nonpublic investigations. This information included the identities of individuals charged and the anticipated timing of indictments and arrests as well as intelligence which Costanzo obtained from a confidential DEA database.

### [Former DOJ Senior Congressional Affairs Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Make False Statements to Banks](#)

On November 7, 2023, a former DOJ Senior Congressional Affairs Specialist and licensed attorney previously assigned to OJP was sentenced to 3 months of probation with the condition that he perform 25 hours of community service and ordered to pay a \$100 special assessment and forfeit \$70,000 for conspiracy to make false statements to banks. George Higginbotham was sentenced in the District of Columbia. According to the factual statement in support of his guilty plea, from in or about April 2017 through in or about January 2018, Higginbotham, along with other co-conspirators, conspired to commit the offense of making false statements to a bank by misrepresenting the true source and purpose of transfers of tens of millions of dollars from foreign accounts to federally insured financial institutions in the United States.

### [BOP Cook Foreman Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of an Inmate and False Statements](#)

On November 15, 2023, a BOP Cook Foreman assigned to FCI Dublin in California was sentenced to 96 months of imprisonment, followed by 10 years of supervised release, a \$700 special assessment, and a \$30,000 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act assessment for six counts of sexual abuse of an inmate and one count of false statements to a government agency. Andrew L. Jones was sentenced in the Northern District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the plea agreement, from in or about July 2020 through in or about June 2021, Jones sexually abused three inmate victims on multiple occasions while they were at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority. Also, on about March 11, 2022, Jones made a false statement to OIG agents by stating he never engaged in sexual intercourse with one of the inmate victims.

### [Former BOP Contract Case Coordinator Sentenced for Criminal Sexual Conduct](#)

On October 4, 2023, a former employee of the BOP residential reentry contractor Cherry Health in Grand Rapids, Michigan, was sentenced to 10 to 25 years of imprisonment and ordered to pay \$1,402 in court costs and other fees for four counts of criminal sexual conduct. Terry Madison was sentenced in Circuit Court in Michigan. According to court documents and the evidence presented at trial, Madison sexually assaulted an inmate in his custody on at least two occasions between in or about September 2019 and in or about January 2020.

## OIG PROFILE

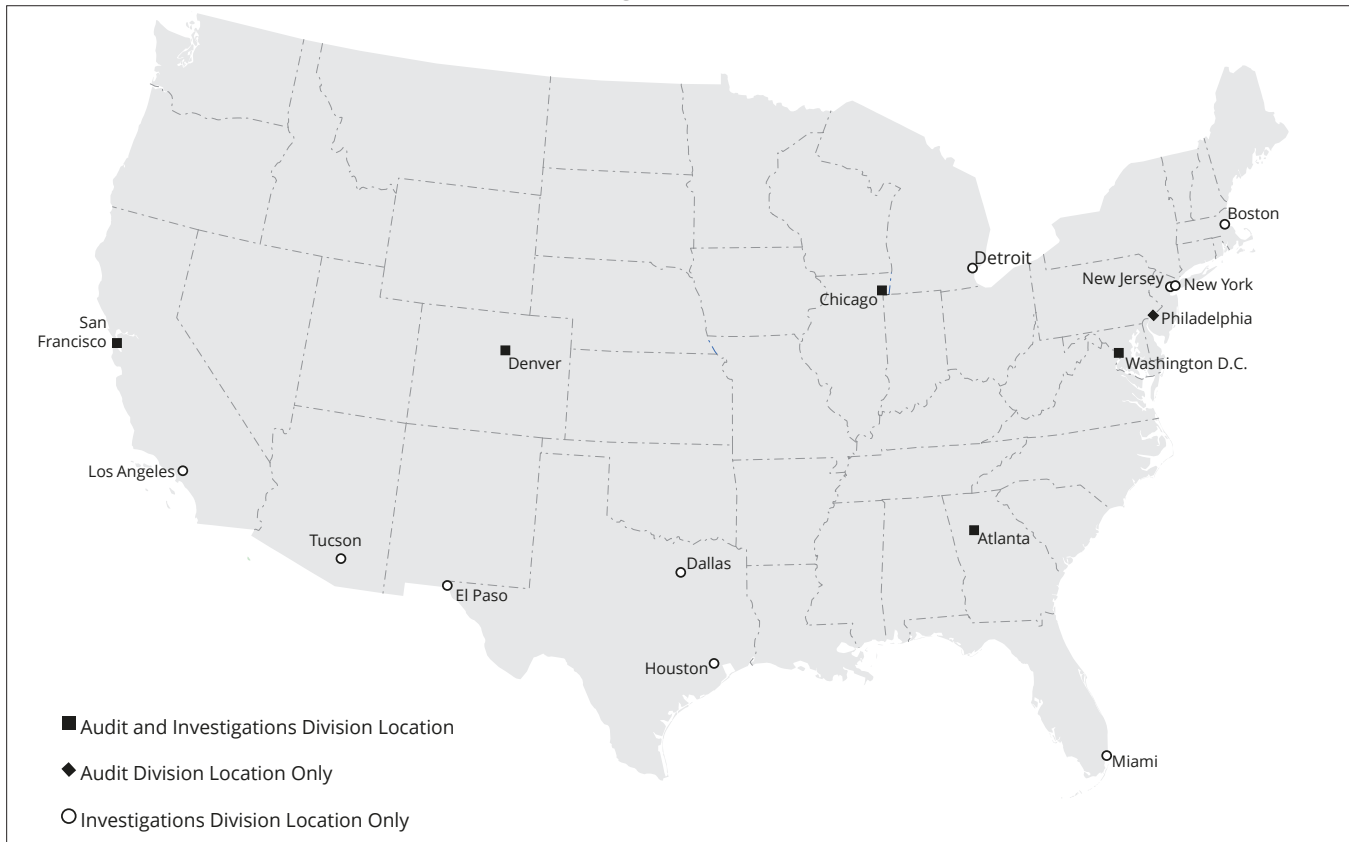
The OIG is a statutorily created independent entity whose mission is to promote the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of DOJ. The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of DOJ employees in their numerous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

The OIG consists of the following divisions and offices:

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

The following map shows the locations for the Audit and Investigations Divisions:

### Audit and Investigations Division Locations



Source: OIG

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

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

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

As required by Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 405, this Semiannual Report to Congress is reviewing the accomplishments of the OIG for the 6-month period of October 1, 2023–March 31, 2024.

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



# PANDEMIC RESPONSE OVERSIGHT

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

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

## Report Issued

### [Audit of OJP Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Grant Awarded to the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management, Hartford, Connecticut](#)

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling \$5,875,620 awarded to the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management in Hartford, Connecticut. OJP, BJA, under the Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program, awarded this grant in 2020 for the purpose of assisting eligible states, local units of government, and tribes in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus. The OIG found that the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management generally managed the grant appropriately and demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving the program performance objectives. As a result, the OIG made no recommendations.

## 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 Fraud Task Force cases. These agents have partnered with prosecutors at the Department's Fraud Section and USAOs across the country.

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

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

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

### [Recidivist Fraudster Sentenced To 25 Years in Prison for over \\$10 Million COVID-19 Loan Fraud Scheme](#)

On October 23, 2023, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 300 months of imprisonment and 5 years of supervised release, as well as ordered to forfeit \$1,039,424 and pay \$1,120,462 in restitution, for one count each of major fraud against the United States, conspiracy to commit wire and bank fraud, wire fraud, bank fraud, aggravated identity theft, and conspiracy to commit money laundering. The individual was sentenced in the SDNY. According to court documents and the evidence presented at trial, from in or about August 2020 through in or October 2021, the individual engaged in a loan fraud scheme utilizing stolen false identities to fraudulently obtain Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Economic Injury Disaster Loans designed to provide relief to small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### [Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Pandemic-Related Fraud Charges in Investigation by DOJ OIG on Behalf of the PRAC](#)

On December 6, 2023, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment, followed by 1 year of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$293,920.00 in restitution, for one count of information charging them with Title 15 U.S.C. § 645, false statements. The individual pleaded guilty to Count 1 of the Indictment, which stated they engaged in committing Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act fraud by applying for and receiving PPP loans by falsifying business revenues on several PPP loan applications. PPP loans were designed to provide relief to small businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic, a scheme that included using stolen identities.

### [PPP Loan Recipient Pleaded Guilty to Bank Fraud in Case Handled By OIG on Behalf of the PRAC](#)

On January 10, 2024, a non-DOJ individual pleaded guilty in the Eastern District of Virginia to one count of bank fraud. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on or about May 20, 2020, the individual, acting on behalf of Sterling Flooring, submitted a PPP loan application that contained false statements to obtain PPP funds under the custody and control of WebBank. WebBank subsequently disbursed \$206,105 to the individual based on these materially false statements. According to the factual statement, the individual also fraudulently obtained a PPP loan for Dust Cleaners in the amount of \$206,875. The plea agreement includes a restitution provision in which the individual agreed to compensate WebBank for a total loss amount of \$620,917.

## Ongoing Work

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

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

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

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# 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, reviews, and investigations that involve more than one DOJ component.

## Reports Issued

### [Review of DOJ's Accounting of Drug Control Funding FY 2023](#)

The OIG released a review of DOJ's detailed accounting of all funds expended for National Drug Control Program activities for FY 2023. The report contains the OIG's conclusion about the reliability of the Department's assertions over the budget formulation compliance submission and detailed accounting submission, which included \$10.13 billion of drug control obligations. The OIG reported that it is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management's assertions.

### [Joint Report on the Implementation of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015](#)

The OIG released the biennial report of compliance with Section 107(b) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015. The Inspectors General of the Intelligence Community, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Justice, and Treasury jointly prepared this biennial report. The objective was to provide a joint report on actions taken during calendar years 2021 and 2022 to carry out the statutory requirements.

### [Audits of DOJ and Selected Components' Annual Financial Statements, FY 2023](#)

The OIG issued three audit reports on the FY 2023 annual financial statements for DOJ, Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund, and FBI. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which resulted in unmodified opinions on the financial statements. KPMG identified one material weakness in DOJ's FY 2023 Independent Auditors' Report that involved the BOP's financial management controls, the Department's risk analysis of planned improvements, and the Department's OBDs financial management and reporting controls. KPMG also reported a significant deficiency in the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund's report, noting that improvements are needed in controls over seized property and forfeiture revenue. KPMG did not identify any material weaknesses with the FBI's financial statements. The Department and Asset Forfeiture management staff agreed with the findings and recommendations. No instances of non-compliance or other matters were identified by KPMG in the audits. Additionally, KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which the Department's financial management systems did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

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

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

The OIG issued separate public summaries and nonpublic reports for its reviews of ATF's information security management program and Firearms Integrated Technology Portfolio–Federal Licensing System; Criminal Division's information security management program and Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section Special Analytics System; FBI's information security management program, Pocatello Data Center, National Data Exchange, and Javelin Systems; JMD's information security management program and Fix National Instant Criminal Background Check System Disposition Reporting System; USMS's information security management program and Misconduct Investigation and Discipline Case Management System; United States Trustee Program's (USTP) information security management program and Credit Counseling & Debtor Education System; and Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia. The OIG identified weaknesses in seven of the nine domains, two of the eight Congressional Letter objective areas, and in the required action of Binding Operational Directive 23-01. The OIG issued 77 recommendations to improve the information security management programs reviewed, and the respective DOJ components agreed with all of them.

### Single Audit Act Reports

The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, promotes sound financial management of federal financial assistance provided to state, local, and tribal governments, colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations. Under 2 C.F.R. § 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, entities that expend \$750,000 or more in federal funds in 1 year must have a “single audit” performed annually covering all federal funds expended that year. These audits are conducted by nonfederal auditors, such as independent public accounting firms and state auditors. The OIG performs quality reviews of these audit reports to determine whether they contain audit findings related to DOJ funds. The OIG's oversight of nonfederal audit activity informs federal managers about the soundness of the management of federal programs and identifies significant areas of internal control weakness, non-compliance, and questioned costs. As a result of the OIG's review of the single audits, the OIG transmitted to OJP 13 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than \$198 million in 103 grants and other agreements. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 26 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling more than \$64,000. The OIG also monitors these audits through the resolution and closure process.

### Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Section 1001 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act directs the OIG to receive and review complaints of civil rights and civil liberties violations by DOJ employees, to publicize how people can contact the OIG to file a complaint, and to send a semiannual report to Congress discussing the OIG's implementation of these responsibilities. In March 2024, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG's Section 1001 activities from July 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023. The report described the number of complaints the OIG received under this section, the status of investigations conducted by the OIG and DOJ components in response to those complaints, and an estimate of the OIG's expenses for conducting these activities.

## Investigation

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

### [Former CEO of Los Angeles Based Anti-Poverty Nonprofit Receiving Federal Grant Funds Sentenced for Embezzlement and Tax Offenses](#)

On December 12, 2023, the former CEO of a Los Angeles Based Anti-Poverty Nonprofit receiving federal grant funds, was sentenced to 6 months of imprisonment, followed by 2 years of supervised release with 6 months of home confinement, 200 hours of community service, a \$10,000 fine, \$200 special assessment, and \$750,470 in restitution for one count of conversion and intentional misapplication of funds from an organization receiving federal money and one count of subscribing to a false federal income tax return. The former CEO of YPI, was sentenced in the Central District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about January 2015 through on or about February 2019, the former CEO caused at least \$71,533 of YPI funds to be spent on unauthorized expenditures, including his personal property tax bill, a family dinner at a New York City restaurant, private tutoring for a family member, and a home computer and software. Additionally, he intentionally misapplied more than \$600,000 in federal grant money to pay for unauthorized YPI expenses. The former CEO also underreported on his individual federal income tax returns more than \$100,000 in income each year for the tax years 2015 through 2018, resulting in \$147,398 in unpaid taxes.

## Program Review

### Review of the Department's Violent Crime Initiatives

In January 2024, the OIG closed its review into the Department's performance management of its violent crime initiatives without completing a final report. The OIG initiated this review in September 2015, substantially concluded its field work in 2016, and provided a working draft of the report to the Department in 2018. Multiple actions the Department has taken since completion of the OIG's fieldwork in a series of violent crime initiatives from 2017–present substantially impacted the value of the OIG issuing a final report in 2024. The OIG previously notified the relevant components of the decision.

## Ongoing Work

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

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Audit of DOJ's Procurement Data Reporting in the Federal Procurement Data System–Next Generation

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

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

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Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 for FYs 2023 and 2024

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Audit of the DEA's and FBI's Integration of Artificial Intelligence and Other Emerging Technology within the U.S. Intelligence Community

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Audits of DOJ and Select Components Annual Financial Statements FY 2024

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Audit of the FY 2024 Information Technology Security Pursuant to the FISMA

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Audit of DOJ's FY 2023 Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

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

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Review of Racial Equity in DOJ's Law Enforcement Components

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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

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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

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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

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Report Issued

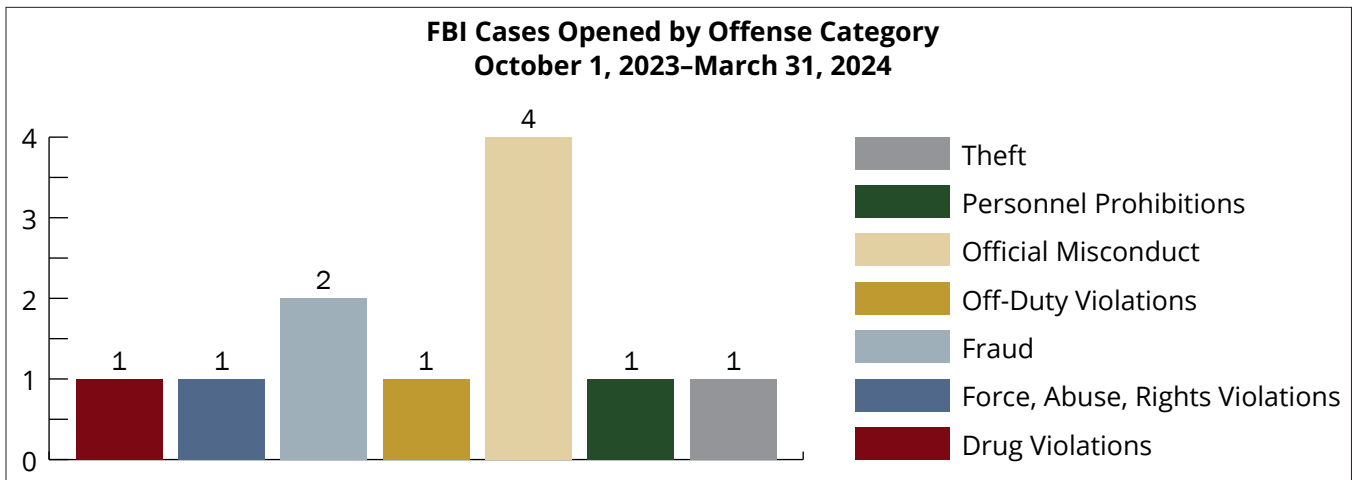
### [Review of the FBI's Planning for a Future FBI Headquarters Facility](#)

The OIG found no evidence that the FBI's recommendation in 2018 to build a new FBI headquarters facility at the J. Edgar Hoover Building site was based on improper considerations or motives. The OIG found that the 2018 plan regarding the proposed new facility, which was submitted to the U.S. Senate Committee on EPW, contained ambiguous facility security information and omitted other facility security information known by the FBI. The OIG found that the FBI Finance and Facilities Division did not sufficiently consult the FBI Security Division regarding a relevant facility security standard, which may have resulted in the FBI Director and congressional members and staff receiving inaccurate information about the proposed new facility's security under the standard. The OIG did not find sufficient evidence to conclude that, during a 2018 EPW hearing, an FBI official knowingly provided untruthful or misleading testimony regarding the White House's involvement in the FBI's decision to recommend building a new facility at the J. Edgar Hoover Building site.

## Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 962 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegations made against FBI employees were Official Misconduct and Fraud. 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 113 allegations to the FBI's Inspection Division for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 61 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

### [Former FBI Agent Sentenced for Bribery and Conspiracy](#)

On October 18, 2023, a former FBI SA previously assigned to the Strategic Technology Unit at FBI headquarters was sentenced to 24 months in prison and 24 months of supervised release and ordered to forfeit \$10,600 for one count each of bribery and conspiracy. David Paitzel, who was terminated from his employment from the FBI, was convicted in the District of Columbia. According to court documents and the evidence presented at trial, David Paitzel utilized his access to an FBI-furnished database to research and provide the personal, nonpublic information of private citizens to a real estate agent in exchange for money. The real estate agent then used that information and conspired with an employee of the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development, to obtain confidential Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act information and purchase properties in Washington, D.C.

### [Former FBI SA Trainee Pleaded Guilty to Insider Trading Scheme](#)

On December 4, 2023, a former FBI SA trainee pleaded guilty to one count of securities fraud based on insider trading and agreed to pay \$82,366 in forfeiture. The SA trainee, who was terminated from his employment from the FBI during the investigation, pleaded guilty in the SDNY. According to court documents, the SA trainee pleaded to Count 2 of the Indictment, which stated that he and a non-DOJ individual, profited more than \$1.4 million dollars in illegal profits by trading stock based on inside information that the SA trainee misappropriated from his then-girlfriend, who was at the time an attorney at a major law firm in Washington, D.C. The SA trainee allegedly obtained the inside information by secretly looking through his then-girlfriend's confidential work documents without her permission. In total, the SA trainee and non-DOJ individual together caused at least 20 people to trade in stock based on material nonpublic information that the SA trainee misappropriated from his then-girlfriend, resulting in millions of dollars of illegally obtained trading profits.

## Ongoing Work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Audit of the FBI's Violent Criminal Apprehension Program

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Audit of the FBI's Media Destruction Services Contract Awarded to Articus Solutions, LLC

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

## Reports Issued

### [Compendium of BOP Oversight Products](#)

The OIG released a compendium of 117 reports and other products that encapsulate the OIG's oversight of BOP programs, operations, and systemic challenges since 2002. The compendium offers additional transparency and insight into DOJ OIG's oversight of the BOP by organizing these products around four topical themes: (1) safety and security of BOP institutions, (2) health and welfare of inmates, (3) staffing and inmate management programs, and (4) cost management. Though the compendium does not make recommendations, it highlights significant and serious issues that require the consistent and substantial attention of BOP and DOJ leadership.

### [Evaluation of Issues Surrounding Inmate Deaths in BOP Institutions](#)

The OIG assessed the circumstances surrounding deaths among inmates at BOP institutions and evaluated how the BOP seeks to prevent future deaths. The OIG evaluated 344 inmate deaths at BOP institutions from FY 2014 through FY 2021 in four categories: suicide, homicide, accident, and those resulting from unknown factors. Many of the deaths that occurred under accidental or otherwise unknown circumstances involved drug overdoses. Suicides comprised the majority of the deaths in the OIG's scope, with homicides the next most prevalent. The OIG found that suicide represents a significant risk area for the BOP, which the BOP can help mitigate through compliance with existing policies. In addition, the BOP's response to medical emergencies was often insufficient due to lack of clear communication, urgency, or proper equipment. Further, a lack of available information about inmate deaths limits the BOP's ability to potentially prevent future inmate deaths. Lastly, the OIG found that long-standing operational challenges, such as contraband interdiction, further impair the BOP's ability to reduce the risk of inmate deaths. The OIG made 12 recommendations to assist the BOP in addressing risk factors that contribute to inmate deaths, and the BOP concurred with all of them.

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

### [Inspection of the BOP's FCI Tallahassee](#)

The OIG identified several serious operational deficiencies at FCI Tallahassee. Among the most significant were alarmingly poor and potentially dangerous food services conditions. The OIG observed moldy bread being served, as well as discolored and rotting vegetables in a food preparation refrigerator at the female prison. In the food storage warehouses, the OIG found likely evidence of rodent droppings, as well as bags of cereal with insects in them and warped food containers. The OIG also found significant issues with the institution's infrastructure, including leaking roofs, leaking water in or near inmate living spaces, and communal bathrooms in need of repair.

Serious issues, including CO and Health Services staff shortages, lack of supervisory oversight, and deficiencies in core inmate management and security functions, affect inmate safety. In addition, inmates said that staff do not always enforce rules consistently and believed that certain staff retaliated against them. Health Services staff shortages have caused staff to modify insulin distribution, which may limit the therapeutic benefit for certain inmates. The report did not make any recommendations, but the OIG will continue to monitor the BOP's efforts to address systemic issues at all BOP institutions, including FCI Tallahassee.

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

### [Audit of the BOP's Contract Awarded to the ACA](#)

The OIG released a report on a \$2.75 million contract the BOP awarded to the American Correctional Association (ACA) to obtain accreditation and subsequent reaccreditation of its institutions, training centers, and Central Office Headquarters through March 2024. The OIG identified concerns with the value the BOP received from its contract with ACA, the procedures performed by ACA during reaccreditation reviews of BOP facilities, and BOP's contract administration and oversight. The OIG did not identify instances where the BOP used ACA's accreditation process to improve its standards for health, safety, and security of inmates and staff. The OIG made 10 recommendations to the BOP to bring into alignment its expectations and actions related to accreditation and reaccreditation, take corrective action on deficiencies related to activity on the current ACA contract, and improve general contracting practices. The BOP concurred with all 10 recommendations.

## Management Advisory Memorandum

### [Notification of Concerns Regarding BOP Policies Pertaining to Special Housing Unit Logs Used to Record Mandatory Rounds and the Retention Period for the Original Logs](#)

The OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) to the Director of the BOP regarding the BOP's policies and practices pertaining to the creation and retention of Special Housing Unit logs used to document mandatory rounds by COs. The OIG identified these concerns in connection with an OIG investigation of two COs who allegedly failed to conduct mandatory Special Housing Unit rounds during or around the time of an assault that resulted in an inmate's death. The OIG made four recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

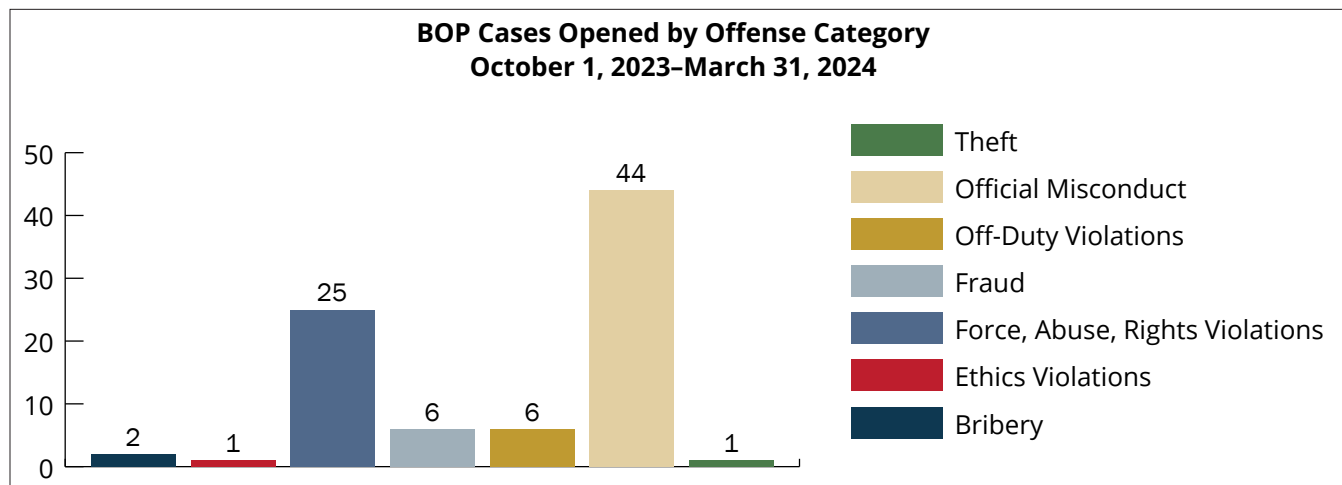
### [Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP's Use of Temporary Secure Enclosures with Limited Space for Lengthy Time Periods](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP regarding the BOP's use of temporary secure enclosures with limited space for lengthy time periods. The OIG identified these concerns during an investigation in which an inmate, during an Immediate Use of Force, was placed in such a secure enclosure measuring 3 feet wide by 3 feet deep and 7 feet tall for approximately 21 hours. The OIG made two recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with both of them.

## Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 5,527 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 85 investigations and referred 139 allegations to the BOP's Office of Internal Affairs for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 293 open cases of alleged misconduct related to BOP employees. The investigations included Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations.



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System

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

### [BOP Lieutenant Sentenced for Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law](#)

On November 28, 2023, a BOP Lieutenant formerly assigned to the Federal Correctional Complex Petersburg in Hopewell, Virginia, was sentenced to 36 months of imprisonment, followed by 3 years of supervised release, and \$100 special assessment for one count of deprivation of rights under color of law. Michael B. Anderson was sentenced in the Eastern District of Virginia. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on or about January 9, 2021, while working as a BOP Lieutenant, Anderson violated an inmate's Eighth Amendment right to be free from prison officials' deliberate indifference to the serious medical needs of an inmate when, after being informed of and personally observing an inmate experiencing symptoms of a medical emergency, Anderson chose not to take any meaningful action to address the inmate's obvious need for medical assessment and care.

### [BOP Cook Foreman Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of an Inmate and False Statements](#)

On November 15, 2023, a BOP Cook Foreman assigned to FCI Dublin in California was sentenced to 96 months of imprisonment, followed by 10 years of supervised release, a \$700 special assessment, and a \$30,000 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act assessment for six counts of sexual abuse of an inmate and one count of false statements to a government agency. Andrew L. Jones was sentenced in the Northern District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the plea agreement, from in or about July 2020 through in or about June 2021, Jones sexually abused three inmate victims on multiple occasions while they were at the time in official detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority. Also, on about March 11, 2022, Jones made a false statement to OIG agents by stating he never engaged in sexual intercourse with one of the inmate victims.

### [Former BOP Contract Case Coordinator Sentenced for Criminal Sexual Conduct](#)

On October 4, 2023, a former employee of the BOP residential reentry contractor Cherry Health in Grand Rapids, Michigan, was sentenced to 10 to 25 years of imprisonment and ordered to pay \$1,402 in court costs and other fees for four counts of criminal sexual conduct. Terry Madison was sentenced in Circuit Court in Michigan. According to court documents and the evidence presented at trial, Madison sexually assaulted an inmate in his custody on at least two occasions between in or about September 2019 and in or about January 2020.

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

On January 24, 2024, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FCI in Dublin, California, was sentenced to time served, 1 year of home confinement, 5 years of supervised release, a \$300 special assessment, and a \$15,000 Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act assessment for three counts of sexual abuse of a ward. Ross Klinger, who was placed on administrative leave and resigned his position from the BOP during the OIG investigation, was sentenced in the Northern District of California. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between March 2020 and October 2020, Klinger repeatedly engaged in sexual intercourse with three inmates who at the time were in detention and under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority.

## Ongoing Work

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

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Audit of the BOP's Inmate Financial Responsibility Program

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

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Audit of the BOP's Use of Restraints

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Audit of the BOP's Residential Reentry Center Contracts Awarded to The Kintock Group, Inc.

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Inspection of FCI Sheridan

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Inspection of United States Penitentiary Lewisburg

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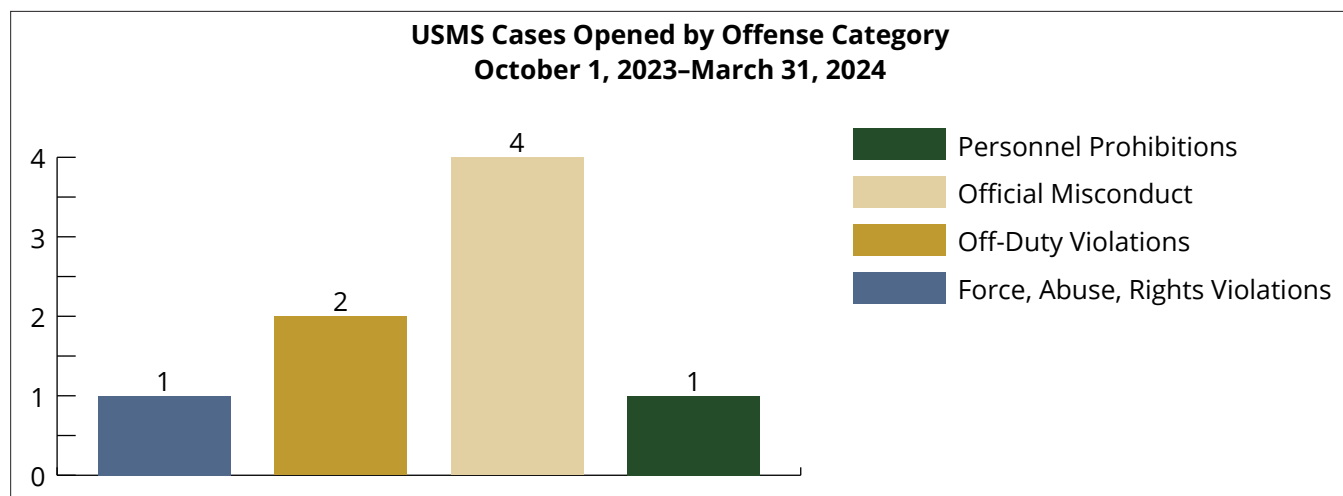


# U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

## Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 261 complaints involving the USMS. The most common allegations made against USMS employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 8 investigations and referred 24 allegations to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 39 open cases of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System

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

### [Former USMS CO Sentenced for Introduction of Contraband](#)

On October 18, 2023, a former USMS CO previously assigned to the Robert A. Deyton Detention Facility in Lovejoy, Georgia, was sentenced to 2 months of imprisonment followed by 36 months of supervised release for one count of introduction of contraband. Daja Dillihay was sentenced in the Northern District of Georgia. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from on or about December 6, 2020, through on or about December 14, 2020, Dillihay used her position at the Robert A. Deyton Detention Facility to smuggle contraband, including a cellular phone, knife, and screwdriver into the facility.

## Ongoing Work

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

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Audit of the USMS's Special Deputation Authority

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Audit of the USMS's Residential Judicial Security

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Audit of the USMS's Contract Awarded to Heritage Health Solutions, Inc.

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Audit of the USMS's Contract Awarded to Mayvin, Incorporated for Executive, Administrative, and Professional Support Services

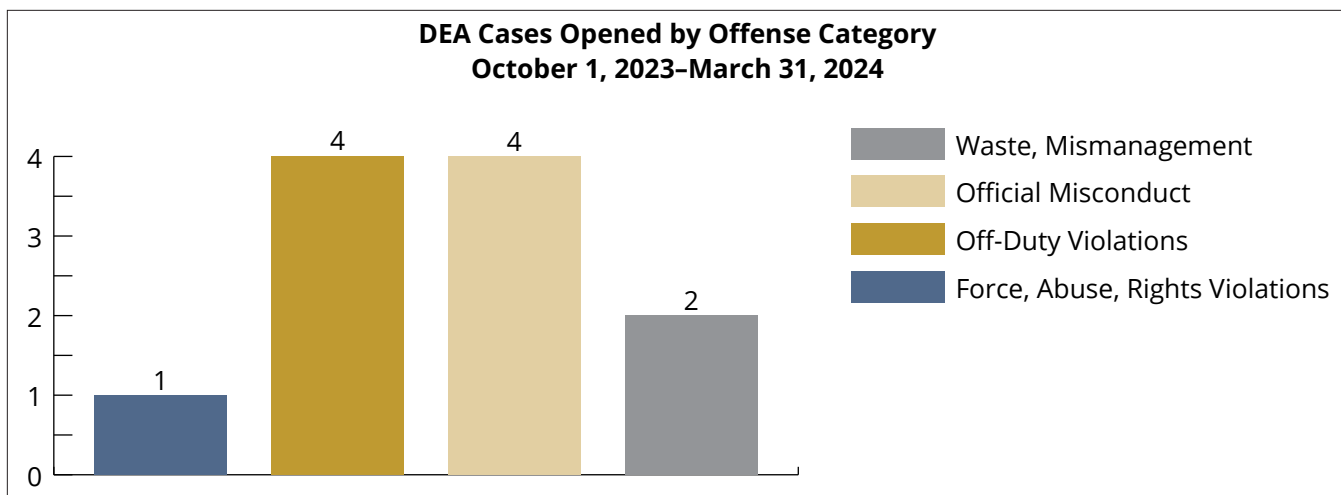
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# DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

## Investigation

During this reporting period, the OIG received 267 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 11 investigations and referred 20 allegations to the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 45 open cases of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System

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

### [Retired DEA ASAC and DEA SA Convicted of Conspiracy to Bribe a Public Official, Bribery, Conspiracy to Commit Wire Fraud, and Wire Fraud](#)

On November 8, 2023, a retired DEA ASAC and a DEA SA were found guilty of all counts in an indictment that included conspiracy to bribe a public official, bribery, conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and wire fraud after a two-and-a-half-week trial by jury. Retired ASAC Manuel Recio and SA John Costanzo, Jr., were convicted in the SDNY. According to the evidence presented at trial, from in or about October 2018 through in or about November 2019, Recio and Costanzo, together and with others, engaged in a bribery scheme (the “scheme”).

During the scheme, Recio and others provided Costanzo various benefits in exchange for Costanzo providing Recio and others nonpublic DEA information, including information about forthcoming, sealed indictments and nonpublic investigations. This information included the identities of individuals charged and the anticipated timing of indictments and arrests as well as intelligence which Costanzo obtained from a confidential DEA database.

## Ongoing Work

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

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

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

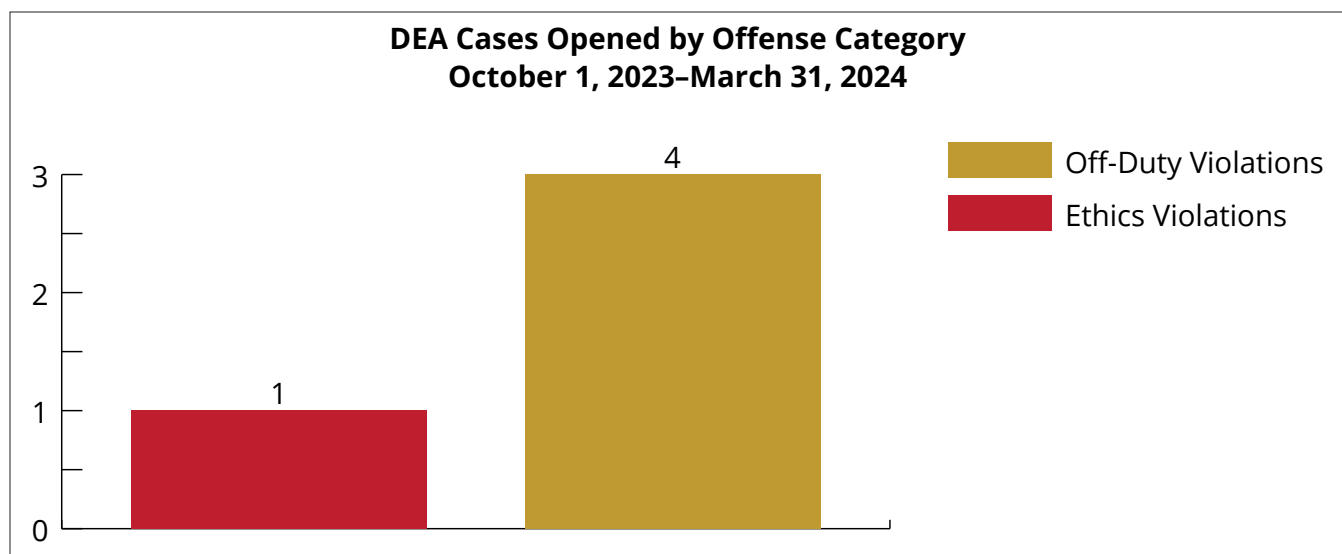
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# BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

## Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 209 complaints involving ATF. The most common allegations made against ATF employees were Waste, Mismanagement and Official Misconduct. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to ATF for its review and appropriate action.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened 4 investigations and referred 17 allegations to ATF's Office of Professional Responsibility 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 Fraud and Off-Duty Violations.



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System

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

### [Former ATF Employee Arrested for Pandemic-Related Fraud Charges](#)

On November 30, 2023, a former ATF employee was arrested on three state charges for false pretense of amounts more than \$1,000, but less than \$20,000. The former employee, who previously worked for ATF's office in Detroit, Michigan, and moved to Texas during the investigation, was arrested by the Grand Prairie Police Department and is scheduled to be extradited back to Michigan. According to the felony warrant, the former employee fraudulently obtained \$10,000 in Economic Injury Disaster Loans and over \$24,000 in two separate PPP loans.

## Ongoing Work

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

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

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# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

## Reports Issued

### [Audit of the BJA COSSAP](#)

The OIG released a report examining the BJA's administration of the COSSAP. COSSAP's purpose is to provide financial and technical assistance to states, local governments, and Indian tribal governments to plan, develop, implement, or expand comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat, and support those affected by illicit opioids, stimulants, and other drugs of abuse. During FYs 2017 to 2021, BJA awarded \$648 million in COSSAP grants. The OIG found several areas for improvement specific to BJA's implementation of COSSAP, including: (1) BJA did not consistently apply and disclose the factors used to evaluate COSSAP applications, (2) BJA had not completed its mandatory assessment of COSSAP in a timely manner, and (3) BJA did not assess its coordination and collaborative activities. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to strengthen the BJA's oversight and management of COSSAP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

### Audits of Grants to State and Local Entities

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

#### [Review of an OJP Grant Awarded to the United States Institute Against Human Trafficking, Tampa, Florida](#)

The OIG released a review of a \$492,912 grant awarded to the United States Institute Against Human Trafficking (USIAHT) for the purpose of providing assistance to sex-trafficked male minors. The OIG found that the USIAHT did not maintain adequate documentation to demonstrate progress towards achieving the program goals and objectives or to support the costs charged to the grant. The OIG also determined USIAHT did not have adequate separation of duties for processing and managing financial transactions. The OIG identified \$301,222 in questioned costs and identified \$191,690 as funds to be put to better use. The OIG made two recommendations for OJP to remedy the \$492,912 in total dollar-related findings, and OJP agreed with them. USIAHT did not provide an official response indicating whether it agreed or disagreed with the recommendations.

#### [Audit of the OJP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Mentoring Opportunities for Youth Initiative Grants Awarded to Sea Research Foundation, Inc., Mystic, Connecticut](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$4,750,000 awarded to the Sea Research Foundation, Inc. (SRF). OJP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency awarded these grants between 2018 to 2024 for the purpose of strengthening and expanding mentoring activities for juvenile youth. The OIG found several areas for improvement within SRF's grant administration, including financial management, drawdowns, budget management and control, and federal financial reporting. Specifically, the OIG found that SRF did not properly classify and allocate fringe benefit and training expenditures in its financial management system. The OIG identified \$155,335 in unsupported questioned costs related to fringe benefits and training costs. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to improve SRF's management of award performance.



OJP agreed with all five recommendations, while SRF concurred with three recommendations but did not concur entirely with two recommendations.

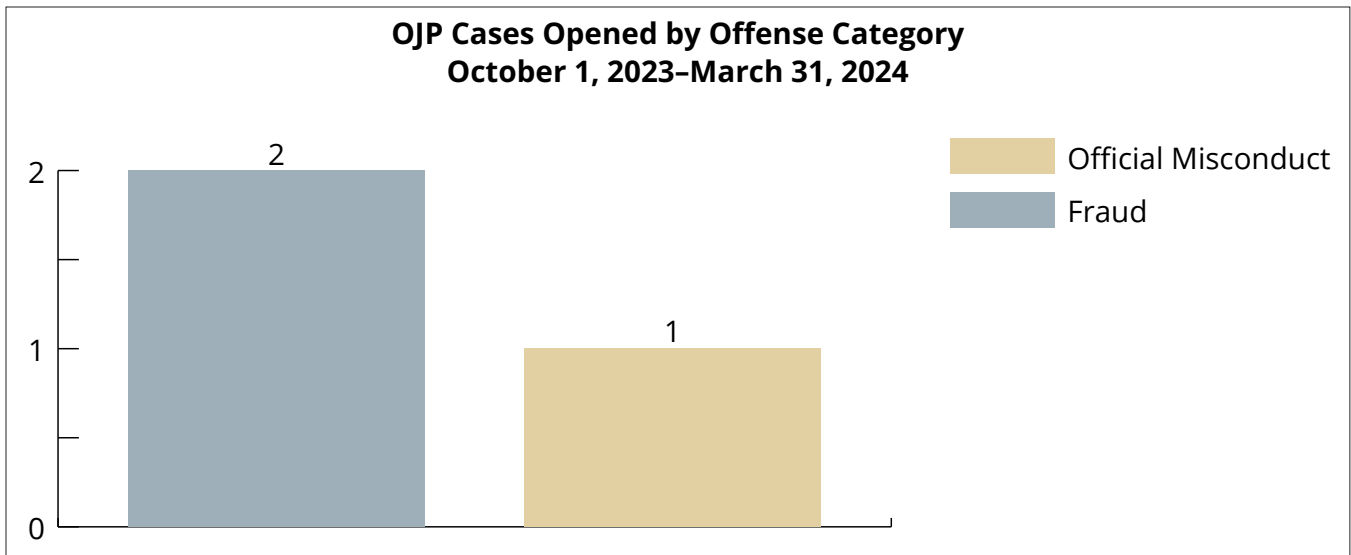
***Audit of OJP STOP School Violence Grants Awarded to the Lockport City School District, Lockport, New York***

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$1,229,925 awarded to the Lockport City School District (LCSD) in 2020 for the purpose of improving school security by providing students and teachers with tools they need to recognize, respond quickly to, and help prevent acts of violence. The OIG found that although LCSD is making adequate progress towards the goals and objectives of the grants, there are areas for improvement within LCSD’s grant administration, including progress reporting and consultant expenditures. Specifically, the OIG found that LCSD reported inaccurate performance data. The OIG also found that LCSD did not require time and effort reports for consultants. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to improve LCSD’s management of award performance. OJP concurred with the two recommendations, and LCSD agreed with both recommendations.

**Investigations**

During this reporting period, the OIG received 21 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees was Fraud.

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



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

### [Former DOJ Senior Congressional Affairs Specialist Sentenced for Conspiracy to Make False Statements to Banks](#)

On November 7, 2023, a former DOJ Senior Congressional Affairs Specialist and licensed attorney previously assigned to OJP was sentenced to 3 months of probation with the condition that he perform 25 hours of community service and ordered to pay a \$100 special assessment and forfeit \$70,000 for conspiracy to make false statements to banks. George Higginbotham was sentenced in the District of Columbia. According to the factual statement in support of his guilty plea, from in or about April 2017 through in or about January 2018, Higginbotham, along with other co-conspirators, conspired to commit the offense of making false statements to a bank by misrepresenting the true source and purpose of transfers of tens of millions of dollars from foreign accounts to federally insured financial institutions in the United States.

### **Ongoing Work**

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

# CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) and serves as a major funding source for victim services throughout the country. The fund includes deposits from criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalty fees, and special assessments collected by USAOs, U.S. Courts, and the BOP. OJP's Office for Victims of Crime administers the CVF by sending states and territories funding directly through the VOCA victim assistance and compensation formula grants and awarding discretionary grants to state and local public and private entities to support national-scope projects, training, and technical assistance that enhances the professional expertise of victim service providers. From FYs 2015 through 2023, DOJ distributed more than \$24.9 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 6 audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients and at the end of the period had 21 ongoing audits of state VOCA and subaward CVF grant recipients. The OIG's subaward CVF grant audits issued this period are described below.

## Reports Issued

### Audits of CVF Grants

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

#### [\*Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Ohio Attorney General, Columbus, Ohio\*](#)

The OIG released a report on four grants totaling \$223,489,276 awarded to the Ohio Attorney General (Ohio AG) for enhancing crime victim services throughout Ohio. The OIG noted that due to the decrease in VOCA funding, the Ohio AG focused on only funding current subrecipients and does not have an adequate funding strategy going forward. Additionally, the OIG identified that the Ohio AG lacked adequate policies and procedures associated with various aspects of grant management. The OIG also found that the Ohio AG did not complete subrecipient monitoring timely and identified \$68,674 in unsupported subrecipient personnel expenditures. The OIG made 12 recommendations to OJP to improve the Ohio AG's grant management and administration. OJP agreed with all 12 recommendations; and the Ohio AG concurred with 10 recommendations, partially concurred with 1 recommendation, and did not concur with 1 recommendation.

#### [\*Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services to the University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center in Largo, Maryland\*](#)

The OIG released a report on a subaward of \$510,477 to the University of Maryland Prince George's Hospital Center (UM PGHC). The OIG found that the UM PGHC can improve its subaward oversight and management related to: (1) progress reporting, (2) victim confidentiality and tracking activity when using

ridesharing services, (3) controls over employee time reporting, and (4) single audit requirements. The OIG also found that both UM PGHC and the Maryland Governor's Office did not comply with Uniform Guidance requirements and other internal procedures related to single audit reports. The OIG questioned \$35,208 in unsupported personnel and fringe benefit costs. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP and the Maryland Governor's Office to assist the UM PGHC in improving their award management and administration. OJP, the Maryland Governor's Office, and the UM PGHC agreed with all recommendations.

**[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services to the City of Richmond Victim Witness Services Program, Richmond, Virginia](#)**

The OIG released a report on a subaward totaling \$530,536 awarded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (Virginia DCJS) to the City of Richmond Victim Witness Services Program (Richmond VWS Program) to provide services to crime victims while navigating them through the criminal justice system. The OIG found that the Richmond VWS Program provided direct services, information, and assistance to crime victims and witnesses of crime about their specific rights. However, the OIG identified that the Richmond VWS Program could improve its oversight of client files in the victim services system. The OIG identified \$18,017 in questioned costs related to unapproved personnel and fringe benefits. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP and Virginia DCJS to improve the Richmond VWS Program's management of award performance. OJP concurred with all three recommendations, while the Richmond VWS Program and Virginia DCJS agreed with two recommendations and disagreed with one recommendation.

**[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council to the Southern Crescent Sexual Assault and Child Advocacy Center, Hampton, Georgia](#)**

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$986,711 subawarded by the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Georgia CJCC) to the Southern Crescent Sexual Assault and Child Advocacy Center (Southern Crescent). The OIG found that Southern Crescent generally adhered to guidance related to program performance and financial management. However, the OIG found that Southern Crescent did not submit a timely budget adjustment and that some employees' project timesheets were submitted late and contained inaccuracies. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to assist Georgia CJCC and the Southern Crescent in improving its award management and administration. OJP agreed with the recommendations. The Georgia CJCC did not state whether it agreed with the recommendations but outlined actions it will take to address them. Southern Crescent disagreed with one recommendation but agreed with the other and outlined actions it will take to address each recommendation.

**[Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Guam Office of the Attorney General, Tamuning, Guam](#)**

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$3,073,496 awarded to the Guam Office of the Attorney General (Guam OAG). The OIG found that the Guam OAG awarded 17 subawards and provided services to more than 13,000 victims. The OIG identified several areas where the Guam OAG can improve its administration and oversight of its victim assistance program. Specifically, the Guam OAG did not: (1) conduct a victim needs assessment, (2) implement a formal subaward allocation plan, (3) perform all necessary monitoring activities, and (4) accurately identify VOCA subrecipient expenditures on its Single Audit reports. Lastly, the OIG questioned \$3,897 in unapproved personnel costs. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP to improve the Guam OAG's grant management of VOCA victim assistance award. OJP concurred with all eight recommendations, and the Guam OAG neither agreed nor disagreed with the recommendations but outlined actions to address each recommendation.

[\*Audit of OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Phoenix, Arizona\*](#)

The OIG released a report on four victim assistance formula grants totaling \$179,150,705 awarded to the Arizona Department of Public Safety (Arizona DPS) to enhance crime victim services throughout the state. The OIG determined the Arizona DPS needs to improve its adherence to program requirements for priority allocations of funding and subrecipient monitoring and needs to institute procedures to ensure reviews of subrecipient audits. The OIG found that the Arizona DPS did not notify OJP of administrative expenditures to be used for training, and lacks procedures related to federal financial reports and matching requirements. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP to assist Arizona DPS in improving its grant management and administration. OJP concurred with all seven recommendations, and the Arizona DPS agreed with five recommendations, partially agreed with one recommendation, and disagreed with the remaining recommendation.

## OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS

### Criminal Division

#### Report Issued

##### Audit of Equitable Sharing Program Activities

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

##### [\*Audit of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority Police Department's Equitable Sharing Activities, Dulles, Virginia\*](#)

The OIG released a report examining the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority Police Department's (MWAA PD) Equitable Sharing Program activities during FYs 2021 and 2022. MWAA PD received \$360,069 and spent \$219,180 in equitable sharing funds. The OIG did not identify significant concerns regarding the timeliness and accuracy of the MWAA PD's equitable sharing reports or its compliance with the guidelines for permissible expenditures. However, the OIG determined that the MWAA PD did not maintain proof of appropriate approvals for \$34,400 of its expenditures, which deviates from the Equitable Sharing Guide and MWAA internal policy. The OIG also found that the MWAA PD inaccurately reported its DOJ equitable sharing fund expenditures on its annual audit reports, overreporting by \$68,453 in FY 2021 and underreporting by \$39,999 in FY 2022. The OIG made two recommendations to DOJ's Criminal Division, which oversees DOJ's Asset Forfeiture Program. DOJ Criminal Division and the MWAA PD concurred with all the recommendations.

#### Investigation

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

##### [\*Findings of Misconduct by a then Trial Attorney for Violations of Department Policy Regarding Use of Non-Official Email Accounts and Removal of Federal Records\*](#)

The OIG completed an investigation it had initiated after receiving information from the Criminal Division alleging that a then Trial Attorney had improperly disclosed Department information. The OIG found that the Trial Attorney violated Department policy and Rules of Behavior regarding the use of non-official email accounts by emailing Department records, including records containing grand jury information, to the Trial Attorney's personal email account. Additionally, the OIG found that the Trial Attorney violated Department policy regarding the removal of federal records when the Trial Attorney refused to return to the Department certain DOJ records following the Trial Attorney's resignation from DOJ. Criminal prosecution of the Trial Attorney was declined. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to the Criminal Division and DOJ's Professional Misconduct Review Unit.

## Executive Office for United States Attorneys

### Management Advisory Memorandum

#### [Notification of Concerns with the Policies and Procedures Regarding the Handling and Safeguarding of Physical Evidence at United States Attorney's Offices](#)

The OIG released a MAM to the Acting Director of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys advising of concerns with the policies and procedures regarding the handling and safeguarding of physical evidence at United States Attorney's Offices. The OIG identified these concerns in connection with an investigation of missing physical evidence that had been in the custody of a United States Attorney's Office. The OIG made three recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the Executive Office for United States Attorneys agreed with all of them.

## Environment and Natural Resources Division

### Ongoing Work

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

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Audit of the Superfund Activities in the Environment and Natural Resources Division for FYs 2021 and 2022

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## Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

### Ongoing Work

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

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Audit of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services COPS Hiring Program

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## U.S. Trustee Program

### Report Issued

#### [Audit of the USTP's Administration of the Panel Trustee and Debtor Audit Programs and Associated Procurements Awarded to Tronconi Segarra & Associates LLP](#)

The OIG released an audit of the USTP's administration of the panel trustee and debtor audit programs and associated procurements awarded to Tronconi Segarra & Associates LLP (Tronconi). The USTP awarded two contracts valued at \$3.7 million to Tronconi to perform audits of both debtors and Chapter 7 panel trustees. The OIG identified several areas for improvement in the USTP's panel trustee and debtor audit programs, including: (1) the USTP should complete required random debtor audits, (2) the USTP should utilize a risk-based approach to "exception" audit selection, (3) the USTP should reassess materiality thresholds, and (4) the USTP should document quality assurance and complete contractor performance assessment reports. The OIG made eight recommendations that could help the USTP make better use of its limited resources and more effectively guard against fraud, abuse, and error going unnoticed. The USTP stated that it supported all eight recommendations.



# TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

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

This year's report identifies seven challenges that the OIG believes represent the most pressing concerns for DOJ:

1. Strengthening Public Trust in the U.S. Department of Justice,
2. Strategic Management and Operational Challenges in the Federal Corrections System,
3. Promoting and Safeguarding National Security,
4. Cybersecurity and Emerging Technology,
5. Pursuing the U.S. Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Mission While Protecting Civil Rights and Civil Liberties,
6. Improving the Management and Oversight of U.S. Department of Justice Contracts and Grants, and
7. Effectively Managing Human Capital.

While these challenges are not rank ordered, the OIG believes that strengthening the public's trust remains vitally important for the Department, as confidence in the Department as an institution and its employees is essential to fulfilling the Department's mission to uphold the rule of law, keep our country safe, and protect civil rights. Another perennial issue that has reached a critical level is the Department's need to address the escalating strategic management and operational challenges facing a federal correction system beset by deteriorating facilities, staffing challenges, and concerns over institutional safety and security and healthcare. The deaths of prominent inmates in federal custody have heightened public concern about the Department's ability to fulfill basic mission requirements.

Additionally, the Department must continue to promote and safeguard national security as it works to counter acts of terrorism and violent extremism, hold international criminal networks accountable for crimes, and ensure the nation's elections are secure and free from foreign influence. Increasingly

sophisticated cyber criminals and the rapid advancement of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, will require the Department to enhance its cybersecurity strategy and better safeguard sensitive data and information systems. The Department will also need to continue carefully balancing keeping the American people safe against its responsibility to protect civil rights and civil liberties, which are also fundamentally important. And, as the Department strives to protect vulnerable communities against violent crime, opioids and other narcotics, and child exploitation, it must also ensure that adequate oversight and accountability measures over law enforcement are robust and effective.

To maximize taxpayer dollars, the Department must continue to ensure that the management of DOJ contracts and grants comply with federal law and requirements. Lastly, the Department's ability to hire and retain top talent next year and beyond will depend, in part, on its strategy for managing the sizeable number of federal workers that will soon be eligible for retirement, return to work preferences expressed by a considerable percentage of DOJ employees, compliance with hiring laws, rules, and regulations, and the ability to address allegations of sexual harassment and discrimination quickly and appropriately.

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 two occasions:

- [“Examining Federal COVID-era Spending and Preventing Future Fraud,”](#) before the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight Subcommittee on November 14, 2023; and
- [“Examining and Preventing Deaths of Incarcerated Individuals in Federal Prisons,”](#) before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary on February 28, 2024.

## 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 related to whistleblower protections for federal contractors and grantees, legislation to expand and strengthen fraud fighting tools for the Inspector General community, legislation to mandate the OIG’s unannounced inspections of BOP facilities, and legislation to extend surveillance authorities for the FBI, and the OIG’s role in overseeing that authority.

# 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 \(WPC\) Program](#) works to ensure that whistleblowers are fully informed of their rights and protections from reprisal.

During this reporting period, the DOJ OIG WPC Program worked with other WPCs throughout the Inspector General community and with Congress to strengthen whistleblower protections for government contractors and grantees. In March 2024, the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee approved legislation, S. 1524, the “Expanding Whistleblower Protections for Contractors Act of 2023,” that includes several priorities from the WPC working group. Most importantly, the legislation addresses confusing language in the existing law that undermines OIGs’ ability to assist contractor and grantee whistleblower when a government official directs the contractor or grantee to retaliate against a whistleblower. This odd and anti-whistleblower provision in the law had resulted in OIGs being unable to substantiate an otherwise meritorious retaliation claim when the facts indicated it was the government, not the contractor, who ordered a retaliatory act. The DOJ OIG WPC looks forward to working with the full Senate and House of Representatives to pass this important law.

## October 1, 2023–March 31, 2024

Employee complaints received <sup>6</sup>	<b>294</b>
Employee complaints opened for investigation by the OIG	<b>62</b>
Employee complaints that were referred by the OIG to the components for investigation	<b>112</b>
Employee complaint cases closed by the OIG <sup>7</sup>	<b>68</b>

<sup>6</sup> 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.

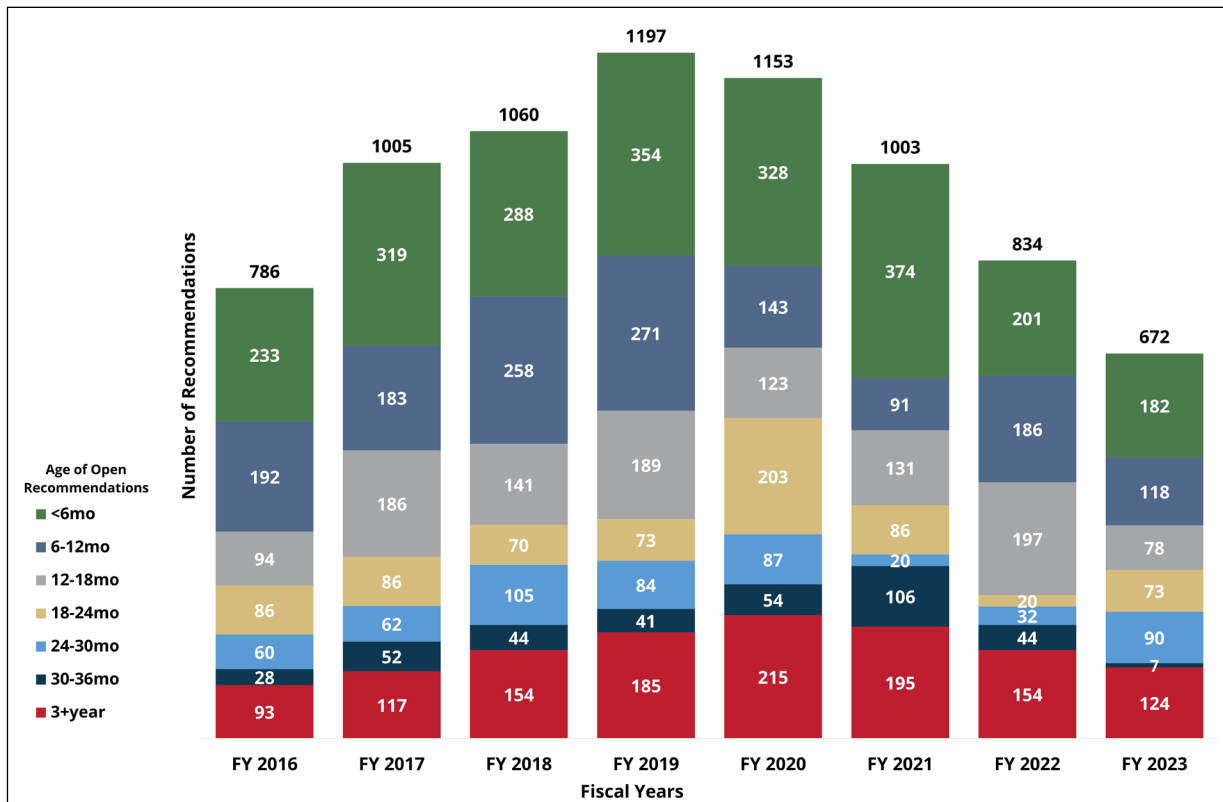
<sup>7</sup> This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

# OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the OIG’s mission to promote accountability and transparency in DOJ, the OIG periodically publishes a list of its open recommendations to DOJ, i.e., the OIG recommendations that DOJ has not fully implemented as of the reporting date. The most recent report of recommendations not closed by the OIG as of March 31, 2024, is available on the [OIG website](#) and on [Oversight.gov](#).

As of March 31, 2024, DOJ had 625 open OIG recommendations, which the OIG associated with the following statuses at that time: (1) resolved (516 recommendations), (2) on hold/pending with OIG (108 recommendations), and (3) response not yet due (1 recommendation). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$45,840,360 in questioned costs and over \$191,690 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.<sup>8</sup>

**Number of OIG Open Recommendations by FY  
(As of Close of FY 2023)**



Source: OIG

<sup>8</sup> This information omits recommendations that DOJ determined to be classified or sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for public release. Definitions of each status category are available in “Appendix 2, Glossary of Terms.”

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

During the reporting period, the OIG closed one priority recommendation concerning the FBI's policies for supervisory review of "Woods Files," which are the files the FBI uses to document facts contained in warrant applications made to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court. The FBI's corrective actions taken in response to this recommendation included instituting new requirements surrounding supervisory review, and implementing new technology, which the OIG observed, to enhance the FBI's ability to document and cross reference supporting evidence and demonstrate required supervisory review in FISA applications.

Upon closing this recommendation to the FBI, the OIG identified a new priority recommendation concerning the BOP's contraband interdiction efforts. At the close of this reporting period, the OIG had identified on [Oversight.gov](https://www.oversight.gov) the priority open recommendations outlined in the table below.

Report Number and Date	Report Title	Rec. No.	Recommendation
22-001 (October 2021)	<a href="#">Notifications of Needed Upgrades to the BOP's Security Camera System</a>	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identifies enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies,</li> <li>provides cost projections and the BOP appropriations account to fund the upgrades, and</li> <li>includes estimated timeline for completion of the work.</li> </ol>
16-05 (June 2016)	<a href="#">Review of the BOP's Contraband Interdiction Efforts</a>	3	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.
21-093 (July 2021)	<a href="#">Investigation and Review of the FBI's Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar</a>	1a	The OIG recommended that the FBI more precisely describe for FBI employees when they are required to promptly contact and coordinate with applicable state and local law enforcement and social service agencies after receiving allegations of crimes against children that potentially fall under state jurisdiction, even when the allegations also potentially fall within the FBI's jurisdiction.

## STATISTICS

### Evaluation and Inspections Workload and Accomplishments

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Evaluation and Inspections Division during the 6-month reporting period ending March 31, 2024:

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

### Investigations Statistics

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2024:

Source of Allegations <sup>9</sup>	
Hotline (Telephone, Mail, and Email)	3,145
Other Sources	4,359
Total Allegations Received	7,504

<sup>9</sup> These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 4,688 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

<b>Investigative Caseload</b>	
Investigations Opened This Period	<b>133</b>
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued This Period <sup>10</sup>	<b>106</b>
Investigations in Progress as of March 31, 2024	<b>535</b>
<b>Prosecutive Actions</b>	
Criminal Indictments/Informations <sup>11</sup>	<b>28</b>
Arrests	<b>32</b>
Convictions/Pleas	<b>35</b>
Prosecutions Referred to DOJ <sup>12</sup>	<b>119</b>
Prosecutions Referred to State and Local Prosecutors <sup>13</sup>	<b>16</b>
<b>Administrative Actions</b>	
Terminations	<b>25</b>
Resignations	<b>21</b>
Disciplinary Action	<b>26</b>
<b>Monetary Results</b>	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	<b>\$4,944,087.630</b>
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	<b>0</b>
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	<b>\$2,410,771.96</b>

<sup>10</sup> At the conclusion of an investigation, one or more types of report are prepared. The prepared report may be an abbreviated report of investigation or a full report of investigation. In addition, an investigative summary for public posting on the OIG website may be prepared for an investigation involving a senior government employee. The number of reports issued represents one report for each investigation.

<sup>11</sup> The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

<sup>12</sup> This number includes all criminal and civil referrals to DOJ for a prosecutorial decision, whether they were ultimately accepted or declined with the caveat that, if an investigation was referred to more than one DOJ office for a prosecutorial decision, the referral to DOJ was counted only once. The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

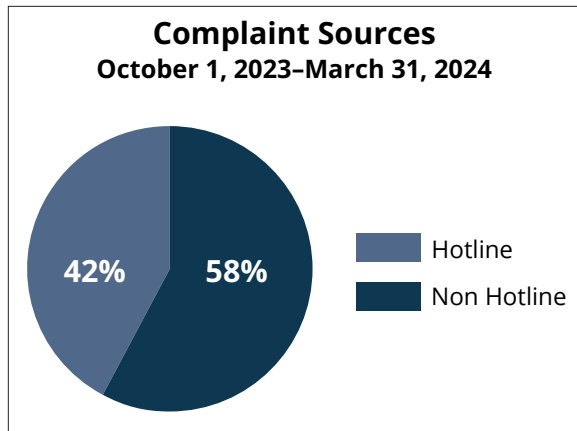
<sup>13</sup> The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and/or other legal entities.



## Investigations Division Briefing Programs

OIG investigators conducted 118 Integrity Awareness Briefings for Department employees and other stakeholders throughout the country. These briefings are designed to educate employees and other stakeholders about the misuse of a public official's position for personal gain and to deter employees from committing such offenses. The briefings reached more than 3,834 employees.

## OIG Hotline



**Source:** Investigations Data Management System  
appropriate action; 250 were filed for information; 81 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 5 were opened by the OIG for investigation.

During FY 2024, the OIG received most of its [hotline](#) complaints through its electronic complaint form.

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

From all hotline sources during the first half of FY 2024, 3,145 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 2,555 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and

Approximately 4,688 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government and therefore were not entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system.

# APPENDICES

## 1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>ACA</b>	American Correctional Association
<b>ASAC</b>	Assistant Special Agent in Charge
<b>ATF</b>	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
<b>BJA</b>	Bureau of Justice Assistance
<b>BOP</b>	Federal Bureau of Prisons
<b>CEO</b>	Chief Executive Officer
<b>CO</b>	Correctional Officer
<b>COSSAP</b>	Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019
<b>CVF</b>	Crime Victims Fund
<b>DEA</b>	Drug Enforcement Administration
<b>DOJ or Department</b>	U.S. Department of Justice
<b>EPW</b>	Environment and Public Works
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>FCI</b>	Federal Correctional Institution
<b>FISA</b>	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act
<b>FISMA</b>	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
<b>FOIA</b>	Freedom of Information Act
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>IG Act</b>	Inspector General Act of 1978
<b>MAM</b>	Management Advisory Memorandum
<b>OIG</b>	Office of the Inspector General
<b>OJP</b>	Office of Justice Programs

<b>PRAC</b>	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
<b>SA</b>	Special Agent
<b>SDNY</b>	Southern District of New York
<b>USAO</b>	United States Attorney's Office
<b>USMS</b>	U.S. Marshals Service
<b>USTP</b>	United States Trustee Program
<b>VOCA</b>	Victims of Crime Act of 1984
<b>YPI</b>	Youth Policy Institute, Inc

## 2 | Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Management Decision:** The IG Act defines "management decision" as the "evaluation by the management of an establishment of the findings and recommendations included in an audit report and the issuance of a final decision by management concerning its response to such findings and recommendations, including actions concluded to be necessary."

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

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

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

## 3 | Peer Reviews

### Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG

#### Audit Division

The most recent peer review of the Audit Division was performed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security OIG in September 2021. There are no outstanding 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.

#### 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 is currently conducting a peer review of the U.S. Postal Service OIG. There are no outstanding recommendations from the Audit Division's peer review of the Department of the Interior OIG in September 2022.

#### Evaluation and Inspections Division

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

#### Investigations Division

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

## 4 | Reporting Requirements

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

IG Act References	Reporting Requirements	Page
5 U.S.C. § 404(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	42
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies and Recommendations for Corrective Actions	11-39
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(2)	Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	44-45
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	11-39
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(4)	Total Number of Convictions Resulting From Investigations	3, 47
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(5)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	11-39
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(6)	Information Regarding Management Decisions Made During the Reporting Period with Respect to Audits, Inspections, or Evaluations Issued During a Previous Reporting Period	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(7)	Information Described in Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 Section 804(b)	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(8)	Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG	53
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(9)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews of the OIG	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(10)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(11)	Statistical Table Pertaining to OIG Investigations	46-47
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(12)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	46-47
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees or Senior Officials	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(14)	Instance of Whistleblower Retaliation	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(15)	Attempts to Interfere with OIG Independence and Summary of Reports of Refusal to Provide Information or Assistance	Nothing to Report
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)	Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, and Investigations of Senior Government Employees Undisclosed to the Public	Nothing to Report <sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> This information is provided pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(B). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(A) for this reporting period.

# REPORT WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, OR MISCONDUCT

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

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

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

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

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

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



