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



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026

Online Report Availability

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MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



Source: OIG

I am pleased to submit the Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department), Office of the Inspector General's (OIG) accomplishments in this Semiannual Report to Congress, covering OIG activities from April 1, 2026, through September 30, 2026.

Upon confirmation as Inspector General, I issued the "Principles of Effective Oversight of the Department of Justice." These principles articulate the OIG's framework for effective, impactful, and durable oversight over the Department.

I made the Principles publicly available to provide full transparency to the Department, its components, Congress, and the public regarding our approach to independent, impactful oversight and to align finite OIG resources with the Department's highest-risk, highest-impact activities.

Using the Principles to guide the DOJ OIG's work, the OIG had a very productive semiannual period and fiscal year. The OIG issued 56 reports over the past semiannual period alone, resulting in 256 recommendations to improve the Department's programs and operations and $13,225,679 in potential cost savings. In fiscal year 2026, our investigations resulted in 78 arrests, 91 convictions/pleas, and 164 administrative actions against DOJ employees, and resulted in over $8.3 million in monetary recoveries. In the month of September alone, we issued 22 audits, evaluations, inspections, and other reviews.

OIG oversight is making the Department better. Our evaluation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) use of First Step Act (FSA) funding found potential appropriations law issues, challenges in expanding the delivery of FSA programs, and limitations on how the BOP collects and monitors FSA program data. We launched an interactive webpage to track the $5 billion in supplemental funding the BOP received for systemic staffing and infrastructure issues. Our audits also found improvements in coordination and staff training to mitigate the effects of "Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance"; interrelated challenges that could strain the limited personnel who fulfill firearm trace requests; changes to increase accountability in how DOJ identifies and directs deposits into the Crime Victims Fund; and opportunities to strengthen quality control over registration processes for medical practitioners authorized to dispense, administer, or prescribe controlled substances. Once implemented, our recommendations will improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability of Department programs.

Our criminal, civil, and administrative investigations continue to hold DOJ officials and program participants accountable for malfeasance. OIG Special Agents investigated an employee of a DOJ contractor who misused his position as an information technology contractor to cause DOJ to order thousands of mobile devices that the Department did not need which he then sold for personal profit, resulting in a sentence of 12 months of imprisonment and restitution of over $1.3 million dollars. A U.S. Marshals Service contractor was sentenced to 27 years of imprisonment, followed by 10 years of supervised released, for one count of sexual exploitation of children and five counts of coercion and enticement. A former BOP

Correctional Officer was sentenced to 200 months of imprisonment after pursuing a trespassing vehicle beyond BOP property, firing multiple rounds into it and striking a passenger without provocation and without lawful justification to use deadly force, and failing to report the incident. Additionally, two former BOP Correctional Officers were convicted of sexually abusing inmates.

I am proud of the DOJ OIG's accomplishments during this semiannual reporting period and of the DOJ OIG personnel's continued commitment to our mission of promoting the rule of law through objective, independent oversight of the Department.



Don R. Berthiaume
Inspector General

HIGHLIGHTS

Statistical Highlights

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

OIG-wide



56
Total Number of OIG Reports Issued[1]



256
Total Number of Recommendations in OIG Reports (including dollar-related recommendations)[2]

Audit Division



51
Reports Issued

$6,167,845
Questioned Costs

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

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

$6,936,051
Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use[3]

204
Recommendations for Management Improvements



52
Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

$563,186
Questioned Costs

82
Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



3
Reports Issued

16
Recommendations for Management Improvements

[3] See glossary for a definition of "Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use."

Investigations Division



8,464
Allegations Received by the Investigations Division[4]



84
Investigations Opened



122
Investigations Closed



43
Arrests



39
Indictments & Informations



49
Convictions & Pleas



99
Administrative Actions[5]



$4,485,729.96
Monetary Recoveries[6]

[4] These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 5,223 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

[5] See the Glossary for a definition of "Administrative Actions."

[6] "Monetary Recoveries" include civil, criminal and nonjudicial fines, restitutions, recoveries, assessments, penalties, and forfeitures.

Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Special Reviews Highlights

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

Evaluation of the Federal Bureau of Prison's (BOP) Use of First Step Act (FSA) Funding and Implementation of FSA Programs at Its Institutions

Deficiencies in the BOP's FSA spending and program implementation included using more than $250 million for inmate telephone minutes without clear authority, transferring nearly $120 million to the U.S. Department of Labor to implement a joint grant program with limited oversight, and maintaining limited financial controls. BOP institutions delivered fewer FSA programs than officials expected, and about one-quarter of inmates released under FSA authorities between fiscal years (FY) 2022 and 2024 had completed no FSA programs.

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

The OIG found that DOJ has not taken sufficient steps to mitigate the risks UTS presents. While noting ongoing threats, the report identified little enterprise-wide awareness of such threats facing the Department. This included low attendance for some voluntary training on topics related to UTS, and no enterprise-wide UTS-specific training for the Department's workforce. The OIG made three recommendations to improve DOJ's management of UTS threats, and DOJ agreed with the recommendations.

Audit of DOJ's Processes for Identifying and Directing Deposits to the Crime Victims Fund (CVF)

The OIG found that CVF processes are largely decentralized across DOJ's various components. The DOJ's Criminal Division recently implemented improved guidance and training to promote consistency when offsetting penalties that impact CVF deposits. Other DOJ litigating components would benefit from similar guidance and training. Further, the OIG identified unrecorded debts and erroneous deposits to the CVF highlighting the need for strengthened processes for debt collection and monitoring of the accuracy and completeness of the CVF.

Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' (ATF) Controls Over Personnel-Related Risks Associated with Operating Internationally

The OIG identified ATF did not have adequate policies and procedures in place to mitigate critical personnel-related risks associated with operating internationally. ATF did not adequately document performance for Foreign Service Nationals (FSN) it supervised in Mexico nor timely address misconduct. Special Agents (SA) and FSNs utilized unapproved communication channels to carry out ATF-related duties, and foreign law enforcement officials were operating on ATF's Firearms Trafficking Investigative Unit without passing ATF's required foreign screening polygraph exam.

Audit of the United States Attorneys' Offices' (USAO) Compliance with Savanna's Act of 2020 and Their Efforts in Response to Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP)

USAOs used multiple tools to address MMIPs, but weaknesses in Savanna's Act's implementation and the MMIP Regional Outreach Program (ROP) limited impact. The OIG found that guidelines in 10 of 49 districts with Indian country were incomplete or not tailored to local circumstances, hindering coordinated MMIP

responses. Persistent MMIP ROP vacancies and the absence of clear expectations and performance metrics present challenges to program continuity and accountability.

Inspection of the BOP's U.S. Penitentiary (USP) Canaan

The OIG identified several serious issues related to the application of restraints on inmates, the effects of restrictions on inmate movement, the provision of inmate healthcare, institutional safety and security, and employee professionalism. Notably, the OIG identified concerns with the application of four-point restraints and found evidence of instances in which USP Canaan employees applied restraints in a manner that caused inmates severe discomfort and posed a risk of serious and lasting injury.

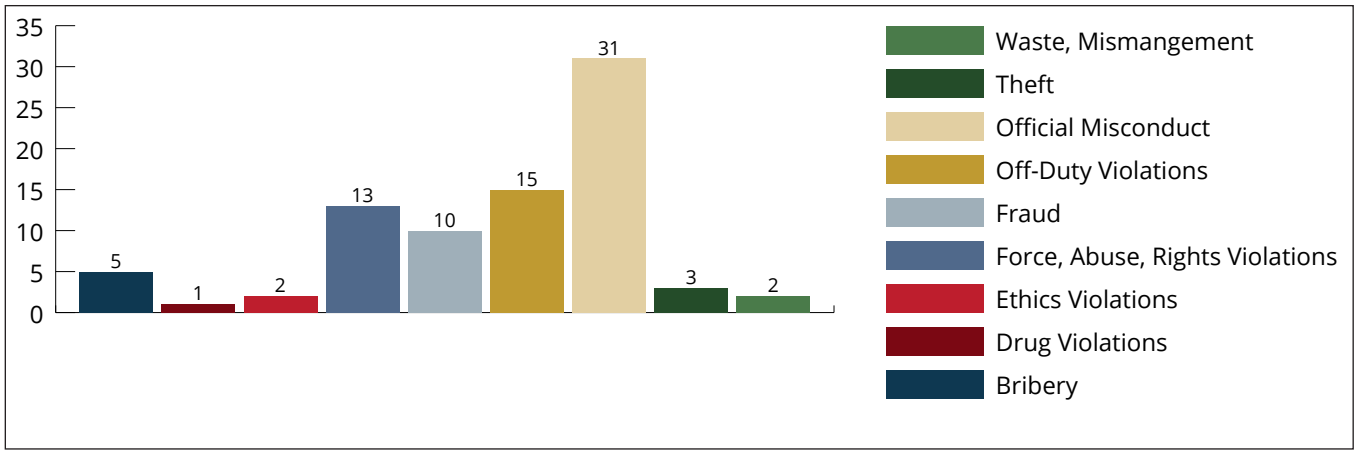
Oversight of the Supplemental Funding Available to the BOP Through Public Law 119-21

The OIG published an interactive web product depicting the BOP's actual and planned use of $5 billion to address systemic staffing and infrastructure issues. This was the first installment in a body of ongoing work monitoring and bringing transparency to the use of this supplemental funding available through FY 2029. The OIG collaboratively engaged with the BOP to help ensure that the funding is used appropriately to address critical needs of the federal prison system.

Investigative Highlights

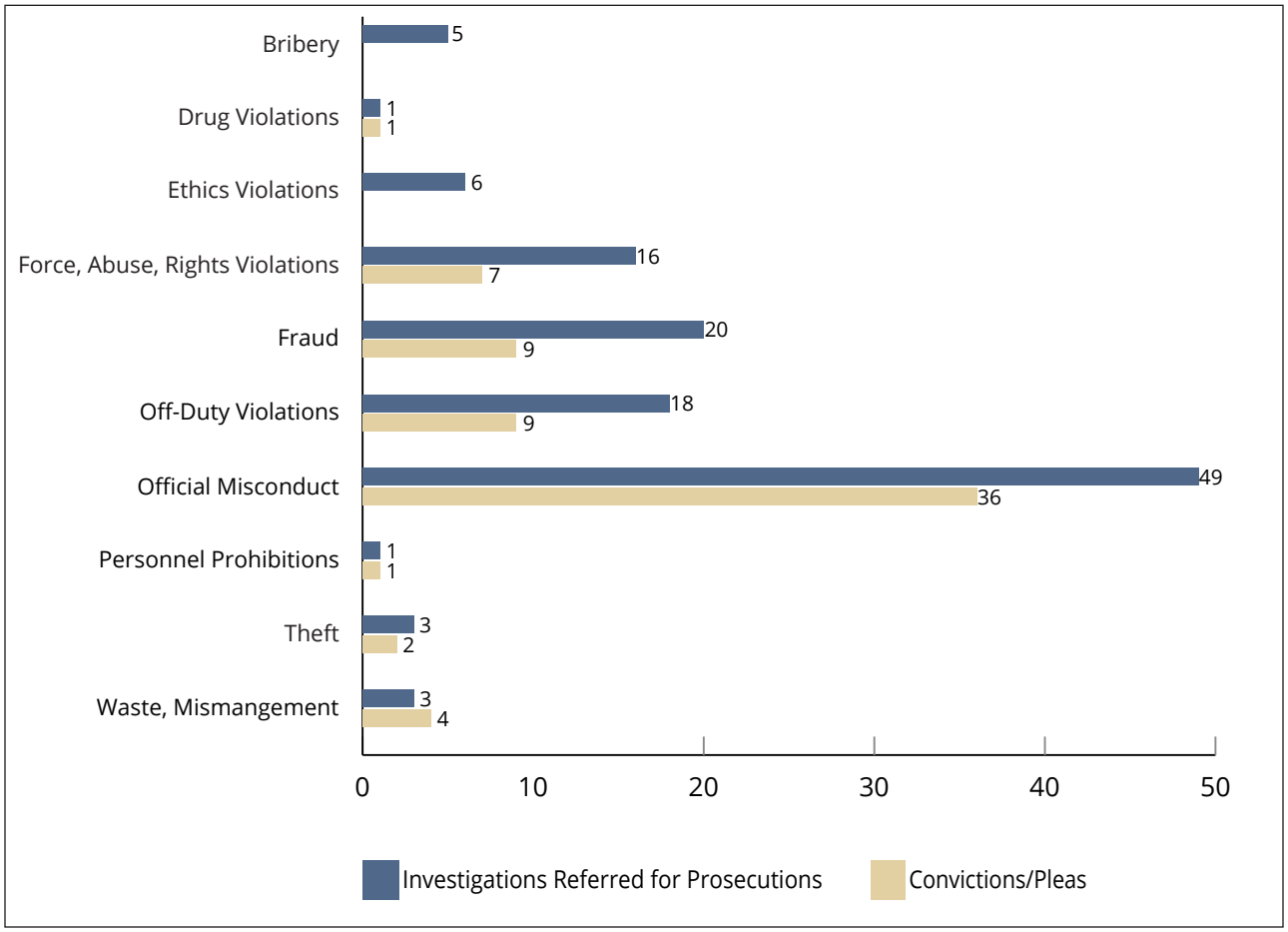
As shown in the statistics at the beginning of this section and in the charts below, the OIG investigates many allegations of misconduct involving DOJ employees or contractors and grantees who receive DOJ funds.

All Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

All Cases Referred and Convictions/Pleas
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



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

Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of impactful OIG investigations:

BOP Correctional Officer (CO) Sentenced for Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law and Using a Firearm in Relation to a Crime of Violence

On June 30, 2026, a retired BOP CO formerly assigned to the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC) Brooklyn, in New York, was sentenced to 200 months of imprisonment with 3 years of supervised release and a special assessment of $200. Leon Wilson was sentenced in the Eastern District of New York. According to the evidence presented at trial, Wilson, while acting under the color of law as a BOP CO, pursued a vehicle that had trespassed on MDC Brooklyn property for more than a mile beyond the facility's property before brandishing a firearm and discharging six rounds into the rear of the pursued vehicle, striking a passenger seated in the back seat without provocation and with no lawful justification to use deadly force, and failed to report the incident.

Former Civil Rights Division (CRT) Contractor Sentenced for Mail Fraud

On May 26, 2026, a former Leidos contractor, employed with CRT as a contractor, was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day of imprisonment and ordered to pay a special assessment of $100 and restitution of $1,319,172.85, and 24 months of supervised release upon release from imprisonment. The former contractor was sentenced in the District of Columbia. According to the statement of offense in support of the plea agreement, between approximately 2021 through 2025, the former contractor misused his position as an information technology (IT) contractor to successfully request that DOJ order thousands of mobile devices that the Department did not need, which he then sold for personal profit in the amount of $1,327,938.97.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of an Inmate

On May 18, 2026, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Detention Center (FDC) Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, was sentenced to 360 months of confinement and 10 years of supervised release for three counts of sexual abuse of an inmate under his supervision and one count of deprivation of rights under the color of law. Michael Jefferson was sentenced in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. According to the factual statement in support of his guilty plea, on or about July 6, 2024, Jefferson engaged in a sexual act with an inmate of FDC Philadelphia.

USMS Contractor Sentenced for Coercion and Enticement of a Minor

On April 22, 2026, a former USMS contractor assigned to the IT Division was sentenced to 27 years of imprisonment, followed by 10 years of supervised release for one count of sexual exploitation of children and five counts of coercion and enticement. The former USMS contractor was charged in the Eastern District of Virginia. According to the criminal complaint in support of the memorandum opinion and verdict, between August 18, 2022, and August 19, 2022, the former USMS contractor committed a violation of coercion and enticement of a minor.

Civil Judgement by Consent Against a Former DOJ Contractor

On April 6, 2026, a DOJ contractor entered into an agreement with DOJ to pay $3,500,000 to resolve allegations that the contractor knowingly submitted inflated invoices to the BOP that misrepresented the volume of natural gas delivered to USP Canaan in Waymart, Pennsylvania. According to the joint motion for entry of judgement by consent, the contractor admitted that from in or about October 2016 through in or about November 2017, the contractor overbilled the BOP $4,213,061 for the sale of natural gas to USP Canaan. The contractor previously pled guilty and paid restitution in the amount of $11,397,374 related to the fraudulent scheme involving USP Canaan and Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) Aliceville in Alabama.

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, ATF, BOP, DEA, USAO, USMS, and all other organizations within DOJ, as well as DOJ's contractors and grant recipients.

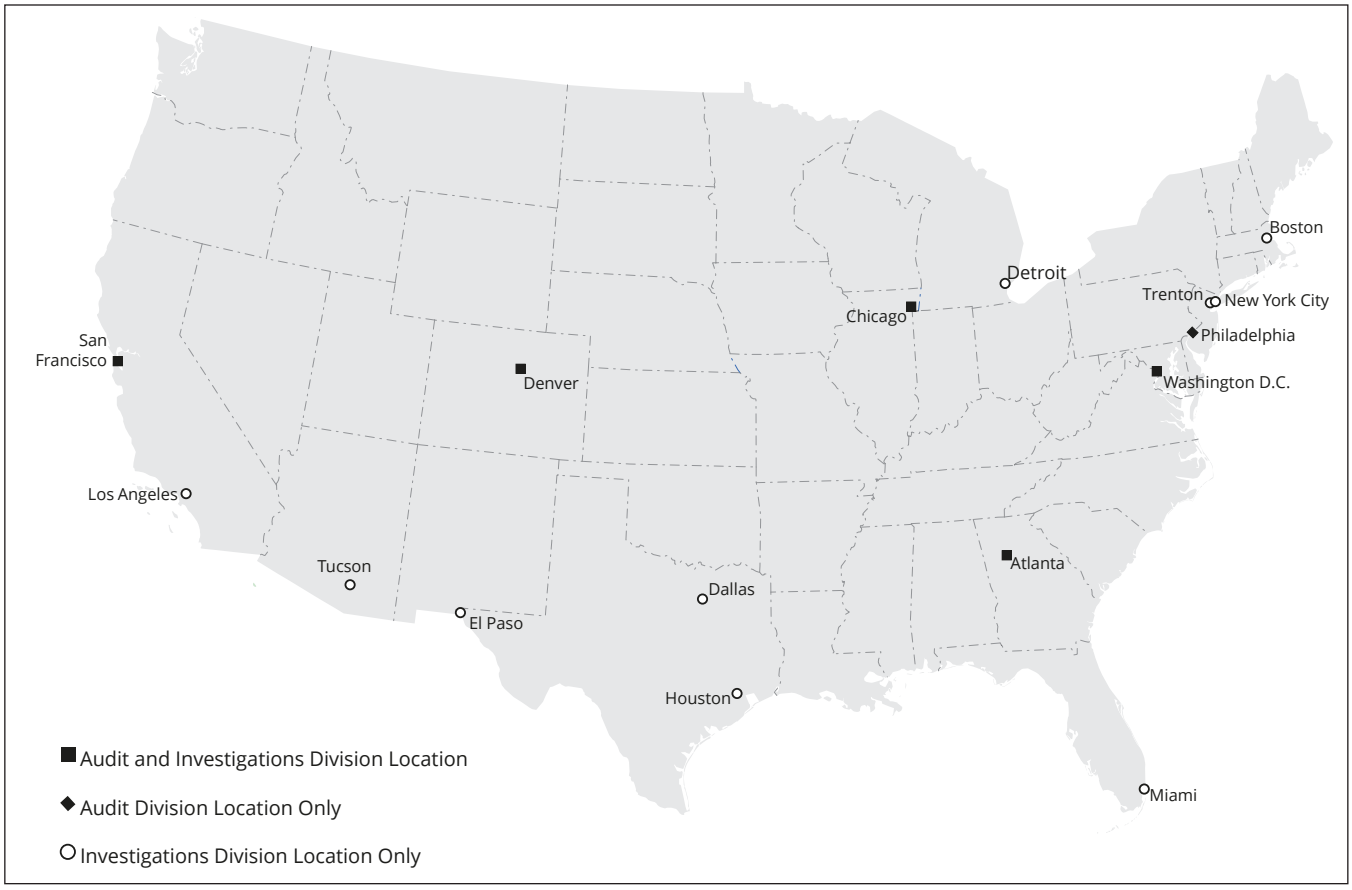
The OIG consists of the following divisions and offices:

- **Immediate Office of the Inspector General** is the leadership office of the OIG. It is comprised of the Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, the Chief of Staff, and staff who contribute to the leadership and direction of the OIG, congressional relations, media relations, internal communications, special projects, sensitive investigations, and overall administration of the OIG. The Immediate Office engages with the Department's leadership, Congress, and other stakeholders. It also coordinates publication of the OIG's mission reports, including the Top Management and Performance Challenges Report and the Semiannual Report to Congress.

- **Audit Division** is responsible for independent audits of DOJ programs, computer systems, and financial statements. The Audit Division has regional offices in the Atlanta; Chicago; Denver; Philadelphia; San Francisco; and Washington, D.C., areas. Its Financial Statement Audit Office and Computer Security and Information Technology Audit Office are located in Washington, D.C., along with Audit headquarters. Audit headquarters consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Office of Operations, Office of Management Services, Office of Quality Assurance, and Office of Data Analytics.

- **Investigations Division** investigates alleged violations of fraud, abuse, and misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, grantees, and other outside parties. The division's Special Agents develop cases for criminal or civil prosecution, or administrative action. The Investigations Division has seven regions with offices in Arlington, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, Trenton, and Tucson. Its Fraud Detection Office and Cyber Investigations Office are co-located in Arlington, Virginia, with personnel in offices nationwide. Investigations headquarters in Washington, D.C., consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and the following branches: Operations I, Operations II, Investigative Support, Administrative Support, and Hotline Operations.

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



Source: OIG

- **Evaluation and Inspections Division** conducts program evaluations and on-site inspections that serve as an adaptable and agile format for OIG oversight of DOJ programs and activities and yield recommendations for improvement in DOJ operations.

- **Oversight and Review Division** blends the skills of Attorneys, Investigators, Program Analysts, and Paralegals to conduct special reviews and investigations of sensitive allegations involving DOJ employees and operations.

- **Management and Planning Division** provides the OIG with advice on administrative and fiscal policy and assists OIG components by providing services in the areas of planning, budget, finance, quality assurance, human resources, training, procurement, facilities, asset management, telecommunications, security, records management, and general mission support.

- **Information Technology Division** executes the OIG's IT strategic vision and goals by directing technology and business process integration, network administration, implementation of computer hardware and software, cybersecurity, applications development, technical support, policy formulation, and other mission support activities.

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

The OIG has a nationwide workforce of almost 500 SAs, Auditors, Inspectors, Attorneys, and administrative professionals. For FY 2026, the OIG's direct appropriation was $139 million; the OIG also received a transfer-in of $10 million and an additional $15.8 million in reimbursements.

As required by Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, 5 U.S.C. § 405, this Semiannual Report to Congress is reviewing the accomplishments of the OIG for the 6-month period of April 1, 2026, to September 30, 2026.

MULTICOMPONENT

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

Reports Issued

Audit of DOJ's Efforts to Mitigate the Effects of UTS

The OIG assessed DOJ's actions to address threats to its operations and personnel posed by UTS. UTS refers to the widespread collection and analysis, for surveillance purposes, of data and digital trails that are created through the use of technology and online services. The OIG's audit found that although complex UTS threats continue to affect DOJ, DOJ has no common, enterprise-wide definition of UTS, and it has not taken sufficient steps to mitigate the risks that UTS presents. Despite recent UTS incidents such as the doxing of judges overseeing immigration cases, only a small percentage of DOJ components have taken actions to mitigate UTS threats, and those actions have not been well coordinated. The OIG found little enterprise-wide awareness of known and emerging UTS threats facing DOJ, and although there were some voluntary trainings on topics related to UTS that had very low attendance, there was no enterprise-wide UTS-specific training. The OIG made three recommendations to improve DOJ's management of UTS threats. DOJ agreed with all three recommendations.

Audit of DOJ's Orders Awarded Under Expired Procurement Vehicles

The OIG reviewed a sample of 45 orders, totaling over $39 million, to assess the extent and appropriateness of DOJ components using expired procurement vehicles to award contracting orders. The OIG concluded that some components need to improve their contract oversight to ensure that expiration dates are properly monitored and that appropriate controls exist to guide contracting officials. These improvements would help ensure that rules promoting competition in government contracting are not circumvented, and they would reduce the risk of contractor non-compliance, service disruptions, and legal disputes. The OIG found an order was awarded approximately 23 months after its procurement vehicle expired and found a 2012 procurement vehicle with no explicit expiration date that had been used to award 256 orders totaling over $65 million, without further competition. The OIG made eight recommendations to improve the FBI's, BOP's, Federal Prison Industries, and USMS's contract management. The components agreed with the recommendations.

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

The OIG examined DOJ's compliance with the GDA, which established a formal governance framework for managing federal geospatial data, improving interagency collaboration, reducing duplication, and strengthening oversight of the federal government's investments in geospatial technologies and data assets. The OIG found that DOJ continued to meet 11 of the 13 GDA requirements but that additional actions are needed to address the remaining two requirements. Specifically, DOJ should validate its geospatial data

assets to ensure that only listings of datasets meeting DOJ's geospatial data criteria are uploaded to the GeoPlatform, and that those datasets are publicly accessible and contain functional links to the underlying data. Further, DOJ should ensure all datasets have metadata created in accordance with Federal Geographic Data Committee standards. The OIG made three recommendations to improve DOJ's efforts to comply with the GDA. DOJ agreed with all three recommendations.

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

The OIG evaluated DOJ's processes for identifying and directing CVF deposits. The OIG found that, while DOJ deposited penalties to the CVF in accordance with the VOCA Fix to Sustain the Crime Victims Fund Act of 2021, DOJ should build upon recent improvements to its processes for identifying and directing CVF deposits. The OIG found that the Criminal Division issued improved guidance and division-wide training to its prosecutors on offsetting penalties in FY 2025 to prioritize collecting penalties used to support victims. Other DOJ litigating components that enforce corporate crime would similarly benefit from guidance and training. The OIG also identified erroneous deposits, unrecorded debts, and insufficient documentation supporting allocations related to CVF deposits. While DOJ promptly addressed these discrepancies, DOJ needs stronger processes to ensure all debts are appropriately deposited and accurately recorded in DOJ's debt collection system, and that allocations are sufficiently documented. DOJ would also benefit by improving its monitoring of the accuracy and completeness of the CVF. The OIG made five recommendations to improve DOJ's management of CVF deposits. DOJ agreed with all five recommendations.

Audit of DOJ's Information System Inventory Management

The OIG evaluated IT inventory management practices at the Justice Management Division (JMD), Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), and the USMS. The OIG found that deficiencies exist in inventory recordkeeping and privacy assessment processes that can hinder DOJ's ability to ensure data accuracy and system compliance. Strengthening Joint Cybersecurity Authorization Management data-entry requirements, consolidating inventory guidance, and implementing regular inventory validations will enhance the completeness, accuracy, and utility of Joint Cybersecurity Authorization Management data for decision-making. Furthermore, streamlining the privacy workflow process to expedite reviews and approvals will help ensure timely completion of privacy assessments and reduce risks to Personally Identifiable Information. Addressing these gaps will bolster the Department's ability to comply with statutory and regulatory requirements, and ultimately to safeguard its systems and data. The OIG made five recommendations to improve DOJ's IT inventory management practices and ensure the inventory data is complete and accurate. JMD and the Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties agreed with all five recommendations.

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

The OIG audited DOJ's FY 2025 compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-123, Management's Responsibility for Internal Control, Appendix C, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement; OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements; and OMB Payment Integrity Annual Data Call Instructions. The OIG found that the Department complied with the applicable reporting requirements under the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 for the FY ended September 30, 2025. The OIG determined the Department published payment integrity information in its Agency Financial Report and posted the Agency Financial Report to its website. The OIG did not make any recommendations.

Risk Assessment of DOJ Charge Card Programs

The OIG assessed the circumstances surrounding charge card accounts with a balance greater than 60 days past due and the Department's efforts to remediate delinquent account balances. The OIG noted that delinquencies were largely due to cardholder nonpayment of relocation and travel charges, and cardholder failure to submit complete, accurate, and timely voucher and relocation settlements. The OIG found that components did not consistently comply with departmental requirements for monthly delinquency reviews and timely notification to cardholders of delinquencies, leaving the Department exposed to risks. Reliance on the charge card processor's automated suspension after 60 days past due, without robust component-level monitoring and enforcement actions, is not sufficient to ensure timely resolution of delinquencies or to prevent and detect misuse or lapses due to separating employees with outstanding balances. Strengthening component compliance with existing policy could reduce risks to the charge card programs. The Department declined to provide a formal response.

Single Audit Act Reports

The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, promotes sound financial management of federal financial assistance provided to state, local, and tribal governments, colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations. Under 2 C.F.R. § 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, entities that expend $1,000,000 or more in federal funds in 1 year must have a "single audit" performed annually covering all federal funds expended that year. These audits are conducted by nonfederal auditors, such as independent public accounting firms and state auditors. The OIG performs quality reviews of these audit reports to determine whether they contain audit findings related to DOJ funds. The OIG's oversight of nonfederal audit activity informs federal managers about the soundness of the management of federal programs and identifies significant areas of internal control weakness, non-compliance, and questioned costs. As a result of the OIG's review of the single audits, the OIG transmitted to OJP 52 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling more than $506.9 million in 323 DOJ grant programs. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 82 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling $563,186. The OIG also monitors these audits through the resolution and closure process.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Section 1001 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism (USA PATRIOT) Act directs the OIG to receive and review complaints of civil rights and civil liberties violations by DOJ employees, to publicize how people can contact the OIG to file a complaint, and to send a Semiannual Report to Congress discussing the OIG's implementation of these responsibilities. In September 2026, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG's Section 1001 activities from January 1, 2026, through June 30, 2026. The report described the number of complaints the OIG received under this section, the status of investigations conducted by the OIG and DOJ components in response to those complaints, and an estimate of the OIG's expenses for conducting these activities.

Investigation

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

Former CRT Contractor Sentenced for Mail Fraud

On May 26, 2026, a former Leidos contractor, employed with CRT as a contractor, was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day of imprisonment and ordered to pay a special assessment of $100 and restitution of $1,319,172.85, and 24 months of supervised release upon release from imprisonment. The former contractor was sentenced in the District of Columbia. According to the statement of offense in support of the plea agreement, between approximately 2021 through 2025, the former contractor misused his position as an IT contractor to successfully request that DOJ order thousands of mobile devices that the Department did not need, which he then sold for personal profit in the amount of $1,327,938.97.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

Review of DOJ's Actions in Fentanyl-Related Investigations

Audit of DOJ's Confidential Human Source Policies

Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the Epstein Files Transparency Act

Audit of DOJ's Financial and Award Data on USAspending.gov

Audits of the FY 2026 Annual IT Security Evaluation Pursuant to the FISMA

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

Reviews of Select DOJ Components' Accounting of Drug Control Funding for FY 2026

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Issued

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

As the prime contractor on the approximately $229 million contract, Clark Construction Group was required to provide all labor, equipment, materials, and design services necessary to perform the construction. The OIG identified deficiencies in the FBI's award and administration of the Innovation Center contract that have potential relevance to the FBI's administration of construction contracts more generally. The OIG found that the FBI did not prepare a contract-specific independent government cost estimate to support the Innovation Center award. Additionally, the OIG found that the FBI needs to establish controls to ensure that pre-award communications with contractors are consistent with—or reconciled to—contract specifications and ensure that only appropriately authorized and designated contracting personnel may approve contract deliverables. The OIG made three recommendations to assist the FBI in its administration of future contracts. The FBI generally agreed with the recommendations and stated it would take corrective actions to strengthen its contracting processes.

Management Advisory Memorandum

Notification of Concerns Regarding Inconsistencies Between the FBI's Non-Retaliation Policy and Retaliation Offense Code

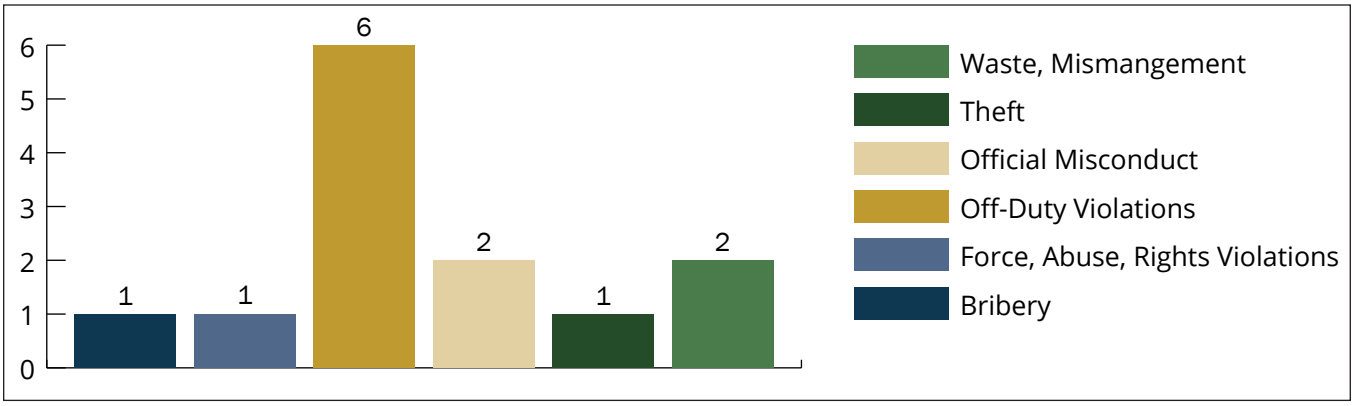
On September 1, 2026, the OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) regarding three significant inconsistencies in the FBI policies protecting FBI personnel from retaliation and ensuring that FBI personnel are held accountable for retaliation. All three inconsistencies result from differences between language used in FBI Policy Directive (PD) 0727D (Non-Retaliation for Reporting Compliance Risks) and FBI Offense Code 5.16 (Retaliation). The OIG identified these concerns during multiple investigations of allegations of retaliation by FBI personnel. The MAM notes that these inconsistencies have resulted in gaps in protecting FBI personnel from retaliation and ensuring that FBI personnel are held accountable for retaliation. The OIG made one recommendation to address the concerns identified in the MAM. The FBI has indicated that it does not object to modifying its Offense Codes and Penalty Guidelines in response to the OIG's recommendation and intends to do so in the near future.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 765 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegation made against FBI employees was Official Misconduct. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the FBI for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 13 investigations and referred 95 allegations to the FBI's Inspection Division for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 55 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Off-Duty Violations.

FBI Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

Finding of Misconduct by a then FBI Assistant Director for Dereliction of Supervisory Responsibility

On June 4, 2026, the OIG released an investigative summary detailing the investigation into an allegation of misconduct by a then FBI Assistant Director. During its investigation, the OIG found indications that the Assistant Director had failed to exercise reasonable care in the supervision of a subordinate employee in dereliction of the Assistant Director's supervisory responsibility. The OIG investigation found that the Assistant Director violated FBI policy by making consequential decisions about a subordinate's employment without disclosing certain pertinent information to the Assistant Director's supervisor. The Assistant Director retired while the OIG's investigation was ongoing.

Findings of Misconduct by a then FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) for Violating DOJ and FBI Policies Regarding the Acceptance of Gifts and FBI Policies Regarding the Use and Handling of Firearms

On August 19, 2026, the OIG released an investigative summary detailing the investigation into a then FBI SAC who allegedly retained a gift intended for the FBI and pointed a weapon at a colleague. The OIG did not find that the SAC intended to retain the gift but found the SAC violated DOJ and FBI policies regarding the acceptance of gifts. The OIG also found that, on one occasion, the SAC violated FBI policies regarding the use and handling of firearms. The SAC retired from the FBI prior to being contacted by the OIG for an interview. When contacted by the OIG for a voluntary interview, the former SAC declined to be interviewed.

Former FBI Task Force Officer (TFO) Convicted of Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice, Obstruction of Justice; Aiding and Abetting, and False Statement

On July 10, 2026, a former Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Detective and FBI TFO, previously assigned to the FBI Albuquerque Field Office, was found guilty after a 5-day trial on one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice, one count of obstruction of justice, one count of aiding and abetting, and one count of false statement. According to the evidence presented at trial, former TFO Paul Jessen, Jr., and former Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office Detective Kyle Linker recruited a drug trafficker to work as a confidential informant in July 2021. In November 2021, Linker informed the Confidential Informant that the informant was a target of an investigation being conducted by the DEA. At the time, Jessen, Jr., was aware of the leak of information and assisted Linker in compromising a DEA federal investigation by not informing his supervisors of Linker's actions.

Former Homeland Security Investigations SA/FBI TFO Sentenced to Production of Child Pornography

On July 9, 2026, a former Homeland Security Investigations SA and FBI TFO was sentenced to 84 months of imprisonment, followed by 120 months of supervised release, and also ordered to pay a $35,000 fine and $1,000 in restitution for his role in the transportation of visual depictions of minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct. Timothy Ryan Gregg was sentenced in the District of Minnesota. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from in or about February 2025 through in or about May 2025, Gregg knowingly transported a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct.

Former FBI Supervisory Special Agent Pleaded Guilty and Sentenced for Indecency with a Child by Exposure

On April 9, 2026, a former FBI Supervisory Special Agent previously assigned to the Baton Rouge Resident Agency Office in Louisiana, was sentenced to 8 years of incarceration within the Texas Department of Corrections, required to register as a sex offender and ordered to pay a child abuse prevention fine of $100 following his guilty plea for one count of indecency with a child. David Lee Harris was sentenced in Smith County District Court in Tyler, Texas. According to the Indictment, in July of 2018, Harris exposed his genitals to a child younger than 17 years of age, with intent to arouse or gratify his sexual desire. Harris was previously sentenced on September 26, 2024, to 10 years of incarceration in Louisiana for third-degree rape.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

Audit of the FBI's Federal DNA Database Unit

Audit of the FBI's Payments to Non-Governmental Entities Pursuant to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978

Audit of the FBI's Use of Special Deputations

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reports Issued

Evaluation of the BOP's Use of FSA Funding and Implementation of FSA Programs at Its Institutions

The OIG identified significant deficiencies in FSA spending and implementation. The OIG found that the BOP used more than $250 million in FSA funds to pay for inmate telephone minutes without clear authority and reimbursed itself over $100 million above what it calculated it cost to provide them. In addition, the BOP transferred nearly $120 million in FSA funds to the U.S. Department of Labor for a joint grant program but maintained limited oversight and was unable to ensure that the funds advanced the purposes of the FSA. The OIG also identified weaknesses with the BOP's financial controls over FSA spending and found that it had difficulty obligating funds before their availability expired. Finally, institutions delivered fewer FSA programs than officials expected and, consequently, about one-quarter of inmates who were released under FSA authorities between FYs 2022 and 2024 had not completed a single FSA program. The OIG made seven recommendations to assist the BOP in implementing the FSA, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

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

The OIG found that the BOP's acquisition and life cycle management of major food service equipment could be significantly improved. Cost-effective acquisition and continued functionality of this equipment are critical to providing inmates with three nutritionally balanced meals daily that meet all health and safety regulations. The OIG found an inconsistent understanding of which equipment was "major" led to institution-level negotiations over which department was responsible for routine maintenance, repair, and replacement costs. A lack of internal controls and training resulted in incomplete and inaccurate data, which significantly hindered the BOP's ability to develop a replacement strategy for its major food service equipment. The BOP also struggled to attract and fill key positions with the appropriate skillsets for modern repair and maintenance needs. The OIG made five recommendations to improve the BOP's management and maintenance of major food service equipment, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Inspection of the BOP's USP Canaan

The OIG inspected the BOP's USP Canaan in Waymart, Pennsylvania. The OIG identified several serious issues related to the application of restraints on inmates, the effects of restrictions on inmate movement, the provision of inmate healthcare, institutional safety and security, and employee professionalism. Notably, the OIG identified concerns with the application of four-point restraints observed on site by the OIG and the OIG found evidence of instances in which USP Canaan employees applied restraints in a manner that caused inmates severe discomfort and posed a risk of serious and lasting injury. The OIG made nine recommendations to promote effective operations at USP Canaan and safe conditions of confinement for the inmates, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Oversight of the Supplemental Funding Available to the BOP Through Public Law 119-21

The BOP will have a total of $5 billion available through FY 2029 to help address systemic staffing and infrastructure issues. Pursuant to direction in Senate Report 119-44 (2026), the OIG is monitoring and reporting on the BOP's actual and planned use of this funding as the information becomes available. The OIG published an interactive web product, along with a subsequent spending update, as part of its ongoing work monitoring the use of this supplemental funding. The BOP welcomed the opportunity to work together to promote transparency and ensure that the funding is used appropriately to address the critical and extensive needs of the federal prison system.

Management Advisory Memorandum

Notification of Concerns Regarding the BOP Providing Credentials with Law Enforcement Officer Markings and Badges to Employees That Are Not Authorized to Carry Firearms

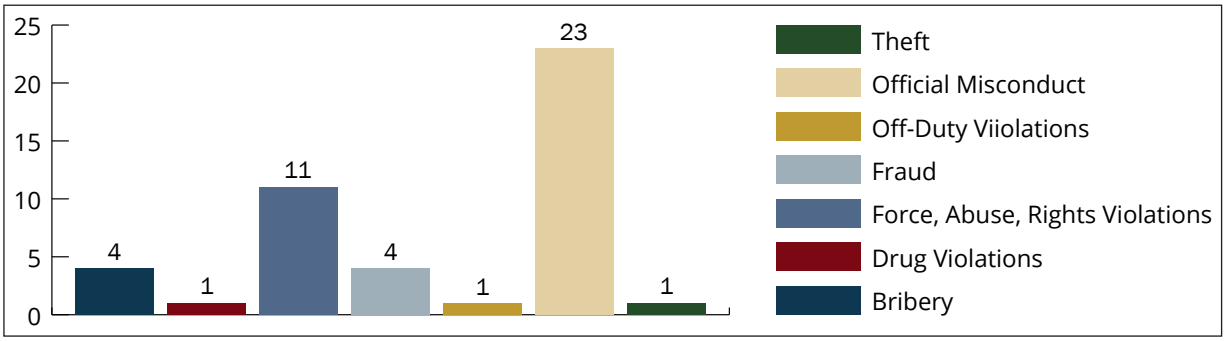
The OIG released a MAM on concerns arising from the BOP providing nearly all of its employees with badges and law enforcement credentials. The OIG is concerned that all BOP employees who are considered primary or secondary law enforcement officers are given credentials with law enforcement markings, specifically either "LE" for Law Enforcement or "LEO" for Law Enforcement Officer, and badges. This creates a risk to the Department, the BOP, and the public that BOP personnel who have not been qualified by the BOP to carry firearms can present BOP credentials indicating they are law enforcement officers, which has enabled such personnel to purchase firearms without a license. The OIG made two recommendations to mitigate the risk and to enhance accountability of BOP employees who engage in such misuse. The BOP agreed in part with the first recommendation and fully agreed with the second.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 6,535 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 45 investigations and referred 196 allegations to the BOP's Office of Internal Affairs for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 271 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to BOP employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations.

BOP Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

BOP CO Sentenced Following Conviction of Bribery, Introduction of Contraband, and Drug Conspiracy

On July 14, 2026, a former BOP Maintenance Worker Supervisor was sentenced to 15 years and 8 months of imprisonment, followed by 5 years of supervised release. Patrick Shackelford was sentenced in the Northern District of Georgia. According to the Indictment, Shackelford conspired with BOP inmates and allowed members of his plumbing work crew to drill a hole underneath the visitation sink through which large amounts of contraband could be deposited into a voided area in the suicide ward. Shackelford further provided weekly escorts for inmates to retrieve contraband from the voided area and escorted them to housing units where the contraband was delivered. The scheme was discovered when a large stash of contraband, to include marijuana and approximately two pounds of methamphetamine, was found in the ceiling above Shackelford's office. According to inmates charged in this investigation, Shackelford received a $5,000 cash bribe and pain pills.

BOP CO Sentenced for Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law and Using a Firearm in Relation to a Crime of Violence

On June 30, 2026, a retired BOP CO formerly assigned to the MDC Brooklyn in New York, was sentenced to 200 months of imprisonment with 3 years of supervised release and a special assessment of $200. Leon Wilson was sentenced in the Eastern District of New York. According to the evidence presented at trial, Wilson, while acting under the color of law as a BOP CO, pursued a vehicle that had trespassed on MDC Brooklyn property for more than a mile beyond the facility's property before brandishing a firearm and discharging six rounds into the rear of the pursued vehicle, striking a passenger seated in the back seat without provocation and with no lawful justification to use deadly force, and failed to report the incident.

Former BOP CO Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of an Inmate

On May 18, 2026, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the FDC Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, was sentenced to 360 months of confinement and 10 years of supervised release for three counts of sexual abuse of an inmate under his supervision and one count of deprivation of rights under the color of law. Michael Jefferson was sentenced in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. According to the factual statement in support of his guilty plea, on or about July 6, 2024, Jefferson engaged in a sexual act with an inmate of FDC Philadelphia.

Findings of Misconduct by a Former BOP Office Chief for Violating Policy Regarding Pilot Initiatives

On May 14, 2026, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a former BOP Office Chief for violating policy regarding Pilot Initiatives. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information from the BOP relating to a contract for a pilot project that required the installation of equipment at a BOP facility. The OIG investigation found that the former BOP Office Chief who executed the contract violated the BOP's policy regarding Pilot Initiatives by not completing required paperwork and not receiving required endorsements for the project.*[7]

[7] An asterisk ("*") indicates that the investigative summary is responsive to the IG Act, 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13).

Civil Judgement by Consent Against a Former DOJ Contractor

On April 6, 2026, a DOJ contractor entered into an agreement with DOJ to pay $3,500,000 to resolve allegations that the contractor knowingly submitted inflated invoices to the BOP that misrepresented the volume of natural gas delivered to USP Canaan in Waymart, Pennsylvania. According to the joint motion for entry of judgement by consent, the contractor admitted that from in or about October 2016 through in or about November 2017, the contractor overbilled the BOP $4,213,061 for the sale of natural gas to USP Canaan. The contractor previously pled guilty and paid restitution in the amount of $11,397,374 related to the fraudulent scheme involving USP Canaan and FCI Aliceville in Alabama.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

Audit of the BOP's Mitigation of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

Audit of the BOP's Monitoring and Controls over Inmate Email Communications

Oversight of the $5 Billion Provided to the BOP in Public Law 119-21

Oversight of the BOP's FY 2026 Maintenance and Repair Funds in Public Law 119-21

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

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

Inspection of the BOP's FCI Berlin

Inspection of the BOP's FCI El Reno

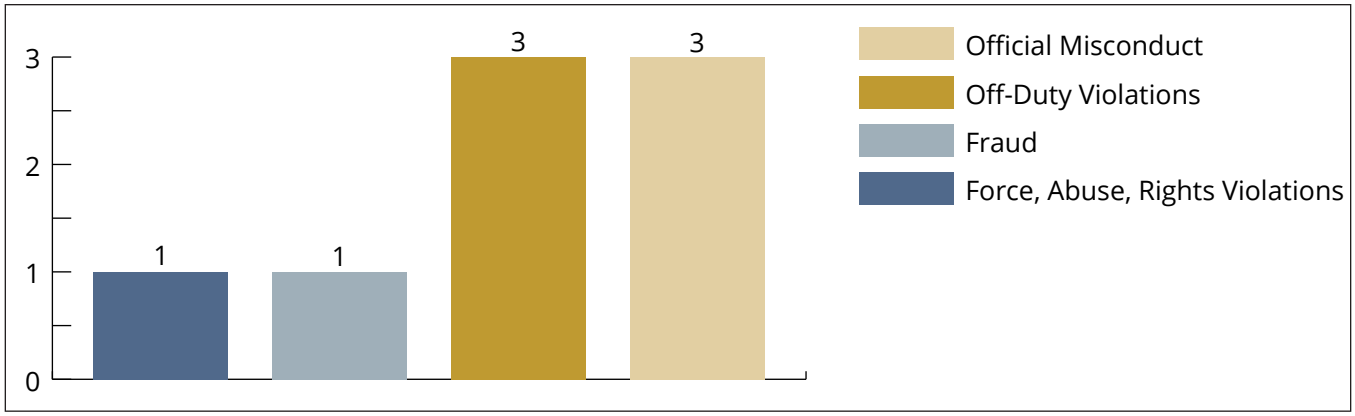
U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 299 complaints involving the USMS. The most common allegation made against USMS employees was Official Misconduct. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 8 investigations and referred 31 allegations to the USMS's Office of Internal Affairs for its review. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 38 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to USMS employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.

USMS Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

Former Deputy United States Marshal Sentenced for Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law and Falsification of Records in Federal Investigations

On July 10, 2026, a former Deputy United States Marshal previously assigned to the Western District of Louisiana–Lafayette sub-office, was sentenced to 45 months of imprisonment followed by 2 years of supervised release. Joshua Firmin was sentenced in the Western District of Louisiana. According to the evidence presented at trial, on or about February 29, 2024, Firmin, while acting under color of law as

a Deputy United States Marshal, willfully deprived a federal prisoner of the right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment by physically assaulting the federal prisoner causing bodily injury. Firmin then knowingly falsified and made a false entry in a record and document with the intent to impede, obstruct, and influence the investigation and proper administration of a matter within the jurisdiction of the OIG.

Former USMS TFO Found Guilty of Reckless Homicide

On May 7, 2026, a former USMS TFO was found guilty of reckless homicide after a trial by jury. Michael Jason Meade was convicted in the Franklin County (Ohio) Court of Common Pleas. According to the evidence presented at trial, on December 4, 2020, Meade was involved in an officer involved shooting in the aftermath of a Southern Ohio Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team operation in Columbus, Ohio. The shooting incident involved an encounter between Meade and an individual who was not the target of the Southern Ohio Fugitive Apprehension Strike Team operation. Meade observed the individual in a car waving a gun and proceeded to follow to what was later known as the individual's home address and discharged his assigned duty rifle striking the individual six times resulting in his death.

USMS Contractor Sentenced for Coercion and Enticement of a Minor

On April 22, 2026, a former USMS contractor assigned to the IT Division was sentenced to 27 years of imprisonment, followed by 10 years of supervised release for one count of sexual exploitation of children and five counts of coercion and enticement. The former USMS contractor was charged in the Eastern District of Virginia. According to the criminal complaint in support of the memorandum opinion and verdict, between August 18, 2022, and August 19, 2022, the former USMS contractor committed a violation of coercion and enticement of a minor.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

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

Audit of the USMS's Identification and Reporting of Improper Payments

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

Audit of the USMS's Procurement Awarded to GEO Transport, Inc.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Reports Issued

Audit of the DEA's Registration Process for Medical Practitioners

The OIG reviewed the effectiveness of the DEA's controls to ensure medical practitioners licensed to dispense, administer, or prescribe controlled substances meet DEA registration requirements. The OIG found that the DEA could improve its controls over its registration process. Specifically, the DEA has not instituted quality-assurance processes to ensure the high volume of registrations and renewals are complete and accurate, increasing the risk that unqualified practitioners obtain registration. The DEA does not include medical practitioners in its annual workplan for routine investigations, even though medical practitioners constitute most registrants. As of April 2025, the DEA had fewer than 700 Diversion Investigators responsible for over 1.9 million medical practitioners. The DEA does not adequately verify that eligible registrants have satisfied the Medication Access and Training Expansion Act training requirements. The OIG made five recommendations to improve the DEA's management of its registration process for medical practitioners, and the DEA agreed with all of them.

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

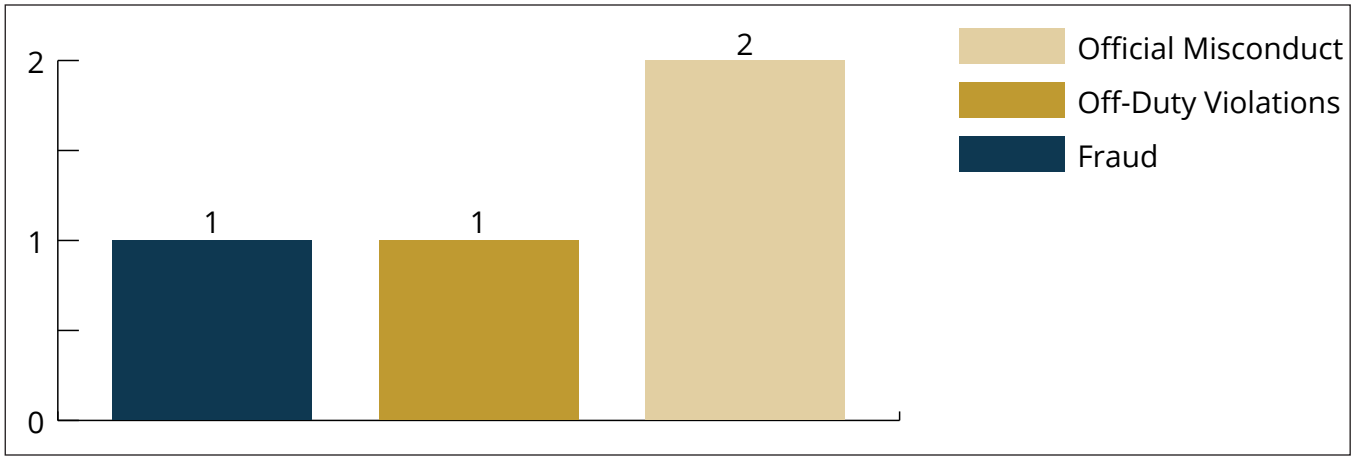
The OIG reviewed four task orders the DEA awarded to Ocean Bay, under a 5-year contract supporting the Diversion Control Program. The OIG could not determine whether the contractors only performed diversion-related activities that were allowable and consistent with their positions and if services provided contributed meaningfully to the overall Diversion Control Program. The findings stemmed from the DEA's insufficient acquisition planning, deficient post-award administration of the task orders, and contracting office being 83 percent understaffed. The OIG identified over $2.9 million in potential funds to be put to better use related to the DEA's payment for services from a sizeable portion of the contract workforce that did not meet position qualifications due to the DEA's misapplication of contract flexibilities. The DEA also paid travel costs that Ocean Bay billed without required pre-approvals. The OIG made 11 recommendations to improve the DEA's contracts, and the DEA agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 260 complaints involving the DEA. The most common allegation 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.

The OIG opened 4 investigations and referred 33 allegations to the DEA's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 35 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to DEA employees. The most common allegation was Official Misconduct.

DEA Cases Opened by Offense Category
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Reports Issued

Audit of ATF's Management of Firearm Trace Requests at the National Tracing Center (NTC)

The OIG examined ATF's NTC policies and procedures for conducting firearm traces, which provide critical information to assist law enforcement with solving firearm-related crimes, detecting firearm trafficking, and tracking crime gun movement. The OIG found the NTC kept up with an increasing number of trace requests while decreasing the time to fulfilment, but further efficiencies depend on the NTC's ability to navigate multiple challenges. An increase in the backlog of unscanned firearm transaction records contributes to delays in completing traces and meeting performance goals. The NTC lacked standardized and centralized procedures that detailed and memorialized the entire tracing process, which (if implemented) could improve the efficiency of tracing services and prevent institutional knowledge loss. The NTC lacks outcome-based performance measures that assess the impact of traces on law enforcement investigations. The OIG made three recommendations to improve ATF's management of the firearm tracing process, and ATF agreed with all of them.

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

The OIG found that ATF did not have adequate policies and procedures in place to identify and mitigate personnel-related risks associated with operating internationally. ATF utilizes local staff, or FSNs, to provide investigative and operational assistance to support ATF's mission abroad. The OIG found that ATF was not appropriately supervising its FSNs in Mexico, and performance and conduct-related matters were not adequately documented and addressed in a timely manner. The OIG also found SAs and FSNs utilized unapproved communication channels to carry out ATF-related duties, creating significant security risks for ATF personnel and operations abroad. The OIG identified foreign law enforcement officials operating on the Firearms Trafficking Investigative Unit who did not pass ATF's required polygraph exam. Additionally, ATF did not have a secure system for the exchange of critical information and intelligence sharing between ATF and the Firearms Trafficking Investigative Unit. The OIG made nine recommendations to improve ATF's management and oversight of its international operations, and ATF agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 188 complaints involving ATF. The most common allegations made against ATF employees were Waste, Mismanagement; Official Misconduct; and Off-Duty Violations. Most of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to ATF for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 2 investigations and referred 24 allegations to ATF's Office of Professional Responsibility for action or investigation. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 11 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The most common allegation was Fraud.

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

Former ATF TFO Sentenced for Abduction, Ethnic Intimidation and Assault

On June 15, 2026, a former ATF TFO was sentenced to 18 months of incarceration for two counts of abduction, 10 months for ethnic intimidation and 120 days for assault. Donald Kopchak was sentenced in the Court of Common Pleas for Medina County, Ohio. According to the factual basis in support of the complaint, in April 2024, Kopchak unlawfully restrained a local bar patron.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Management Advisory Memorandum

Notification of Concerns Identified in State Administering Agencies' (SAA) Notification to Subrecipients of Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grant Funding Source

The OIG released a MAM on concerns related to SAAs retroactively changing the source of subaward funding, without proper notification to the entities. These actions caused subrecipients to inaccurately record federal expenses and hindered their ability to comply with federal requirements, such as maintaining adequate accounting systems and accurately completing federally-required audits. Not notifying entities of funding sources could also lead to non-compliance with differing federal grant requirements across programs and years. The OIG concluded that enhanced controls with accompanying guidance, training, and technical assistance are necessary to address the risk that SAAs use noncompliant methods to notify organizations of funding sources for their subawards, including retroactive changes. The OIG made one recommendation to improve OJP's controls to ensure SAAs' compliance and awareness of federal grant requirements for subawards with multiple funding sources. OJP did not explicitly agree with the recommendation but outlined planned actions to address it.

Reports Issued

Audits of Grants to State and Local Entities

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

Audit of the OJP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Juvenile Justice Mental Health Collaboration Program Grant Awarded to the Maryland Office of the Public Defender (MD OPD), Baltimore, Maryland

The OIG released a report on a $622,883 grant awarded to MD OPD to improve outcomes for youth with mental illness and substance abuse through collaboration with juvenile justice, mental health, and substance abuse agencies. The OIG found that MD OPD failed to meet grant requirements and the award's goals. Specifically, MD OPD did not partner with a substance abuse or mental health agency capable of providing the intended substance abuse treatment, did not implement adequate controls over grant activities, and both under and overreported performance metrics. MD OPD's documents only supported that no more than 10 of the 450 planned clients were served during the 3-year grant. As a result, the OIG questioned the entire $622,883. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to improve MD OPD's management of award performance and remedy the questioned costs. OJP agreed with all six recommendations, and MD OPD agreed with five and disagreed with one.

Audit of the OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Use Program Grants Awarded to the City of Newburyport (Newburyport), Newburyport, Massachusetts

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $2,199,216 awarded to Newburyport to fund its Essex County Outreach program, which offers recovery services and other support for those with substance use disorders, impacted families and children, and at-risk individuals. The OIG identified areas for improvement related to performance reports, single audits, supply and other direct costs, and the management and costs of a research partner and subrecipients. Within these areas, the OIG identified $414,699 in questioned costs, of which $51,662 were unsupported. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to improve management of its grant recipients and seven recommendations to OJP to improve Newburyport's grant management and remedy questioned costs. OJP agreed with all nine recommendations. Regarding the seven recommendations for OJP's coordination with Newburyport, the city agreed with two, disagreed with three, partially disagreed with one, and did not state whether it agreed with one.

Audit of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Artificial Intelligence Research and Development to Support Community Supervision Services Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Purdue University (Purdue), West Lafayette, Indiana

The OIG released a report on a cooperative agreement totaling $1,999,778 awarded to Purdue to develop an Artificial Intelligence intervention system to support offender reentry and reduce recidivism. The OIG found that neither NIJ nor Purdue implemented effective procedures or controls for cooperative agreement administration and oversight. Purdue did not fully deploy the system to the planned number of participants and did not analyze its use and impact due to non-compliance with NIJ requirements. NIJ identified concerns and issued two stop-work orders but did not effectively execute its substantial-involvement responsibilities. The approved research protocols did not adequately address risks of providing DOJ funded smartphones and smartwatches to individuals in the criminal justice system. Parolee participants absconded with unrecovered devices, raising safety and security concerns. The OIG identified $86,036 in questioned costs and $91,263 in funds to be put to better use. The OIG made 11 recommendations to OJP to address these deficiencies, and OJP agreed with all of them.

Audit of the OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance Connect and Protect: Law Enforcement Behavioral Health Responses Grant Awarded to the City of Anaheim Police Department (Anaheim PD), Anaheim, California

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling $550,000 awarded to the Anaheim PD to fund the salaries of two Homeless Assessment Liaison Officers to serve the Anaheim homeless population. The OIG determined that the Anaheim PD experienced a reduction in public safety calls related to homelessness, diverted approximately 20,000 dispatch calls annually for years 2024 and 2025, and established controls for budget management. However, the OIG identified areas for improvement in the Anaheim PD's performance reporting and timekeeping procedures. The OIG also questioned $23,107 in unallowable personnel costs charged to the grant but unrelated to the grant-funded homeless program. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to improve the Anaheim PD's management of award performance. OJP agreed with all four recommendations. The Anaheim PD agreed with three of the recommendations and agreed with the remaining recommendation to remedy questioned costs.

Audit of the OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance Grants Awarded to the Huntington Police Department (Huntington PD), Huntington, West Virginia

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $800,367 awarded to the Huntington PD for the Kevin and Avonte Program: Reducing Injury and Death of Missing Individuals with Dementia and Developmental Disabilities and the Improving Adult and Youth Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry Program. The OIG found that the Huntington PD did not demonstrate adequate progress toward the goals and objectives

of either grant and that it could improve its review of subrecipient costs and services. Also, over 2 years since the Blue Lights the Way Home Project began, Huntington PD distributed only 5 of the 100 electronic monitoring devices it purchased. Huntington PD's Turn Around Program was not yet serving the target number of inmates or achieving the target reduction in recidivism. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to assist Huntington PD in improving its management of award performance. OJP and the Huntington PD agreed with all of them.

Audit of the OJP Bureau of Justice Assistance Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing School Violence Act Grant Awarded to the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling $1,249,636 awarded to the University of Alabama between FYs 2023 to 2026 to provide students and teachers with tools to recognize, respond to, and prevent school violence. The OIG found that the University of Alabama is making adequate progress towards achieving the grant's stated goals and objectives but needs additional procedures to ensure that its grant performance is consistently and accurately reported to OJP. The OIG also found that the University of Alabama does not have adequate internal controls to ensure that certain employees accurately account for time spent working on the grant. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP to improve the University of Alabama's management of the grant. OJP agreed with all three recommendations. The University of Alabama agreed with one recommendation and disagreed with the remaining two recommendations.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 57 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees was Fraud.

The OIG opened two investigations and did not refer any allegations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 17 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The most common allegation was Fraud.

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

Former Executive Director of Domestic Violence Shelter Sentenced for Theft from a Program Receiving Federal Funds

On June 30, 2026, the former Executive Director of Siren Eaton Shelter, a DOJ grant fund recipient and nonprofit organization that provided housing and other resources to homeless families and survivors of domestic abuse, was sentenced to 24 months of imprisonment, 24 months of supervised release, and $95,193 in restitution. The former Executive Director was sentenced in the Western District of Michigan. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, the former Executive Director embezzled $95,193 from Siren Eaton Shelter between June 2021 and May 2023.

Former Van Buren County Specialty Court Administrator Sentenced for Embezzlement

On May 18, 2026, a former Van Buren County Specialty Court Administrator, was sentenced to 40 to 240 months of imprisonment and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of $145,860 for one count of embezzlement. The former Administrator, who quit her position at the onset of the investigation, was sentenced in the Van Buren County District Court. According to the factual basis in support of the complaint,

between 2022 and 2025, the former Administrator embezzled funds from the Specialty Court, which is a recipient of grant funds from OJP.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

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

CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The CVF was established by the 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 FY 2015 through 2026, DOJ distributed more than $30 billion in funding for CVF programs.

The OIG's audits of victims of crime programs have resulted in hundreds of recommendations to improve recipients' administration of CVF-funded grants, enhance program performance, improve monitoring of thousands of subrecipients, and help ensure accountability for billions of CVF dollars. During this semiannual reporting period, the Audit Division issued 20 audits of CVF VOCA state and subaward grant recipients, and one subrecipient risk assessment. The OIG's CVF grant audits and risk assessment issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to the Huckleberry Youth Programs, Inc. (Huckleberry), San Francisco, California

The OIG released a report on four grants totaling $705,448 subawarded to Huckleberry to provide advocacy and outreach services to underserved youth victims of crime and psychotherapy services to children victimized by abuse or neglect in the San Francisco Bay Area. The OIG identified significant deficiencies in Huckleberry's financial management, including insufficient and unreliable tracking of expenditures, a lack of internal controls, and inadequate accounting proficiency among staff. Because expenditures were commingled and other financial issues existed, the OIG found Huckleberry's accounting records unreliable and questioned $579,145 as unsupported. The OIG also questioned $145,433 in required matching contributions as unsupported, with an unknown portion unallowable because it was funded with federal U.S. Department of Health and Human Services dollars. The OIG further found an inadequate timekeeping system, insufficient separation of duties, and overstated performance data. The OIG made five recommendations to OJP to assist Huckleberry in improving its grant management and to remedy $724,578 in questioned costs. OJP, Cal OES, and Huckleberry agreed with all of them.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Iowa Department of Justice (Iowa DOJ) to Crisis Intervention and Advocacy Center (CIAC), Adel, Iowa

The OIG released a report on nine grants totaling $1,012,954 subawarded to CIAC. The OIG found that CIAC provided services to assist victims of sexual abuse, domestic assault, homicide, and other violent crimes in accordance with the subawards' goals. However, the OIG found that CIAC's process for allocating

costs to its subawards was inconsistent, and that CIAC could enhance its internal controls related to performance reporting and financial management. In addition, the OIG identified $467,712 in unsupported questioned costs based on inadequate documentation relating to gift card purchases, as well as shared administrative and other direct costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to work with the Iowa DOJ to improve CIAC's internal controls and to address the questioned costs. OJP agreed with the recommendations. The Iowa DOJ and CIAC agreed with four of the recommendations and partially agreed with two recommendations concerning questioned costs.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Nevada Division of Child and Family Services (Nevada DCFS) to United Citizens Foundation, Inc. (UCF), Las Vegas, Nevada

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling $937,917, subawarded to UCF to provide behavioral health services to victims of crime and conduct outreach and community engagement. The OIG identified deficiencies in UCF's program implementation and financial management, including unsupported personnel costs, improper cost allocation, retroactive billing, unapplied vendor credits, and undisclosed and unapproved related-party transactions. Additionally, the OIG found that UCF received insurance payments that constituted program income without a required waiver from Nevada DCFS, improperly included rent in its indirect cost calculation, and provided unallowable expenses as matching costs. In total, the OIG identified $290,553 in questioned costs, of which $135,922 were unsupported. The OIG made 13 recommendations to OJP to strengthen Nevada DCFS's VOCA program administration and improving UCF's subaward management. OJP, Nevada DCFS, and UCF agreed with the recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (Michigan DHHS), Lansing, Michigan

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling $105,378,593 awarded between 2022 and 2024 to Michigan DHHS to enhance crime victim services statewide. As of April 2026, Michigan DHHS received $69 million. The OIG identified opportunities for Michigan DHHS to enhance its program, including by ensuring that subrecipient monitoring deficiencies are addressed promptly. The OIG also found that Michigan DHHS did not regularly review supporting documentation for subrecipients' programmatic reports. In addition, the OIG questioned Michigan DHHS's methodology for allocating certain fringe benefits and purchased services costs to the grants. The OIG identified $237,927 in questioned costs, of which $232,608 were unsupported. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP to help Michigan DHHS improve its grant management and administration and remedy the questioned costs. OJP agreed with all eight recommendations. Michigan DHHS agreed with four recommendations, disagreed with three recommendations, and did not state whether it agreed with one recommendation.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (Illinois CJIA) to the Lake County Crisis Center for the Prevention & Treatment of Domestic Violence, Inc., d.b.a. A Safe Place (ASP), Zion, Illinois

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling $600,000 subawarded to ASP to provide services to assist victims of domestic violence and their children, including transitional housing and corresponding trauma-informed support services. The OIG identified $123,966 in questioned costs related to non-compliance with federal requirements, of which $30,453 were unsupported costs related to procurement policies. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to work with Illinois CJIA to improve ASP's award management and to remedy the questioned costs. OJP and the Illinois CJIA agreed with all four recommendations. ASP did not state whether it agreed or disagreed with the recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS), Glen Allen, Virginia

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $8,418,106 subawarded to VDSS to enhance crime victim services for victims of child abuse and neglect. The OIG determined that VDSS used the subawards to fund 19 Child Advocacy Centers (CAC). However, the OIG identified deficiencies and areas of improvement related to VDSS's subrecipient financial and performance monitoring. Specifically, VDSS needs to establish policies and procedures over the reimbursement of funds to the CACs and implement controls to adequately monitor subrecipients' recording and reporting of grant funds. Additionally, VDSS needs to enhance its written policies and procedures to ensure regular desk monitoring is conducted, and performance data is reviewed. The OIG identified $100,983 in questioned costs, of which $9,065 were unsupported. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP to improve VDSS's management of award performance. OJP, DCJS, and VDSS agreed with all eight recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Wisconsin Department of Justice (Wisconsin DOJ) to Freedom, Incorporated (Freedom, Inc.), Madison, Wisconsin

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $636,861 subawarded to Freedom, Inc., to provide services to victims and survivors of sexual violence in the Madison, Wisconsin, area. The OIG found that Freedom, Inc., can improve controls over performance reporting, expenditure coding, time tracking by activity, recovery of security deposits, and retention of supporting documentation. In addition, the OIG found that Freedom, Inc., lacked adequate documentation to support certain reimbursed costs and contractor charges that exceeded OJP's authorized rate. Overall, the OIG identified $46,439 in questioned costs, of which $45,339 were unsupported. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP to work with the Wisconsin DOJ to improve Freedom, Inc.'s grant management and to remedy questioned costs, and one additional recommendation for OJP and Wisconsin DOJ to help staff comply with its existing policy on contractor expenditures. OJP and Wisconsin DOJ agreed with all seven recommendations. Freedom, Inc., agreed with four, partially agreed with one, and disagreed with one.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Delaware Criminal Justice Council (Delaware CJC) to the YWCA Delaware, Inc. (YWCA Delaware), Wilmington, Delaware

The OIG released a report on four subgrants totaling $886,000 subawarded to YWCA Delaware. The OIG found that YWCA Delaware used subgrant funds to provide services to victims of crime through its Sexual Assault Response Center programs in Delaware, including a 24/7 helpline, hospital and police accompaniment, and counseling. However, the OIG determined that YWCA Delaware overstated some performance metrics for the number of victims served in its performance reports, negatively affecting Delaware CJC's and OJP's abilities to assess the impact of grant funds. Furthermore, the OIG identified that YWCA Delaware should have allocated occupancy costs for one of its office locations across the multiple subaward, resulting in $12,600 in unallowable costs. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to assist Delaware CJC and YWCA Delaware in improving grant performance reporting and improve cost allocation across multiple subawards. OJP, YWCA Delaware, and Delaware CJC agreed with all four recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Executive Office of the State of Kansas Governor's Grants Program (Kansas GGP), Topeka, Kansas

The OIG released a report on three formula grants totaling $31,881,193 awarded to Kansas GGP between FYs 2022 to 2024 to enhance crime victim services in the state. The OIG did not identify significant concerns regarding Kansas GGP's grant program planning and execution. However, the OIG found that Kansas GGP should enhance its subrecipient monitoring-related policies and procedures to comply with VOCA requirements relating to the monitoring of subrecipients. Additionally, the OIG identified

concerns with Kansas GGP's manual process to enter certain subaward information into the accounting system. The OIG also identified $10,621 in unsupported contractual service expenditures. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to assist Kansas GGP in improving its grant management and administration and to remedy questioned costs. OJP agreed with all four recommendations, and Kansas GGP agreed with three recommendations and partially agreed with one recommendation.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Mississippi State Department of Health (Mississippi DOH) to the Gulf Coast Center for Nonviolence, Inc. (Gulf Coast), Biloxi, Mississippi

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling $1,798,654 subawarded to Gulf Coast to provide services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and survivors of homicide in southern Mississippi. The OIG found that Gulf Coast used the funding to create or provide a crisis phone line, shelter, counseling, childcare, and court advocacy services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and survivors of homicide, and public education and training. Gulf Coast did not provide forensic medical examinations as the grant required because the intended facility where the examinations were to be performed did not open until after the subaward ended. The OIG questioned $7,763 in unallowable expenses for travel, computers, and associated indirect costs. The OIG made two recommendations for OJP to work with the Mississippi DOH to improve Gulf Coast's grant management and administration. OJP, the Mississippi DOH, and Gulf Coast agreed with the recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the West Virginia Department of Homeland Security Division of Administrative Services, Justice and Community Services (West Virginia JCS) to the Eastern Panhandle Empowerment Center (EPEC), Martinsburg, West Virginia

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $1,346,082 subawarded to EPEC to fund its Outreach and Shelter Services Project that served victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. The OIG found that EPEC used the subawards to provide referrals to therapists, personal advocacy, shelter, and accompaniment to court proceedings. However, the OIG found that West Virginia JCS did not enforce EPEC's requirement to contribute matching funds to its project's costs, and neither organization could provide written evidence that West Virginia JCS had waived this requirement. The OIG also questioned $5,462 in unallowable personnel costs. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to work with West Virginia JCS to improve EPEC's grant management and address the questioned costs. OJP and West Virginia JCS agreed with the recommendations. EPEC disagreed with portions of the audit findings and detailed actions it has taken to address the recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Texas Office of the Governor to Senior Citizens of Greater Dallas, Inc., d.b.a. The Senior Source (TSS), Dallas, Texas

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling $532,195 subawarded to TSS to provide counseling, crisis intervention, legal advocacy, financial safety services, transportation, filing for emergency financial assistance, and crime victim compensation to adults over 50 in greater Dallas who are victims of financial crime. The OIG found that TSS lacked sufficient policies to ensure consistent reporting about its grant-funded activities and lacked sufficient controls to ensure the eligibility of the clients it served. These deficiencies increase the risk of non-compliance, improper use of funds, and unreliable data reporting. The OIG identified $3,366 in unsupported questioned costs related to excess reimbursements. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP and the Office of the Governor to improve TSS's management of award performance. OJP, the Office of the Governor, and TSS agreed with all six recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to the Orange County District Attorney's Office (OCDA), Santa Ana, California

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $3,127,696 subawarded to OCDA to provide crisis intervention services, emergency assistance, and resources and referral assistance to victims of crime across Orange County. The OIG found that the OCDA lacked policies and procedures to ensure the proper monitoring and oversight of its subrecipient. The OCDA did not complete the required risk assessment of its subrecipient prior to subawarding the funds, did not conduct required on-site visits or other monitoring of the subrecipient, and did not identify that its subrecipient had reported inaccurate performance data to OJP. OCDA and its subrecipient did not separately track these grant funds and did not have adequate controls in place to ensure that only crime victims were served with the funds. The OIG identified $2,925 in unallowable costs for witness transportation services. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP to improve the OCDA's subaward management. OJP, Cal OES, and the OCDA agreed with all of them.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (Pennsylvania) to Safe Berks, Reading, Pennsylvania

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $2,273,184 subawarded to Safe Berks to enhance victim services, including a 24-hour crisis and information hotline, emergency shelter, counseling, and legal services to domestic or sexual violence victims and survivors. The OIG determined that Safe Berks could improve its financial policies and procedures to ensure accurate recording and billing of subgrant costs and to ensure compliance with the maximum authorized federal rate for consultants. The OIG questioned $1,306 in unallowable consultant expenditures. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP to work with Pennsylvania to improve Safe Berks' management of grant expenditures and address the unallowable cost. OJP, Pennsylvania, and Safe Berks agreed with the recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs to One Place Family Justice Center (One Place), Montgomery, Alabama

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling $581,914 awarded to One Place for the purpose of providing comprehensive services and support to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, and elder abuse. The OIG found that One Place provided case management services and forensic exams to victims of crime and held community outreach events and properly spent VOCA funds; however, One Place generally lacked written policies and procedures to govern the VOCA-funded program. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP to improve One Place's management of award performance. OJP and One Place agreed with the recommendation.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the North Dakota Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (North Dakota DOCR), Bismarck, North Dakota

The OIG released an audit on three grants totaling $10.1 million awarded to the North Dakota DOCR to distribute VOCA funding to organizations that provide direct services to victims of crime. The OIG found that North Dakota DOCR did not adequately track those organizations' compliance with a requirement that they match 20 percent of their project's cost. The OIG also identified inconsistencies in how North Dakota DOCR documents site visits and desk reviews and how it verifies performance data reported to DOJ, as well as numerous instances of untimely updates to DOJ when the amounts of subawards changed. The OIG made three recommendations to OJP to improve North Dakota DOCR's management of award performance. OJP agreed with all three. North Dakota DOCR agreed with one and either disagreed or partially disagreed with the remaining two.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Grants Awarded to the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (Indiana CJI), Indianapolis, Indiana

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling nearly $84 million awarded to the Indiana CJI for the purpose of enhancing crime victim services throughout Indiana. As of December 2025, Indiana CJI had received over $65 million from these grants. The OIG found that Indiana CJI used its victim assistance funds to enhance victim services in Indiana and designed and implemented an adequate structure for overseeing its crime victim assistance program. However, the OIG found that Indiana CJI could enhance its oversight responsibilities through policy updates related to the priority areas funding requirement, subrecipient monitoring, and matching requirement. The OIG made three recommendations to improve Indiana CJI's grant management and administration. OJP and Indiana CJI agreed with all three recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Connecticut Judicial Branch (Connecticut) to Family Centered Services of Connecticut (Family CT), New Haven, Connecticut

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling $797,082 subawarded to Family CT to provide victims in the New Haven area with neighborhood-based advocacy services, such as risk assessments, counseling, transportation, and assistance with compensation claims. The audit concluded that Family CT subaward expenditures were generally allowable and supported. However, the OIG identified concerns with Family CT's financial management, including inadequate accounting system utilization and a lack of documented procedures for reimbursement requests. To help ensure compliance with federal requirements, Family CT should create written policies and procedures for opening and closing cases, providing services, and reimbursement requests, and it should enhance its accounting system to track its expenditures by funding source. The OIG made four recommendations to OJP to work with Connecticut to assist Family CT in improving its award management and administration. OJP, Connecticut, and Family CT agreed with all four recommendations.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Oregon Department of Justice to the Center for Hope and Safety (CHS), Salem, Oregon

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $625,921 subawarded to CHS to provide services to victims and survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking. The OIG found that the CHS did not submit accurate performance metrics to reflect its VOCA-funded activities. The CHS lacked documented processes for prorating performance data, recording grant-specific personnel costs, and complying with an award condition related to background checks. Additionally, the CHS did not separately track federal award funds and had two isolated financial control weaknesses. Specifically, the CHS charged out-of-period personnel costs and did not follow up on an outstanding check. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP to help the Oregon DOJ improve VOCA program administration and assist the CHS's management of award performance. OJP and the Oregon DOJ agreed with all seven recommendations, and the CHS agreed with the six recommendations directed to the CHS.

Audit of the OJP Victim Assistance Funds Subawarded by the Office of South Carolina Attorney General to Tri-County S.P.E.A.K.S. (TCS), Charleston, South Carolina

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $646,990 subawarded to TCS to provide equitable and comprehensive services to reduce the level of trauma experienced by adult survivors of sexual violence. The OIG found that TCS was able to demonstrate achievement of only 50 percent of its established grant goals overall, as it was unable to provide evidence that it had achieved goals relating to community outreach and support group attendance. The OIG also found that TCS both overreported and underreported the total number of victims it served in its reports to OJP and the South Carolina Attorney General. The OIG made one recommendation to OJP to work with the South Carolina Attorney General to improve TCS's grant management. OJP, the South Carolina Attorney General, and TCS agreed with the recommendation.

Risk Assessment of the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NCC) Subrecipient Monitoring Activities for the OJP Victim Assistance Grants, Lincoln, Nebraska

The OIG released an assessment of the risks associated with NCC's current policies and procedures for monitoring subrecipients of victims assistance funds. The OIG identified two areas of concern: (1) NCC's actual monitoring frequency was not meeting the VOCA Guidelines requirements, increasing the risk that subaward deficiencies will go undetected; and (2) NCC was not following up on single audit report information that could help mitigate risk in subrecipient activities. The OIG noted that NCC remains understaffed and should take additional action to complete overdue monitoring activities for site visits and desk reviews. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP to improve NCC's management of subrecipient monitoring. OJP and NCC agreed with both recommendations.

OTHER DOJ COMPONENTS

Civil Division

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

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

Criminal Division

Reports Issued

Audits of Equitable Sharing Program Activities

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

Audit of the Los Angeles Police Department's (LAPD) Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Los Angeles, California

The OIG released a report on the approximately $2.5 million in DOJ equitable sharing funds received by the LAPD in FYs 2024 and 2025. As of July 2023, the LAPD's equitable sharing account balance was approximately $9.7 million. The OIG identified $74,473 in questioned costs, of which $48,448 were unsupported equipment purchases. The LAPD expended $26,025 for unallowable confidential informant payments and undercover drug or contraband purchases. Further, the LAPD did not properly account for equipment purchased with equitable sharing funds as required by DOJ. The OIG made four recommendations to the Criminal Division to improve the oversight and management of DOJ equitable sharing funds. The Criminal Division agreed with all four recommendations and the LAPD agreed with two recommendations, disagreed with one recommendation, and disagreed with the characterization of another recommendation. However, LAPD provided planned corrective actions to address each of the recommendations.

Audit of the Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO) Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Broward County, Florida

The OIG released a report on equitable sharing funds provided to the BSO for the purpose of supporting law enforcement activities. Between FYs 2023 and 2024, BSO received $2,355,059 and spent $1,765,226

in equitable sharing funds, primarily on equipment, facilities, and overtime as a participant in the DOJ Equitable Sharing Program. The OIG found that the proceeds BSO received were accounted for properly and used for permissible purposes. As a result, the OIG did not make any recommendations.

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available on the OIG website.

Audit of Immigration Court Grant and Denial Rates for Bond Hearings

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Report Issued

Audit of the USAOs Compliance with Savanna's Act of 2020 and its Efforts to Address MMIP

The OIG released a web-based report on the USAOs compliance with Section 5 of Savanna's Act and their efforts in response to MMIP. The OIG found that while USAOs are utilizing various tools to address MMIP cases, there are several areas for improvement in Savanna's Act compliance and the MMIP ROP. The OIG found that guidelines adopted by 10 of 49 USAOs in districts with Indian country did not include all 6 required subsections required by Savanna's Act Section 5(a) or were not tailored to the specific circumstances of their district. Additionally, EOUSA should address staffing vacancies in the MMIP ROP. As of February 2026, the program had a 40 percent staffing vacancy rate. These staffing challenges and related issues, such as budgetary constraints, the 2025 federal hiring freeze, and USAO leadership turnover, impact the program's continuity and its ability to achieve its goals. Finally, the OIG found that EOUSA currently lacks a process to measure, monitor, or demonstrate the effectiveness of the MMIP ROP. The OIG made three recommendations to improve EOUSA's compliance with Savanna's Act and its implementation of the MMIP ROP. EOUSA agreed with all three recommendations.

Investigations

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

Findings of Misconduct by a then Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) for Solicitation of a Prostitute

On September 2, 2026, the OIG released an investigative summary of findings of misconduct by a then AUSA for solicitation of a prostitute. The OIG initiated an investigation after receiving information from the FBI alleging that an AUSA had engaged in prostitution. The OIG conducted this investigation jointly with the FBI. The OIG investigation substantiated the allegation that the AUSA had engaged in prostitution in violation of federal regulations regarding public service and restrictions on conduct and in violation of DOJ policy.*****

Former USAO IT Specialist Sentenced for Impersonating a Government Official and False Documents

On April 2, 2026, a former IT Specialist previously assigned to the USAO, Southern District of Texas, in Houston, Texas, was sentenced to 2 years of probation with the first 6 months in home confinement, restitution of $11,226.16, a fine of $4,000, and a $200 special assessment fee. Trevor Neill was sentenced in the Southern District of Texas. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, Neill falsely assumed and pretended to be an Assistant United States Attorney in a letter mailed in an envelope of the USAO for the Southern District of Texas to a competitor threatening legal action. Neill willfully and knowingly made false writings and documents by providing what he purported to be orders for military reserve duty.

Justice Management Division

Report Issued

Audit of JMD's Fleet Management Program

The OIG released a report on JMD's motor vehicle fleet management program. JMD manages the fleet of approximately 88 motor vehicles leased from the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) for the DOJ's Offices, Boards, and Divisions (OBD). The OIG found that although all sampled vehicles were physically accounted for, JMD provided insufficient oversight of the OBD's fleet program, leading to weaknesses in cost control, asset accountability, and operational efficiency. For example, the OIG found that JMD did not develop a detailed Vehicle Allocation Methodology, did not coordinate with OBD components to conduct a fleet utilization review, did not ensure consistent and timely reporting of vehicle mileage data to the GSA, and did not address vehicle safety recalls and perform preventive maintenance in a timely fashion, among other issues. The OIG made four recommendations to improve JMD's management of the OBD's fleet program. JMD agreed with all four recommendations.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Reports Issued

Audit of the COPS Technology and Equipment Program Grants Awarded to the City of Union City, Union City, New Jersey

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling $2,300,000 awarded to the City of Union City to develop and acquire effective interoperable communications, technologies, and equipment. The OIG found that Union City did not adequately document its procurement of CCTV cameras and other equipment and technology. As a result, the OIG questioned $1,696,808 as unsupported. The OIG identified needed improvements to Union City's written procedures for procurement, progress reporting, and property management systems. Union City experienced technical issues that compromised the performance of some of the equipment purchased with grant funding and compromised Union City's ability to achieve the grant's goal of responding to and preventing crime. The OIG made eight recommendations to the COPS Office to improve Union City's management of award performance and provide meaningful oversight of the equipment's operation. The COPS Office agreed with all eight recommendations, and Union City neither agreed nor disagreed with the recommendations.

Audit of the COPS Technology and Equipment Program Grant Awarded to Ramsey County, Ramsey County, Minnesota

The OIG released a report on a grant totaling $2,965,000 awarded by the COPS Office to Ramsey County under the FY 2024 COPS Technology and Equipment Program. The OIG found that Ramsey County purchased the generators and radios for the authorized purposes of the project. However, the OIG determined that Ramsey County did not comply with certain award conditions and requirements, including those related to single audit requirements, financial reporting, and funds received. In addition, the OIG found that Ramsey County did not comply with procurement award conditions and, as a result, questioned $273,011 in unallowable costs associated with the procurement of generators. The OIG made four recommendations to the COPS Office to assist Ramsey County in improving its grant management and administration, and to remedy unallowable costs. The COPS Office agreed with all four recommendations. Ramsey County agreed with three recommendations and did not agree with one recommendation.

Office on Violence Against Women

Reports Issued

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

The OIG assessed the utilization of two formula grant programs, which distribute $200 million annually to SAAs. The OIG identified $22,068,208 in STOP and SASP funding in expired grant accounts and an additional $1,159,509 in unallowable excess drawdowns. Prior to the issuance of the audit, the OVW remedied $15,223,420 of expired grant funds, leaving $6,844,788 in remaining funds that should be put to better use. Additionally, the OVW remedied $533,786 in excess drawdowns, leaving $625,723 in remaining questioned costs. Because the OVW's current universe of expired, but not closed, grants is the highest of DOJ's primary grant making agencies, the OVW should develop a plan to ensure sustained compliance with federal closeout requirements. The OIG identified challenges, such as staff turnover and delays in using funds by the OVW's initial deadline, that can complicate the state agencies' ability to administer grants. The OIG made three recommendations to address grant closeout issues, and the OVW agreed with all three recommendations.

Audit of the OVW's Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalition Grants Awarded to Restoring Ancestral Winds, Inc. (RAW), Sandy, Utah

The OIG audited three grants totaling $1,132,090 awarded to RAW to improve responses to domestic violence and sexual assault against Indian women and provide technical assistance to tribal coalitions and communities. The OIG identified significant deficiencies in RAW's compliance with grant requirements and its financial management. RAW lacked general members representative of service providers and Tribal communities, as required by statute, which impacted RAW's effectiveness as a Tribal coalition. The OIG identified inaccurate and unsupported performance metrics, and inadequate controls over multiple funding sources. The OIG also questioned $314,904 in unallowable costs. RAW lacked policies and procedures for drawdowns, federal financial reporting, separation of duties, and pre-payment expenditure review. These deficiencies undermine confidence in RAW's effective use of all $761,863 reimbursed. The OIG made seven recommendations to the OVW to improve RAW's award management. The OVW agreed with all seven recommendations. RAW outlined planned corrective actions but did not explicitly state agreement.

Audit of the OVW's Grants Awarded to YWCA of Greater Harrisburg (YWCA Harrisburg), Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The OIG released a report on three grants totaling $1,700,000, awarded to YWCA Harrisburg to improve the capacities of courts and communities to respond to families affected by crime and provide 6-24 months of transitional housing with support services for victims who are homeless or in need of transitional housing or other housing assistance. The OIG found that while YWCA Harrisburg had policies and procedures for preparing performance reports, it lacked policies for prorating performance data for clients served by multiple funding sources. The OIG also found that YWCA Harrisburg did not adhere to its policies and procedures related to subrecipient monitoring. The OIG found no evidence that YWCA Harrisburg completed risk assessments or developed a monitoring plan based on those risk assessments. The OIG made two recommendations to the OVW to improve YWCA Harrisburg's management of award performance. The OVW agreed with both recommendations.

Audit of the OVW's Grant to Reduce Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking on Campus Program Awarded to Arcadia University (Arcadia), Glenside, Pennsylvania

The OIG released a report on one grant totaling $299,999 awarded to Arcadia to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus. The OIG identified areas for improvement related to performance reports, grant expenditures, and subrecipient monitoring. Specifically, the OIG found that Arcadia did not retain or have readily available support for its performance reports, lacked adequate documentation to support actual time spent on grant-related activities, and did not adequately monitor its subrecipient financial invoices or performance. The OIG made four recommendations to the OVW to improve Arcadia's management of award performance, grant expenditures, and subrecipient monitoring. The OVW and Arcadia agreed with all four recommendations, and the OIG closed all four recommendations prior to issuing this report based on documentation showing that Arcadia had taken appropriate corrective actions.

TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

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

The report for FY 2026 identified six challenges that the OIG believes represent the most pressing concerns for DOJ:

1. Managing the Federal Correctional System;
2. Safeguarding National Security;
3. Combating Fentanyl Trafficking While Protecting Public Safety;
4. Protecting the Federal Government and American Taxpayer from Fraud;
5. Managing Human Capital in a Reduced-Workforce Environment; and
6. Ensuring the Integrity and Fairness of Department Investigations and Prosecutions.

These challenges are informed by the OIG's independent oversight work, Department information, and other relevant information concerning significant risks affecting Department programs and operations. In identifying these challenges, the OIG considers not only the significance of the underlying issue, but also its potential effect on the Department's ability to accomplish its missions, administer its programs and resources effectively, and maintain appropriate controls and accountability. The challenges are not presented in priority order.

In assessing the Department's progress, the OIG recognizes meaningful corrective actions and measurable improvements where supported by the evidence. At the same time, implementation of a new policy, expenditure of resources, establishment of a working group, or completion of an individual corrective action does not necessarily establish that the underlying management challenge has been resolved. Where possible, the OIG considers whether Department actions have produced measurable and durable improvements in programs and operations.

Detailed information about DOJ's management and performance challenges is available on the OIG website.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE OVERSIGHT

Beginning in early March 2020, the OIG shifted significant resources toward assessing DOJ's response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. This included ensuring robust oversight of $850 million in pandemic-related grant funding disbursed by DOJ to state, local, and tribal organizations.

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

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

Investigations

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

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

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

Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Wire Fraud, Transactional Money Laundering, and False Statements

On June 11, 2026, a non-DOJ individual was sentenced to 12 months and 1 day followed by 3 years of supervised release and ordered to pay $3,429,676.56 in restitution for one count of wire fraud, one count of transactional money laundering, and one count of false statements. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between May 2020 and April 2021, the individual submitted approximately

14 fraudulent applications for pandemic stimulus benefits under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program. Further, the individual made false statements to DOJ federal agents during a January 2022 interview.

BOP CO Settles to Resolve PPP Loan Dispute

On May 26, 2026, a BOP CO assigned to the FCI Miami in Florida, entered a civil settlement related to the Small Business Administration's PPP and EIDL program. Lashay Gaudin accepted the terms of the settlement in the Southern District of Florida. According to the Settlement Agreement, Gaudin falsely claimed she was a sole proprietor on loan documents for a PPP and EIDL loan. The total loss to the government was $32,418.22. Gaudin agreed to pay back $34,039.13, which includes interest and penalties.

USAO Northern District of Georgia Administrative Assistant Sentenced for Wire Fraud

On April 2, 2026, a former Administrative Assistant for the USAO for the Northern District of Georgia, was sentenced to 18 months of supervised release and ordered to pay $50,860.29 in restitution for committing wire fraud. Warner Knowland, who resigned his position from the USAO during the investigation, was sentenced in the Northern District of Georgia. According to factual statements in support of the guilty plea, on or about April of 2021, Knowland caused to be submitted to a financial institution, an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C that contained information he knew to be false in order to obtain two PPP loans worth $49,999. Knowland had previously attempted to obtain several EIDL's from the Small Business Administration by knowingly providing false information.

TESTIMONY/LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Congressional Testimony

During this reporting period, Don R. Berthiaume, then Senior Advisor to the Inspector General, testified before two Committees with respect to his nomination to be the DOJ Inspector General:

- Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on June 17, 2026; and
- Senate Committee on the Judiciary on May 20, 2026.

Legislation and Regulations

The IG Act directs the OIG to review proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of DOJ. Although the DOJ's Office of Legislative Affairs reviews all proposed or enacted legislation that could affect DOJ's activities, the OIG independently reviews proposed legislation that could affect its operations and legislation that relate to waste, fraud, or abuse in DOJ's programs and operations.

Additionally, as a member of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Legislation Committee, the OIG provides technical assistance on draft and proposed legislation that would impact OIG operations or would further governmentwide efforts to identify and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of government operations.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR PROGRAM

Whistleblowers perform a critical role when they bring forward evidence of wrongdoing, and they should never suffer reprisal for doing so. The OIG Whistleblower Protection Coordinator Program works to ensure that whistleblowers are fully informed of their rights and protections from reprisal.

In addition, during this reporting period, the OIG continued to support the IG Community's Whistleblower Protection Coordinator working group, which develops best practices for receiving and handling allegations of whistleblower reprisal and whistleblower disclosures from federal employees, contractors, and grantees.

April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026

Employee Complaints Received[8]	**304**
Employee Complaints Opened for Investigation by the OIG	**42**
Employee Complaints that were Referred by the OIG to the Components for Investigation	**152**
Employee Complaint Cases Closed by the OIG[9]	**76**

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

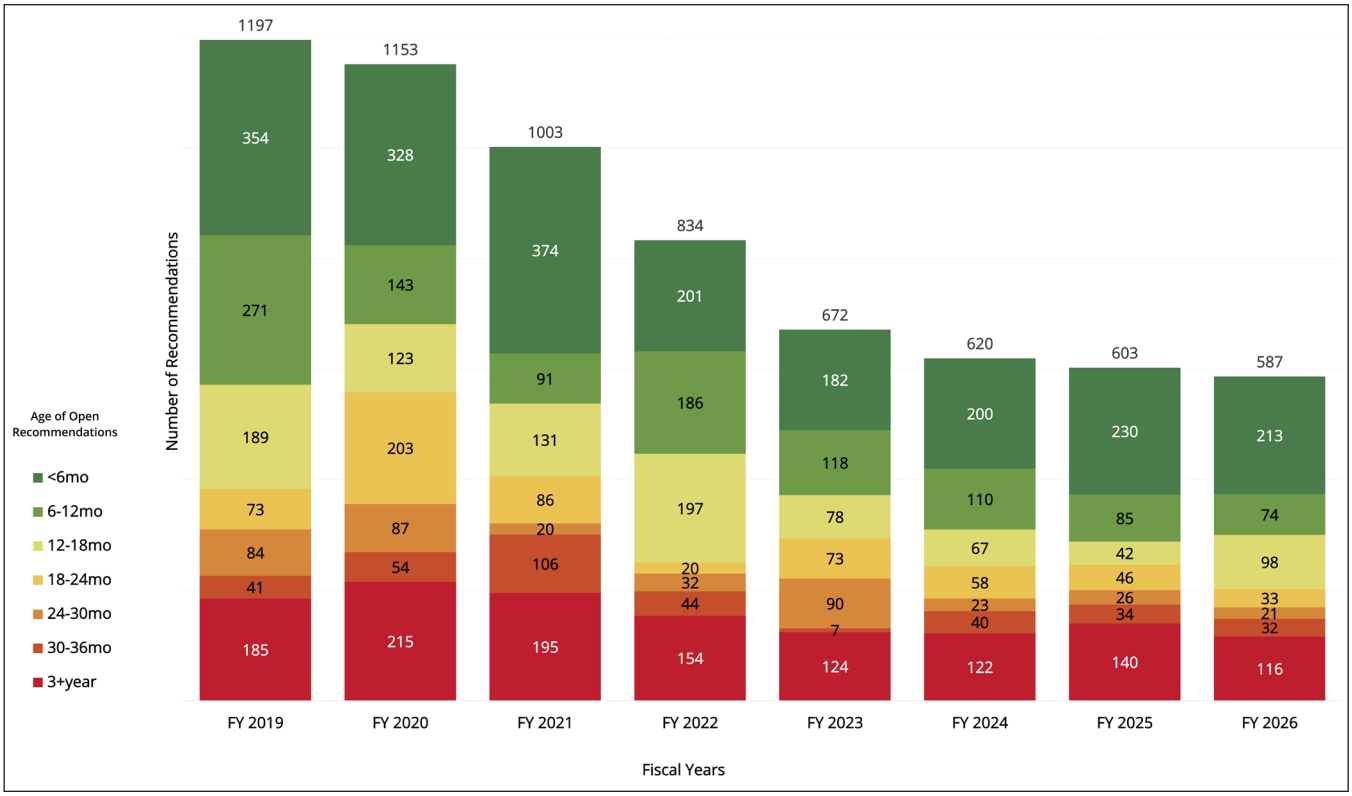
[9] This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of the OIG's mission to promote accountability and transparency in DOJ, the OIG periodically publishes a list of OIG recommendations that DOJ has not fully implemented as of the reporting date. This list is available on the OIG website and on Oversight.gov.

As of September 30, 2026, DOJ had 587 open OIG recommendations, which the OIG associated with the following statuses at that time: (1) resolved (507 recommendations), (2) on hold/pending with OIG (74 recommendations), (3) unresolved (2 recommendations), and (4) response not yet due (4 recommendations). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately $84,318,587 in questioned costs and about $132,862,280 in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.[10]

Number of OIG Open Recommendations by FY (As of Close of FY 2026)



Source: OIG

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

The OIG also identifies its three highest priority open recommendations on the OIG website and Oversight.gov. These priority recommendations are those the OIG believes, when implemented, will have the most benefit or impact to DOJ's mission, operations, programs, or funds. Factors the OIG considers when identifying priority recommendations include monetary impact; reduction of waste, fraud, abuse, or misconduct; impact on program efficiency and effectiveness; impact on health, safety, national security, or the economy; current value to policy makers; and the recommendation's relationship to high-profile areas such as OIG top management and performance 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 two priority recommendations. First, in connection with the OIG's 2021 report, "Investigation and Review of the FBI's Handling of Allegations of Sexual Abuse by Former USA Gymnastics Physician Lawrence Gerard Nassar," the OIG recommended that the FBI revise its policies to clarify when FBI employees are required to contact and coordinate with state and local authorities after receiving allegations of crimes against children. The OIG closed this recommendation in April 2026, upon determining that the FBI had made significant changes to its Domestic Investigations Operations Guide and its Crimes Against Children Policy Guide. Second, in connection with the OIG's 2023 report, "Limited-Scope Review of the BOP's Strategies to Identify, Communicate, and Remedy Operational Issues," the OIG recommended that the BOP develop and implement a reliable method to calculate appropriate staffing levels and communicate its funding needs for staffing to executive and legislative branch stakeholders. The OIG closed this recommendation in September 2026 upon determining that the BOP had developed a reliable staffing tool, used it to calculate target staffing levels across the enterprise and at individual BOP institutions, and communicated the BOP's funding needs to its stakeholders.

Upon closing these two recommendations, the OIG identified two new priority recommendations: one made in 2018 that DOJ consider providing guidance to agents and prosecutors concerning the taking of overt investigative steps, indictments, public announcements, or other actions that could impact an election; and the other made in 2019 that DOJ and FBI evaluate which types of Sensitive Investigative Matters (SIM) require advance notification to a senior DOJ official. Consequently, at the close of this reporting period, the OIG had identified on the OIG website and Oversight.gov the following priority open recommendations:

Report Number and Date	Report Title	Rec. No.	Recommendation
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	4	The OIG recommended that the DOJ consider providing guidance to agents and prosecutors concerning the taking of overt investigative steps, indictments, public announcements, or other actions that could impact an election.
20-012 (December 2019)	Review of Four Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Applications and Other Aspects of the FBI's Crossfire Hurricane Investigation	2	The OIG recommended that DOJ and FBI should evaluate which types of SIMs require advance notification to a senior Department official, such as the Deputy Attorney General, in addition to the notifications currently required for SIMs, especially for case openings that implicate core First Amendment activity and raise policy considerations or heighten enterprise risk, and establish implementing policies and guidance, as necessary.
22-001 (October 2021)	MAM: Notification of Needed Upgraded to the BOP's Security Camera System	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop a comprehensive strategic plan for transitioning to a fully digital security camera system that, among other things: (a) identifies enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies, (b) provides cost projections and the BOP appropriations account to fund the upgrades, and (c) includes an estimated timeline for completion of the work.

STATISTICS

Evaluation and Inspections Workload and Accomplishments

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Evaluation and Inspections Division during the 6-month reporting period ending September 30, 2026:

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews/Inspections Active at Beginning of Period	**5**
Reviews/Inspections Cancelled	**0**
Reviews/Inspections Initiated	**3**
Final Reports Issued	**3**
Reviews/Inspections Active at End of Reporting Period[11]	**6**

Investigations Statistics

The following table summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending September 30, 2026:

Source of Allegations[12]	
Hotline (Telephone, Mail, and Email)	**4,129**
Other Sources	**4,335**
Total Allegations Received	**8,464**

[11] Following publication of the interactive web product depicting the BOP's actual and planned use of $5 billion to help address systemic staffing and infrastructure issues, the Evaluation and Inspections Division continued oversight efforts involving this supplemental funding, in collaboration with the Audit Division.

[12] These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 5,223 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

Investigative Caseload	
Investigations Opened This Period	**84**
Investigations Declined for Prosecution	**70**
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued This Period[13]	**122**
Investigations in Progress as of September 30, 2026	**486**
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations[14]	**39**
Arrests	**43**
Convictions/Pleas	**49**
Prosecutions Referred to DOJ[15]	**107**
Prosecutions Referred to State and Local Prosecutors[16]	**11**
Administrative Actions	
Terminations	**28**
Resignations	**53**
Disciplinary Action	**18**
Monetary Results	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	**$769,547.00**
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	**$3,500,000.00**
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	**$216,182.96**

[13] 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.

[14] The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

[15] 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.

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

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

OIG investigators conducted 213 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 3,288 employees.

OIG Hotline

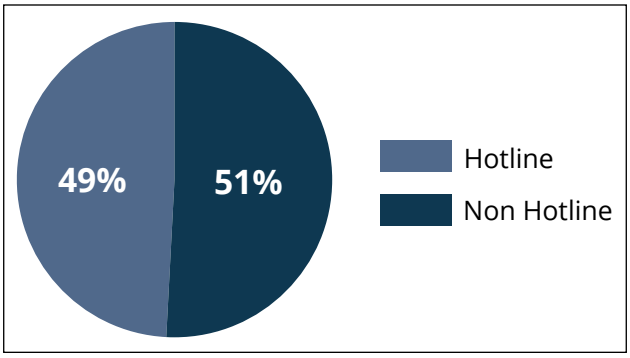
During FY 2026, the OIG received most of its hotline complaints through its electronic complaint form.

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

From all hotline sources during the second half of FY 2026, 4,129 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 3,488 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action; 303 were filed for information; 69 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 12 were opened by the OIG for investigation.

Approximately 5,223 additional hotline, email, and phone contacts were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government and therefore were not entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system.

Complaint Sources
April 1, 2026–September 30, 2026



Source: Investigations Data Management System

Anti-Human Trafficking Code of Conduct Reporting

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

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

APPENDICES

1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CO	Correctional Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRT	Civil Rights Division
CVF	Crime Victims Fund
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ or Department	U.S. Department of Justice
EIDL	Economic Injury Disaster Loan
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCI	Federal Correctional Institution
FDC	Federal Detention Center
FSA	First Step Act
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Fiscal Year
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
IT	Information Technology
JMD	Justice Management Division
MAM	Management Advisory Memorandum
MDC	Metropolitan Detention Center
MMIP	Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
PPP	Paycheck Protection Program

PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
ROP	Regional Outreach Program
SA	Special Agent
SAA	State Administering Agencies
TFO	Task Force Officer
USAO	United States Attorney's Office
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
USP	U.S. Penitentiary
UTS	Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act of 1984

2 Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 Peer Reviews

Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG

Audit Division

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

Evaluation and Inspections Division

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

Investigations Division

The most recent peer review of the Investigations Division was conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services OIG in May 2026. There are no outstanding recommendations.

Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG

Audit Division

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

Evaluation and Inspections Division

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

Investigations Division

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

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	**47**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies and Recommendations for Corrective Actions	**11–43; 45–46**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(2)	Identification of Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	**49–51**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(3)	Significant Investigations Closed	**11–43; 45–46**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(4)	Total Number of Convictions Resulting From Investigations	**3, 6, 53**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(5)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	**11–43**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(6)	Information Regarding Management Decisions Made During the Reporting Period with Respect to Audits, Inspections, or Evaluations Issued During a Previous Reporting Period	**Nothing to Report**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(7)	Information Described in Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 Section 804(b)	**Nothing to Report**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(8)	Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG	**59**
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	**52–53**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(12)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	**52–53**
5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(13)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees or Senior Officials	**20, 40**
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**[17]

[17] This information is provided pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(B). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 405(b)(16)(A) for this reporting period.

Report Waste, Fraud, Abuse, Misconduct, or Whistleblower Retaliation

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

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

- allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, or misconduct in DOJ contracts, subcontracts, and grants;
- allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, or misconduct in DOJ programs or by DOJ employees;
- violations of civil rights or civil liberties by DOJ employees; and
- whistleblower retaliation against DOJ employees or employees of DOJ grantees, subgrantees, contractors, or subcontractors.

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

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Inspector General

Investigations Division

ATTN: OIG Hotline

950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C., 20530

Fax: (202) 353-0472

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

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Inspector General