

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



25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Great Hall
RFK Justice Building
April 29, 2014



Message from the Inspector General

This month marks the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General. With hard work, persistence, and dedication across the years, the extraordinary individuals who have contributed to our work over the past quarter century have helped to shape the Department of Justice for the better. Together, we have improved the Department's efficiency and accountability, prevented and deterred misconduct among Department employees, and helped to ensure that the American public continues to trust the Department to serve as the guardian of our system of justice. We have also held ourselves to the same high standards to which we hold the Department by consistently searching for ways to improve our own operations.

On my own behalf and that of my predecessor Inspectors General, I would like to express my deepest admiration and gratitude for everyone who has contributed to our work. In particular, I would like to thank those predecessor Inspectors General, as well as the Attorneys General, Department officials, and Members of Congress who have given our office strong support over the years. Above all, I would like to thank the past and current employees of the OIG who have worked so hard to make this office the extraordinary institution it is today, and to ensure that we are well positioned to continue our record of success for years to come.



Michael E. Horowitz
Inspector General

Public Law 100-504
100th Congress

An Act

To amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to establish offices of inspector general in certain departments, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

**TITLE I—INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT
AMENDMENTS**

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988”.

SEC. 102. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICES OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) **PURPOSE.**—Section 2(1) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452; 5 U.S.C. App. 3) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) to conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the establishments listed in section 11(2);”.

(b) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.**—The last clause of section 2 is amended by striking out “thereby” and inserting in lieu thereof “there”.

(c) **ADDITION OF DEPARTMENTS OF ENERGY, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, JUSTICE AND TREASURY, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY, NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION, OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, AND RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD TO LIST OF COVERED ESTABLISHMENTS.**—Section 11 of such Act is amended by striking out paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

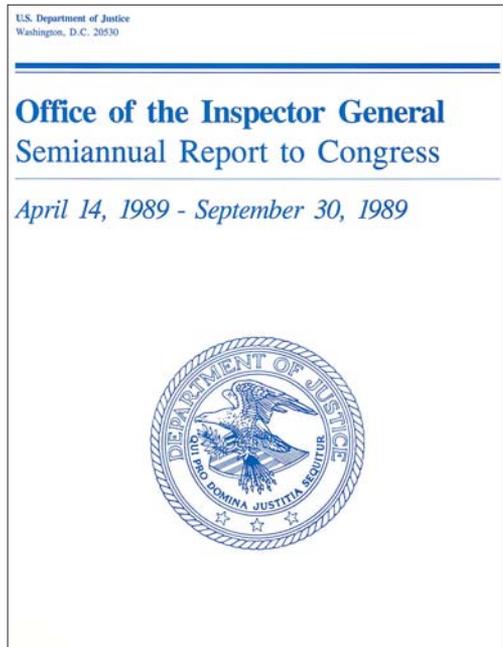
“(1) the term ‘head of the establishment’ means the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, or the Treasury; the Attorney General; the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, Environmental Protection, General Services, National Aeronautics and Space, Small Business, or Veterans’ Affairs; the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Personnel Management or the United States Information Agency; the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Railroad Retirement Board; as the case may be;

“(2) the term ‘establishment’ means the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, the Interior, Justice, Labor, State, Transportation, or the Treasury; the Agency for International Development, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management

History of the DOJ Office of the Inspector General

The Department of Justice (Department) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was created 25 years ago, on April 14, 1989, when the *Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988* (Public Law 100-504) transferred and consolidated nine of the Department's audit, investigation, and inspection elements into a single office. We began operations with approximately 300 employees who were shortly organized into four divisions: an Audit Division transferred as an entity from the Justice Management Division; an Investigations Division largely drawn from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS); an Inspections Division primarily comprised of units transferred from the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and other components; and a Management and Planning (M&P) Division responsible for providing a wide array of planning, budgetary, and other support services to the new organization. Our first Semiannual Report to Congress framed our ambitions with the following words: "Our goal is the establishment of an Inspector General's Office that can take its place among the finest in government."

Although our ambitions for the office were great, some aspects of the OIG's jurisdiction were originally quite limited. At its founding, the OIG had the authority to conduct audits and inspections in all Department components, but its jurisdiction to



Cover of first Semiannual Report to Congress

investigate employee misconduct was narrow. The first significant expansion of that authority was in 1994, when Attorney General Janet Reno issued an order giving the OIG authority to investigate misconduct by Department law enforcement agents, except for agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the DEA. That same year, the OIG established the Special Investigations and Review Unit (SIRU), the predecessor to today's Oversight and Review (O&R) Division, to perform reviews of Department components and to investigate sensitive allegations of misconduct. Our misconduct jurisdiction expanded again in 2001, when Attorney General John Ashcroft issued an order authorizing the OIG to investigate allegations of misconduct involving FBI and DEA employees. Congress codified this change the next year and simultaneously provided OIG investigators with statutory law enforcement authority. Today, the OIG's jurisdiction to investigate misconduct includes nearly all Department employees. The lone exception is certain allegations of misconduct relating to Department attorneys, which are currently investigated by the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility. Eliminating this jurisdictional limitation has been a priority of the OIG for years and is the subject of a bipartisan bill recently introduced in the U.S. Senate.

As the OIG's jurisdiction has grown, so has its ability to make significant contributions to improving the operations of the Department. Since its inception, the OIG has issued about 6,000 audit reports and more than 300 evaluation and inspection reports containing thousands of recommendations for improvement, most of which the Department has agreed to implement. In addition, the Investigations Division has processed nearly 200,000 complaints and opened nearly 12,000 cases that resulted in about 2,500 convictions and 3,000 administrative actions. The OIG has also made other important contributions to the Department that are not as easily quantified, such as helping to strengthen a culture of integrity and efficiency that has fostered the public's trust in the Department.

OIG reviews have independently and objectively examined some of the most complex and sensitive issues facing the Department, such as the FBI's handling of the Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen espionage cases; the Department's use of funds appropriated for immigration reform in the 1990s; the FBI's

handling of intelligence information related to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks; the misuse of national security letters; the President's Surveillance Program; the development and evolution of the Terrorist Screening Center and related terrorist watchlisting practices; allegations of politicized hiring and firing in the Department; disciplinary systems in law enforcement components; the USMS judicial security process; efforts to develop IT systems such as the Unified Financial Management System, the Litigation Case Management System, and Sentinel; and more recently, the Department's preparation to respond to weapons of mass destruction; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' (ATF) operation known as Fast and Furious; the Department's handling of known or suspected terrorists in the Federal Witness Protection Program; and the federal government's handling of intelligence information leading up to the Boston Marathon bombings.

Similarly, the Investigations Division has, since the OIG's founding, shown great tenacity and diligence in pursuing allegations of misconduct by Department employees, and in so doing has played an indispensable role in helping to ensure the integrity of our justice system. Some of these cases are well known, such as the OIG's investigation into the criminal activities of retired FBI Special Agent John Connelly and his former FBI informant, the Boston gangster James "Whitey" Bulger. But the Division's work goes far beyond its most celebrated cases. Each year, the Division opens more than 400 cases involving a wide array of allegations against Department employees, contractors, and grantees, including allegations of Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) correctional officers smuggling contraband into prison facilities; Department employees' theft of money or property; conflicts of interest; civil rights violations; obstruction of justice; bribery; grant fraud; and violations of other criminal laws and administrative procedures. These investigations result in more than 200 convictions or administrative actions annually.

The OIG's contributions have occasionally been made despite significant challenges. For example, in 2003, the former INS, which was the focus of a substantial portion of the OIG's work, was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Homeland Security, and ATF was transferred to the Department from

the Treasury Department. These changes required the OIG to refocus its oversight efforts and develop new areas of substantive expertise in a short amount of time. And the OIG too often has endured periods where its resources have been constrained or its operations interrupted, including lengthy government-wide shutdowns in 1995-96 and 2013.

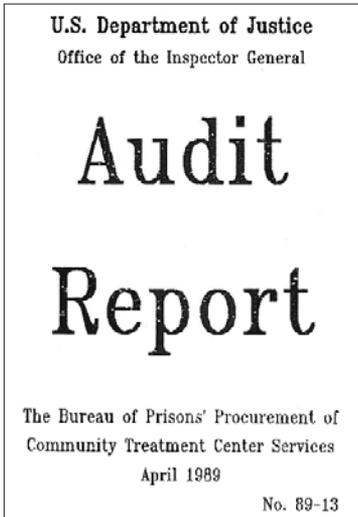
The OIG also has experienced tragedy, most notably the death of OIG Special Agent William “Buddy” Sentner, who was shot and killed in the line of duty on June 21, 2006, while working as part of an OIG team to arrest six BOP correctional officers at a federal prison in Florida. When one of the guards was being arrested, he began shooting, hitting Special Agent Sentner. In his last heroic act, Special Agent Sentner returned fire, saving the lives of many others while sacrificing his own life. Special Agent Sentner was a hero in every sense of that word. The OIG continues to honor his service and sacrifice.

Despite these challenges, our office has continued to pursue its important mission. Today, we are an organization of over 400 dedicated employees located in Washington, D.C., and in more than 20 Investigations and Audit Division field offices across the country, with a deep commitment to justice and an organizational tradition of excellence that stretches back to the first day we opened our doors.

On this 25th anniversary of the OIG’s founding, we thank the current and former OIG employees who have created and sustained our office. Because of their efforts, the OIG has indeed taken its place among the finest in government, just as we envisioned a quarter century ago. We look forward to maintaining that place for years to come.

Division Highlights

Audit Division



Cover of first Audit Report

The Audit Division was originally formed by the transfer of the Justice Management Division's Audit Staff to the OIG, and it published the first OIG report just one week after the OIG's founding, an audit report assessing the Federal Bureau of Prisons' procurement of community treatment center services.

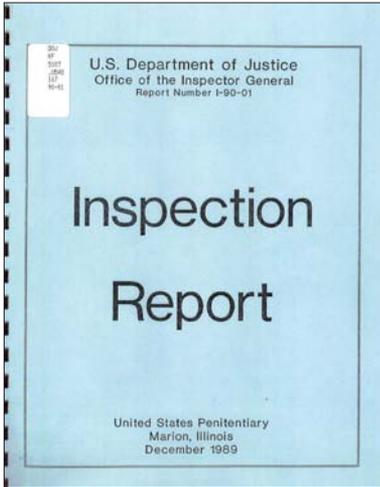
The Audit Division's history has been marked by continued improvement in the scope and complexity of its work. For example, the Division developed significant audit programs in the 1980s to assess Chapter 7 panel trustees' handling of cash and bankruptcy assets, and in the 1990s to assess the

newly-created COPS office. These programs resulted in hundreds of audit reports, millions of dollars in questioned costs and other dollar-related findings, and helped to reduce fraud and waste in important Department programs. Similarly, the Audit Division retooled after the attacks of September 11, 2001, to ensure that it could continue its oversight of the Department's expanding national security efforts, and it successfully managed the significant transitions required when INS was transferred to Department of Homeland Security, and when ATF was transferred into the Department from the Treasury Department. More recently, the Audit Division has engaged in numerous complex, multi-disciplinary engagements to oversee the Department's use of Recovery Act funds, and it has taken a leading role in the OIG's efforts to oversee the Department's evolving cyber-based capabilities and operations.

Adapting to its changing responsibilities has required changes to the Division's structure, including the creation of regional offices in Philadelphia and Denver, the Financial Statement Audit Office, the Computer Security and Information Technology Audit Office, and the Office of Advanced Audit Techniques. In its 25 years, the Division has enjoyed remarkable stability among its personnel – it has had just

two Assistant Inspectors General in 25 years, and it is the Division with the largest number of charter employees – and it routinely receives awards for its outstanding work.

Evaluation and Inspections Division



Cover of first E&I Report

The Evaluation and Inspections (E&I) Division, known as the “Inspections Division” until 2001, was originally formed by the transfer of employees from the USMS, the DEA, and other Department components. Its first report, published in 1990, assessed the first BOP “supermax” facility, where inmates were kept on lockdown for 23 hours each day.

At its inception, the Inspections Division primarily performed compliance inspections, but the Division quickly expanded its work to include program and

management reviews. By 1993, the Division began issuing reports concerning increasingly complex and varied reviews of matters such as the DEA’s use of government-owned boats to support undercover operations, surveillance, and intelligence activities (1993); fraud schemes involving the purchase of immigration documents from corrupt INS employees (1996); and the USMS Fugitive Apprehension Program (1995 and 1999).

E&I has completed more than 300 reviews in its history, including 87 reviews involving the INS, 41 reviews involving the BOP, and 35 reviews involving ATF. The topics of these reviews have included such varied matters as INS’s efforts to improve the control of nonimmigrant overstays, BOP’s drug interdiction activities, ATF’s violent crime impact teams, BOP’s monitoring of mail for high risk inmates, shooting incidents in the Department, and several reviews of law enforcement components’ disciplinary systems conducted over more than a decade. E&I has received many awards for its work, including, since 2002, 16 awards from the President’s Council on Integrity and Efficiency and its successor, the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency; and 2 Attorney General Awards.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division was formed largely from the INS to investigate fraud, abuse, and integrity laws that governed the Department for criminal prosecution, and for civil or administrative action. The Division's agents originally operated as Special Deputy U.S. Marshals, with special authority over investigations involving aliens and federal prisoners. Attorneys General twice expanded the Division's authority to include additional Department law enforcement components, and in 2002, Congress codified these expansions and granted the Division's special agents statutory law enforcement authority.

Throughout its history, the Investigations Division has continually adapted to keep up with the changing nature of the investigations it conducts. In 1998, the Division established the Research and Analysis Unit to develop a statistics-based management program. In 2000, the Division established the Fraud Detection Office to proactively uncover instances of fraud in connection with Department programs. In 2003, the Division reorganized its field structure in response to the transfer of INS to DHS, and of ATF to the Department. After Special Agent William "Buddy" Sentner was shot and killed in the line of duty in 2006, the Division redoubled its efforts to ensure the safety and security of both Department employees and inmates in federal prisons. And in 2013, the Division formally established the Digital Forensics and Technology Investigations Unit, now known as the Cyber Investigations Office.

The Investigations Division's evolution has allowed it to make consistent and extraordinary contributions to the OIG and the Department. Among its significant cases have been a 1996 investigation of senior INS managers who took actions in Miami, Florida, to deceive a congressional task force on immigration reform; multiple cases of fraud related to the September 11th Victims Compensation Fund; two investigations of allegations

Inquiry alleges hoax at Krome

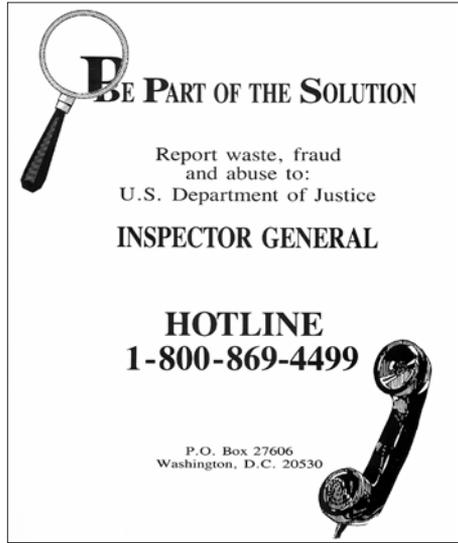
Report: INS hid crowding

By ANDRES VIOLUCCI
Herald Staff Writer

In a blistering report that could lead to the dismissal and criminal prosecution of top immigration administrators, a U.S. Justice Department investigator concluded that the officials hoodwinked a congressional task force visiting Miami last year.

Miami Herald headline as displayed in *Semiannual Report to Congress*, April 1, 1996 - September 30, 1996

against FBI Special Agents in Charge that resulted, respectively, in exoneration and conviction; and a complex investigation into corruption and criminal civil rights violations at the BOP's Metropolitan Detention Center in Brooklyn, New York. The Investigations Division has received numerous awards for its work.



Hotline information from *Semiannual Report to Congress, April 14, 1989 - September 30, 1989*

Management and Planning Division

Since the OIG was formed, M&P has supported the OIG by seeing it through major transitions and tight budgetary climates, helping the office to adopt cutting-edge technology to improve its efficiency, and providing leadership in the areas of policy development, strategic planning, human capital, security, procurement, communications, and other business operations areas.

From the moment the OIG opened, M&P moved quickly to ensure that the backbone of the new office was in place, and just a year after the OIG's formation, M&P had already issued the first edition of the Inspector General Manual, a five-volume set of policy and procedural directives governing the operations of the newly-created OIG. The next year, M&P implemented the Inspector General Network for Information and Telecommunications Exchange (IGNITE), a nationwide e-mail, data, and office automation system that operated separately from the Department's network, thus providing an essential tool for safely and securely reviewing the Department's programs and operations. In 1993, M&P coordinated the moves of

all OIG divisional headquarters offices to 1425 New York Avenue, and in 1996, M&P moved the OIG online by establishing the office's homepage on the burgeoning World Wide Web, thus providing the public with greatly expanded access to many reports of the OIG's audit, inspections, and special reviews.

Since then, M&P has continued to supply the OIG with management and planning support that has greatly improved the productivity and success of the office. This support has included regular newsletters and communications, such as the publication of the Semiannual Report to Congress and the M&P Biweekly Bulletin; significant technology upgrades, such as state-of-the-art video teleconferencing and SharePoint; relocation assistance to multiple other divisions; strategic planning that includes detailed performance metrics; and financial planning that allowed the OIG to avoid furloughs or other critical impairments to operations in 2013. For its efforts, M&P has received multiple awards from the Inspectors General community.



the

Justice Inspector

A Monthly Newsletter for the Office of the Inspector General February, 1990

General Thoughts

The Office of the Inspector General will soon reach the milestone of one year of operation. It has been an exciting year and one in which we have faced many challenges. This office successfully has met each of these challenges and has proven to be a professional and effective organization. You - the over 300 auditors, investigators, inspectors, managers and administrative employees that make up the organization - are responsible for this achievement, and I commend all of you. I would also like to thank the senior staff of my office; Bob Ashbaugh, Jerry Bullock, Louis DeMartini, Bob Schmidt, Al Vander-Staay

and Guy Zimmerman - who, from the early months, helped guide policy and the direction of this organization.

In recognition of these achievements, I would like to share with you a brief history of this office and its place in the Inspector General community.

In 1978, Congress passed the first act creating the Office of Inspector General for most of the major departments of the Executive Branch. In 1982, an IG was created for the Department of Defense, and in 1988, a statutory Inspector General was created for the Department of Justice, as well as the Treasury Department.

The Office of the Inspector General for the Department of Justice was established on April 14, 1989, by the Attorney General. In all, some 300

positions located in 15 cities and 9 DOJ offices or components have been brought within the new office.

From its inception, the Office maintained its ongoing operations 128 external audit reports issued, 45 subpoenas served, 386 criminal investigation cases opened and a number of precedential inspections conducted during the period April 14 through October 31, 1989. Since then, we have implemented the FY 1990 Workplans for Audit (25 major audits and some 250 other audit-related projects) and for Inspections (approximately 40 comprehensive inspections); and investigations continue with a caseload totalling about 1,000 matters.

Your dedication, perseverance, and hard work have secured these initial achievements. And they are just the beginning of many activities which will make the Office of the Inspector General an effective part of the Department of Justice and a full and active member of the Inspector General community.

I have asked that we recognize these activities and the people responsible for them each month in this newsletter (See Page 2 - OIG Activities). This is why we started this newsletter - to let everyone know what is going on throughout the Office of the Inspector General.

Thanks again for your support.

Inspector General Nomination

On January 30, 1990, the President sent to Congress, the nomination of Richard J. Hankinson to be Inspector General, Department of Justice.

Mr. Hankinson has headed the Law Enforcement Division of GSA since 1986, holding the rank of Assistant Commissioner. Prior to that position, he served for 20 years with the Secret Service. While with that agency, he was Deputy Assistant Director of Investigations, the office that supervises most Secret Service agents and the investigations they conduct; served on Vice President George Bush's security detail for 5 years, the last 3 years as Special Agent in Charge (SAC); was a SAC at the Secret Service office with cognizance over one of the 10 Federal Reserve Banks, and was an Assistant Inspector in the Inspections Division.

Mr. Hankinson was graduated from the University of Richmond. He was born September 11, 1942, in New Baltimore, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hankinson is married; has three children and resides in Vienna, Virginia.



Office of the Inspector General, Department of Justice
Headquarters and Field Offices

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the Justice Inspector

Office of the Inspector General

Monthly newsletter produced by M&P, February 1990

Oversight and Review Division

O&R was first created in 1993 as a small “Special Inquiry Section” within the Inspections Division to handle complaints not being addressed by other Divisions. In 1994, the group was moved to the Front Office as the Special Investigations and Review Unit. For the next few years it relied on its small original staff plus attorneys detailed from elsewhere in the Department to lead increasingly complex reviews and investigations, such as reviews of the FBI’s handling of the Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen espionage cases and the investigation into the FBI Laboratory’s alleged misconduct in explosives-related cases. In 2001, the unit was renamed the Office of Oversight & Review, and in 2005 that office became a Division of the OIG.



Headlines as displayed in *Semiannual Report to Congress, April 1, 1995 - September 30, 1995*

Relying on what is now a permanent, multi-disciplinary staff, the Division has handled a wide number and variety of complex reviews and investigations, ranging from highly technical subject matters such as review of the Federal Prison Industries’ electronic-waste recycling program and the FBI Laboratory’s misidentification of a latent fingerprint in the Brandon Mayfield matter, to broad systemic reviews and investigations of Department conduct and operations such as the investigation of the Department’s removal of nine U.S. attorneys in 2006, the review of the enforcement of civil rights laws by the Voting Section, and the review of ATF’s Operation Fast & Furious. Over the past decade the Division has increasingly focused on classified national security matters, including the Department’s handling of intelligence information and its use of surveillance authorities. Most recently, the Division completed an interagency coordinated review of information sharing and handling leading up to the Boston Marathon Bombings.

O&R’s personnel are committed to performing outstanding work on reviews and investigations of significant interest to the Department and the nation, and frequently receive awards from entities inside and outside the Department.

From: Michael R. Bromwich
To: WASH1.EVERYONE
Date: Wednesday, August 10, 1994 3:28 pm
Subject: Creation of Special Investigations and Review Unit

In the two months that I have been Inspector General, I have concluded that there is the need for a small unit outside the current divisional structure -- and which reports directly to me -- that is responsible for investigating and reviewing certain sensitive matters, including matters referred to us by high-level DOJ officials. As the OIG continues to gain in stature in the Department, I anticipate that these investigations and reviews will increase in both frequency and importance. Accordingly, I have decided to create the Special Investigations and Review Unit (SIRU) through the merger of the Special Inquiry Section (SIS) of the Inspections Division and the Internal Control Unit (ICU). This merger will be effective September 6, 1994.

Excerpt from IG Bromwich's e-mail announcing the creation of the Special Investigations and Review Unit, August 10, 1994

A Tribute to the OIG's Charter Members

We recognize the 18 Charter Members of the OIG and commend them for their 25 years of dedicated service.

What follows are selected reflections on their experiences.

What has been the best thing about working for the OIG?

The greatest part of working for the OIG has been the opportunity to become educated and participate in a remarkable diversity of topics. As an accountant, I never had any expectation that I would be working on DNA issues, detention programs, and antiterrorism activities. Every day is an opportunity to be creative, innovative, and expand personal knowledge in a great variety of issues.

Accepting a position with this organization has been the most rewarding experience of my life. The OIG has provided me with a fascinating insight into our government. It is an honor to be an OIG employee and part of an organization whose programs, operations, and professionalism have a major impact on people's daily lives.

The best thing about working for the OIG has been knowing that, whether I was a subordinate or a senior member of the team, I made a difference. I had input into audit proposals, job selection, work performed, and my reports resulted in the improvement of programs at both the local and national level.

Simply, the people – the sense of honor, professionalism, duty and respect that my colleagues and division exhibit makes it enjoyable to come to work every day.

Since the very beginning, we had fun. It was rather like being with your family. Sure, with the closeness you got on each other's nerves sometimes but, like family, you handled it privately; out in the field we were definitely a united front. If you had only known us in the office, you would never realize how incredibly intelligent and dedicated everyone in the office was, and still are. I think Justice IG is the very best place to be, and I know people from other agencies envy us because we get to audit such a broad spectrum of the programs. This could be why so many of us are still here 25 years later.

What has been the most significant, positive change since you joined the OIG?

The concept of making an impact has become a focus of our work. We approach all of our work with a strong consideration of how we can make a difference for our organization, the IG community and the public.

Those not present at its inception may not realize that when the OIG was first created, no one could truly communicate with one another – there was no overarching OIG network available and OIG office space and furniture was non-existent. Being able to communicate to colleagues in OIG offices throughout the country swiftly through e-mail and video communications is something that simply would not have been possible or even envisioned then. It has been an amazing transformation.

What has been the OIG's greatest accomplishment so far?

Respect – from Congress and the American public – earned the old-fashioned way by remaining steadfast in pursuing the issues and challenges important to the Department and to the nation.

The OIG's ability to restore faith and trust in the justice system.

The OIG has recognized the administrative staff as an important asset to this organization by providing proper training. The administrative staff is not directly involved nor rewarded for producing high impact audit; however, the OIG recognizes and rewards the administrative staff for their overall performance. For me, this has been a great OIG accomplishment.

What are your hopes for the OIG over the next 25 years?

That it will continue to evolve in the same positive spirit and demeanor in addressing the many new challenges and obstacles that lie ahead, always remembering that people – its OIG employees – remain the most important asset and contribution toward that endeavor.

Over the next 25 years, I hope that the OIG continues to maintain a high standard of excellence in the type of employees we hire as well as the quality of the work product and reports that we issue.

I hope that the OIG maintains its focus on important work, recruits the best and brightest young folks, and soars into the future.

Inspectors General, 1989-2014

Richard J. Hankinson, 1990 - 1994

Richard Hankinson was nominated to be Inspector General by President George H.W. Bush on January 26, 1990, and served in this role until 1994. From 1986 - 1990, Mr. Hankinson served as Assistant Commissioner in the Office of Physical Security and Law Enforcement at the General Services Administration in Washington, DC. He also served in various positions for the U.S. Secret Service at the Department of the Treasury, including Deputy Assistant Director of Investigations, 1985 - 1986; Special Agent in Charge of the Vice Presidential Protection Division (VPPD), 1983 - 1985; Deputy Special Agent in Charge of the VPPD, 1982 - 1983; Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the VPPD, 1980 - 1982; Special Agent in Charge of the Richmond Field Office, Richmond, VA, 1978 - 1980; Assistant Inspector in the Office of Inspection, 1976 - 1978; Special Agent for Vice President Nelson Rockefeller's Secret Service Detail, 1975 - 1976; Resident Agent in Canton, OH, 1971 - 1975; and Special Agent in Richmond, VA, 1966 - 1971.

Michael R. Bromwich, 1994 - 1999

Michael R. Bromwich is the founder and Managing Principal of The Bromwich Group, a strategic consulting firm. He is also a litigation partner in Goodwin Procter's Washington, D.C., and New York offices where he specializes in internal investigations and white-collar criminal work. He currently serves as the independent monitor of two of the largest companies in the world and has led major internal investigations for companies, audit committees, special committees and special litigation committees. From 1994 - 1999, Mr. Bromwich served as Inspector General for the Department of Justice. Mr. Bromwich was best known for conducting special investigations into allegations of misconduct, defective procedures and incompetence in the FBI Laboratory; the FBI's conduct and activities regarding the Aldrich Ames matter; the handling of classified information by the FBI and the Department of Justice in the campaign finance investigation relating to the 1996 Presidential election; the alleged deception of a Congressional delegation by high-ranking officials of the INS; and the Justice Department's role in the CIA crack cocaine controversy.

Glenn A. Fine, 2000 - 2011

Glenn A. Fine is a Partner in Dechert LLP's Washington, D.C., office. In this role, Mr. Fine focuses his practice on internal investigations, corporate compliance issues, corporate monitorships, government investigations, and global white collar and securities matters. As Inspector General for the Department of Justice from December 2000 - January 2011, Mr. Fine supervised reviews that included the DOJ's handling of intelligence information related to the 9/11 attacks, the treatment of detainees in the wake of September 11, allegations of politicized hiring in the Justice Department and the firing of U.S. Attorneys, the FBI's use of national security letters, and the DOJ's preparation to respond to attacks utilizing weapons of mass destruction. Under his supervision, the OIG also conducted investigations of individual allegations of misconduct by DOJ employees and audits of Department operations. Mr. Fine first joined the OIG as a Special Counsel to the IG in January 1995, and served as the Director of the Special Investigations and Review Unit from November 1996 until he was confirmed as Inspector General in December 2000.

Michael E. Horowitz, 2012 - present

Michael E. Horowitz was confirmed as Inspector General by the U.S. Senate on March 29, 2012. Mr. Horowitz most recently worked as a partner at Cadwalader, Wickersham, & Taft LLP, where he focused his practice on white collar defense, internal investigations, and regulatory compliance. He also was a board member of the Ethics Resource Center and the Society for Corporate Compliance and Ethics. From 2003 - 2009, Mr. Horowitz served as a Presidentially appointed and Senate confirmed Commissioner on the U.S. Sentencing Commission. Mr. Horowitz previously worked for DOJ in the Criminal Division at Main Justice from 1999 - 2002, first as Deputy Assistant Attorney General and then as Chief of Staff. Prior to joining the Criminal Division, he was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York from 1991 - 1999. From 1997 - 1999, Mr. Horowitz was the Chief of the Public Corruption Unit, and from 1995 - 1997, he was a Deputy Chief of the Criminal Division.

The OIG gratefully acknowledges the following individuals for their service as Acting Inspector General: Anthony C. Moscato (1989 - 1990), Robert L. Ashbaugh (1999 - 2000), and Cynthia A. Schnedar (2011 - 2012).

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