



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



SEMIANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

October 1, 2021–March 31, 2022

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MESSAGE FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



It is my pleasure to submit this Semiannual Report on the operations of the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of the Inspector General (OIG), which covers the period from October 1, 2021, to March 31, 2022. Despite continuing to work in a maximum telework posture due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the OIG maintained the quantity and quality of oversight work expected of us during this period. In fact, the OIG continued to be incredibly productive and completed more audit reports this semiannual period than during the last semiannual reporting period. This exceptional effort is a testament to the commitment of OIG staff to our important mission.

During this semiannual reporting period, the OIG continued its COVID-19 oversight work, which it began in March 2020 at the outset of the pandemic. The OIG released an interactive dashboard displaying the results of a survey of DOJ litigating attorneys and Immigration Judges on work experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. The OIG has several other pandemic-related reports in progress, including the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) pandemic response and DOJ's coordination of efforts addressing pandemic-related fraud. The OIG has continued to work to ensure robust oversight of \$850 million in pandemic-related U.S. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act grant funding disbursed by DOJ to fund state, local, and tribal efforts to combat COVID-19. The OIG has also contributed to the efforts of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee Fraud Task Force, assigning nine OIG agents to the task force on a part-time basis to work on Paycheck Protection Program cases in addition to their regular case load.

Within the past 6 months, the OIG has completed and released many important reports pertaining to DOJ's law enforcement components and the BOP. For example, the OIG released an audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' oversight of 3-D firearm printing technology and a compendium of non-investigative reports on the BOP that organizes the OIG's prior findings from 2002 to 2021 around four topical themes. The OIG also issued management advisory memoranda identifying needed updates to the BOP camera system, the impact of the failure to conduct formal policy negotiations regarding the BOP's implementation of the FIRST STEP Act, and concerns regarding potential conflicts of interest and appearance issues when the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) assigns or delegates internal affairs investigations to FBI employees who have a professional or personal relationship with the subject or witnesses involved in the investigation. Additionally, the OIG completed and issued numerous investigative summaries related to misconduct by members of DOJ law enforcement components and the BOP, including sexual misconduct, lack of candor and false statements, misuse of position, theft, fraud, bribery, and the distribution of narcotics.

The OIG also completed and issued numerous audit reports relating to DOJ's contracts and grants, including grants related to reentry initiatives, neighborhood revitalization efforts, crime victims, victims of violence against women, human trafficking, and violent crime reduction efforts.

During this reporting period, the OIG issued a management advisory memorandum regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals hiring process, as well as two investigative summaries regarding misconduct by Immigration Judges regarding inappropriate comments during court proceedings. The OIG also issued investigative summaries regarding poor judgment and sexual misconduct by then-United States Attorneys, as well as attempted misuse of position by a then-Assistant United States Attorney.

Further, the OIG's Investigations Division closed 124 criminal or administrative misconduct cases, and its work resulted in 34 convictions or pleas and 73 terminations, administrative disciplinary actions, and resignations. The quality of the investigations described in this report demonstrates the importance of effective, fair, and independent investigative oversight conducted by the OIG.

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



Michael E. Horowitz
Inspector General
April 29, 2022

HIGHLIGHTS

Statistical Highlights

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

OIG-wide



51

Total Number of OIG Reports Issued¹



266

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

Audit Division



44

Reports Issued

\$7,181,625
Questioned Costs³

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

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

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

\$21,728

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use⁴

232

Recommendations for Management Improvements



17

Single Audit Act Transmittal Reports Issued

\$175,154

Questioned Costs

26

Recommendations for Management Improvements

Evaluation and Inspections Division



3

Reports Issued⁵

3

Recommendations for Management Improvements

⁴ See glossary for definition of "Questioned Costs."

⁵ This figure includes Management Advisory Memoranda.

Investigations Division



5,983

Allegations Received by the Investigations Division⁶



94

Investigations Opened



124

Investigations Closed



49

Arrests



47

Indictments & Informations



34

Convictions & Pleas



73

Administrative Actions



\$9,185,877.15

Monetary Recoveries⁷

⁶ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 5,776 additional Hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government.

⁷ Includes civil, criminal and non-judicial fines, restitutions, recoveries, assessments, penalties, and forfeitures.

Audits, Evaluations, Inspections, and Special Reviews Highlights

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

- **[Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' \(ATF\) Oversight of 3-D Firearm Printing Technology.](#)** The OIG issued a report examining ATF's monitoring of 3-D firearm printing technology. The OIG found that ATF needs: (1) standardized procedures to identify and evaluate 3-D printed firearms, (2) dedicated protocols or guidance to ensure proactive monitoring of this evolving technology, and (3) necessary communication with stakeholders. ATF stated that it has not identified 3-D printing of firearms as a priority area to monitor. The OIG made four recommendations to ATF, and ATF concurred with all of them.

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

- **[Effects of Pandemic on Workforce and Operations: Litigation Component Surveys.](#)** The OIG released an interactive dashboard with results from surveys of more than 4,600 DOJ litigating attorneys and Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) judges on work experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics covered in the surveys include the pandemic operating environment, workload changes, coordination, and expectations for the post-pandemic operating environment. The OIG's surveys are intended to provide DOJ component leadership with insight and perspective helpful for navigating the future of their workforce environments.
- **[Compendium of Non-Investigative Reports on the Federal Bureau of Prisons \(BOP\).](#)** The OIG released a compendium of its non-investigative reports and other products on the BOP released between 2003 and 2021. The compendium offers additional transparency and insight into the OIG's oversight of the BOP by organizing these products around four topical themes. These themes include safety and security of BOP Institutions, health and welfare of inmates, inmate management programs and staffing, and cost management.
- **[Notification of Needed Updates to the BOP's Security Camera System.](#)** The OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) concerning needed upgrades to the BOP's security camera system. The OIG found that, although the BOP upgraded cameras at some institutions, the BOP must transition from an outdated analog system to a modern, fully digital system across all 122 institutions. This would provide improved video and coverage; enhanced zoom, filter, and search capabilities; and expanded video storage periods that would enhance the BOP's threat assessments, inmate monitoring, and contraband interdictions. The OIG made one recommendation to help the BOP transition to a fully digital security camera system, and the BOP agreed with it.

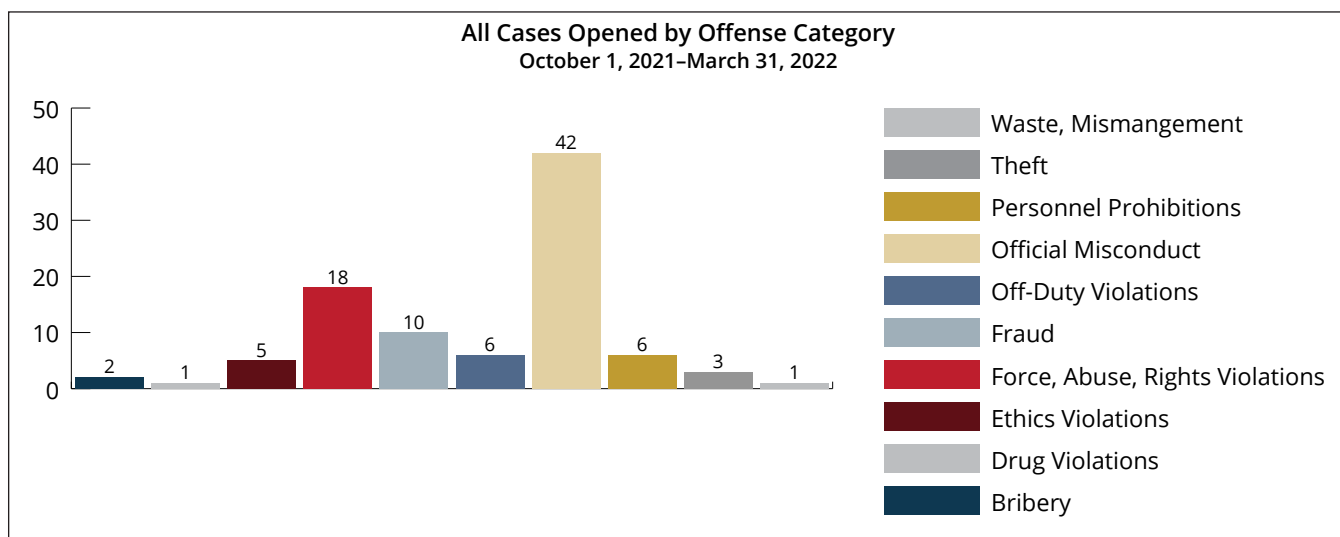
The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

- [The Impact of the Failure to Conduct Formal Policy Negotiations on the BOP's Implementation of the FIRST STEP Act and Closure of OIG Recommendations.](#) The OIG released a MAM that found that the BOP has not conducted formal policy negotiations with its national union for 20 months, since March 2020, which has disrupted aspects of the BOP's implementation of the FIRST STEP Act of 2018 and delayed corrective actions in response to 27 policy-related recommendations that address systemic correctional and safety issues. The OIG made two recommendations to help initiate formal negotiations between the BOP and its national union and effectively reduce the backlog of policies slated to be negotiated; and the BOP agreed with both of them.

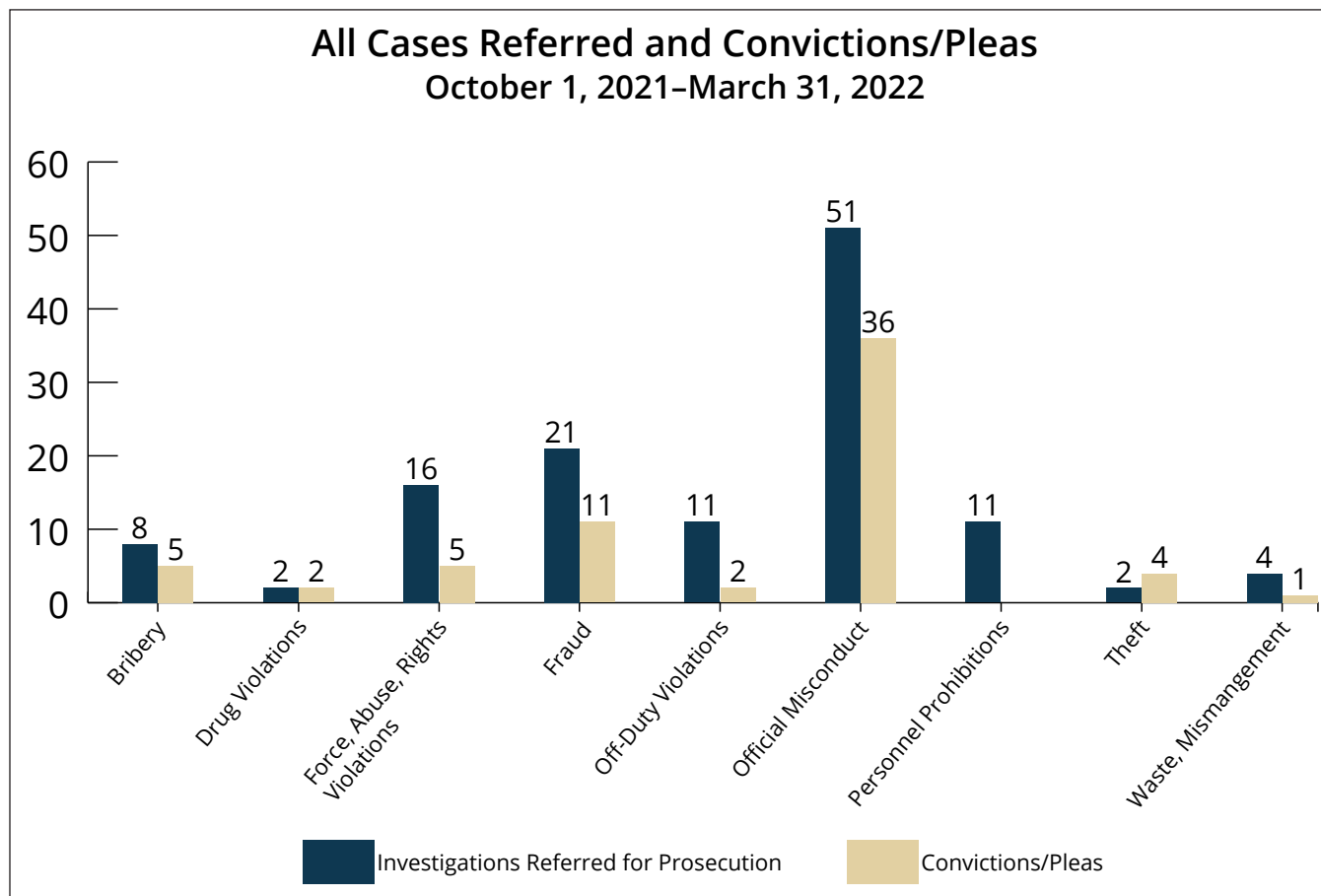
The OIG released a [video message](#) to accompany this report.

Investigative Highlights

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



Source: Investigations Data Management System



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

Source: Investigations Data Management System

The following are examples of such investigations:

- [Findings of Misconduct by a BOP Warden for Failing to Obtain Written Authorization to Participate in, or Failing to Recuse from, Employment Actions Concerning a Subordinate Employee with Whom the Warden Had a Close Personal Relationship.](#)**
 The OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving complaints alleging that a BOP Warden was engaged in a romantic relationship with a subordinate employee. The OIG investigation did not find evidence to support the initial allegation. The OIG investigation found that the Warden had a close personal relationship with the subordinate and violated the BOP Standards of Conduct by failing to obtain written authorization to participate in, or failing to recuse from, employment actions concerning the subordinate. The OIG has completed its investigations and provided its report to the BOP for appropriate action.*⁸

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

- **[Findings of Poor Judgment by a then-U.S. Attorney for Making Derogatory Public Remarks About an Assistant United States Attorney \(AUSA\) That Were Also Contrary to Guidance.](#)** On December 7, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving a complaint regarding a then-U.S. Attorney's response, during a press conference, to a reporter's question about whether the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) had signed a letter by a number of AUSAs that was critical of a voting fraud investigations memorandum issued by then-Attorney General William Barr by personally attacking the AUSA from that USAO who signed the letter. The OIG investigation concluded that the U.S. Attorney's intentionally derogatory public remarks about an AUSA in the USAO was contrary to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' (EOUSA) guidance, constituted poor judgment, was unbecoming of a U.S. Attorney or any DOJ leader, and reflected poorly on DOJ. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA for its information and to DOJ's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) for appropriate action.*
- **[Findings of Misconduct by then-Federal Bureau of Investigation \(FBI\) Officials for Soliciting, Procuring, and Accepting Commercial Sex while On FBI Assignment Overseas, Lack of Candor to the OIG, and Related Misconduct.](#)** On October 28, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the FBI alleging that, while working for the FBI overseas, multiple then-FBI officials solicited, engaged in, and/or procured commercial sex. It was also alleged that one of the FBI officials provided another official a package containing approximately 100 white pills to deliver to a foreign law enforcement officer. The investigation was presented for prosecution on August 17, 2018, and declined on January 17, 2020. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI for appropriate action.*
- **[Findings of Misconduct by a then-Senior Official with the Drug Enforcement Administration \(DEA\) for Misuse of Official Position Related to Giving Preferential Treatment to a Pharmaceutical Company, and Related Misconduct.](#)** On September 28, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation, and, on December 2, 2021, released an investigative summary regarding an investigation initiated after receiving information alleging that, among other things, a then-senior official with the DEA gave preferential treatment to a particular pharmaceutical company by prioritizing the company's requests for drug quota increases over other pending requests. The allegation further stated that the pharmaceutical company's requests to the DEA had been made by a former DEA official then employed by the pharmaceutical company. The investigation was presented for prosecution on June 16, 2015, and declined on August 26, 2021. The OIG completed its investigation and is providing this report to DEA for its information.*
- **[Findings of Misconduct by a then-Immigration Judge in EOIR for an Inappropriate Comment to a Party during a Court Proceeding.](#)** On February 15, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from EOIR alleging that a then-Immigration Judge may have made an inappropriate comment to a party during a court proceeding. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOIR for its information and to the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*

OIG PROFILE

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

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

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

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

- **Evaluation and Inspections Division** conducts program and management reviews that involve on-site inspection, statistical analysis, interviews, and other techniques to review DOJ programs and activities and makes recommendations for improvement.



Source: OIG

- **Oversight and Review Division** blends the skills of Attorneys, Investigators, Program Analysts, and Paralegals to conduct special reviews and investigations of sensitive allegations involving DOJ employees and operations.
- **Management and Planning Division** provides the Inspector General with advice on administrative and fiscal policy and assists OIG components by providing services in the areas of planning, budget, finance, quality assurance, human resources, diversity and inclusion, training, procurement, facilities, asset management, telecommunications, security, records management, and general mission support.
- **Information Technology Division** executes the OIG's IT strategic vision and goals by directing technology and business process integration, network administration, implementation of computer hardware and software, cybersecurity, applications development, programming services, policy formulation, and other mission-support activities.
- **Office of General Counsel** provides legal advice to OIG management and staff. It also drafts memoranda on issues of law; prepares administrative subpoenas; represents the OIG in personnel, contractual, and legal matters; and responds to Freedom of Information Act requests.

The OIG has a nationwide workforce of more than 500 Special Agents, Auditors, Inspectors, Attorneys, and support staff. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the OIG's direct appropriation is \$118 million, and the OIG anticipates earning an additional \$17.5 million in reimbursements.

As required by Section 5 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (IG Act), as amended, this Semiannual Report to Congress is reviewing the accomplishments of the OIG for the 6-month period of October 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022.

Additional information about the OIG and full-text versions of many of its reports are available at oig.justice.gov.

PANDEMIC RESPONSE OVERSIGHT

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

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

Report Issued

[Effects of Pandemic on Workforce and Operations: Litigation Component Surveys](#)

The OIG released an interactive dashboard with results from surveys of more than 4,600 DOJ litigating attorneys and EOIR judges on work experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. Topics covered in the surveys include the pandemic operating environment, workload changes, coordination, and expectations for the post-pandemic operating environment. The OIG's surveys were intended to provide DOJ component leadership with insight and perspective helpful for navigating the future of their workforce environments.

Investigations

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

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

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

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

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

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

Audit of DOJ's Coordination Efforts Addressing Pandemic-Related Fraud

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

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

Telehealth Services in Selected Federal Healthcare Programs

MULTICOMPONENT

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

Reports Issued

[Reviews of the Department's FY 2021 Accounting of Drug Control Funding](#)

The OIG released a review of DOJ's detailed accounting of all funds expended for National Drug Control Program activities for FY 2021. The report contains the OIG's conclusion about the reliability of the Department's assertions over the budget formulation compliance submission and detailed accounting submission, which included \$9.03 billion of drug control obligations. The OIG reported that it is not aware of any material modifications that should be made to management's assertions.

[Audit of DOJ's FY 2021 Compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014](#)

The OIG released an audit on DOJ's FY 2021 compliance with the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The audit report contains two repeat recommendations to the Department to improve the quality of the data it submits to the DATA Act broker submission system. The OIG found that the Department generally submitted complete, timely, accurate, and higher quality-level data to the DATA Act broker submission system for the period April 1, 2020, through June 30, 2020; and the Department successfully implemented and used government-wide data standards.

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

The OIG released the biennial report of compliance with Section 107(b) of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015. The Inspectors General of the Intelligence Community, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Homeland Security, Justice, and Treasury jointly prepared this biennial report. The objective was to provide a joint report on actions taken during Calendar Year 2019 and Calendar Year 2020 to carry out the statutory requirements.

Federal Information Security Modernization Act Audits

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

OIG submitted the FISMA results for FY 2021 for DOJ to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the metrics report for the National Security Systems within the FBI to the Intelligence Community Inspector General, which in turn forwarded the National Security Systems metrics to OMB by October 29, 2021.

For FY 2021, the OIG issued separate public summaries and non-public reports for its reviews of the Antitrust Division's information security program and Management Information System; DEA's information security program and Spider Core System; FBI's information security program, Enterprise Satellite Network System, and Translators Online Network Support – Unclassified 2.0 System; Federal Prison Industries (FPI), Inc.'s, information security program and UNICOR Services Business Group System; and Justice Management Division's (JMD) information security program and National Freedom of Information Act Portal System. In addition, the OIG finalized the FISMA compliance at the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (CSOSA), which is an independent, federal executive branch agency, and issued separate public summaries and non-public reports for its review of CSOSA's information security program and a CSOSA System. The OIG is finalizing its FY 2021 review of EOUSA's information security program and United States Attorneys' Virtual Office Network System.

Audits of DOJ and Selected Components Annual Financial Statements FY 2021

The OIG issued five audit reports on the FY 2021 annual financial statements for DOJ, Asset Forfeiture Fund (AFF)/Seized Asset Deposit Fund (SADF), BOP, FBI, and FPI. Under the direction of the OIG, KPMG performed the audits, which resulted in unmodified opinions. No material weakness in internal controls was identified for the FBI. KPMG identified one material weakness in the DOJ's internal controls, noting that improvements are needed in management's risk assessment process, monitoring, and financial statement preparation and review. The OIG made three recommendations to the DOJ, who agreed with the recommendations. KPMG identified one material weakness in the BOP's internal controls, noting that improvements are needed in BOP's financial statement preparation and review controls. The OIG made three recommendations to the BOP, who agreed with the recommendations. KPMG identified one material weakness in the FPI's internal controls, noting that improvements are needed in FPI's accounting standard implementation controls. The OIG made two recommendations to the FPI, who agreed with the recommendations. KPMG identified one significant deficiency in the AFF/SADF's internal controls, noting that improvements are needed in controls over timely recognition of forfeiture revenue. The OIG made three recommendations to the AFF/SADF, who agreed with the recommendations. No instances of noncompliance or other matters were identified in the audits and KPMG's tests disclosed no instances in which financial management systems did not substantially comply with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996.

Single Audit Act Reports

The Single Audit Act of 1984, as amended, promotes sound financial management of federal financial assistance provided to state, local, and tribal governments, colleges, universities, and nonprofit organizations. Under 2 C.F.R. pt. 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, such entities that expend \$750,000 or more in federal funds in 1 year must have a "single audit" performed annually covering all federal funds expended that year. These audits are conducted by non-federal auditors, such as independent public accounting firms and state auditors. The OIG performs quality reviews of these audit reports when they pertain to DOJ funds and to determine whether they contain

audit findings related to DOJ funds. The OIG's oversight of non-federal audit activity informs federal managers about the soundness of the management of federal programs and identifies any significant areas of internal control weakness, noncompliance, and questioned costs for resolution or follow-up. As a result of the OIG's review of the single audits during this semiannual period, the OIG transmitted to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) 17 single audit reports covering expenditures totaling nearly \$127,437,000 in 225 grants and other agreements. To address these deficiencies, the auditors recommended 26 management improvements and identified questioned costs totaling more than \$175,000. The OIG also monitors these audits through the resolution and closure process.

Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

Section 1001 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) directs the OIG to receive and review complaints of civil rights and civil liberty violations by DOJ employees, to publicize how people can contact the OIG to file a complaint, and to send a semiannual report to Congress discussing the OIG's implementation of these responsibilities. In February 2022, the OIG released its most recent report, which summarized the OIG's Section 1001 activities from July 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021. 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.

Reports with Outstanding Unimplemented Recommendations

Periodically, the OIG publishes a list of recommendations from the OIG's audits, evaluations, reviews, and other reports that the OIG had not closed as of a specified date, because it had not determined that DOJ had fully implemented them. The information omits recommendations that DOJ determined to be classified or sensitive, and therefore unsuitable for public release. This list includes the titles of reports with recommendations not closed and the status and descriptions of the not closed recommendations. Hyperlinks to each report are also included in this list.

The most recent report of recommendations not closed by the OIG as of March 31, 2022, is available on the OIG's [website](#). The recommendations in this report are associated with approximately \$71 million in questioned costs and \$1.8 million in funds that the OIG recommends could be used more efficiently if repurposed by the agency.

Investigations

The following information about OIG investigations of allegations against senior governmental employees in several components in which the OIG determined the allegations were unsubstantiated is provided pursuant to the IG Act § 5(a)(22)(B). The OIG closed these investigations without public disclosure during the reporting period:

- The OIG closed six investigations of alleged misconduct by senior government employees that were ultimately unsubstantiated. These investigations included allegations of conflict of interest, job performance failure, misuse of position, off duty misconduct, physical abuse, and release of information.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Review of Racial Equity in DOJ's Law Enforcement Components

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

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

Review of the Department's Violent Crime Initiatives

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

Audit of DOJ's Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management Efforts

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

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

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

Audits of DOJ and Select Components Annual Financial Statements FY 2022

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Report Issued

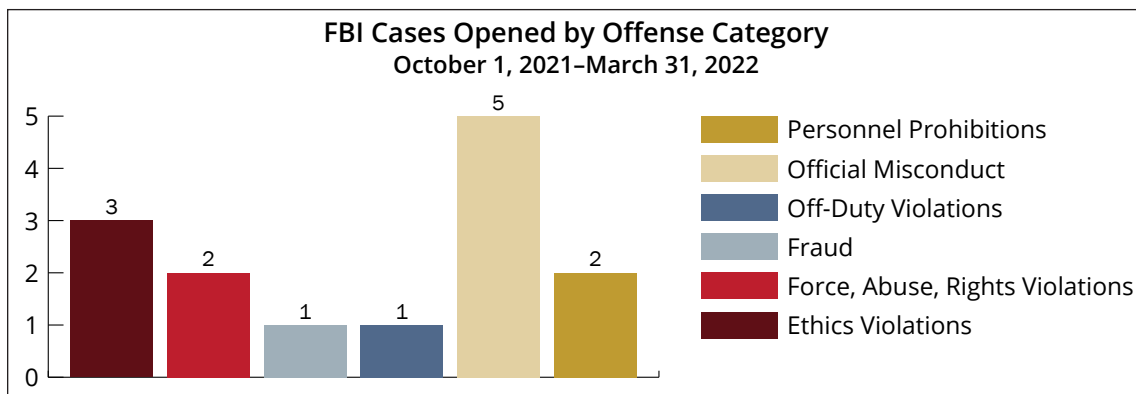
[Audit of the FBI's Biometric Algorithm Purchase Order Awarded to Idemia National Security Solutions, LLC](#)

The OIG found that the FBI needs to improve how it plans, administers, and oversees complex contract actions. Many of the deficiencies reflect concerns highlighted in two recent DOJ-wide management advisories concerning: (1) component-level contract administration and oversight; and (2) compliance with laws, regulations, and policies that protect contract workers' whistleblower rights. The OIG's reported concerns address: (1) Procurement Acquisition Lead Times and Procurement Vehicle Selection; (2) Pricing Analysis; (3) Role of the FBI Office of the Chief Information Officer; (4) Post-Award Non-compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Internal FBI and DOJ Policies, and the Purchase Order Terms and Conditions; and (5) Contract Files and Succession Planning. The OIG made seven recommendations to the FBI to improve its planning and administration of complex IT procurements, and the FBI concurred with all of them. Idemia National Security Solutions, LLC elected not to provide a written response to the report.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 746 complaints involving the FBI. The most common allegations made against FBI employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. Most of the complaints received during this period were considered management issues and were provided to FBI management for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened 14 investigations and referred 33 allegations to the FBI's Inspection Division (INSD) for action or investigation with a requirement that the INSD report the results of its action or investigation to the OIG. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 88 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to FBI employees. The criminal investigations involved allegations of Official Misconduct, Off-Duty Violations, and Fraud.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

- [Findings of Misconduct by a Senior FBI Official for Failure to Timely Report a Romantic Relationship with a Subordinate, Lack of Candor, and Related Misconduct; and by another \(now Retired\) Senior FBI Official for Failure to Take Proactive Measures Necessary to Mitigate Adverse Consequences of the Romantic Relationship.](#)** On December 21, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the FBI's INSD alleging that a Senior FBI Official engaged in a romantic relationship with a subordinate employee that resulted in the Senior FBI Official's violation of FBI policies. The investigation was presented for prosecution on August 2, 2021, and declined on August 10, 2021. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI.*⁹
- [Findings of Misconduct by a then-FBI Supervisory Special Agent for Time and Attendance Fraud.](#)** On November 9, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the FBI alleging that a then-Supervisory Special Agent may have committed time and attendance fraud during a 6-month period. The investigation was presented for prosecution on June 27, 2018, and declined on March 15, 2021. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI for its information.*
- [Findings of Misconduct by then-FBI Officials for Soliciting, Procuring, and Accepting Commercial Sex while on FBI Assignment Overseas, Lack of Candor to the OIG, and Related Misconduct.](#)** On October 28, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from the FBI alleging that, while working for the FBI overseas, multiple then-FBI officials solicited, engaged in, and/or procured commercial sex. It was also alleged that one of the FBI officials provided another official a package containing approximately 100 white pills to deliver to a foreign law enforcement officer. The investigation was presented for prosecution on August 17, 2018, and declined on January 17, 2020. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to the FBI for appropriate action.*
- [FBI Task Force Officer \(TFO\) Sentenced for Making False Statements to a Government Agency.](#)** On March 23, 2022, a TFO with the FBI's South Sound Gang Taskforce, based in Tacoma, Washington, was sentenced to 24 months of probation and ordered to perform 100 hours of community service for one count of false statements to a government agency. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on March 22, 2017, the TFO told OIG Special Agents that he did not take missing seized evidentiary items, specifically a laptop computer and cellular telephones, that had been stored at the FBI office in Tacoma, Washington, when he in fact did take these items and knew his statements were false.
- [Former FBI TFO Sentenced for Federal Program Bribery, Bribery, Distribution of Heroin, and Making False Statements.](#)** In the *Semiannual Report to Congress October 1, 2019–March 31, 2020*, the OIG reported the 29-count Indictment of an FBI TFO. On March 11, 2022, the FBI TFO was sentenced to 75 months of imprisonment, 3 years of supervised

⁹ An asterisk ("*") indicates that the investigative summary is responsive to IG Act § 5(a)(19).

release, and a \$9,000 fine for one count of federal program bribery, one count of bribery, one count of distribution of heroin, and six counts of making false statements. According to court documents and evidence presented at trial, the TFO used his official position to obtain sex from two women in exchange for agreeing to take actions in prosecutions that would benefit those women, distributing heroin, making multiple false statements when interviewed by federal agents, and lying on a federal form completed during the process of becoming an FBI TFO. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

Management Advisory Memorandum

- [Notification of Concerns Regarding Potential Conflicts of Interest and Appearance Issues When the FBI Assigns or Delegates Internal Affairs Investigations to FBI Employees Who Have Professional Relationships or Friendships with the Subject or Witnesses of the Investigation.](#) The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the FBI advising of concerns identified in connection with potential conflicts of interest and related appearance issues when the FBI delegates the responsibility for Internal Affairs Investigations (IAI) of FBI personnel to FBI employees who have professional relationships or friendships with the subject or witness of the IAI. The OIG identified these concerns in connection with an OIG investigation and notified the FBI's Inspection Division of them. The FBI informed the OIG that it shares the concerns identified by the OIG and has provided the OIG a Standard Operating Procedure to address them. In this memorandum, the OIG made one recommendation to address these concerns, and the FBI agreed with it.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

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

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

Audit of the FBI's Office of General Counsel's Roles and Responsibilities

Audit of the FBI's National Security Undercover Operations

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reports Issued

[Compendium of Non-Investigative Reports on the BOP](#)

The OIG released a compendium of its non-investigative reports and other products on the BOP released between 2003 and 2021. The compendium offers additional transparency and insight into the OIG's oversight of the BOP by organizing these products around four topical themes. These themes include safety and security of BOP Institutions, health and welfare of inmates, inmate management programs and staffing, and cost management.

The BOP has been generally responsive to findings and recommendations in our prior oversight products. About 80 percent of the recommendations from the reports included in the compendium were closed as of January 2022.

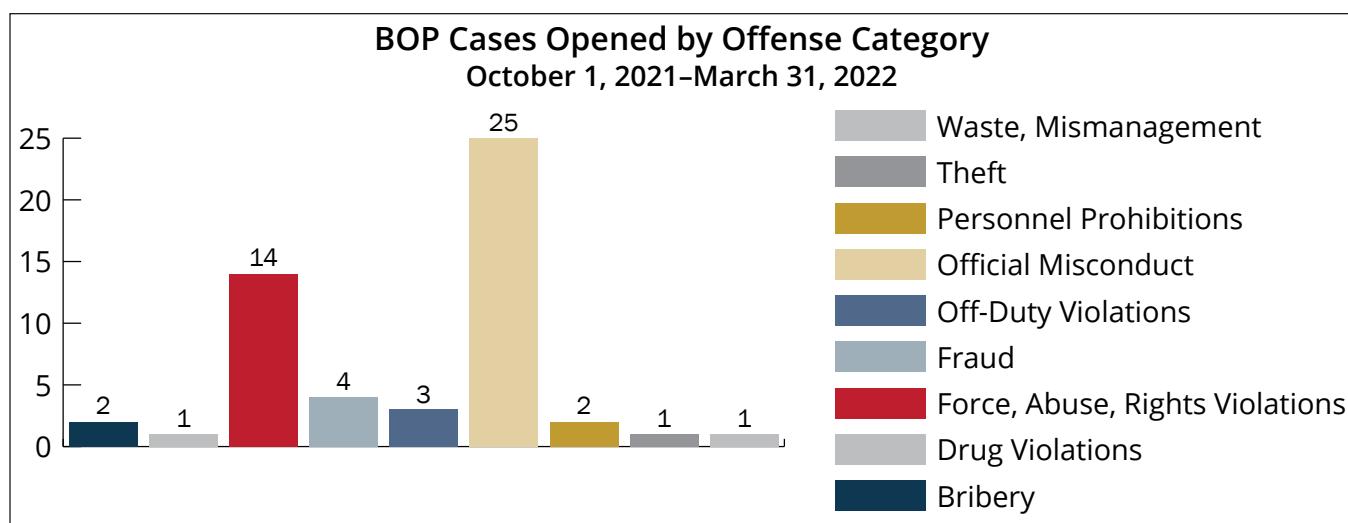
[Audit of the BOP's Contracts Awarded to the University of Massachusetts Medical School](#)

The OIG found that the BOP needs to improve its acquisition process, contract administration, contract performance oversight, and payment of billings related to comprehensive medical services. Specifically, the OIG found issues with: (1) Acquisition Process, (2) Contracting without Full and Open Competition, (3) Contract Administration, (4) Contract Performance, and (5) Billings. The OIG made 15 recommendations to assist the BOP in improving its acquisition process for medical services, contract administration, management of contract performance, and billing process; and the BOP agreed with all of them.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 4,252 complaints involving the BOP. The most common allegations made against BOP employees included Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of complaints dealt with non-criminal issues that the OIG referred to the BOP's Office of Internal Affairs (OIA) for its review.

The OIG opened 53 investigations and referred 7 allegations to the BOP's OIA for action or investigation with a requirement that the BOP OIA report the results of its action or investigation to the OIG. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 270 open cases of alleged misconduct against BOP employees. The criminal investigations covered a wide range of allegations, including Official Misconduct; Force, Abuse, Rights Violations; and Fraud.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

- [BOP Inmate Sentenced for Bribery of a Public Official and Introduction of Contraband.](#)** On October 12, 2021, a BOP inmate previously imprisoned at the United States Penitentiary Big Sandy in Inez, Kentucky, was sentenced to 46 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release for bribery of a public official and introduction of contraband. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, in May 2019, BOP officials recovered contraband items from the inmate's cell, and the inmate admitted he provided payments to a BOP Cook Supervisor in exchange for the Cook Supervisor smuggling contraband to him. The investigation was conducted by the OIG, United States Postal Inspections Service, FBI, and the Georgetown, Kentucky Police Department.
- [Former BOP Correctional Officer \(CO\) Sentenced for Sexual Abuse of an Inmate and Tampering with a Witness.](#)** On October 29, 2021, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution Aliceville in Alabama was sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment and 60 months of supervised release for sexual abuse of an inmate and tampering with a witness. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on June 11, 2020, the CO knowingly engaged in a sexual act with a BOP inmate under his custodial, supervisory, and disciplinary authority, and on September 15, 2020, knowingly attempted to corruptly persuade another person with the intent to hinder, delay, and prevent communication to federal agents.
- [Former BOP CO Sentenced for Bribery of Public Official.](#)** On December 9, 2021, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution Butner in North Carolina was sentenced to 15 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release for bribery of a public official. According to a DOJ press release, from in or about 2019 through in or about 2020, the CO accepted approximately \$31,000 in payments from inmates and their outside contacts in return for smuggling marijuana, tobacco, cellular phones, and alcohol into the prison.

- **[Former BOP CO Sentenced for Bribery of Public Official.](#)** On February 17, 2022, a former BOP CO previously assigned to the Federal Correctional Institution Fort Dix in New Jersey was sentenced to 26 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised released for bribery of a public official. As part of his guilty plea, the CO agreed to forfeit \$50,000 in United States currency. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from February 2015 through December 2015, the CO accepted cash bribes in exchange for smuggling contraband, including tobacco, K2 (synthetic marijuana), and Suboxone to inmates.
- **[Findings of Misconduct by a BOP Warden for Failing to Obtain Written Authorization to Participate in, or Failing to Recuse from, Employment Actions Concerning a Subordinate Employee with Whom the Warden Had a Close Personal Relationship.](#)** The OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving complaints alleging that a BOP Warden was engaged in a romantic relationship with a subordinate employee. The OIG investigation did not find evidence to support the initial allegation. The OIG investigation found that the Warden had a close personal relationship with the subordinate and violated the BOP Standards of Conduct by failing to obtain written authorization to participate in, or failing to recuse from, employment actions concerning the subordinate. The OIG has completed its investigations and provided its report to the BOP for appropriate action.*

Management Advisory Memoranda

- **[Notification of Needed Updates to the BOP's Security Camera System.](#)** The OIG released a MAM concerning needed upgrades to the BOP's security camera system. The OIG found that, although the BOP upgraded cameras at some institutions, the BOP must transition from an outdated analog system to a modern, fully digital system across all 122 institutions. This would provide improved video and coverage; enhanced zoom, filter, and search capabilities; and expanded video storage periods that would enhance the BOP's threat assessments, inmate monitoring, and contraband interdictions. The OIG made one recommendation to help the BOP transition to a fully digital security camera system; and the BOP agreed with it.

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

- **[The Impact of the Failure to Conduct Formal Policy Negotiations on the BOP's Implementation of the FIRST STEP Act and Closure of OIG Recommendations.](#)** The OIG released a MAM that found that the BOP has not conducted formal policy negotiations with its national union for 20 months, since March 2020, which has disrupted aspects of the BOP's implementation of the FIRST STEP Act of 2018 and delayed corrective actions in response to 27 policy-related recommendations that address systemic correctional and safety issues. The OIG made two recommendations to help initiate formal negotiations between the BOP and its national union and effectively reduce the backlog of policies slated to be negotiated. The BOP agreed with both recommendations.

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

- [Notification of Concerns Identified in the BOP's Acquisition and Administration of Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Community Corrections Management Inmates.](#)** The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP regarding significant concerns related to an ongoing audit of the BOP's procurements awarded to Naphcare, Inc. (Naphcare) for medical services provided to Community Corrections Management (CCM) inmates. The procurements awarded to Naphcare from October 2016 to present exceed \$91 million. Specifically, the OIG identified: (1) inadequate acquisition planning and minimal coordination between key BOP divisions for medical services provided to CCM inmates; (2) improper use of the FAR's Simplified Acquisition Procedures related to the BOP's use of a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA); (3) improper use of the FAR's exception for unusual and compelling urgency justifications for other than full and open competition for the procurements made after the BPA performance period expired; and (4) inadequate oversight of contract costs billed and paid, including insufficient review of invoices submitted by Naphcare for medical expenses. The OIG made two recommendations to the BOP, and the BOP agreed with both of them.
- [Notification of Concerns Regarding Potential Overpayment by the BOP Inmate Health Care Services.](#)** The OIG released a MAM to the Director of the BOP advising of concerns identified in connection with potential overpayment by the BOP to contractors for health care services provided to inmates at BOP institutions nationwide. Through data analytics and recent OIG investigative activity, the OIG learned that at least one prime Comprehensive Medical Services Contractor sometimes selected and submitted to the BOP Current Procedural Terminology (CPT)/Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes on behalf of its subcontracted providers of medical services, instead of having the providers select such codes themselves. The OIG found that this resulted in the BOP potentially overpaying for medical services provided to inmates. In this memorandum, the OIG made one recommendation, and the BOP agreed with it.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

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

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

Review of the BOP's Inmate Deaths in Custody

Review of the BOP's Policy Development Process

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

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

Audit of the BOP's Contracts Awarded to Naphcare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Community Corrections Management Inmates

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

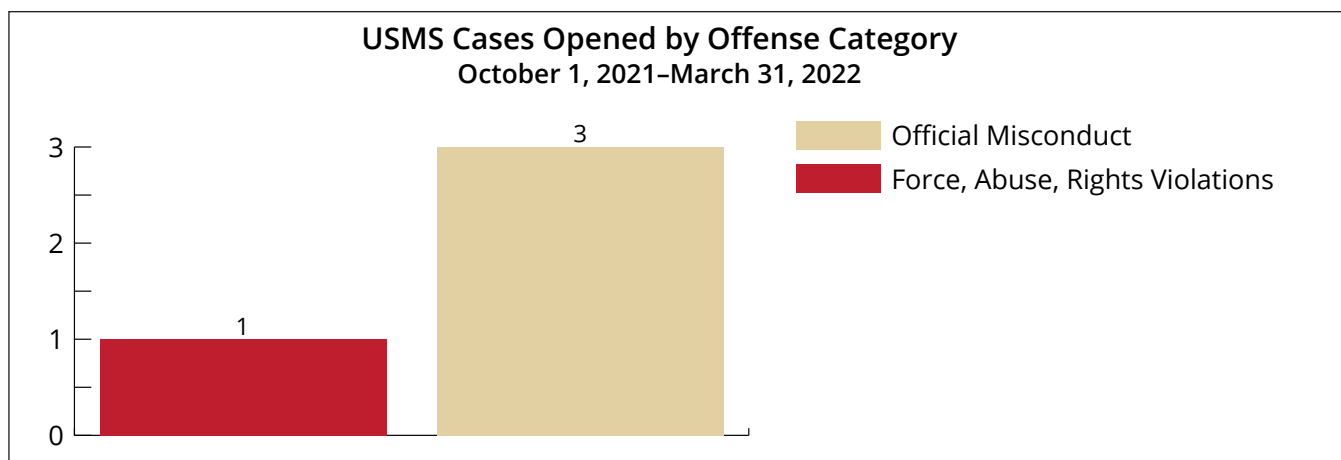
Audit of the BOP's Sole-Source Contract Actions

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 223 complaints involving the USMS. The most common allegations made against USMS employees were Official Misconduct and Force, Abuse, Rights Violations. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the USMS's OIA for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened four investigations and referred three allegations to the USMS's OIA for its review with a requirement that OIA report the results of its action or investigation to the OIG. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 42 open cases of alleged misconduct against USMS employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

- [**Non-DOJ Individual Sentenced for Bribery of a Public Official and Providing Contraband to a Federal Inmate of a Correctional Facility Operating Under a Contract with the USMS.**](#) On October 6, 2021, an associate of a federal inmate of the Northeast Ohio Correctional Center (NEOCC), which operates under a contract with the USMS for the custody of federal pre-trial detainees, was sentenced to 5 years of probation for providing contraband to an inmate and bribery of a public official. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from June 14, 2018, through November 3, 2018, the associate provided a NEOCC CO approximately \$22,550 in exchange for the CO smuggling contraband to an inmate at NEOCC. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and the FBI.

- **[Former USMS Contract CO Sentenced for Conspiracy and Attempting to Provide Contraband to an Inmate.](#)** On November 15, 2021, a former CO at the Sandoval County Detention Center (SCDC), a USMS Contract facility in Bernalillo, New Mexico, was sentenced to 24 months of imprisonment and 2 years of supervised release for conspiracy and attempting to provide contraband to an inmate of a prison. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from November 2, 2017, through November 5, 2017, the CO conspired with others and attempted to provide buprenorphine, a narcotic drug, to an inmate of the SCDC.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Review of the USMS's Pharmaceutical Drug Costs for Detainees

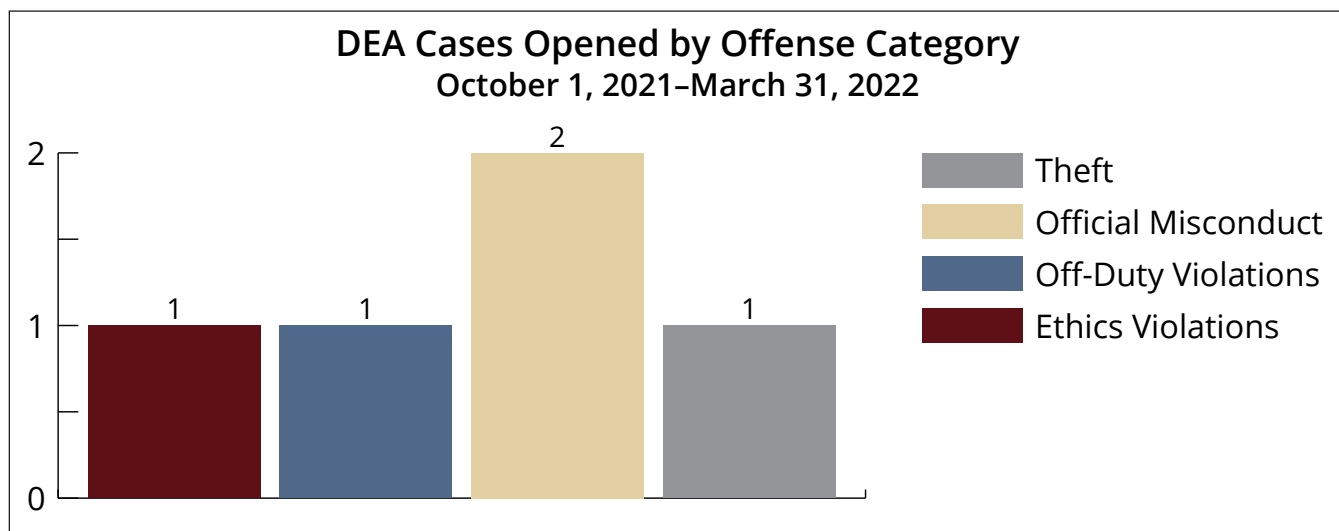
Audit of the USMS's Management of Seized Cryptocurrency

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 225 complaints involving the DEA. The most common allegations made against DEA employees were Official Misconduct and Waste, Mismanagement. The majority of the complaints were considered management issues and were provided to the DEA for its review and appropriate action.

The OIG opened five cases and referred 29 allegations to the DEA's OPR for action or investigation with a requirement that OPR report the results of its action or investigation to the OIG. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 43 open cases of alleged misconduct against DEA employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

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

- [Former DEA Special Agent Sentenced for Conspiracy to Commit Money Laundering, Conspiracy to Commit Bank Fraud, Wire Fraud, Bank Fraud, and Aggravated Identify Theft.](#) On December 9, 2021, a former DEA Special Agent was sentenced to 145 months of imprisonment and 3 years of supervised release, as well as ordered to pay \$11,235 in restitution and to forfeit his interests in a diamond ring and a Lamborghini Huracan Spyder. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from February 2011 through October 2017, the Special Agent participated in an illegal scheme to misappropriate, launder, spend, and divert into bank accounts that he and his co-conspirators controlled at least

\$9 million from DEA investigations. The investigation is being conducted by the OIG, FBI, Homeland Security Investigations, Internal Revenue Service, and DEA OPR.

- **[Former DEA Contractor Sentenced for Unlawful Disclosure of Electronic Surveillance.](#)** On December 7, 2021, a former DEA Contract Linguist previously assigned to the DEA San Jose Regional Office in California, was sentenced to 3 years of probation for unlawful disclosure of electronic surveillance. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, on March 17, 2018, the Contract Linguist alerted a friend, who was the significant other of an individual (“Wire Target”) who had been intercepted on a wiretap, about an ongoing DEA investigation, including that the Wire Target had been intercepted in connection with the ongoing investigation.
- **[Findings of Misconduct by a then-Senior Official with the DEA for Misuse of Official Position Related to Giving Preferential Treatment to a Pharmaceutical Company, and Related Misconduct.](#)** On September 28, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation, and, on December 2, 2021, released an investigative summary regarding an investigation initiated after receiving information alleging that, among other things, a then-senior official with the DEA gave preferential treatment to a particular pharmaceutical company by prioritizing the company’s requests for drug quota increases over other pending requests. The allegation further stated that the pharmaceutical company’s requests to the DEA had been made by a former DEA official then employed by the pharmaceutical company. The investigation was presented for prosecution on June 16, 2015, and declined on August 26, 2021. The OIG completed its investigation and provided its report to DEA for its information.*

Ongoing Work

The OIG’s ongoing work is available [here](#).

Audit of the DEA’s Authorized Central Storage Program

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Report Issued

[Audit of ATF's Oversight of 3-D Firearm Printing Technology](#)

The OIG issued a report examining ATF's monitoring of 3-D firearm printing technology. The OIG found that ATF does not have standardized procedures to identify and evaluate 3-D printed firearms, or guidance to ensure it is proactively monitoring this evolving technology. ATF told the OIG that it has not identified 3-D printing of firearms as a priority area to monitor. As a result, ATF lacks the dedicated monitoring protocols and channels of communication that would be necessary to collect and share information about 3-D printed firearms, thereby increasing the risk of ATF being unaware of technological advances and increased accessibility of 3-D printed firearms. The OIG believes ATF can readily take additional action to respond effectively to the challenges posed by capabilities of this advancing technology. The OIG made four recommendations to ATF, and ATF concurred with all of them.

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

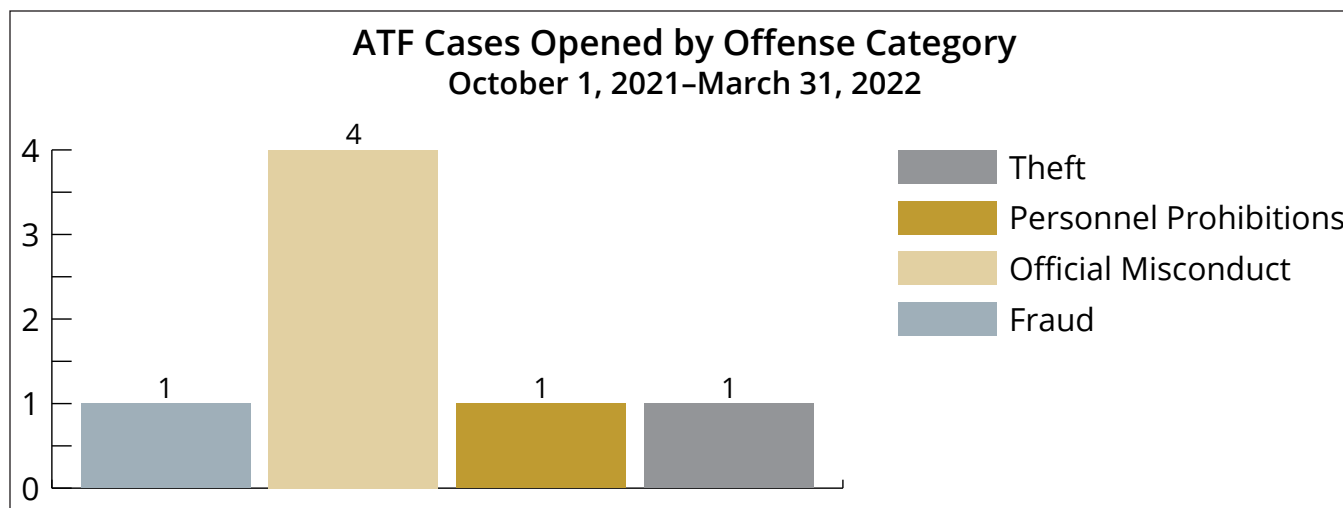
Investigations

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

The OIG opened 7 investigations and referred 17 allegations to OPR for action or investigation with a requirement that OPR report the results of its action or investigation to the OIG. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 13 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to ATF employees. The most common allegations were Official Misconduct.

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

- [Former ATF Program Analyst Sentenced for Grand Larceny](#). On October 25, 2021, a former ATF Program Analyst was sentenced to 3 years of incarceration with 2 years suspended, 2 years of supervised probation, and restitution in the amount of \$244,147.08, for grand larceny. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, from July 2007 through March 2012, an analysis of the Program Analyst's credit card records showed that she made approximately \$244,147 in charges to a cheerleading company in which she had an ownership interest, using her government-issued credit card. The investigation was conducted by the OIG and ATF's Internal Affairs Division.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

- [Former ATF Special Agent Sentenced for Structuring Transactions within a Domestic Financial Institution.](#)** On January 14, 2022, a former ATF Special Agent previously assigned to the Omaha, Nebraska Field Office was sentenced to 1 year of probation and ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine for structuring transactions within a domestic financial institution to evade reporting requirements. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, in 2016, the Special Agent began selling military memorabilia, firearms, and other items and stored the cash proceeds in a safe within his ATF office. When the Special Agent filed legal papers in 2017 to divorce his wife, he did not disclose the cash proceeds at any time during the divorce proceedings. After the divorce was finalized, the Special Agent deposited a total of \$99,900 via 23 separate bank transactions and purposely structured the deposits with the intent to evade the requirement that the financial institutions report currency transactions in excess of \$10,000.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

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

Audit of ATF's Criminal Investigation Referrals and Revocation of Licenses for Federal Firearms Licensees

Audit of ATF's Firearm Disposal Practices

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Reports Issued

Audits of Grants to State and Local Entities

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

- [**Audit of OJP's Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Initiative Grant Awarded to Connecticut Department of Correction, Wethersfield, Connecticut**](#). The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$3,000,000 awarded to the Connecticut Department of Correction (DOC). OJP awarded this grant to promote more effective and successful reentry for formerly incarcerated individuals. The OIG found that although DOC is making adequate progress towards meeting the goals and objectives of the grant, there are several areas for improvement within DOC's grant administration, including subrecipient monitoring and expenditures related to consultants and personnel. Specifically, the OIG found DOC did not document its efforts to ensure costs were reasonable for subrecipients and consultants, demonstrate familiarity of its subrecipients' financial and procurement operations and expenditure support, document its review of subrecipient and consultant support, and include support for reasonable allocation or distribution of costs among specific activities for its grant-funded personnel. In addition, the OIG identified \$5,300 in unsupported consultant travel costs. The OIG made eight recommendations to OJP, and OJP concurred with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to the Northwest New Jersey Community Action Partnership, Phillipsburg, New Jersey**](#). The OIG released a report on a grant totaling \$425,000 to the Northwest New Jersey Community Action Partnership (NORWESCAP). OJP awarded the grant in 2016 to provide funds for neighborhood revitalization efforts to support developing place-based strategies to change neighborhoods of distress into neighborhoods of opportunity. The OIG determined NORWESCAP demonstrated adequate progress at achieving its core objectives. However, the OIG found that NORWESCAP did not adequately document the use of grant funding to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and grant terms and conditions. Specifically, NORWESCAP was unable to support expenditures made for personnel costs and did not preserve sufficient documentation related to its purchase of equipment and contracted services. As a result, the OIG questioned \$109,103 in unsupported costs and recommended improvements be made to NORWESCAP's policies and procedures for documenting these types of expenditures. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

- [Audit of OJP’s Cooperative Agreement Awarded to the Alamo Area Rape Crisis Center, dba the Rape Crisis Center, San Antonio, Texas.](#)** The OIG released a report on one grant totaling \$850,000 awarded to the Alamo Area Rape Crisis Center (RCC). OJP awarded the grant in September 2016 to support the development and enhancement of multidisciplinary human trafficking task forces that implement collaborative approaches to combating all forms of human trafficking within the United States. The OIG found that RCC demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving the award’s stated goals and objectives. Additionally, the OIG did not identify significant issues regarding RCC’s progress reports or its management of the award budget or drawdowns. However, the OIG found that RCC did not comply with essential award conditions related to the use of award funds, matching costs, and financial reports. As a result, the OIG identified \$278,442 in net unallowable and unsupported expenditures related to personnel costs, contractor costs, other direct costs, and matching costs. The OIG also found that financial reports were inaccurate or not supported. Finally, the OIG found that RCC’s policies and procedures did not have specific language regarding matching costs, contract award and management, and performance measurement and outcome assessment. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [Audit of OJP’s Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Prince George’s County Government, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.](#)** The OIG released a report examining a grant totaling \$562,500 awarded to the Prince George’s County Government (County) Maryland to support its Human Trafficking Task Force (Task Force). The Prince George’s County Police Department (PGPD) administered the award on behalf of the County and collaborated with the Prince George’s County State’s Attorney’s Office (PGSAO) and victim service providers. OJP awarded this grant in 2017 under the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Program to support multidisciplinary human-trafficking task forces that implement sustainable, trauma-informed, victim-centered investigation and prosecution approaches to identify and serve human trafficking victims. The OIG found that while the County, via PGPD, demonstrated that it used a portion of award funds to fulfill its objectives, it did not adhere to all requirements of the agreement. Specifically, PGPD did not comply with award conditions related to: (1) progress reports; (2) award financial management, including System for Award Management (SAM) verification; (3) personnel costs; and (4) matching costs. Additionally, the OIG found that the unreconciled financial records maintained between PGPD and PGSAO created various challenges to verify the accuracy of award costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP and remedy \$24,625 in dollar-related findings; and OJP concurred with all of them. In its response, PGPD outlined actions it will take to address the recommendations.
- [Audit of OJP’s Specialized Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance for Service Providers Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Freedom Network USA, Washington, D.C.](#)** The OIG released a report examining a \$900,000 grant awarded to Freedom Network USA (FNUSA). OJP awarded this grant in 2017 for FNUSA to provide technical training and assistance to enhance the victim service field’s response to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that FNUSA demonstrated adequate progress towards meeting goals and objectives of the award. However, FNUSA’s internal accounting records did not reconcile with the award’s cumulative expenditures as reported during a

Federal Financial Report period. Additionally, the OIG found that FNUSA's sub awardee agreement was not fully in compliance with federal award guidelines. The OIG made two recommendations to OJP, and OJP concurred with both of them.

- **[Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance 2020 Democratic Presidential Candidate Nominating Convention Grant Awarded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin](#)**. The OIG released a report on a \$25 million grant awarded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for security support during the 2020 Democratic National Convention. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and health measures intended to protect the public, however, only about 300 delegates and visitors attended the convention, and Milwaukee drew down only \$16,729,687 of the grant funds. The OIG found that Milwaukee accomplished the goal of the grant. As such, the report does not contain any recommendations.
- **[Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, Florida](#)**. The OIG released a report on four OJP grants, totaling \$3,023,152, awarded to the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office. The OIG concluded that the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office generally adhered to the grant requirements that were tested, and the OIG did not make any recommendations. The purpose of the OJP grants were to, among other things, address violent crime issues in high-crime neighborhoods and improve responses and outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses and substance abuse.

Investigations

During this reporting period, the OIG received 23 complaints involving OJP. The most common allegation made against OJP employees, contractors, or grantees was Fraud.

During this reporting period, the OIG opened two investigations. At the close of the reporting period, the OIG had 28 open criminal or administrative investigations of alleged misconduct related to OJP employees, contractors, or grantees. The most common allegation was Fraud.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program

Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative Grant Program

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

Audit of OJP's Contract Awarded for the JustGrants System

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

CRIME VICTIMS FUND

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) was established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) and serves as a major funding source for victim services throughout the country. The fund includes deposits from criminal fines, forfeited bail bonds, penalty fees, and special assessments collected by USAOs, U.S. Courts, and BOP. OJP's OVC administers the CVF by sending states and territories funding directly through the VOCA victim assistance and compensation formula grants and awarding discretionary grants to state and local public and private entities to support national-scope projects, training, and technical assistance that enhances the professional expertise of victim service providers. Since FY 2015, Congress substantially increased the amount of funding available from the CVF for these DOJ programs. From FY 2015 through 2021, DOJ awarded more than \$15 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 two audits of state CVF VOCA grant recipients and at the end of the period had seven ongoing audits of state CVF VOCA grant programs. The OIG's state CVF VOCA grant audits issued this period are described below.

Reports Issued

Audits of CVF Grants to State Entities

During this reporting period, the OIG released two audits of state CVF-funded grant programs, as described below.

- [**Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Kentucky Office of Claims and Appeals, Frankfort, Kentucky.**](#) The OIG released a report on three grants totaling \$473,000 awarded between FYs 2016 and 2018 to the Kentucky Office of Claims and Appeals (OCA) to provide financial support to crime victims throughout Kentucky. Although the OIG determined that grant expenditures were generally allowable and supported by adequate documentation, the OIG identified \$13,003 in unsupported costs. The OIG also identified errors in the Kentucky OCA's submitted state certification forms and financial and performance reports. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.
- [**Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the New York Office of Victim Services, Albany, New York.**](#) The OIG released a report on two grants totaling \$13,769,000 awarded to the New York Office of Victim Services (NY OVS). OJP awarded these grants between FYs 2018 and 2019 for the purpose of enhancing crime victim services in New Jersey. The OIG found that NY OVS used its grant funds to enhance services for

crime victims. However, the amounts for recoveries and recovery costs recorded on the state certification forms did not always match the amounts in NY OVS's accounting system. Additionally, NY OVS lacked an effective method of allocating administrative costs, resulting in \$57,803 in questioned costs. The OIG also determined that NY OVS did not consistently collect payroll documentation or other forms of proof of taxable income to allow for independent verification of calculations used to reimburse victims for loss of earnings and loss of support, resulting in \$103,913 in questioned costs. The OIG made six recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS

Community Relations Service

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Audit of the Community Relations Service's Contracting Activities

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 Phelps County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Rolla, Missouri](#). The OIG released a report examining the Phelps County, Missouri, Sheriff's Department's (Phelps County SD) management and oversight of its equitable sharing funds from January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2020. The OIG found that the Phelps County SD commingled its DOJ and U.S. Department of the Treasury funds and thus reported inaccurate information on its Equitable Sharing Agreement Certification reports and Single Audit Reports. The OIG also identified \$4,744 in unsupported costs. The OIG made nine recommendations to the Criminal Division, and the Criminal Division concurred with all of them.
- [Audit of the Orange County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Santa Ana, California](#). The OIG released a report on the equitable sharing activities of the Orange County Sheriff's Department's (OCSD) Equitable Sharing Program Activities for FYs 2019 to 2020. The OIG concluded that for the FYs audited, OCSD overstated balances on its Equitable Sharing Agreement and Certification reports and expended equitable sharing funds prior to notifying and obtaining proper approval, resulting in questioned costs of \$6,991. The OIG also determined that the OCSD did not perform required suspension and debarment verification on all vendors, that inventory of property purchased with equitable sharing funds was not performed in accordance with

requirements, and that OCSD's inventory records contained errors. Further, the OIG found that the OCSD must establish better controls over equitable sharing expenditures and assets purchased with equitable sharing funds. Finally, the OIG found that the OCSD was not maintaining its equitable sharing funds in the same manner as its appropriated funds, in accordance with requirements. The OIG made seven recommendations to the Criminal Division, including remedying the \$6,991 in questioned costs; and the Criminal Division agreed with all of them.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Report Issued

[Audit of the Superfund Activities in the Environment and Natural Resources Division for FYs 2019 and 2020](#)

The OIG released a report examining the Environment and Natural Resources Division's (ENRD) Superfund Activities for FYs 2019 and 2020. Congress established the Superfund program to clean up the nation's worst hazardous waste sites. The ENRD enforces Superfund's civil and criminal pollution-control laws and is supported in these matters by cost reimbursements from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The audit assessed whether ENRD's cost allocation process provided an equitable distribution of total labor costs, other direct costs, and indirect costs to Superfund cases from FYs 2019 and 2020. While the OIG concluded that the ENRD provided an equitable distribution of costs to FYs 2019 and 2020 Superfund cases, the OIG identified two cases that ENRD incorrectly classified as Superfund matters, which resulted in \$73,421 in unallowable expenses billed to the EPA. The OIG made two recommendations pertaining to the erroneous charges, and the ENRD agreed with both of them.

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Management Advisory Memorandum

- [Recommendations Regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals Member Hiring Process](#). The OIG released a MAM to the Deputy Attorney General (DAG) and the Director of EOIR regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals Member (Board Member) hiring process. In May 2018, eight members of Congress asked the OIG to investigate allegations that after January 2017, offers to Immigration Judge and Board Member candidates were withdrawn or delayed for political or ideological reasons. While the OIG were engaged in assessing these allegations, the OIG received additional allegations that other candidates may have been favored in the hiring process because of their connections to the Trump administration, or perceived political affiliation or ideology. The OIG did not find sufficient evidence based on an assessment of the allegations to warrant opening a full investigation. However, during the course of the OIG's assessment, the OIG identified concerns about the Immigration Judge and Board Member hiring process. Specifically, the OIG identified: (1) that the hiring policy states that all "first-tier" candidates will be offered a first-round interview but does not provide criteria for determining who is a "first-tier" candidate; (2) that the hiring policy is unclear about what qualifies a candidate for a second-round interview by a "DAG panel," a panel that includes senior officials, and does not require EOIR to maintain records that support the selection of a candidate for a DAG-

panel interview; (3) and that EOIR and the Department lacked records supporting DAG-panel recommendations of candidates and that the hiring policy does not specify how the DAG-panel recommendation is to be determined. The OIG made three recommendations to the Department and EOIR to address the concerns the OIG identified. EOIR and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General 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-Immigration Judge in EOIR for an Inappropriate Comment to a Party during a Court Proceeding](#). On February 15, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated upon receipt of information from EOIR alleging that a then-Immigration Judge may have made an inappropriate comment to a party during a court proceeding. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOIR for its information and to the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*
- [Findings of Misconduct by an Immigration Judge in EOIR for Making Inappropriate, Sexually Charged Comments on Two Separate Occasions](#). On March 3, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from EOIR alleging that an Immigration Judge may have made inappropriate comments to a party during a court proceeding; and separately to an attorney in EOIR office space. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOIR and the Department's OPR for appropriate action.*

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Inspection and Review of EOIR Immigration Hearings Conducted Via Video Teleconference

Audit of EOIR's Electronic Case Management System Contracts

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys

Report Issued

[Audit of EOUSA's Contracts Awarded to the Cherokee Nation 3S, LLC for Legal and Other Support Services](#)

The OIG released a report on two labor hour contracts totaling \$4,755,332 to Cherokee Nation 3S, LLC (CN3S), located in Tulsa, Oklahoma. The contracts were to provide legal and other support personnel to perform various administrative and litigation-related duties for EOUSA's Southern District of California, and for a Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP)

coordinator to develop national and district-wide guidelines to respond to MMIP cases for the United States Attorney's Office in the Western District of Washington State. The OIG identified areas in contract administration and oversight that need improvement. Specifically, CN3S did not pay contractor personnel the required minimum wage and health and welfare rates established by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). As a result, the audit identified \$11,866 in unpaid wages owed to contract personnel related to incorrectly paid wages and health and welfare benefits. The report also notes that EOUSA did not conduct contract monitoring, did not evaluate contractor performance, and did not prepare and submit contractor performance evaluations in the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System as required by the FAR. EOUSA also did not incorporate FAR clause 52.203-17 into the contracts, which establishes guidance to ensure contract workers are informed of their whistleblower rights and protections. Lastly, EOUSA could not provide documentation of pre-authorization for contractor personnel to work overtime, as required by the contract. As a result, the audit identified \$4,160 in questioned costs. The OIG made 13 recommendations to EOUSA, and EOUSA agreed with all of them.

Investigations

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

- **[Findings of Misconduct by a then-AUSA for Attempted Misuse of Position and Conduct Prejudicial to the Government.](#)** On January 10, 2022, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from EOUSA alleging that an AUSA, who has since resigned, was arrested for Resisting Arrest and Obstructing Governmental Administration, in connection with a traffic stop of a vehicle in which the AUSA was a passenger. The charges against the AUSA were subsequently dismissed. The AUSA resigned during the OIG investigation. The investigation was not presented for prosecution. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA for its information and DOJ's OPR for appropriate action.*
- **[Findings of Poor Judgment by a then-U.S. Attorney for Making Derogatory Public Remarks About an AUSA That Were Also Contrary to Guidance.](#)** On December 7, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving a complaint regarding a then-U.S. Attorney's response, during a press conference, to a reporter's question about whether the USAO had signed a letter by a number of AUSAs that was critical of a voting fraud investigations memorandum issued by then-Attorney General William Barr by personally attacking the AUSA from that USAO who signed the letter. The OIG investigation concluded that the U.S. Attorney's intentionally derogatory public remarks about an AUSA in the U.S. Attorney's office was contrary to EOUSA's guidance, constituted poor judgment, was unbecoming of a U.S. Attorney or any DOJ leader, and reflected poorly on DOJ. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA for its information and to DOJ's OPR for appropriate action.*
- **[Finding of Misconduct by a then-U.S. Attorney for Having an Intimate Relationship with a Subordinate.](#)** On November 15, 2021, the OIG completed its report of investigation for an investigation initiated after receiving information from EOUSA alleging that a then-U.S. Attorney may have sent an inappropriate text message to a subordinate. The OIG investigation did not substantiate the initial allegation that the U.S. Attorney sent an inappropriate text message to the subordinate. However, the OIG investigation found that

the then-U.S. Attorney committed misconduct by engaging in an intimate relationship with the subordinate, in violation of an instruction given by the then-Associate Deputy Attorney General. The OIG has completed its investigation and provided its report to EOUSA, the Office of the Deputy Attorney General for their information, and OPR for appropriate action.*

Justice Management Division

Management Advisory Memorandum

- [Recommendation Regarding Lack of DOJ Process for Promotion of White House Liaison](#). The OIG released a MAM identifying several areas in JMD's promotions process for the position of DOJ White House Liaison that the OIG believes would be improved with greater clarity. The OIG found that DOJ's process for promotions of non-career appointees does not sufficiently address the manner in which the White House Liaison's own promotion should be managed, including who should be responsible for, among other things, signing the Form 1019 in place of the White House Liaison. The OIG found that although some JMD staff have recognized these issues, the absence of applicable policy or process for a White House Liaison's promotion may result in a lack of deliberate discussion and action among JMD managers, up to and including the Deputy Assistant Attorney General who oversees the Human Resources staff, regarding a White House Liaison's own promotion action. The absence of such a policy or protocol creates a risk that a White House Liaison could shepherd his or her own promotion through the appointment process and obtain a promotion and pay raise that had not been approved by the Attorney General or the Attorney General's Chief of Staff. The OIG made one recommendation to JMD, and JMD agreed with it.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

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

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Report Issued

[Audit of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services Hiring Program Grants Awarded to the Camden County Police Department, Camden, New Jersey](#)

The OIG released a report on two grants totaling over \$4 million to the Camden County Police Department (CCPD). The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office awarded the COPS Hiring Program (CHP) grants between 2015 and 2016 to hire additional career law enforcement officers to increase the agency's community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. CCPD was approved to hire 15 officers for the two grants, totaling 30 new or rehired officers. The OIG concluded that CCPD had inadequate internal controls for grant administration to ensure

compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and award terms and conditions. CCPD did not adequately administer grant-related activities to ensure actual expenditures, drawdowns, financial reporting, and matching costs were properly supported. As a result, the OIG identified a total of unsupported question costs of \$5,416,020. Additionally, CCPD did not adequately maintain documentation supporting the impact of the CHP grant-funded programs, or the retention of grant-funded officers. The OIG made 12 recommendations to COPS, and COPS concurred with all of them.

Ongoing Work

The OIG's ongoing work is available [here](#).

Audit of the COPS Office's Anti-Heroin Task Force Program

Office on Violence Against Women Reports Issued

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

- **[Audit of the OVW Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Awarded to the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, New York, New York](#)**. The OIG released a report on a grant totaling \$1,200,000 awarded to the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (AVP). The OVW awarded this grant during FY 2016 to support victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking seeking relief in legal matters relating to or arising out of abuse or violence. The OIG determined AVP demonstrated adequate progress in achieving the award's stated goals and objectives. This audit did not identify significant concerns regarding AVP's budget management and drawdowns. However, the OIG found that AVP did not provide support for its performance reports, demonstrate its compliance with the award conditions, have adequate written federal grant administration policies and procedures, maintain adequate records to support personnel costs, calculate fringe benefits correctly, use appropriate methods to charge an equitable portion of shared costs to the grant, or prepare its financial reports accurately. The OIG also identified \$748,076 in unsupported questioned costs and \$4,848 in unallowable costs resulting in total questioned costs of \$752,924. The OIG made 10 recommendations to the OVW, and the OVW concurred with all of them.
- **[Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to Red Wind Consulting, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colorado](#)**. The OIG released a report on cooperative agreements totaling \$3,100,000 awarded to Red Wind Consulting, Inc. (Red Wind). The OVW awarded these cooperative agreements for the training and technical assistance initiative. The OIG found that Red Wind is making adequate progress towards meeting the goals and

objectives of the cooperative agreement awards. In addition, the OIG also found several areas for improvement within Red Wind's financial management which if incorporated would strengthen internal controls and ensure compliance with the DOJ Grants Financial Guide requirements if incorporated. Specifically, the OIG found deficiencies with the accounting system, segregation of duties, Board of Directors' oversight, and lack of formalized policies and procedures related to performance reporting, subrecipient monitoring, indirect costs, drawdowns and reporting information through the federal financial reports. The OIG also identified \$278,374 in questioned costs, including \$229,845 in unsupported excess drawdowns. The OIG made 11 recommendations to the OVW, and the OVW concurred with all of them.

- [Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to the Abused Adult Resource Center, Bismarck, North Dakota.](#)** The OIG released a report on three cooperative agreements totaling \$1,439,436 awarded to the Abused Adult Resource Center (AARC). The OVW awarded the grants to provide and enhance services for older victims; encourage partnerships between agencies and victim service providers to ensure that sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are treated as serious violations of criminal law; and to enhance victim safety in rural areas. As of December 2021, AARC drew down a cumulative amount of \$1,277,196. The OIG found that ARCC demonstrated adequate progress towards achieving program goals and objectives and did not identify significant concerns regarding AARC's compliance with select special conditions and certain aspects of budget management. However, the OIG identified \$33,259 in net unallowable and unsupported expenditures related to personnel costs, contractor costs, other direct costs, and excess drawdowns. The OIG also found that performance reports and financial reports were inaccurate or not supported. Finally, the OIG found that ARCC's policies and procedures did not have specific language regarding indirect costs, System for Award Management verification, and disclosure of conflicts of interest. The OIG made seven recommendations to the OVW, and the OVW concurred with all of them.
- [Audit of the OVW Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative Phase Two Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Winnebago County, Rockford, Illinois.](#)** The OIG released a report on a \$900,000 grant awarded to Winnebago County. The OVW awarded this grant in FY 2017 to help build the capacity of local jurisdictions to prevent domestic violence homicides. The OIG found that Winnebago County achieved the project goals and objectives the OIG tested. However, the OIG identified an overall lack of grant management policies, a lack of adequate invoice review, and \$21,728 in unused funds. The OIG also identified \$21,542 in unsupported costs resulting from overbillings by a contractor and insufficient payroll documentation for a Winnebago County employee. The OIG made four recommendations to the OVW, and the OVW concurred with all of them.

Investigations

- [Former Board Chairwoman of Nonprofit Organization Receiving DOJ Funds Sentenced for Theft of Public Funds, Wire Fraud, and Fraudulent Travel Claims.](#)** In the *Semiannual Report to Congress April 1, 2021–September 30, 2021*, the OIG reported the conviction of the former Board Chairwoman of a nonprofit organization receiving DOJ grant funds for theft of public funds, wire fraud, and fraudulent travel claims. On October 22, 2021, the Chairwoman was sentenced to 4 years of probation and ordered to pay \$29,114 in restitution to the OVW.

According to the evidence presented at trial and court documents, from in or about 2017 through in or about 2018, the Chairwoman, along with others, misappropriated federal grant funds to make cash payments to others, buy purses and earrings as door prizes, meet in Las Vegas for a trip that cost \$31,744, and receive double payments for meals.

- **Former Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Non-Profit Organization Receiving DOJ Funds Pleaded Guilty and Sentenced for Wire Fraud.** On October 25, 2021, the former CEO of a nonprofit organization receiving DOJ grant funds pleaded guilty to wire fraud and was sentenced to 24 months of imprisonment, 36 months of supervised release, ordered to pay \$290,042.60 in outstanding restitution, and ordered to forfeit \$268,573.41 through a money judgment. According to the factual statement in support of the guilty plea, between 2010 and 2017, the CEO was awarded more than \$2 million in grants from the OVW and Prince George's County to implement a violence against women program. The CEO admitted that she converted funding from the grant awards to her personal benefit and to pay expenditures for her for-profit entity. The investigation was conducted by the OIG, FBI, and the Office of the Maryland State Prosecutor.

TOP MANAGEMENT AND PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES

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

This year's report identifies nine challenges that the OIG believes represent the most pressing concerns for DOJ. While the challenges are not rank-ordered, the OIG believes that strengthening public trust in DOJ, managing the prison system during the COVID-19 pandemic, enhancing national security—including the rising danger of homegrown violent extremism, guarding against cyber-related intrusions, and enhancing trust between police and communities are urgent challenges that will continue to garner significant public attention, and that will require meaningful and swift action from the Department.

Top Management and Performance Challenges for the Department of Justice–2021

- Strengthening Public Trust in the U.S. Department of Justice
- The Department's Contingency Planning Post-Pandemic
- Maintaining a Safe, Secure, and Humane Prison System
- Countering Domestic and International Terrorism and Safeguarding National Security
- Protecting the Nation and Department against Cyber-Related Threats and Emerging Technologies
- Strengthening Community Engagement, Law Enforcement Coordination, and the Response to Violent Crime
- Managing the Opioids/Fentanyl Crisis
- Managing Human Capital
- Ensuring Financial Accountability of Department Contracts, Grants, and Pandemic-Related Funds

Detailed information about DOJ's management and performance challenges is available online [here](#).

TESTIMONY/LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Congressional Testimony

During this reporting period, the Inspector General testified on two occasions:

- “Pandemic Response and Accountability: Reducing Fraud and Expanding Access to COVID-19 Relief through Effective Oversight” before the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on [March 17, 2022](#); and
- “Safeguarding Inspector General Independence and Integrity” before the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on [October 21, 2021](#).

Legislation and Regulations

The IG Act directs the OIG to review proposed legislation and regulations relating to the programs and operations of DOJ. Although DOJ’s Office of Legislative Affairs reviews all proposed or enacted legislation that could affect DOJ’s activities, the OIG independently reviews proposed legislation that could affect its operations and legislation that relate to waste, fraud, or abuse in DOJ’s programs and operations. For example, during this period, the OIG reviewed legislation, including the Inspector General Independence and Empowerment Act, National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2022, Strengthening American Cybersecurity Act of 2022, and Prison Camera Reform Act.

WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION COORDINATOR PROGRAM

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

This reporting period, the WPC Program reminds all DOJ employees, including employees of DOJ contractors and grantees, of the information that is available about whistleblower rights and protections on the DOJ OIG's Whistleblower Protection page. The [webpage](#) has a series of comprehensive videos that provide employees with important information about how to make a protected disclosure, what to expect after filing a retaliation complaint, and other important whistleblower-related topics. The website also features drop down menus with specific information for different types of employees within DOJ, such as the various protections for FBI employees, contractors and grantees, and employees with security clearances. If you are contemplating making a disclosure related to your work at DOJ or with a DOJ program, we encourage you to consult the information on our website.

October 1, 2021–March 31, 2022

Employee complaints received ¹⁰	237
Employee complaints opened for investigation by the OIG	51
Employee complaints that were referred by the OIG to the components for investigation	100
Employee complaint cases closed by the OIG ¹¹	64

¹⁰ Employee complaint is defined as an allegation received from whistleblowers, defined broadly as complaints received from employees and applicants with the Department, or its contractors, subcontractors, or grantees, either received directly from the complainant by the OIG Hotline, the field offices, or others in the OIG, or from a Department component if the complaint otherwise qualifies and is opened as an investigation.

¹¹ This number reflects cases closed during the reporting period regardless of when they were opened.

STATISTICS

Audit Overview

During this reporting period, the OIG's Audit Division issued 44 audit reports and other releases, which contained more than \$7.1 million in questioned costs, and made 232 recommendations for management improvement. Specifically, the Audit Division issued 22 internal and other audit reports of DOJ programs; three contract audit reports; 16 external audit reports of grants and other agreements funded at over \$77.3 million; and three other releases. The Audit Division also issued 17 Single Audit Act audits of programs funded at more than \$127.4 million.

Questioned Costs¹²

Reports	Number of Reports	Total Questioned Costs (including unsupported costs)	Unsupported Costs ¹³
Audits			
No management decision made by beginning of period ¹⁴	0	\$0	\$0
Issued during period	19¹⁵	\$7,356,779	\$7,024,001
Needing management decision during period	19	\$7,356,779	\$7,024,001
Management decisions made during period:			
–Amount of disallowed costs ¹⁶	19	\$7,356,779	\$7,024,001
–Amount of costs not disallowed	0	\$0	\$0
No management decision at end of period	0	\$0	\$0

¹² See glossary for definition of "Questioned Costs."

¹³ See glossary for definition of "Unsupported Costs."

¹⁴ Includes reports previously issued for which no management decision has been made. See glossary for definition of "Management Decision."

¹⁵ Of the audit reports issued during this period with questioned costs, four were Single Audit Act reports.

¹⁶ Includes instances in which management has taken action to resolve the issue and/or the matter is being closed because remedial action was taken. See glossary for definition of "Disallowed Costs."

Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use¹⁷

Reports	Number of Reports	Unsupported Costs
Audits		
No management decision made by beginning of period ¹⁸	0	\$0
Issued during period	1	\$21,728
Needing management decision during period	1	\$21,728
Management decisions made during period:		
–Amount of disallowed costs ¹⁹	1	\$21,728
–Amount of costs not disallowed	0	\$0
No management decision at end of period	0	\$0

¹⁷ See glossary for definition of “Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use.”

¹⁸ Reports previously issued for which no management decision has been made.

¹⁹ Includes instances in which management has taken action to resolve the issue and/or the matter is being closed because remedial action was taken.

Significant Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed

Report Number and Date	Report Title	Rec. No.	Recommendation
Audits			
22-016 (December 2021)	Audit of ATF's Monitoring of 3-D Firearm Printing Technology	1	The OIG recommended that ATF update its policies and procedures to include monitoring and evaluating 3-D printed firearms, and to include a preliminary risk assessment tool within its updated policies and procedures for its firearms technology division to properly weigh the potential threat posed by specific 3-D printed firearms.
21-129 (September 2021)	Audit of the FBI's Execution of Its Woods Procedures for Applications Filed with the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court Relating to U.S. Persons	4	The OIG recommended that the FBI develop and implement policy that describes the expectations for supervisory review of Woods Files. Specifically, this policy should clearly convey the requirement for reviewers to confirm support for all statements of fact in each application and provide for better evidence of the supervisory review process that goes beyond simply signing the Woods Form. As part of this policy modification, the FBI should also consider options for incorporating an element of independent verification of the Woods File during the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 application process.
21-095 (July 2021)	Audit of Selected Aspects of the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	1	The OIG recommended that the FBI strengthen controls over the sale of firearms to out-of-state purchasers by updating the NICS background check to verify age requirements of an out-of-state firearm purchaser's state of residence and state of sale to ensure basic age eligibility.

GR-60-15-015 (September 2015)	Audit of OJP's Correctional Systems and Correctional Alternatives on Tribal Lands Program Grants Awarded to the Navajo Division of Public Safety, Window Rock, Arizona	9	The OIG recommended that OJP remedy \$32,034,623 in unallowable expenditures associated with excessive building sizes for Grant Numbers 2009-ST-B9-0089 and 2009-ST-B9-0100.
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Evaluations

22-007 (November 2021)	MAM: Impact of the Failure to Conduct Formal Policy Negotiations on the BOP's Implementation of the FIRST STEP Act and Closure of OIG Recommendations	2	The OIG recommended that the BOP describe how the BOP will prioritize all policies pending negotiation with the national union, including those related to the FIRST STEP Act, and effectively reduce the backlog of policies slated to be negotiated.
22-001 (October 2021)	MAM: Notification of Needed Upgrades to the BOP's Security Camera System	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop a comprehensive strategic plan for transitioning to a fully digital security camera system that, among other things: 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.
19-05 (October 2019)	Review of the DEA's Regulatory and Enforcement Efforts to Control the Diversion of Opioids	1	The OIG recommended that the DEA develop a national prescription opioid enforcement strategy that encompasses the work of all DEA field divisions tasked with combating the diversion of controlled substances, and establish performance metrics to measure the strategy's progress.
19-03 (August 2019)	A Joint Review of Law Enforcement Cooperation on the Southwest Border between the FBI and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI)	5	The OIG recommended that the FBI and HSI jointly develop a memorandum of understanding or similar written agreement governing FBI and HSI operations on overlapping criminal investigative areas.

19-01 (December 2018)	Review of DOJ's Implementation of the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013	4	The OIG recommended that OJP conduct a study on data collected under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2013 as described in the statute and submit a report on the study to Congress as soon as practicable.
17-05 (July 2017)	Review of the BOP's Use of Restrictive Housing for Inmates with Mental Illness	1	The OIG recommended that the BOP establish in policy the circumstances that warrant the placement of inmates in single-cell confinement while maintaining institutional and inmate safety and security and ensuring appropriate, meaningful human contact and out-of-cell opportunities to mitigate mental health concerns.
16-05 (June 2016)	Review of the BOP's Contraband Interdiction Efforts	3	The OIG recommended that the BOP develop uniform guidelines and criteria for conducting random staff pat searches across all institutions that require a minimum frequency and duration for search events to ensure that appropriate numbers of staff on each shift are searched with appropriate frequency.

Special Reviews

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

18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	3a	The OIG recommended that the Department consider adopting a policy addressing the appropriateness of Department employees discussing the conduct of uncharged individuals in public statements.
18-04 (June 2018)	A Review of Various Actions by the FBI and DOJ in Advance of the 2016 Election	4	The OIG recommended that the Department consider providing guidance to agents and prosecutors concerning the taking of overt investigative steps, indictments, public announcements, or other actions that could impact an election.

Audit Follow-up

OMB Circular A-50

OMB Circular A-50, Audit Follow-up, requires audit reports to be resolved within 6 months of the audit report issuance date. The Audit Division monitors the status of open audit reports to track the audit resolution and closure process. As of March 31, 2022, the Audit Division was monitoring the resolution process of 142 open reports and closed 65 reports this reporting period.

Evaluation and Inspections Workload and Accomplishments

The following chart summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Evaluation and Inspections Division during the 6-month reporting period ending March 31, 2022.

Workload and Accomplishments	Number of Reviews
Reviews active at beginning of period	14
Reviews cancelled	0
Reviews initiated	3
Final reports issued ²⁰	3
Reviews active at end of reporting period	13

²⁰ In addition to its own three products, the Evaluation and Inspections Division contributed to the Survey of DOJ Litigating Attorneys and Immigration Judges on Work Experiences during the COVID-19 Pandemic, which was issued in December 2021.

Investigations Statistics

The following chart summarizes the workload and accomplishments of the Investigations Division during the 6-month period ending March 31, 2022.

Source of Allegations ²¹	
Hotline (telephone, mail, and email)	2,596
Other Sources	3,387
Total Allegations Received	5,983
Investigative Caseload	
Investigations Opened this Period	94
Investigations Closed and Reports of Investigation Issued this Period ²²	124
Investigations in Progress as of 3/31/22	560
Prosecutive Actions	
Criminal Indictments/Informations ²³	47
Arrests	49
Convictions/Pleas	34
Prosecutions Referred to the Department of Justice ²⁴	112
Prosecutions referred to State and Local Prosecutors ²⁵	12

²¹ These figures represent allegations entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. They do not include the approximate 5,776 additional Hotline, email, and phone contacts that were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and/or outside the purview of the federal government.

²² At the conclusion of an investigation, one or more type of report is prepared. The prepared report may be an abbreviated report of investigation or a full report of investigation. In addition, an investigative summary for public posting on the OIG public website may be prepared for investigations involving senior government employees. The number of reports issued represents one report for each investigation.

²³ The number of indictments reported include both sealed and not sealed.

²⁴ This number includes all criminal and civil referrals to the DOJ for a prosecutorial decision whether they were ultimately accepted or declined with the caveat that if an investigation was referred to more than one DOJ office for a prosecutorial decision, the referral to DOJ was only counted once. The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

²⁵ The number reported as referred represents referrals for both individuals and or other legal entities.

Administrative Actions	
Terminations	19
Resignations	34
Disciplinary Action	20
Monetary Results	
Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Assessments/Forfeitures	\$5,071,436.85
Civil Fines/Restitutions/Recoveries/Penalties/Damages/Forfeitures	\$558,615.00
Non-judicial Restitutions/Recoveries/Forfeitures/Revocations/Seizures	\$3,555,825.30

Investigations Division Briefing Programs

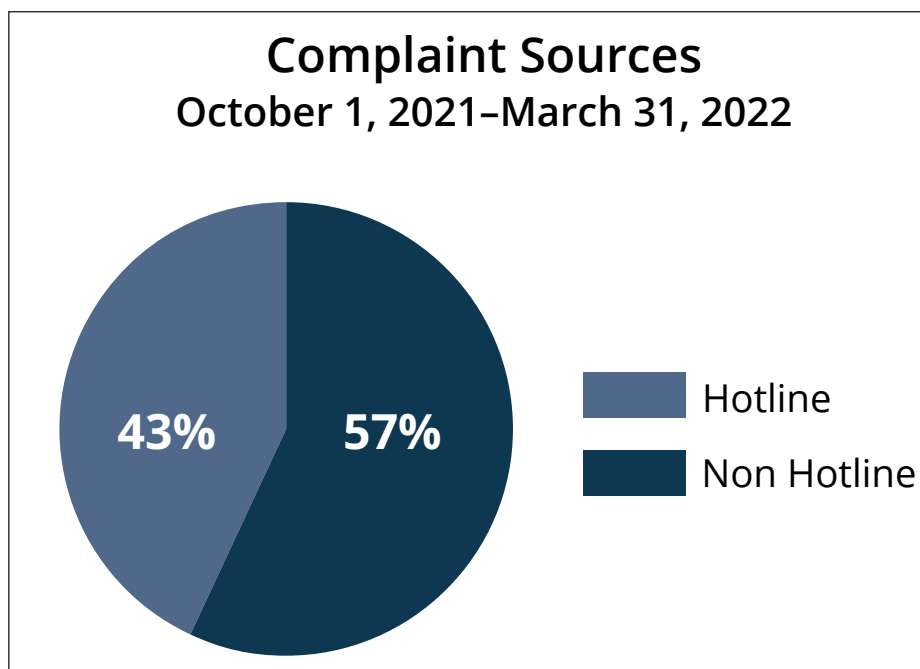
OIG investigators conducted 41 Integrity Awareness Briefings for DOJ employees and other stakeholders throughout the country. These briefings are designed to educate employees and other stakeholders about the misuse of a public official's position for personal gain and to deter employees and other stakeholders from committing such offenses. The briefings reached 1,147 employees.

OIG Hotline

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

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

From all Hotline sources during the first half of FY 2022, 2,596 new complaints related to DOJ operations or other federal agencies were entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system. Of the new complaints, 2,261 were forwarded to various DOJ components for their review and appropriate action; 180 were filed for information; 68 were forwarded to other federal agencies; and 5 were opened by the OIG for investigation.



Source: Investigations Data Management System

Approximately, 5,776 additional Hotline email and phone contacts were processed and deemed non-jurisdictional and outside the purview of the federal government and therefore were not entered into the OIG's complaint tracking system.

APPENDICES

1 | Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFF	Asset Forfeiture Fund
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
AUSA	Assistant United States Attorney
BOP	Federal Bureau of Prisons
CARES	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CIGIE	Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency
CO	Correctional Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CVF	Crime Victims Fund
DATA Act	Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ or Department	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
EOIR	Executive Office for Immigration Review
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FISA	Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978
FISMA	Federal Information Security Modernization Act
FPI	Federal Prison Industries
FY	Fiscal Year
IG Act	Inspector General Act of 1978
INSD	Inspection Division
JMD	Justice Management Division
MAM	Management Advisory Memorandum
OIA	Office of Internal Affairs
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPR	Office of Professional Responsibility
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime

OVW	Office on Violence Against Women
Patriot Act	Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act
PRAC	Pandemic Response Accountability Committee
SADF	Seized Asset Deposit Fund
TFO	Task Force Officer
USAO	U.S. Attorney's Office
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act of 1984

2 | Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

Diversion: When controlled substance transactions fall outside the congressionally mandated closed system of distribution, the activity constitutes diversion.

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

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

FIRST STEP Act: The FIRST STEP Act of 2018 directed the Department to complete an initial risk and needs assessment for each federal inmate by January 15, 2020. Among other things, the assessment calculated inmates' recidivism risk using a point system that classifies inmates into minimum, low, medium, or high-risk categories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 | Audit Division Reports

Internal Audit Reports

Multicomponent

Audit of DOJ's Annual Financial Statements FY 2021
 FY 2021 Audit of DOJ's Compliance with the DATA Act
 Review of DOJ's Accounting of Drug Control Funding for FY 2021

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Audit of ATF's Monitoring of 3-D Firearm Printing Technology

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Audit of the BOP's Annual Financial Statements FY 2021

Drug Enforcement Administration

Audit of the DEA's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the DEA's Spider Core System Pursuant FISMA of 2014, FY 2021

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Audit of the FBI Annual Financial Statements FY 2021
 Audit of the FBI's Enterprise Satellite Network System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the FBI's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the FBI's Translators Online Network Support – Unclassified 2.0 System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021

Other Department Components and Agencies

Audit of the Antitrust Division's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the Antitrust Division's Management Information System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of a Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the Superfund Activities in the ENRD for FY 2019 and 2020
 Audit of the FPI, Inc.'s Annual Financial Statements FY 2021
 Audit of the FPI, Inc.'s Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the FPI, Inc.'s UNICOR Services Business Group System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of the Assets Forfeiture Fund and Seized Asset Deposit Fund Annual Financial Statements FY 2021
 Audit of JMD's Information Security Program Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021
 Audit of JMD's National Freedom of Information Act Portal System Pursuant to FISMA of 2014, FY 2021

Contract Audit Reports

Federal Bureau of Prisons

Audit of the BOP's Comprehensive Medical Services Contracts Awarded to the University of Massachusetts Medical School

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Audit of EOUSA's Contracts Awarded to Cherokee Nation 3S, LLC for Legal and Other Support Services

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Audit of the FBI's Biometric Algorithm Purchase Order Awarded to Idemia National Security Solutions, LLC

External Audit Reports

California

Audit of the Orange County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Santa Ana, California

Colorado

Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to Red Wind Consulting, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colorado

Connecticut

Audit of OJP's Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Initiative Grant Awarded to Connecticut Department of Correction, Wethersfield, Connecticut

District of Columbia

Audit of OJP's Specialized Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance for Service Providers Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Freedom Network USA, Washington, D.C.

Florida

Audit of OJP's Grants Awarded to the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office, West Palm Beach, Florida

Illinois

Audit of the OVW Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative Phase Two Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Winnebago County, Rockford, Illinois

Kentucky

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Kentucky Office of Claims and Appeals, Frankfort, Kentucky

Maryland

Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Prince George's County Government, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Missouri

Audit of the Phelps County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Rolla, Missouri

New Jersey

Audit of the COPS Hiring Program Grants Awarded to the Camden County Police Department, Camden, New Jersey

Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to the Northwest New Jersey Community Action Partnership, Phillipsburg, New Jersey

New York

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the New York Office of Victims Services, Albany, New York

Audit of the OVW Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Awarded to the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, New York, New York

North Dakota

Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to the Abused Adult Resource Center, Bismarck, North Dakota

Texas

Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to the Alamo Area Rape Crisis Center, dba the Rape Crisis Center, San Antonio, Texas

Wisconsin

Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance 2020 Democratic Presidential Candidate Nominating Convention Grant Awarded to Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Single Audit Act Reports of Department Activities

Borough of Fort Lee, New Jersey FY 2020

City of Chicago, Illinois FY 2020

City of Olean, New York FY 2020

Cook County, Illinois FY 2020

Durham Crisis Response Center, Durham, North Carolina FY 2020

Government of Guam FY 2020

Hancock County, Illinois FY 2020

Lawson R-XIV School District, Lawson, Missouri FY 2021

The Life Link, Santa Fe, New Mexico FY 2020

The National White Collar Crime Center, Richmond, Virginia FY 2021

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Columbia, South Carolina FY 2020

South Dakota Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault, Inc., Sioux Falls, South Dakota FY 2020

State of Indiana FY 2020

State of Utah FY 2020

State of Wyoming FY 2020

Suffolk County, New York FY 2020

United States Center for SafeSport, Denver, Colorado FY 2020

Other Audit Releases

Joint Report on the Implementation of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015

MAM: Notification of Concerns Identified in the BOP's Acquisition and Administration of Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Community Corrections Management Inmates

Survey of DOJ Litigating Attorneys and Immigration Judges on Work Experiences during the COVID-19 Pandemic

4 | Quantifiable Potential Monetary Benefits

Audit Report	Questioned Costs	Unsupported Costs	Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use
Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG			
Audit of EOUSA's Contracts Awarded to Cherokee Nation 3S, LLC for Legal and Other Support Services	\$4,160	\$4,160	\$0
Audit of the Superfund Activities in the ENRD for FYs 2019 and 2020	\$73,421	\$0	\$0
Audit of the Orange County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Santa Ana, California	\$6,991	\$0	\$0
Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to Red Wind Consulting, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colorado	\$278,375	\$271,986	\$0
Audit of OJP's Second Chance Act Adult Reentry Initiative Grant Awarded to Connecticut Department of Correction, Wethersfield, Connecticut	\$5,300	\$5,300	\$0
Audit of the OVW Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative Phase Two Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Winnebago County, Rockford, Illinois	\$21,542	\$ 21,542	\$21,728
Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the Kentucky Office of Claims and Appeals, Frankfort, Kentucky	\$13,003	\$13,003	\$0
Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to Prince George's County Government, Upper Marlboro, Maryland	\$24,625	\$0	\$0
Audit of the Phelps County Sheriff's Department's Equitable Sharing Program Activities, Rolla, Missouri	\$4,744	\$4,744	\$0
Audit of the COPS Hiring Program Grants Awarded to the Camden County Police Department, Camden, New Jersey	\$5,416,020	\$5,416,020	\$0
Audit of OJP's Grant Awarded to the Northwest New Jersey Community Action Partnership, Phillipsburg, New Jersey	\$109,103	\$109,103	\$0

Audit of OJP's Victim Compensation Grants Awarded to the New York Office of Victims Services, Albany, New York	\$159,716	\$159,716	\$0
Audit of the OVW Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Awarded to the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, New York, New York	\$752,924	\$748,076	\$0
Audit of the OVW Cooperative Agreements Awarded to the Abused Adult Resource Center, Bismarck, North Dakota	\$33,259	\$29,127	\$0
Audit of OJP's Cooperative Agreement Awarded to the Alamo Area Rape Crisis Center, dba the Rape Crisis Center, San Antonio, Texas	\$278,442	\$235,336	\$0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by the DOJ OIG)	\$7,181,625	\$7,018,113	\$21,728
Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act²⁶			
Borough of Fort Lee, New Jersey FY 2020	\$47,745	\$0	\$0
State of Indiana FY 2020	\$43,607	\$0	\$0
State of Utah FY 2020	\$77,914	\$0	\$0
State of Wyoming FY 2020	\$5,888	\$5,888	\$0
Subtotal (Audits Performed by State/Local Auditors and Independent Public Accounting Firms Under the Single Audit Act)	\$175,154	\$5,888	\$0
Total	\$7,356,779	\$7,024,001	\$21,728

²⁶ These audits are reviewed by the OIG to assess the quality and the adequacy of the entity's management of federal funds. The OIG issues these audits to the responsible component and performs follow-up on the audit reports' findings and recommendations.

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

Evaluation and Inspections Division

MAM: Notification of Needed Upgrades to the BOP's Security Camera System

MAM: Impact of the Failure to Conduct Formal Policy Negotiations on the BOP's Implementation of the FIRST STEP Act and Closure of OIG Recommendations

Compendium of Non-Investigative Reports on the BOP

Investigations Division

MAM: Notification of Concerns Regarding Potential Conflicts of Interest and Appearance Issues When the FBI Assigns or Delegates Internal Affairs Investigations to FBI Employees Who Have Professional Relationships or Friendships with Subject or Witnesses

MAM: Notification of Concerns Regarding Potential Overpayment by the BOP's for Inmate Health Care Services

Oversight & Review Division

MAM: Recommendation Regarding Lack of DOJ Process for Promotion of White House Liaison

MAM: Recommendations Regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals Member Hiring Process

6 | Peer Reviews

Peer Reviews Conducted by another OIG

Audit Division

The most recent peer review of the Audit Division was performed by the DOL OIG. In its report issued March 27, 2019, the DOJ OIG received a peer review rating of *pass* for its system of quality control in effect for the year ended September 30, 2018. The DOL OIG did not make any recommendations.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

The most recent peer review of the Evaluation and Inspections Division was performed by the U.S. Postal Service OIG, which issued its report on September 9, 2021. There are no outstanding recommendations. The Evaluation and Inspections Division was not subject to any peer reviews during this reporting period.

Investigations Division

The Investigations Division underwent a peer review performed by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) in March 2021. However, due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was a delay in the report's release, and it was received in July 2021, during the fall 2021 semiannual reporting period. TIGTA OIG found that the DOJ OIG is compliant with the quality standards established by the CIGIE and the Attorney General Guidelines for Inspectors General with Statutory Law Enforcement Authority. There are no outstanding recommendations.

Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG

Audit Division

The Audit Division is currently conducting a peer review of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs OIG.

Evaluation and Inspections Division

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

Investigations Division

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

7 | Reporting Requirements

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

IG Act References	Reporting Requirements	Page
Section 4(a)(2)	Review of Legislation and Regulations	45
Section 5(a)(1)	Description of Significant Problems, Abuses, and Deficiencies	11-43
Section 5(a)(2)	Description of Significant Recommendations for Corrective Actions	11-43
Section 5(a)(3)	Identification of Significant Recommendations for Which Corrective Actions Have Not Been Completed	49-52
Section 5(a)(4)	Summary of Matters Referred to Prosecutive Authorities	6, 53-54
Section 5(a)(5)	Summary of Reports of Refusal to Provide Information or Assistance	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(6)	Listing of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports	60-66
Section 5(a)(7)	Summary of Significant Reports	11-43
Section 5(a)(8)	Statistical Tables of Total Numbers of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports and Total Value of Questioned Costs	47²⁷
Section 5(a)(9)	Statistical Tables of Total Numbers of Audit, Inspection, and Evaluation Reports and Total Value of Funds Recommended to Be Put to Better Use	48²⁸
Section 5(a)(10)	Prior OIG Reports Unresolved, Uncommented Upon, or Containing Unimplemented Recommendations	15²⁹
Section 5(a)(11)	Description and Explanation of the Reasons for Any Significant Revised Management Decision	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(12)	Information About Any Significant Management Decisions with Which the Inspector General Disagreed	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(13)	Information Described in FFMIA Section 804(b)	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(14)	Peer Reviews Conducted by Another OIG	67
Section 5(a)(15)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews of the OIG	Nothing to Report

²⁷ The OIG did not release any inspection or evaluation reports this period that identified questioned costs.

²⁸ The OIG did not release any inspection or evaluation reports this period that identified funds recommended to be put to better use.

²⁹ This information is provided pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(10)(C). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(10)(A)-(B) for this reporting period.

Section 5(a)(16)	Outstanding Recommendations from Peer Reviews Conducted by the OIG	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(17)	Statistical Table Pertaining to OIG Investigations	53-54
Section 5(a)(18)	Description of Metrics for OIG Investigative Table	53-54
Section 5(a)(19)	Reports Involving Substantiated Allegations Against Senior Government Employees	Investigative Narratives Marked with an Asterisk (*) on pages 18, 22, 28, 38-40
Section 5(a)(20)	Instance of Whistleblower Retaliation	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(21)	Attempts to Interfere with OIG Independence	Nothing to Report
Section 5(a)(22)	Inspections, Evaluations, Audits, and Investigations of Senior Government Employees Undisclosed to the Public	15³⁰

³⁰ This information is provided pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(22)(B). The OIG does not have any information to report pursuant to IG Act § 5(a)(22)(A) for this reporting period.

REPORT WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, OR MISCONDUCT

To report allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, or misconduct regarding Department of Justice programs, employees, contractors, or grants, please go to the DOJ OIG website at oig.justice.gov or call the OIG's Hotline at (800) 869-4499.

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

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

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

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

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