



# U.S. Department of Justice FY 2024 PERFORMANCE BUDGET

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## Office of the Inspector General

### Congressional Justification



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# I. Overview (Office of the Inspector General)

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## A. Introduction

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, the President's budget request for the Department of Justice (the Department or DOJ) Office of the Inspector General (OIG) totals \$161.6 million, which includes \$10.0 million from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) for oversight of CVF, 568 direct positions (154 agents and 46 attorneys) plus 22 reimbursable positions to investigate allegations of fraud, waste abuse, and misconduct by DOJ employees, contractors, and grantees and to promote economy and efficiency in Department operations. After mandatory base adjustments are considered, this request is a 5.1% increase from FY 2023 enactment. Additionally, the OIG is requesting \$4 million in annual carryover authority.

## B. Background

The OIG was statutorily established in the Department on April 14, 1989. The OIG is an independent entity within the Department that reports to both the Attorney General and Congress on issues that affect the Department's personnel or operations.

The OIG has jurisdiction over all complaints of misconduct against DOJ employees, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP); U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAO); Office of Justice Programs (OJP); and other Offices, Boards and Divisions (OBDs). The one exception is that allegations of misconduct by a Department attorney or law enforcement personnel that relate to the exercise of the Department attorneys' authority to investigate, litigate, or provide legal advice are the responsibility of the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR).

The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil law, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of Department employees in their numerous and diverse activities. The OIG also audits and inspects Department programs and assists management in promoting integrity, economy, efficiency, and efficacy. The Appendix contains a table that provides statistics on the most recent semiannual reporting period. These statistics highlight the OIG's ongoing efforts to conduct wide-ranging oversight of Department programs and operations.

## C. OIG Organization

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

**Audit Division** is responsible for independent audits of Department programs, computer systems, and financial statements. The Audit Division has regional offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. Its Financial Statement Audit Office, Computer Security and Information Technology Audit Office, and Office of Data Analytics are located in Washington, D.C. Audit Headquarters consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, Office of Operations, and Office of Policy and Planning.

**Investigations Division** is responsible for investigating allegations of bribery, fraud, abuse, civil rights violations, and violations of other criminal laws and administrative procedures governing Department employees, contractors, and grantees. The Investigations Division has field offices in Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Washington, D.C. The Fraud Detection Office and the Cyber Investigations Office are located in Washington, D.C. The Investigations Division has smaller area offices in Atlanta, Boston, Trenton, Detroit, El Paso, Houston, San Francisco, and Tucson. Investigations Headquarters in Washington, D.C., consists of the Immediate Office of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations and the following branches: Operations, Operations II, Investigative Support, Hotline Operations, and Administrative Support.

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

**Oversight and Review Division** blends the skills of attorneys, investigators, program analysts, and paralegals to review Department programs and investigate sensitive allegations involving Department employees and operations and manage the whistleblower program.

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

**Management and Planning Division** provides advice to OIG senior leadership on administrative and fiscal policy and assists OIG components in the areas of budget formulation and execution, security, personnel, training, travel, procurement, property management, telecommunications, records management, quality assurance, internal controls, and general support.

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

## **D. Notable Highlights, Reviews, and Recent Accomplishments**

### **1. Enhancing Cybersecurity and Countering Cybercrime**

The Department faces the challenge of leveraging law enforcement, legal, information technology, and intelligence resources, along with public-private partnerships and international partnerships, when managing cyber-related threats and emerging technologies. Like technology itself, these areas are continuously evolving. Additionally, the number and scale of major cyber incidents—some of which can involve tens of thousands of victims—are growing and challenging DOJ's ability to respond.

#### **Examples of OIG Work:**

##### ***Audit of the Department's Cyber Supply Chain Risk Management Efforts***

In July 2022, the OIG issued an audit report examining DOJ's cyber supply chain risk management (C-SCRM) efforts. The objective was to determine the extent to which the Department, through the Justice Management Division (JMD) and the FBI, implemented an organizational C-SCRM program that identifies, assesses, mitigates, and responds to supply chain risk throughout the information technology lifecycle.

The OIG found that overall, JMD lacked the personnel resources to effectively manage its C-SCRM program, resulting in widespread noncompliance, outdated C-SCRM guidance, inadequate threat assessments, and insufficient mitigation and monitoring actions. These weaknesses increase the risk of introducing products or services into DOJ's IT environment that could compromise the integrity of its systems and data. While the FBI's program is more modern than JMD's, it too has several processes and deliverables in need of enhancement. FBI procurement officials often improperly bypassed its C-SCRM program entirely, due in part to a misunderstanding or unawareness of the C-SCRM requirements.

The OIG made 17 recommendations. The respondents concurred with the recommendations and discussed the actions that will be implemented in response to the OIG's findings.

##### ***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. Each evaluation includes (1) testing the effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, and practices of a representative subset of agency systems; (2) an assessment (based on the results of the testing) of compliance with FISMA; and (3) separate representations, as appropriate, regarding information security related to national security systems. OMB is responsible for the submission of the annual FISMA report to Congress. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) prepares the FISMA metrics and provides reporting instructions to agency Chief Information Officers, Inspectors General, and Senior Agency Officials for Privacy. The evaluation includes testing the effectiveness of information security policies, procedures, and practices of a representative subset of agency systems. OMB is responsible for the submission of the annual FISMA report to Congress. The FY 2022 FISMA results were submitted to OMB in September 2022.



### ***Audit of the United States Marshals Service's Management of Seized Cryptocurrency***

In June 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that assessed the USMS's handling of about \$466 million in seized cryptocurrency from FYs 2017-2021. The audit found that although the USMS implemented adequate safeguards for the storage of and access to seized cryptocurrency, the USMS faces challenges with managing and tracking its seized cryptocurrency in DOJ's Consolidated Asset Tracking System. The audit also found that USMS policies related to storage, quantification, valuation, and disposal are inadequate, absent, and in some instances provide conflicting guidance. The OIG made seven recommendations to improve the USMS's management and tracking of seized cryptocurrency.

### ***Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' Monitoring of 3-D Firearm Printing Technology***

In light of the emerging technology challenge for the Department, in December 2021, the OIG issued an audit report evaluating ATF's monitoring of 3-D firearm printing technology. The purpose of the audit was to evaluate the effectiveness of ATF policies and procedures regarding the monitoring and mitigation of risks presented by 3-D firearms printing technology and trafficking.

While the ATF reports that only a limited number of 3-D printed firearms have been used in crime, 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. In fact, ATF stated that they have 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 made four recommendations to the ATF pertaining to its assessment of 3-D printed firearm technology, its communication and collaboration strategy, and its data collection. ATF concurred with all the recommendations.

### **Ongoing Work:**

### ***Audit of the Department of Justice's Strategy to Combat and Respond to Ransomware Threats and Attacks***

In July 2022, the OIG initiated an audit of the Department's strategy to combat and respond to ransomware threats and attacks to assist DOJ in meeting this enormous challenge. This audit's objectives are to assess the Department's (1) strategy to combat ransomware threats, and (2) response to and coordination on ransomware attacks against public and private entities.

## **2. Enhancing the Department's Response to the Opioid Crisis**

As the nation's leading law enforcement agency as well as supporter of local law enforcement efforts, DOJ has a major role in coordinating a national response to opioids abuse. The Department's role is also crucially important given that one of its law enforcement agencies, the DEA, acts as the lead drug regulator in the country. Because of the many varied problems arising from opioids use, this is an extraordinarily complex and difficult challenge for the Department. Nonetheless, it remains one of the most important challenges for the Department to address.

## **Examples of OIG Work:**

### ***Audit of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Authorized Central Storage Program***

In September 2022, the OIG issued a report on the DEA's Authorized Central Storage Program, which assists state and local law enforcement with cleanups of methamphetamine clandestine drug laboratories. The OIG concluded that through the ACS Program, the DEA provided adequate supplies and equipment, training, and continuing support for methamphetamine waste disposal to participating states' law enforcement agencies. The DEA implemented a strategy to expand its scope to support the waste disposal of additional types of drugs, in accordance with the recent change of law. The OIG recognized the DEA's effort in implementing a new strategy with its existing partners, but also recommended that the agency consider expanding the program to include additional geographical areas if feasible. The DEA agreed with the recommendation.

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

In May 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that assessed COPS administration and oversight of the Anti-Heroin Task Force (AHTF) Program. The OIG found that while COPS has an array of memoranda, manuals, and program-specific award guides to help direct its work, it does not have a written standard operating procedure that details divisional policies and procedures for administering AHTF Program awards. Prior to FY 2020, AHTF Program performance measures did not align with the program's authorizing legislation or goals, and AHTF progress reports did not capture information about critical AHTF Program activities. Lastly, the COPS Office needs to improve its collaboration with other DOJ components to enhance overall DOJ anti-drug program effectiveness. The OIG made four recommendations to assist COPS in improving its administration and oversight of AHTF Program awards. COPS concurred with all the recommendations and will provide status of corrective actions taken in its next update to the OIG.

## **Ongoing Work:**

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

The OIG is conducting an audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (COSSAP). The preliminary objectives are to determine whether BJA: (1) implemented adequate oversight and management of COSSAP, (2) effectively coordinated and collaborated with COSSAP partners and stakeholders, and (3) accomplished COSSAP objectives and deliverables.

## **3. Improving Management of the Federal Prison System**

The federal prison system, which is managed by the Department's Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), is a critical part of its criminal justice mission. The BOP continues to be the largest DOJ employer, with almost 35,000 employees in October 2022, and has the second largest appropriation among DOJ components at over \$8.4 billion for FY 2023. For at least the past decade, the OIG reports have found weaknesses and failures in the management of BOP operations and have made dozens of recommendations to address them. The OIG consistently identified managing the federal prison system as one of the most significant and important management challenges facing the Department. The OIG has observed and reported on how,



over the past few years, even as the inmate population has declined from approximately 219,000 in 2013 to about 159,000 in October 2022, the many longstanding challenges facing the BOP, including physical safety, insufficient staffing, and healthcare costs, continue to result in serious organization failures and crises at far too many institutions.

### **Example of OIG Work:**

#### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Concerns Regarding the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) Treatment of Inmate Statements in Investigations of Alleged Misconduct by BOP Employees***

In October 2022, the OIG issued a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) and found that the BOP is reluctant to rely on inmate testimony in administrative misconduct investigations, has a general practice of avoiding calling inmates as witnesses in U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board and arbitration proceedings, and, at least in matters involving staff-on-inmate sexual assault, is effectively requiring significantly more proof than necessary under the applicable preponderance of the evidence standard to sustain misconduct and take disciplinary action against BOP employees. The OIG concluded that this manner of handling misconduct by BOP employees is contrary to federal regulations and BOP policy and creates significant risks for the BOP, including enhancing the likelihood that employees will avoid accountability for misconduct.

#### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Concerns Resulting from Multiple Office of the Inspector General Reviews Related to the Federal Bureau of Prisons Strategy for its Medical Services Contracts***

In September 2022, the OIG released a Management Advisory Memorandum (MAM) related to the BOP's strategy for its medical services contracts. Findings include: (1) not establishing a framework for performance monitoring, (2) weaknesses in acquisition planning related to inadequate communication and collaboration between the BOP's acquisition office and its institutions, and (3) weaknesses in contract administration related to Contracting Officer's Representative delegation. The MAM made one recommendation to the BOP, and the BOP agreed with it.

#### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Residential Reentry Management Branch Inmates***

In September 2022, the OIG issued an audit report relating to the BOP's procurements awarded to a medical services contractor that the BOP did not adequately monitor and assess the services received by the contractor, increasing the risk that inmates are not receiving quality healthcare.

#### ***Evaluation of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Policy Development Process***

In September 2022, the OIG released its evaluation of the BOP's policy development process. The evaluation noted that over the past two decades, the OIG has observed recurring challenges in the BOP's ability to timely update its national policies governing the actions, conduct, and conditions of employment for its nearly 35,000 staff. The report stated that as of May 2022, the BOP had 94 program statements that had not been updated in at least 20 years, and 24 OIG recommendations that, as of August 2022, have remained open for an average of more than three years due to policy development challenges. The OIG found that the BOP's policy development process was hindered by a policy negotiation process that did not sufficiently address the need for new and revised policies, and that the BOP did not develop effective policy negotiation practices. The OIG also found that the BOP does not collect and track sufficient data

necessary to evaluate its policy development and negotiation performance and determine whether it is applying best practices. The OIG made five recommendations to assist the BOP in improving its policy development process. The development of comprehensive, timely, and updated policies is critically important to addressing the many challenges facing the BOP.

***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Concerns Identified in the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Acquisition and Administration of Procurements Awarded to NaphCare, Inc. for Medical Services Provided to Community Correction Management Inmates***

In February 2022, the OIG released a MAM notifying the Director of BOP of significant concerns identified during 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 \$91.0 million.

***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Security Concerns at the Federal Bureau of Prisons Camp Locations***

In June 2021, the OIG issued a MAM to the BOP identifying multiple security concerns at BOP camp facilities, including nonfunctional alarms and a lack of video surveillance on exterior doors. The memorandum identified multiple security concerns at BOP camp facilities, including nonfunctional alarms and a lack of video surveillance on exterior doors.

***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Needed Upgrades to the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Security Camera System***

Although the BOP has made some progress implementing camera upgrades, because of the critical nature of this ongoing concern, in October 2021, the OIG issued a MAM to the BOP recommending that it identify enhancements needed to address camera functionality and coverage deficiencies, provide cost projections to fund the upgrades, and include an estimated timeline for completion of the work.

***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Urgent Security Concerns Involving Staff Entering BOP Facilities***

In August 2021, issued a MAM notification of urgent security concerns involving staff entering BOP facilities. The memorandum identified urgent security concerns related to staff bypassing security screening upon entering a BOP facility during the night shift. Although this action by staff violated BOP staff screening procedures, it was known to management at the affected facility and tolerated due to staffing shortages. In its memorandum to the BOP, the OIG reiterated its concern that the BOP's failure to enforce strict staff screening procedures increases the risk that staff will jeopardize the safety and security of the institution, inmates, and other staff by introducing contraband into BOP facilities.

**Ongoing Work:**

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

The OIG continues to conduct a review of the BOP's efforts to address inmate-on-staff sexual misconduct. The review will assess the prevalence and impacts of inmate-on-staff sexual misconduct, including sexual harassment, assault, and abuse, in BOP institutions from FY 2008 through FY 2018.

### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Efforts to Construct and Maintain Institutions***

The OIG is conducting an audit of the BOP's efforts to construct and maintain institutions. The preliminary objectives are to evaluate BOP's: (1) expansion of existing institutions, as well as its acquisition and construction of new institutions; and (2) maintenance of existing institutions, including how BOP identifies and implements modernization and repair projects.

### ***Limited-Scope Review of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Strategies to Identify, Communicate, and Mitigate Operational Issues at Its Institutions***

The OIG is conducting a limited-scope review of the strategies the BOP employs to identify, communicate, and mitigate operational issues at its institutions. Specifically, this review will assess how the BOP considers operational issues identified through internal and external oversight processes and products, how identified issues are communicated to BOP Executive Staff, and how the BOP takes action to remedy those issues. The OIG will also assess the BOP's internal processes for identifying system-wide operational and security issues, as well as the processes for identifying critical risks that developed at specific institutions.

## **4. Strengthening Public Trust in the Department of Justice**

At its core, public service is a public trust. The DOJ earns public trust through transparency and its impartial administration of justice. Eroded public trust represents a significant and concerning challenge that weakens the Department's ability to fulfill its mission to uphold the rule of law, to keep our country safe, and to protect civil rights. Ensuring that decision making adheres to established Department policies and practices, is free from inappropriate influences, and complies with conflicts of interest rules are key elements to meeting this challenge. In addition, DOJ should be attentive to addressing perceived disparities in law enforcement responses to significant events, consistency and objectivity in the use of sensitive law enforcement authorities, and demonstrating honesty and integrity in the performance of duties.

### **Examples of OIG Work:**

#### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office of General Counsel's Roles and Responsibilities***

At the request of former Attorney General Barr, the OIG conducted an audit of the FBI's Office of the General Counsel's roles and responsibilities in national security matters. The OIG's September 2022 audit report revealed a relationship between the FBI's Office of the General Counsel and the National Security Division that historically has been strained and hindered by overlapping or undefined responsibilities and miscommunication in national security matters, thereby affecting coordination needed to ensure the effectiveness of the FBI's national security program. The DOJ, as a whole, has an essential responsibility to carry out its critical investigative and national security duties in an effective manner and to do so with efficient coordination while maintaining focus on adhering to the rule of law and upholding the public's confidence. The OIG found that these coordination efforts need to be improved, and roles and responsibilities should be more clearly defined. The report contains five recommendations to the FBI and DOJ to improve oversight of the FBI's national security activities.

#### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Recommendations Regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals Member Hiring Process***

Alleged politicized hiring of Immigration Judges within the Executive Office of Immigration Review led members of Congress to ask the OIG to investigate whether Immigration Judge and

Board of Immigration Appeals positions were withdrawn, delayed, or favored for political or ideological reasons. The OIG did not find evidence of systemic politicized hiring. However, in March 2022, we issued a MAM recommending that the Executive Office for Immigration Review update its hiring process to clarify that candidates are evaluated and selected without regard to perceived political affiliation or ideology. Such steps will help to ensure transparency and accountability in these processes.

***Investigative Summary: Poor Judgment by a then U.S. Attorney for Making Derogatory Public Remarks About an Assistant United States Attorney That Were Also Contrary to Guidance***

In February 2022, the OIG issued an investigative summary regarding its finding that a then U.S. Attorney exercised poor judgment and sought to undermine the professional reputation of a subordinate. The OIG found that, contrary to advice from a Department official, the former U.S. Attorney made public remarks inappropriately suggesting that a career Assistant U.S. Attorney was motivated by partisan political considerations in joining with numerous district election officers in sending a letter to then Attorney General William Barr that was critical of the Attorney General's revisions to DOJ's policies regarding election fraud. The U.S. Attorney's statement, which wrongly implied that the Assistant U.S. Attorney acted unethically by signing the letter and improperly suggested partisan motivation by a career prosecutor, served to harm the public's perception of the Department.

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

In February 2022, the OIG issued a MAM recommending that the FBI adopt policies or practices to prevent actual and perceived conflicts of interest in such circumstances. The FBI immediately adopted the OIG's recommendation and implemented a new standard operating procedure that requires FBI personnel assigned to internal investigations to formally attest that they do not have any actual or potential conflicts of interest and prevents the assignment of investigators to matters in which the subject is in the investigator's chain of command or is someone with whom the investigator has a personal or professional relationship.

***Report to Congress on Implementation of Section 1001 of the USA Patriot Act***

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 the Congress discussing the OIG's implementation of these responsibilities.

In February 2022, the OIG issued its most recent report summarizing the OIG's Section 1001 activities from July 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021. Between this period covered by this report, the OIG processed 627 new complaints that were identified by the complainant as civil rights or civil liberties complaints.

Of these complaints, 592 did not fall within the OIG's jurisdiction or did not warrant further investigation. These complaints involved allegations against agencies or entities outside the DOJ, including other federal agencies, local governments, or private businesses, as well as allegations that were not suitable for investigation by the OIG, and could not be or were not

referred to another agency for investigation, generally because the complaints failed to identify a subject or agency.

The OIG found that the remaining 35 of the 627 complaints it received involved DOJ employees or DOJ components and included allegations that required further review. The OIG determined that 33 of these complaints generally raised management issues unrelated to the OIG's Section 1001 duties and referred these complaints to DOJ components for appropriate handling. Examples of complaints in this category included allegations by federal prisoners about the general prison conditions, and by others that the FBI did not initiate an investigation into the specific allegations.

The OIG identified two complaints warranting further investigation to determine whether Section 1001-related abuses occurred. The OIG referred one of the complaints to the BOP and the other to the FBI and requested a copy of the investigative reports upon completion of the BOP and FBI investigations.

### **Ongoing Work:**

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

The OIG is reviewing the DOJ's use of subpoenas and other legal authorities to obtain communication records of Members of Congress and affiliated persons, and the news media in connection with recent investigations of alleged unauthorized disclosures of information to the media by government officials. The review will examine the Department's compliance with applicable DOJ policies and procedures, and whether any such uses, or the investigations, were based upon improper considerations. If circumstances warrant, the OIG will consider other issues that may arise during the review. The review will not substitute the OIG's judgment for the legal and investigative judgments made in the matters under OIG review.

#### ***Investigation Into Use of Force Allegations Involving DOJ Law Enforcement Personnel in Portland, Oregon***

In response to Congressional requests, complaints received by the OIG, and a referral from the U.S. Attorney in Oregon, the DOJ Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has opened an investigation into use of force allegations involving DOJ law enforcement personnel in Portland, Oregon in July 2020. The DOJ OIG will coordinate its investigation with the Department of Homeland Security OIG.

#### ***Review Examining DOJ's and its Law Enforcement Components' Roles and Responsibilities in Responding to Protest Activity and Civil Unrest in Washington, DC and Portland, Oregon***

The OIG initiated a review of the Department's roles and responsibilities in responding to protest activity and civil unrest on June 1, 2020, at Lafayette Square. The OIG will examine DOJ law enforcement personnel's compliance with applicable identification requirements, rules of engagement, and legal authorities. The review will also consider law enforcement personnel's adherence to DOJ policies regarding the use of less-lethal munitions, chemical agents, and other uses of force.

### ***Review Examining Events at Lafayette Square on June 1, 2020***

The OIG has initiated a review to examine DOJ's roles and responsibilities in responding to protest activity and civil unrest at Lafayette Square on June 1, 2020. This review will examine the training and instruction that was provided to DOJ law enforcement personnel; compliance with applicable identification requirements, rules of engagement, and legal authorities; and adherence to DOJ policies regarding the use of less-lethal munitions, chemical agents, and other uses of force.

## **5. Safeguarding and Promoting National Security**

Persistent and increasingly sophisticated national security threats arising from malicious domestic and foreign actors can disrupt, degrade, or destroy American economic, socio-cultural, and political interests. Strengthening its ability to design and implement solutions in response to the vast array of national security threats that the country faces today remains a critical challenge for the Department.

### **Examples of OIG Work:**

#### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Security Undercover Operations***

In December 2022, the OIG issued an audit report examining the FBI's management of its national security Undercover Operations (UCOs). A UCO is a series of related undercover activities by Undercover Employees (UCEs) or Online Covert Employees (OCEs) who, under alias, engage directly or indirectly in relationships or communications with predicated targets over an extended period, while concealing their FBI affiliation. The use of undercover techniques can be an effective and important investigative tool for counterterrorism, counterintelligence, and the investigation of cyber-based crimes. However, without robust management and oversight, UCOs may increase the risk to the safety and wellbeing of FBI personnel or to the operational security of ongoing investigations. The OIG found several areas for improvement in the FBI's management and oversight of its UCOs. The OIG made 10 recommendations to improve the operational security and management of the FBI's undercover operations. The FBI agreed with all 10 recommendations.

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

In September 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that found the relationship between the FBI's Office of General Counsel and the National Security Division (NSD) is historically strained and at times hindered by overlapping or undefined responsibilities and miscommunication. The OIG's findings include: (1) clarity needed regarding the roles of the attorneys within the FBI Office of General Counsel's National Security and Cyber Law Branch (NSCLB) and NSD in providing legal advice and guidance, (2) FBI's recordkeeping of its notices to the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court needs improvement, (3) joint National Security Reviews by NSD and NSCLB were untimely and lacked consensus, (4) differing legal views by NSCLB and NSD, and (5) the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 use request process needs improvement. The OIG made five recommendations to the FBI and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The FBI and the Office of the Deputy Attorney General agreed with all five recommendations.



***Audit of the Office of Justice Programs National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Using Artificial Intelligence Technologies to Expose Darknet Opioid Traffickers Grant Awarded to the West Virginia University Research Corporation, Morgantown, West Virginia***

An OIG audit report issued in September 2022 found that five publications, which were partly researched and developed under a grant NIJ awarded to develop a prototype law enforcement system that detects opioid trafficking participants on the dark web, listed co-authors with affiliations to foreign research institutions on the U.S. government's Entity List. The U.S. Entity List identifies entities or individuals that the U.S. government has determined have been involved, are involved, or pose a significant risk of being or becoming involved in activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States. Although the OIG did not find evidence of any wrongdoing, potential inappropriate knowledge transfers, or undue foreign influence stemming from these co-authorships, underscores the significant risks the DOJ must protect against to ensure that the knowledge gained or technology developed from taxpayer-funded Departmental research is not at risk of being exported to support foreign governments or non-state actors with interests adversarial to the United States.

***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Management and Oversight of its Chaplaincy Services Program***

The OIG has continued working with the BOP to address the five recommendations included in the July 2021 report regarding the BOP's management and oversight of its chaplaincy program. The mission of the BOP's chaplaincy program is to accommodate the free exercise of religion for inmates by providing pastoral care and facilitating the opportunity for inmates to pursue their individual religious beliefs and practices in accordance with the law, federal regulations, and BOP policy. One major finding from this audit was that the BOP allowed inmates with known ties to terrorism to lead religious services, a practice that could enhance the threat of radicalization through misuse of such services. The OIG's recommendations to the BOP aim to improve the delivery of religious services to the inmate population and to help diversify and alleviate shortages in its chaplain staff. The BOP continues to work toward fully responding to these recommendations.

***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Insider Threat Risk at the Department of Justice and the Drug Enforcement Administration***

The OIG issued a MAM in February 2021 after becoming aware that DEA contractors were not obligated to annually renew their On-Site Contractor Responsibilities document, which prohibits contract employees from engaging in personal and business associations with persons known to be convicted felons or associated with criminal activity. The OIG found this information concerning, as contracting staff are considered capable of holding sensitive, classified information. The DEA took corrective action and the two recommendations directed towards the DEA were closed in September 2021.

**Ongoing Work:**

***The Department of Justice's Efforts to Coordinate the Sharing of Information Related to Malign Foreign Influence Directed at U.S. Elections***

The OIG is reviewing DOJ's efforts to coordinate the sharing of information related to malign foreign influence on U.S. elections. The objectives of this review are to (1) assess the effectiveness and resilience of the Department's information sharing system related to malign foreign influence on elections; (2) assess the Department's oversight, management, and

coordination of its activities to respond to malign foreign influence on elections; and (3) identify any gaps in or duplication of its information sharing efforts.

#### ***Review Examining U.S. Capitol Events on January 6, 2021***

This review will examine information concerning the January 6 events that was available to DOJ in advance of January 6; the extent to which such information was shared by DOJ with the U.S. Capitol Police and other federal, state, and local agencies; and the role of DOJ personnel in responding to this event. The OIG's review will also assess whether there are any weaknesses in DOJ protocols, policies, or procedures that adversely affected the ability of the Department to effectively prepare for and respond to the events at the U.S. Capitol. The OIG is mindful of the sensitive nature of the ongoing criminal investigations and prosecutions related to the events of January 6. Consistent with long-standing OIG practice, in conducting this review, the OIG will take care to ensure that the review does not interfere with these investigations or prosecutions.

#### ***Audit of the Department of Justice's Strategy to Address the Domestic Violent Extremist Threat***

The OIG is conducting an audit of the Department of Justice's strategy to address the domestic violent extremist (DVE) threat. The preliminary objectives are to: (1) evaluate the Department's efforts to develop a comprehensive strategy to address the DVE threat in the United States, and (2) determine if the Department is effectively coordinating among Department stakeholders on the implementation of its strategy.

## **6. Managing the Post-Pandemic Impact on U.S. Department of Justice Operations**

The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues to pose unique challenges for the DOJ and the continuity of its operations. The COVID-19 pandemic presented the country with not only a health crisis, but an economic one as well. Congress passed six laws authorizing federal emergency relief totaling over \$5 trillion to individuals, state and local governments, businesses, and various programs and organizations. The distribution of an unprecedented amount of federal disaster response funds in a relatively short time frame has significantly increased the risk of fraudulent activities, which presents a novel aspect of pandemic-related challenges for the Department because of its investigative and prosecutorial responsibilities. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic substantially impacted the work of DOJ litigating attorneys, immigration courts, and the BOP. Many immigration and federal court proceedings and the BOP's operations remain modified due to health and safety concerns.

### **Examples of OIG Work:**

#### ***Audit of the Management and Coordination of Pandemic-Related Fraud Allegations and Referrals Between the Criminal Division and Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys***

In September 2022, the OIG issued a report that examined the Criminal Division's and the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' management and coordination of pandemic-related fraud allegations and referrals. As a result of that audit, the OIG made recommendations on how the two components can enhance tracking of fraud allegations, expand guidance on managing pandemic-related fraud cases, and improve communication for matters under investigation and information shared with coordinating bodies.

### ***Limited-Scope Inspection and Review of Video Teleconference Use for Immigration Hearings***

In June 2022, the OIG issued a limited-scope review that found that the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) needs to ensure that remote immigration hearings via VTC are conducted effectively and fairly. For example, respondents in the Migrant Protection Protocols program may have had a difficult time following the hearings due to camera positioning and lack of adequate “Know Your Rights” video presentations. The OIG made 12 recommendations to assist EOIR in expanding its use of VTC and other remote platforms, all of which EOIR agreed with.

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

In December 2021, 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. These surveys were conducted from May 17 to June 6, 2021. The results of these surveys by the OIG describe how litigating attorneys and EOIR judges perceived the effects of the pandemic on the workforce, coordination efforts, and cases. The results also detail these attorneys’ and judges’ preferences and expectations for a post-pandemic work environment.

### ***Review of EOIR’s Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic***

In April 2021, released a report examining EOIR’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic. EOIR conducts immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings to adjudicate immigration cases in compliance with the federal immigration laws. The OIG’s oversight work underscored the need for EOIR to prepare for future emergency and catastrophic events by modernizing its IT infrastructure, including its filing system and physical IT assets, such as laptop computers, and by improving communication with staff and the public. EOIR’s antiquated, paper-based filing system lagged significantly behind other federal and state court systems and left EOIR particularly vulnerable during the pandemic. Relatedly, the review found that EOIR was insufficiently equipped to enable its employees to conduct functions remotely by teleworking. EOIR initially did not have laptop computers to issue to a significant portion of its staff, and it struggled to adapt its IT infrastructure to accommodate remote work and hearing participation. While EOIR suspended certain dockets due to pandemic conditions, it continued to hear detained docket cases citing due process issues under the Fifth Amendment. Although EOIR judges had some discretion in deciding whether hearings on the detained dockets were postponed, the OIG found in our April 2021 report that filing deadlines remained in place for many immigration cases which, combined with EOIR’s continued acceptance of paper filings, increased the risk of COVID-19 exposure, particularly for staff required to process hard-copy documents in person. The OIG made nine recommendations to EOIR to modernize its case processing systems, expand the availability of electronic filing, and improve its capability to enable staff to accomplish appropriate tasks via telework.

### ***Review of the USMS’s Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic***

In February 2021, the OIG released a report examining the USMS response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The OIG found that while the USMS has taken steps to prepare for, prevent, and manage the risks associated with COVID-19, opportunities for improvement remain. For example, the OIG found that the USMS’s detention facility oversight plan was inconsistent and did not ensure that all active facilities were assessed for implementation of the latest Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance. Facilities operated by the USMS’s state and local government partners under Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) did not receive the same scrutiny from the USMS as do the USMS contract facilities, although the IGA facilities house

approximately 70 percent of the USMS's 61,000 detainees. Additionally, the OIG found that the USMS had a practice of transporting detainees without first testing to confirm that they were COVID-19 free. The OIG believes this practice may lead to further infections and should be re-evaluated. The OIG made six recommendations to assist the USMS in mitigating the health risks arising from the pandemic. The USMS agreed with all six recommendations.

### **Ongoing Work:**

#### ***Capstone Review of Findings From Remote Inspections of Facilities Housing Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmates during the COVID-19 Pandemic***

The OIG is conducting a capstone review analyzing the findings of 15 published remote inspection reports of 16 facilities housing BOP inmates during the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic and remaining challenges for the BOP during the pandemic and beyond. These inspections assessed whether BOP-managed institutions, contract institutions, and contract Residential Reentry Centers complied with available guidance and best practices regarding preventing, managing, and containing potential COVID-19 outbreaks in correctional and residential reentry settings, and highlighted unique challenges faced by institutions of this kind.

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

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) has initiated a review of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (BOP) use of home confinement as a tool to mitigate the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the federal prison population. The review will assess the BOP's process for implementing the use of home confinement as authorized under the CARES Act, the process for its consideration of the eligibility criteria outlined in the Attorney General's March 26 and April 3 2020 memoranda, and the process by which BOP headquarters evaluated wardens' recommendations that inmates who did not meet the Attorney General's criteria be placed in home confinement. The review will also select sample cases for examination to determine whether there were irregularities in the BOP's processes. If circumstances warrant, the OIG will consider including other issues that may arise while conducting the review. The OIG is undertaking this review in response to requests from Members of Congress, and issues the OIG identified during the series of remote inspections it has conducted regarding the BOP's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **7. Strengthening Police-Community Partnership and the Response to Violent Crime**

As the nation's chief law enforcement agency, the DOJ has consistently considered combatting violent crime a significant priority. This priority has taken on new urgency given that, as Attorney General Merrick Garland noted in his congressional testimony, the murder rate increased nearly 30 percent in 2020, and 77 percent of homicides were committed with a firearm. With the increase in violent crime and gun violence, the challenge for the Department is identifying effective solutions to address this serious problem. Enhancing police-community relationships, effectively responding to gun violence, and improving crime data collection are three ways in which the Department can make progress in meeting this challenge.

## **Examples of OIG Work:**

### ***Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives' Firearm Disposal Practices***

In September 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that examined ATF's firearm disposal practices, which found that ATF needs to implement additional controls to safeguard firearms approved for disposal from loss or theft while in the custody of ATF's National Destruction Branch facility. The OIG made 10 recommendations that will help ATF better ensure that all firearms sent to its disposal facility are ultimately destroyed and protected from loss or theft.

### ***Audit of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative***

In July 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that (1) assessed the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) management and oversight of its National Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAK Initiative), (2) reviewed BJA's methodology in awarding grant funds, and (3) evaluated BJA's approach to and progress in accomplishing BJA's goals for the SAK Initiative. The OIG identified several areas where BJA can improve its management and oversight of the SAK Initiative, including increasing small agency participation, ensuring grantees provide accurate documentation, and ensuring BJA's grant monitoring is identifying problematic and struggling grantees. The OIG made seven recommendations OJP to improve the management and oversight of the SAK Initiative.

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

In November 2021, the OIG issued an audit report of two COPS Hiring Program grants totaling over \$4 million. The report found that the recipient did not adequately manage the financial activities of the grants or have adequate policies related to grant administration, which caused the OIG to question whether the grant funds were used for the intended purposes. Effective use of this grant program to enhance community policing requires responsible administration of federal funds. The importance of oversight and responsible stewardship of the use of grant funds as a tool to quell violent crime cannot be overstated, particularly in view of the Department's announcement in December 2021 that it would be awarding \$1.6 billion in grants designed to reduce violent crime and strengthen communities.

### ***Audit of Selected Aspects of the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System***

In July 2021, the OIG issued an audit report that found that the FBI's National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) does not automatically verify out-of-state purchasers' eligibility for firearms purchases under the age requirement of their state of residence. The OIG's report contains one recommendation to the FBI to 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 in both the purchaser's state of residence and the state of sale to ensure basic age eligibility. The FBI agreed with the recommendation.

## **Ongoing Work:**

### ***Audit of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives' Risk-Based Inspection Selection Processes and Administrative Actions Issued to Federal Firearms Licensees***

The OIG has an ongoing audit of ATF's risk-based inspection selection processes and administrative actions issued to FFLs. The audit will examine ATF's risk-based approach for

managing FFL inspections, certain activity related to the referral of FFL-related information for criminal investigation, and the processing of FFL license revocations.

## **8. Effective Management of U.S. Department of Justice Contracts and Grants**

In FY 2022, the Department awarded over \$8.529 billion in contracts and over \$5.742 billion in grants. Effective management of contract and grant awards to ensure financial accountability and mitigate the risks of fraud or misuse is an ongoing challenge for the Department. Some of those challenges include complying with laws, regulations, and policies that govern contract workers' rights and protections, acquisition planning, and contract oversight and administration. Additionally, monitoring grants and ensuring the functionality of the Department's grants management system have remained pressing challenges for DOJ.

### **Examples of OIG Work:**

#### ***Audit of the Office of Justice Programs Awards Made to the Call to Freedom, Inc., Sioux Falls, South Dakota***

In May 2022, the OIG released a report on three awards totaling over \$1.975 million awarded to the Call to Freedom to provide services to victims of human trafficking. The OIG found that due to the lack of sufficient documentation and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Call to Freedom could not demonstrate adequate progress towards achieving the awards' stated goals. Also, the OIG found that the Call to Freedom engaged in relationships with victims and a partner agency that potentially created the appearance of conflicts of interest. Specifically, the Call to Freedom was placing human trafficking victims receiving services through DOJ awards at a for-profit subsidiary company to produce merchandise for sale nationwide. Through this relationship, the Call to Freedom received \$21,918 in net proceeds, which were not approved by or reported to OJP. The OIG made seven recommendations to OJP, and OJP agreed with all of them.

#### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of a Need to Heighten Awareness of and Compliance with Laws and Regulations Relating to Procurements from Foreign Countries***

In an April 2022 the OIG released a MAM advising of a concern that resulted from an OIG investigation of a procurement by UNICOR. The OIG investigation involved a UNICOR contractor that had allegedly misrepresented that its products were made in the United States when they were in fact made in China. The OIG found that certain UNICOR staff were aware that the contractor manufactured its products in China but believed and advised the contractor that UNICOR could procure the products in compliance with laws and regulations concerning procurements from foreign countries. During the OIG investigation, UNICOR's Office of General Counsel proactively provided written guidance regarding foreign procurement laws to UNICOR staff, as well as stated its intention to provide training to UNICOR staff regarding the same laws. The OIG made three recommendations to address the concerns identified, and the BOP agreed with all of them.

#### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons Comprehensive Medical Services Contracts Awarded to the University of Massachusetts Medical School***

In March 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that 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.

***Audit of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys' Contracts Awarded to Cherokee Nation 3S, LLC for Legal and Other Support Services***

In February 2022, the OIG issued a report examining the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) labor hour contracts with Cherokee Nation Support, Services, and Solution, LLC (CN3S) worth \$4,755,332 for support personnel and one Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Coordinator. The OIG found that contracting officials did not include the mandatory whistleblower clause, contrary to applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Further, the audit revealed that EOUSA's contractor and its subcontractor did not pay personnel the required minimum wage, health and welfare rates established by the U.S. Department of Labor, and that EOUSA did not incorporate the most current U.S. Department of Labor wage information when it exercised contract options.

***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Biometric Algorithm Purchase Order Awarded to Idemia National Security Solutions, LLC***

In February 2022, the OIG issued an audit report that 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.

**Examples of the OIG CVF Grant Work:**

Established by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) collects criminal fines and penalties, which are used to make distributions to states and territories through DOJ grants to support victim services. OJP administers the CVF by sending states and territories funding directly through victim assistance and compensation formula grants and awarding discretionary grants to state and local public and private entities.

The OIG has found that CVF grant recipients have struggled with the accuracy of state certification forms. The accuracy of these forms is important because they contain the information OJP's Office for Victims of Crime uses as the basis for determining the amount of future CVF victim compensation formula grant awards. The OIG identified issues with state certification forms in several recent audit reports, including those issued in August 2022, June 2022, May 2022, and December 2021. Other recent oversight work, such as the OIG's August 2022, June 2022, March 2022, and December 2021 audit reports, has highlighted CVF grantees' challenges with having adequate policies and procedures to ensure accurate reporting, which has impacted performance evaluation, financial management and accounting, and the

sufficiency of supporting documentation for victim compensation claims. The OIG has made recommendations in these reports to help the Department more effectively administer CVF funds, therefore enhancing support for crime victims.

### **Ongoing Work:**

#### ***Audit of Office of Justice Programs' Contract Awarded for the JustGrants System***

The OIG is conducting an audit of the OJP's contract for the Justice Grants System (JustGrants). The contract was initially awarded to CSRA LLC, which was subsequently acquired by General Dynamics. The preliminary objectives of the audit are to assess: (1) the OJP's implementation of the JustGrants transition; (2) the OJP's administration of the contract; and (3) CSRA LLC's performance and compliance with the terms, conditions, laws, and regulations applicable to the contract.

#### ***Audit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Sole-Source Contract Actions***

The OIG is conducting an audit of the BOP's award of contract actions using sole-source procedures during fiscal years 2018 through 2022. The preliminary objectives are to assess, across a judgmental sample of sole-source contract actions, the BOP's: (1) processes for planning and soliciting for contract opportunities, (2) procedures for selecting and awarding its sole-source contracts, and (3) performance monitoring.

## **9. Managing Human Capital**

The DOJ faces an array of human capital challenges, including fostering a workplace that is free from sexual misconduct, sexual harassment, and inappropriate relationships; ensuring equity in hiring and advancement of employees; and identifying and engaging in successful recruitment and retention policies and practices, particularly post-pandemic, to ensure that the Department remains competitive in the market for the most capable and diverse talent.

### **Examples of OIG Work:**

#### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Recommendations Regarding the Immigration Judge and Board of Immigration Appeals Member Hiring Process***

In March 2022, 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, the OIG's assessment 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.

***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 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.

***Former BOP CO Sentenced for Bribery of Public Official***

On February 17, 2022, a former BOP correctional officer 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.

***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.

### ***Management Advisory Memorandum: Notification of Concerns Identified in the Department of Justice's Human Resources Policies***

In August 2021, The OIG released a MAM JMD identifying concerns related to DOJ's human resources (HR) policies. The OIG found that DOJ lacked formalized Department wide guidance for implementing and managing vital approaches for effective and progressive human capital administration. Moreover, DOJ has not fulfilled its internal requirement to review and update its HR policies every 5 years. The OIG also has concerns that DOJ lacks a centralized location for its HR guidance and various policies. The OIG made four recommendations to JMD to address the HR policy concerns that the OIG identified. JMD agreed with all four recommendations and informed the OIG that it is taking steps to achieve the recommended results of the OIG's MAM.

#### **Ongoing Work:**

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

The OIG is conducting a review to assess gender equity in the training and selection process for new Special Agents and Intelligence Analysts. The review will examine policies and practices, trends and patterns for male and female trainees, and perceptions of gender equity at the FBI Academy. It will also assess processes designed to ensure gender equity and prevent gender discrimination for trainees, including the FBI's internal Equal Employment Opportunity process.

##### ***Review of Racial Equity in the Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Components***

To further assist the law enforcement components and promote a diverse workforce, in this review the OIG will assess equity across race, color, national origin, and ethnicity by reviewing component demographics, recruitment, hiring, retention, attrition, promotions, and awards. This review will also include a survey assessing staff perceptions related to equity.

## **10. Whistleblower Program**

Whistleblowers perform an important service for the public and DOJ when they report evidence of wrongdoing. All DOJ employees, contractors, subcontractors, grantees, subgrantees, and personal services contractors are protected from retaliation for making a protected disclosure. Reports concerning wrongdoing by DOJ employees or within DOJ programs can always be submitted directly to the [OIG Hotline](#).

The Whistleblower Program continues to play a leadership role in the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency's (CIGIE) efforts to educate and empower whistleblowers to come forward with lawful disclosures of misconduct. The OIG's Whistleblower Protection Program led a CIGIE effort to develop an online tool for whistleblowers, at [www.oversight.gov/whistleblowers](http://www.oversight.gov/whistleblowers), that allows users to respond to a few simple prompts, and they are then directed to the appropriate Inspector General, the Office of Special Counsel (OSC), or other entity to report wrongdoing or to file a retaliation complaint. The site also provides specific information to individuals in various sectors, such as whistleblower protections for contractors and grantees, members of the military services, and intelligence community employees. The DOJ OIG also continues to Chair an CIGIE working group on whistleblower protections that meets quarterly to discuss and develop best practices in the administration of whistleblower programs throughout the IG community.

**Whistleblower Protection Coordinator:**

The IG Act requires the DOJ OIG to designate an individual to serve as the OIG’s Whistleblower Protection Coordinator. The OIG’s Whistleblower Protection Coordinator carries out several key functions, including:

- Educating DOJ employees and managers about prohibitions on retaliation for protected disclosures;
- Educating employees who have made or are contemplating making a protected disclosure about the rights and available remedies;
- Ensuring that the OIG is promptly and thoroughly reviewing complaints that it receives, and that it is communicating effectively with whistleblowers throughout the process; and
- Coordinating with the OSC, other agencies, and non-governmental organizations on relevant matters.

For more information, contact the OIG [Whistleblower Protection Coordinator Program](#).

The DOJ OIG also continues to utilize the tracking system developed through the OIG Ombudsperson Program to ensure that it is handling these important matters in a timely manner. The DOJ OIG continuously enhances the content on its public website, [oig.justice.gov](http://oig.justice.gov). The table below, pulled from our *Semiannual Report to Congress, April 1, 2022, through September 30, 2022*, presents important information.

**Whistleblower Program  
April 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022**

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

## 11. Congressional Testimony

The Inspector General testified before Congress on the following occasions:



- Statement of Michael E. Horowitz Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice before the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concerning “Sexual Abuse of Female Prisoners in the Custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons” on [December 13, 2022](#).
- Statement of Michael E. Horowitz, Chair, Pandemic Response Accountability Committee, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice before the U.S. House of Representatives Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis concerning “Examining Federal Efforts To Prevent, Detect, And Prosecute Pandemic Relief Fraud To Safeguard Funds For All Eligible Americans” on [June 14, 2022](#).
- Statement of Michael E. Horowitz Chair, Pandemic Response Accountability Committee Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice before the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs concerning “Pandemic Response and Accountability: Reducing Fraud and Expanding Access to COVID-19 Relief through Effective Oversight” on [March 17, 2022](#).



## E. Challenges

The OIG must confront a variety of internal and external challenges that affect its work and impede progress towards achieving its goals. These include decisions made by Department employees while carrying out their numerous and diverse duties, which affect the number of allegations the OIG receives, and financial support from the OMB and Congress.

Furthermore, the limitation on the OIG's jurisdiction has been a challenge for the OIG and an ongoing impediment to strong and effective independent oversight over agency operations. While the OIG has jurisdiction to review alleged misconduct by non-lawyers in the Department, it does not have jurisdiction over alleged misconduct committed by Department attorneys when they act in their capacity as lawyers—namely, when they are litigating, investigating, or providing legal advice. In those instances, the IG Act grants exclusive investigative authority to the Department's OPR office. As a result, these types of misconduct allegations against Department lawyers, including any that may be made against the most senior Department lawyers (including those in departmental leadership positions), are handled differently than those made against agents or other Department employees. The OIG has long questioned this distinction between the treatment of misconduct by attorneys acting in their legal capacity and misconduct by others, a distinction not made in other federal agencies and a limitation not imposed on any other OIG. This duality presents a challenge to the Department as well as to the OIG because of the effect it has on stakeholders' and the public's confidence in the Department's ability to treat its personnel evenhandedly.

The OIG's greatest asset is its highly dedicated personnel, so strategic management of human capital is paramount to achieving organizational performance goals. In this competitive job market, the OIG must make every effort to maintain and retain its talented workforce. The OIG's focus on ensuring that its employees have the appropriate training and analytical and technological skills for the OIG's mission will continue to bolster its reputation as a premier federal workplace and improve retention and results. The length of time it takes to conduct more complex audits, investigations, and reviews is directly impacted by the number of experienced personnel the OIG can devote to these critical oversight activities. As a result, the OIG is requesting a program enhancement to support additional personnel to expand its capacity to conduct complex criminal investigations and investigate other highly sensitive administrative matters relating to allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct involving Department of Justice (DOJ) programs and personnel. The OIG is also requesting a program enhancement which will allow the OIG to continue to modernize its information technology (IT) and cybersecurity posture and a Zero-Emission Vehicle program enhancement.

In addition, since FY 2015, Congress has transferred \$10 million annually to the OIG for oversight and auditing of CVF-funded victim service programs. Because DOJ has a limited capacity for grant monitoring, the OIG plays an important role in detecting and deterring waste, fraud, and abuse in programs designed to improve how crime victims receive the support and assistance they need. Over the last 8 years, the OIG has built a robust victim-centered oversight program that dedicates approximately 45 OIG personnel (almost 9 percent of the OIG workforce) to help ensure CVF funding is effectively and appropriately managed. The efficacy of CVF-funded programs has a direct impact on victims of domestic violence, child abuse, human trafficking, sexual assault, violent crime, mass shootings, and elder fraud, among other offenses.

## II. Summary of Program Changes

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Item Name	Description	Pos.	FTE	Dollars (\$000)	Page
Civil Rights Violations, Cybercrime, and Fraud Investigations	The OIG requests a program enhancement of \$1.889 million to support its efforts in conducting complex criminal investigations and investigate highly sensitive matters relating to allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct involving DOJ programs and personnel.	8	8	\$ 1,889	32
Cybersecurity and Technology Enhancement	The OIG requests a program enhancement of \$4.865 million focusing on three crucial areas: (1) modernizing the OIG's mission and business processes through the deployment of software automation, (2) enhancing the OIG's security footprint and eDiscovery capabilities by implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning, and (3) updating and maintaining the OIG's Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program.	0	0	\$ 4,865	36
Zero Emission Vehicles	The OIG requests funding for zero emission vehicles and recharging/refueling infrastructure to support the Department's comprehensive plan pursuant to E.O. 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.	0	0	\$ 1,112	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$ 7,866</b>	

### III. Appropriations Language and Analysis of Appropriations Language

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The appropriation language states the following for the OIG:

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$161,636,000 including not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character: Provided, that not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2025.*

*(Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2024)*

*Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation: (1) \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice Office of Inspector General and remain available until expended for oversight and auditing purposes associated with this section; and (2) 5 percent shall be available to the Office for Victims of Crime for grants, consistent with the requirements of the Victims of Crime Act, to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime.*

#### A. Analysis of Appropriations Language

*No proposed changes.*

## IV. Program Activity Justification

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### A. Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews

#### Program Increases

OIG	Direct Pos.	Direct FTE	Amount
2022 Enacted	539	514	\$128,000
2023 Enacted	560	535	\$149,000
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	\$4,770
2024 Current Services	560	535	\$153,770
2024 Program Increases	8	8	\$7,866
2024 Request	568	563	\$161,636
<b>Total Change 2023-2024</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>\$12,636</b>

#### Information Technology Breakout

OIG	Direct Positions	Estimated FTE	Amount
2022 Enacted	29	29	\$12,901
2023 Enacted	29	29	\$19,265
Adjustments to Base and Technical Adjustments	0	0	(\$118)
2024 Current Services	29	29	\$19,147
2024 Program Increases	0	0	\$4,865
2024 Program Offsets	0	0	\$0
2024 Request	29	29	\$24,012
<b>Total Change 2023-2024</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$4,865</b>

### B. Program Description

The OIG operates as a single decision unit encompassing audits, inspections, investigations, and reviews.

## C. Performance and Resource Tables

PERFORMANCE AND RESOURCES TABLE												
Decision Unit: OIG/Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews												
RESOURCES (\$ in thousands)			Target		Actual		Target		Changes		Requested (Total)	
			FY 2022		FY 2022		FY 2023		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2024 Request	
Total Costs and FTE (Reimbursable: FTE are included, but costs are bracketed and not included in totals)			FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			560	\$128,000 [\$15,375]	533	\$128,000 [\$15,236]	580	\$149,000 [\$15,599]	8	\$12,636 [\$149]	588	\$161,636 [\$15,683]
TYPE	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE	FY 2022		FY 2022		FY 2023		Current Services Adjustments and FY 2024 Program Changes		FY 2024 Request	
APG Measure:	1.2		FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
			560	\$128,000 [\$15,375]	533	\$128,000 [\$15,236]	580	\$149,000 [\$15,599]	8	\$12,636 [\$149]	588	\$161,636 [\$15,683]

PERFORMANCE MEASURE TABLE						
Decision Unit:						
Strategic Objective	Performance Measures		FY 2022	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
			Target	Actual	Target	Target
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Fraud	*	0.19	*	*
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Bribery	*	0.05	*	*
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Rights Violations	*	0.14	*	*
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Sexual Crimes	*	0.12	*	*
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Official Misconduct	*	0.7	*	*
1.2	Performance Measure	Number of Cases Opened per 1,000 DOJ employees: Theft	*	0.04	*	*

1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percentage of BOP Investigations closed or referred for prosecution within 6 months of being opened	75%	93%	75%	75%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Number of closed Investigations substantiated*	*	166	*	*
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Arrests *	*	80	*	*
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Convictions *	*	68	*	*
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Administrative Actions *	*	129	*	*
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Response to Customer Surveys: Report completed in a timely manner	90%	93%	90%	90%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Response to Customer Surveys: Issues were sufficiently addressed	90%	98%	90%	90%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Integrity Briefings/Presentations to DOJ employees and other stakeholders	70	183	70	70
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	DOJ employees and stakeholders at Integrity Briefings	3,000	3,291	3,000	3,000
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Audit assignments initiated	99	108	99	99
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	E&I assignments initiated	*	4	*	*
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of CSITAO* resources devoted to security reviews of major DOJ information systems	80%	91%	80%	80%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of internal DOJ audit reports that assess component performance measures	60%	89%	60%	60%

1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percentage of E&I assignments opened and initiated during the fiscal year devoted to Top Management Challenges	70%	100%	70%	70%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of direct resources devoted to audit products related to Top Management Challenges, and GAO and JMD-identified High-Risk Areas	85%	95%	85%	85%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Audit assignments completed	99	116	99	99
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	E&I assignments completed	*	6	*	*



1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of Audit resources devoted to reviews of contracts and contract management	5%-8%	14%	5%-8%	5%-8%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Components receiving information system audits	6	11	6	6
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of products issued to the Dept. or other Federal entities containing significant findings or information for management decision-making by Audit	90%	100%	90%	90%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of products issued to the Dept. or other Federal entities containing significant findings or information for management decision-making by E&I	86%	100%	86%	86%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of more complex internal DOJ (E&I) reviews to be provided to the IG as a working draft within an average of 12 months	35%	NA	NA	NA
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of grant, CODIS, equitable sharing, and other external audits to be completed in draft within 8 months	40%	45%	40%	40%
1.2	<b>Performance Measure</b>	Percent of internal DOJ audits to be provided to the IG as a working draft within 13 months	60%	100%	60%	60%

\* Indicators for which the OIG only reports actuals.

## V. Performance, Resources, and Strategies

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### A. Performance Plan and Report for Outcomes

As illustrated in the preceding Performance and Resources Tables, the OIG helps the Department achieve its strategic goals and promotes efficiency, integrity, economy, and effectiveness through its audits, inspections, investigations, and reviews. For the Department's programs and activities to be effective, Department personnel, contractors, and grantees must conduct themselves in accordance with the highest standards of integrity, accountability, and efficiency. The OIG investigates alleged violations of criminal and civil laws, regulations, and ethical standards arising from the conduct of the Department's employees in their numerous and diverse activities.

The OIG continues to review its performance measures and targets, especially given the changing nature of the cases it investigates, and the Department programs it audits and reviews. Today's work is much more complex and expansive than it was only a few years ago. The number of documents to be reviewed, the number of people to interview, the amount of data to examine, and the analytical work involved in many OIG products are significantly greater than in prior years. The OIG ensures sufficient time and resources are devoted to produce high-quality, well-respected work.

### B. Strategies to Accomplish Outcomes

The OIG will devote all resources necessary to investigate allegations of bribery, fraud, abuse, civil rights violations, and violations of other laws and procedures that govern Department employees, contractors, and grantees, and will develop cases for criminal prosecution and civil and administrative action. The OIG will continue to use its audit, inspection, evaluation, and attorney resources to review Department programs or activities identified as high-priority areas in the Department's Strategic Plan and focus its resources to review the Department's top management and performance challenges.

## VI. Program Increases by Item

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### Item Name: Civil Rights Violations, Cybercrime, and Fraud Investigations

**Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):** Goal 1: Uphold the rule of law, 1.2 Promote Good Government

**Organizational Program:** Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

**Program Increase:** Positions 8 Agt/Atty 8/0 FTE 8 Dollars \$1,889,000  
Equipment/software/services: Dollars \$0

**Total Request of Increase:** \$1,889,000

#### 1. Description of Item

As part of the OIG's ongoing efforts to promote trust and accountability in law enforcement, combat public corruption, and protect civil rights, the Investigations Division (INV) is requesting a program increase of **\$1.889 million**. INV has primary responsibility for conducting complex criminal investigations and investigates other highly sensitive administrative matters relating to allegations of waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct involving Department of Justice (DOJ) programs and personnel.

The additional funding will enable INV to hire eight Special Agents in multiple office locations across the country. The resources will enable INV to broaden its oversight by opening more investigations involving: official corruption, including expansion of our capability to handle cases involving the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP); civil rights violations committed by DOJ law enforcement personnel; and fraud by recipients of grants and contracts funded by DOJ. The resources will also enhance INV's ability to keep pace with the increasing number of digital evidence items that are associated to the majority of our investigations, and the analysis of the digital evidence. We estimate that these additional resources will allow INV to open between 55-65 additional cases on top of our average current case inventory of 580 cases.

#### 2. Justification

The Attorney General's strategic goals and objectives specifically address the importance of maintaining a safe and humane prison system (DOJ Strategic Goal 5, Objective 5.2). Law enforcement is instrumental in protecting the civil rights of individuals equally (DOJ Strategic Goal 3, Objective 3.3). INV has investigated numerous civil rights violations involving physical abuse, excessive use of force, and sexual abuse of inmates committed by DOJ personnel inside the prison setting. For example, INV is conducting 10 investigations of staff misconduct related to sexual abuse of inmates at the Federal Correctional Institution in Dublin, California. To date, these investigations have resulted in charging documents for five subjects, two of whom have pled guilty. One of the indicted subjects was the Warden of the prison and the others were Correctional Officers who allegedly abused the trust and authority placed on them to oversee the safety of the institution and the inmates. INV has also investigated numerous BOP personnel for the introduction of contraband into a prison. For example, a BOP chaplain was sentenced to 40 months imprisonment for accepting approximately \$52,000 in bribe payments for smuggling

drugs (Suboxone, synthetic cannabinoids, and marijuana), cell phones, tobacco, and other contraband into the prison. Many of INV's cases involve the introduction of drugs into a prison that leads to enhanced security risks, ongoing drug trafficking activities, and sometimes overdoses resulting in the death of inmates (DOJ Strategic Goal 2, Objective 2.5). In FY 2021, INV opened 42 introduction of contraband cases equaling only 21 percent of the total number of complaints received. The OIG is currently developing an interdisciplinary team to focus on official corruption and systemic misconduct within the BOP, which we expect to generate additional investigations. The resources requested will enable the OIG to take on more of the matters currently referred to BOP to handle.

In addition to official corruption and misconduct inside prisons, the OIG seeks additional resources for official corruption investigations by other law enforcement personnel. Due to resource limitations, INV was able to open only nine physical abuse/excessive use of force cases in FY 2021 equaling only 1.5 percent of the total number of such complaints received, and 20 sexual abuse cases equaling nine percent of such complaints received. The number of physical abuse complaints received by INV has continued to increase, resulting in a 64-percent increase from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Although the number of sexual abuse complaints have fluctuated, it is essential that INV opens more sexual abuse cases to align with the Department's goals. It is crucial that these types of civil rights violations are investigated to ensure that the Department is promoting integrity in law enforcement. Additional resources to focus on these types of investigations will allow the OIG to keep up with the increased number of these troubling cases.

INV's Cyber Investigations Office (Cyber) conducts computer and mobile device forensic examinations on hundreds of pieces of digital evidence annually, which includes computers, hard drives, cell phones, tablets and other electronic media. These examinations are crucial to the discovery of evidence of official misconduct, which enables DOJ personnel to be held accountable for their actions. Over the past several years, the pieces of evidence submitted by agents to Cyber for extraction has more than doubled over the last five years.

Digital forensic capabilities have become an integral part of the OIG's investigative work and based on this consistent trend we can expect that the OIG's reliance on these capabilities will continue to increase over time. Additionally, more people keep electronic records and communicate by electronic devices that also add to the complexity of each investigation. The number of electronic documents and communications in today's cases far exceed the number of hard copy documents in cases worked even 5 or 10 years ago. Furthermore, Cyber not only conducts forensic exams for all of the OIG Divisions but is often asked to assist other agencies without this capability putting a further strain on our limited resources. Cyber forensic examinations can take many hours, days, or weeks just for one device let alone multiple devices for one investigation. After Cyber conducts the forensic exam and extraction on the device, the results must be analyzed. The analysis of voluminous records and communications is completed by a field agent outside of Cyber, which puts a strain on the agent's time and their ability to work on other critical investigations. The additional agents strategically placed throughout the country will assist INV to keep up with the steady volume increase while allowing them to open other complex matters.

Throughout the federal government, procurement has historically been prone to fraud and waste. INV has been successful in combating corruption, financial crime, and fraud (DOJ Strategic Goal 4, Objective 4.2) involving DOJ programs and personnel. Any time taxpayer funds are

distributed to third parties, such as grantees and contractors, there is an increased risk of mismanagement and misuse. In FY 2021, INV opened 22 cases associated to contract, grant, and healthcare fraud equaling 31 percent of the total complaints received related to these programs. Combating fraud in DOJ programs is extremely important and saves taxpayer dollars. Moreover, INV's investigative activities have already had a significant return on investment for the taxpayer. In the OIG's Semiannual Report to Congress for the first half of FY 2022, the INV Division already had monetary results totaling over \$9.0 million and consistently had monetary results in the multi-millions: FY 2021 \$15.0 million (pandemic entire year); FY 2020 \$2.8 million (pandemic during second half); FY 2019 \$68.0 million; FY 2018 \$81.0 million; and FY 2017 \$27.0 million. With additional resources, the OIG's efforts to combat fraud would enable the opening of additional cases, and thereby hold accountable more of those who seek to cheat to obtain taxpayers' dollars.

### **3. Current State and Impact on Performance**

At current staffing levels, the rapid increase and expected further increase in the number of cases involving civil rights violations, sexual abuse, introduction of contraband, fraud, and cybercrime inevitably reduces the critical investigations that INV can undertake in a timely fashion. Over the past several years, INV has also seen a steady increase in the complexity of cases, which further strains existing resources and generally requires more time to complete. Currently, 39 percent of INV's open cases have multiple subjects. This requires the assigned agent to sometimes run multiple investigations within the same case or have other agents across the country assist with the case. The additional resources will allow INV to open between 55-65 additional cases at any given time and enhance the timeliness for completing more complex cases. The OIG takes very seriously its commitment to taxpayers, Congress, and other stakeholders to continue providing timely and quality investigations, results, and reports. This request will significantly enhance the OIG's ability to provide the high-quality work that stakeholders expect.

**Funding**  
**Civil Rights Violations, Cybercrime, and Fraud Investigations**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

Base Funding

FY 2022 Enacted				2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
171	146	171	\$36,794.0	175	146	175	\$39,487.0	175	146	175	\$40,671.0

Personnel Cost Summary

Type of Position/Series	FY 2024 Request (\$000)	Positions Requested	Full Year Modular Cost per Position (\$000)	Annualizations (\$000)			
				2nd Year	3rd Year	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Criminal Investigative (1811)	\$1,888.0	8	\$236.1	\$220.5	\$238.7	(\$15.6)	\$12.0
<b>Total Personnel</b>	\$1888.0	8	\$236.1	\$220.5	\$238.7	(\$15.6)	\$12.0

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	175	146	175	\$37,225.0	\$3,446.0	\$40,671.0		
Increases	8	8	8	\$1,888.0	\$0.00	\$1,888.0	(\$15.6)	\$12.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>\$39,113.8</b>	<b>\$3,446.0</b>	<b>\$42,559.8</b>		



## Item Name: Cybersecurity and Technology Enhancement

**Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):** Goal 1: Uphold the rule of law, 1.2 Promote Good Government

**Organizational Program:** Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

**Program Increase:** Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0/0 FTE 0 Dollars \$0  
Equipment/software/services: Dollars \$4,865,000

**Total Request of Increase:** \$4,865,000

### 1. Description of Item

In an effort for the OIG to meet the DOJ's goals of upholding the rule of law, keeping our country safe, and continuing to promote integrity, efficiency, accountability, and good government through robust independent oversight, the OIG requires a program enhancement of **\$4.865 million**. This will support the OIG's ability to continue to modernize its information technology (IT) and cybersecurity posture. The program enhancement focuses on three crucial areas: (1) modernizing the OIG's mission and business processes through the deployment of software automation, (2) enhancing the OIG's security footprint and eDiscovery capabilities by implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning, and (3) updating and maintaining the OIG's Body Worn Camera (BWC) Program.

### 2. Justification

To promote transparency and continually assess internal processes and practices to maximize the efficiency and economy of operations, the OIG requests the specific program enhancements described below to support its ongoing IT modernization initiative and achieve its mission to promote integrity, efficiency, and accountability within the DOJ.

#### **(1) Modernizing OIG Processes - \$2.76 million**

As the OIG's mission continues to grow, there is an immediate need to provide tools and services to improve and support productivity to enhance this objective. This program enhancement would allow the OIG to develop and implement innovative, scalable digital services transforming the current manual OIG business and mission processes into a modern, flexible architecture that maximizes the use of limited resources. The OIG seeks to adopt current DOJ capabilities such as an IT service management platform to reengineer current IT manual processes such as incident and problem management, configuration and change management, knowledge management, and service catalog and request management. Additionally, the OIG would replace its current manual budget and financial processes and implement a digital budget and financial management platform which would allow the OIG to streamline all budget execution processes within the OIG. In the absence of this program enhancement, the OIG will continue to need additional support personnel to manage current manual business processes and will confront continuing difficulties in meeting its current technical mission requirements due to a growing gap between the OIG's and the DOJ's technical services environment.

## **(2) Implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning - \$1.99 million**

AI and machine learning technologies provide faster and more accurate data gathering and processing, enabling agencies to focus on more complex and long-term issues. Additionally, they help agencies track and manage large amounts of data to analyze in real time for anomalies and threats. In 2021, the Federal Government saw an immediate need to increase security around government IT infrastructures to safeguard data and networks. Additionally, the OIG opened 231 investigations and issued 51 reports requiring extensive eDiscovery resources. To meet these mission requirements, the OIG has a need to develop more robust eDiscovery capabilities while enhancing its IT security footprint. This program enhancement allows the OIG to develop an AI and machine learning program to harden the OIG IT infrastructure from cyber threats to assist with alerting. Implementing this program comprises of creating new and restructuring old business processes to streamline automation towards detection accuracy and acceleration in early threat detection towards enhancing OIG's defense against cyber threats. Additionally, this program enhancement provides cloud-based AI services to build cognitive intelligence into OIG applications for eDiscovery purposes which would decrease the OIG's time to issue, complete, and close reports. AI will complement the investigative process by utilizing AI cognitive service to assist with the transcription efforts there by reducing the investigative process timeline. While this program enhancement will meet the immediate needs described above, it will be scalable to provide future resources to the OIG Office of Data Analytics and Cybersecurity Investigations; thus, strengthening the OIG's future mission capabilities.

## **(3) Maintain the Body Worn Camera Program – \$115,000**

Following a series of incidents involving the alleged use of excessive force by law enforcement in the summer of 2020, there were protests across the country related to police brutality and calls for widespread reform, some of which were followed by the release of video footage that appeared to contradict official accounts of events. Body worn cameras (BWC) can be an effective tool to enhance law enforcement transparency and accountability and help build public trust. In FY 2022, the OIG implemented a BWC program in response to these events. The OIG is dedicated to upholding the Rule of Law and ensuring the transparency and accountability of its law enforcement agents, and this program enhancement allows the OIG to maintain software licenses necessary for the technical aspects of the BWC program, address growing data storage needs from operation of the program, and add enhancements to its BWC program over time.

## **3. Current State and Impact on Performance**

Without the enhancements noted above, the OIG will fall behind in getting ahead of rising cybersecurity threats on the IT infrastructure, remaining agile to respond to those threats, or maintaining the current OIG mission pace. Specifically, direct impacts include the OIG's inability to continue hardening the organization's enterprise IT environment against persistent and increasingly complex security threats and delivering mission capabilities to operational divisions utilizing AI and Robotics Process Automation. In addition, the OIG will be at risk in meeting Executive Order 14074, "Advancing Effective, Accountable Policing and Criminal Justice Practices to Enhance Public Trust and Public Safety," with the BWC program. The OIG risks creating a large technical gap between expanding mission needs and current technology capabilities within the OIG's IT infrastructure.

**Cybersecurity and Technology Enhancement  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Base Funding

FY 2022 Enacted				2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
29	0	29	\$12,901.0	29	0	29	\$19,265.0	29	0	29	\$19,147.0

Non-Personnel Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2024 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Modernizing OIG Processes	\$2,760.0	N/A	1	(\$1,810.0)	\$19.0
Implement AI and Machine Learning	\$1,990.0	N/A	1	(\$500.0)	\$30.0
Body Worn Program	\$115.0	N/A	1	\$2.3	\$4.6
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>	<b>\$4,865.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(\$2,307.7)</b>	<b>\$53.6</b>

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	29	0	29	\$7,367.0	\$11,780.0	\$19,147.0		
Increases	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$4,865.0	\$4,865.0	(\$2,307.0)	\$53.6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>\$7,367.0</b>	<b>\$16,645.0</b>	<b>\$24,012.0</b>		

## Item Name: Zero-Emission Vehicles

**Strategic Goal(s) & Objective(s):** Goal 3: Protect Civil Rights, Strategic Objective 3.5  
Advance Environmental Justice and Tackle the Climate Crisis

**Organizational Program:** Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

**Program Increase:** Positions 0 Agt/Atty 0/0 FTE 0 Dollars \$0  
Equipment/software/services: Dollars \$1,112,000

**Total Request of Increase:** \$1,112,000

### 1. Description of Item

In support of the President's goal of transitioning to a fully Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Federal fleet, the OIG's budget request includes \$1.112 million for zero emission vehicles (ZEV - battery electric, plug-in electric hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) acquisitions and deploying vehicle charging and refueling infrastructure, distributed across major user components. This is part of the Department's comprehensive plan pursuant to E.O. 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad.

### 2. Justification

The Department's ZEV acquisition strategies include vehicles for both its agency-owned and General Services Administration (GSA)-leased segments of its vehicle fleet, including incremental costs of leased vehicles and lease payments to GSA for conversion of agency-owned vehicles to GSA's leased fleet where appropriate. To ensure effective and efficient deployment of ZEVs, the Department will undertake preparation and planning for arriving ZEVs at its facilities, properly prioritizing transition to ZEVs where it is simplest, and allow time for additional planning where mission demands pose a challenge to transitioning based on current technologies. Integral to this preparation is growth in the number of agency-accessible vehicle charging stations. In installing this infrastructure on-site to support ZEVs, the Department will take the long-term view to ensure efficiencies and wise infrastructure decisions that limit total expenditures.

These acquisitions are a significant step towards eliminating tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases from DOJ's fleet and aligning the Department's fleet operations for achieving a fully ZEV Federal fleet through the participation of major component organizations that can help implement this strategic objective through a common Departmental goal.

### 3. Current State and Impact on Performance

The funding for this program enhancement is based on the acquisition strategy associated with the Department's Fleet Strategic Plan, including charging station and vehicle purchase plans and will assist with the initial implementation and execution of this requirement. Without this funding, the OIG will not have the funds to replace approximately 121 vehicles and deploy the infrastructure to support the Executive Order.

**Funding  
Zero-Emission Vehicles  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Base Funding

FY 2022 Enacted				2023 Enacted				FY 2024 Current Services			
Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)	Pos	Agt/ Atty	FTE	\$(000)
0	0	0	\$615.0	0	0	0	\$615.0	0	0	0	\$615.0

Non-Personnel Cost Summary

Non-Personnel Item	FY 2024 Request (\$000)	Unit Cost (\$000)	Quantity	Annualizations (\$000)	
				FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
ZEV Enhancement	\$1,112.0	N/A	1	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Total Non-Personnel</b>	<b>\$1,112.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>

Total Request for this Item

Category	Positions			Amount Requested (\$000)			Annualizations (\$000)	
	Count	Agt/ Atty	FTE	Personnel	Non-Personnel	Total	FY 2025 (net change from 2024)	FY 2026 (net change from 2025)
Current Services	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$615.0	\$615.0		
Increases	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$1,112.0	\$1,112.0	\$0.00	\$0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$1,727.0</b>	<b>\$1,727.0</b>		

## VII. Appendix

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### A. Statistical Highlights

**April 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022**

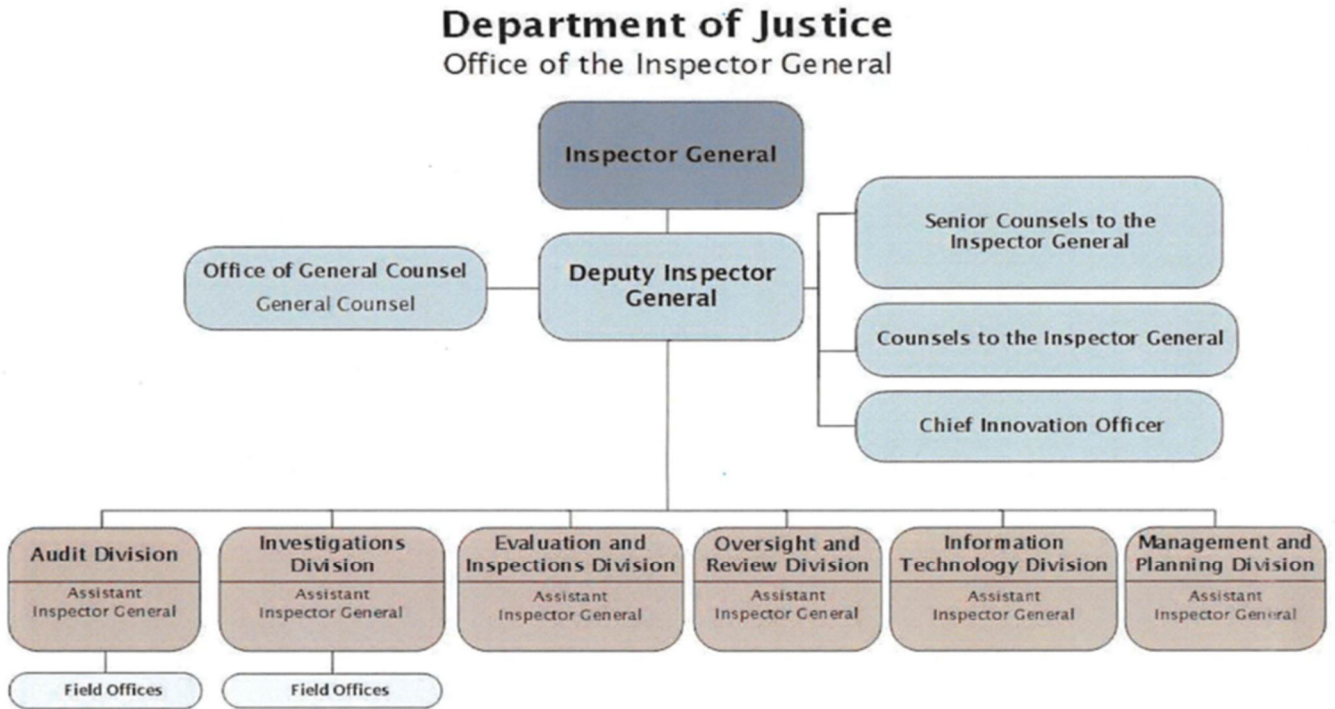
The following table summarizes the OIG activities discussed in our most recent *Semiannual Report to Congress*. As these statistics and the following highlights illustrate, the OIG continues to conduct wide-ranging oversight of Department programs and operations

April 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022	
Allegations Received by the Investigations Division	6,509
Investigations Opened	96
Investigations Closed	125
Arrests	31
Indictments/Information	32
Convictions/Pleas	34
Administrative Actions	56
Monetary Recoveries	\$ 4,356,085
Audit Reports Issued	36
Questioned Costs	\$ 714,607
Recommendations for Management Improvements	190
<i>Single Audit Act</i> Reports Issued	12
Questioned Costs	\$ 69,135
Recommendations for Management Improvements	21



# VIII. Exhibits

## A. Organizational Chart



Approved by:  Date: 2/11/19  
Michael E. Horowitz  
Inspector General

## B. 1. Summary of Requirements

### Summary of Requirements

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Request		
	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>2022 Enacted 1/</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>128,000</b>
<b>Total 2022 Enacted</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>128,000</b>
<b>2023 Enacted</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>149,000</b>
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
2023 Rebaseline Adjustment	0	0	0
Impact of 2023 Enacted	0	0	0
Non-Recrural - Oversight and Auditing - From CVF	0	0	-10,000
<b>Total Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Base Adjustments</b>			
Transfers:			
Transfers - Oversight and Auditing - From CVF	0	0	10,000
Pay and Benefits	0	0	5,522
Domestic Rent and Facilities	0	0	-369
Other Adjustments	0	0	111
Non-Personnel Related Annualizations	0	0	-494
<b>Total Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,770</b>
<b>Total Technical and Base Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,770</b>
<b>2024 Current Services</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>153,770</b>
<b>Program Changes</b>			
Increases:			
Civil Rights Violations, Cybercrime, and Fraud Investigations	8	8	1,889
Cybersecurity and Technology Enhancement	0	0	4,865
Zero Emission Vehicles	0	0	1,112
Subtotal, Increases	8	8	7,866
<b>Total Program Changes</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>
<b>2024 Total Request</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>161,636</b>
<b>2023 - 2024 Total Change</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12,636</b>

## B. 2. Summary of Requirements by Decision Unit

**Summary of Requirements**  
Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted			FY 2024 Technical and Base Adjustments			FY 2024 Current Services		
	Positions	Actual FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	539	514	128,000	560	535	149,000	0	0	4,770	560	535	153,770
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>153,770</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0			0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>128,000</b>			<b>149,000</b>			<b>4,770</b>			<b>153,770</b>
Reimbursable FTE		20			20			0			20	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>534</b>			<b>555</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>555</b>	
Other FTE:												
LEAP		0			0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>534</b>			<b>555</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>555</b>	

Program Activity	2024 Increases			2024 Offsets			2024 Request		
	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Est. FTE	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	8	8	7,866	0	0	0	568	543	161,636
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>161,636</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0			0
<b>Total Direct with Rescission</b>			<b>7,866</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>161,636</b>
Reimbursable FTE		0			0			20	
<b>Total Direct and Reimb. FTE</b>		<b>8</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>563</b>	
Other FTE:									
LEAP		0			0			0	
Overtime		0			0			0	
<b>Grand Total, FTE</b>		<b>8</b>			<b>0</b>			<b>563</b>	

## C. Summary of Requirements by Decision Unit

### FY 2024 Program Increases/Offsets by Decision Unit

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Increases	Location of Description by Program Activity	OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews				Total Increases			
		Positions	Agt./Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Agt./Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
Civil Rights Violations, Cybercrime, and Fraud Investigations		8	8	8	1,889	8	8	8	1,889
Cybersecurity and Technology Enhancement		0	0	0	4,865	0	0	0	4,865
Zero Emission Vehicles		0	0	0	1,112	0	0	0	1,112
<b>Total Program Increases</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>

Program Offsets	Location of Description by Program Activity	OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews				Total Offsets			
		Positions	Agt./Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount	Positions	Agt./Atty.	Est. FTE	Amount
No Program Offsets									
<b>Total Program Offsets</b>									

## D. Resources by DOJ Strategic Goal and Objective

### Resources by Department of Justice Strategic Goal and Objective

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Strategic Goal and Strategic Objective	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Current Services		FY 2024 Increases		FY 2024 Offsets		FY 2024 Total Request	
	Direct & Reimb FTE	SubAllot /Dir Coll FTE	Direct Amount	Direct & Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct & Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct & Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct & Reimb FTE	Direct Amount	Direct & Reimb FTE	Direct Amount
<b>Goal 1 Uphold the Rule of Law</b>													
1.2 Promote Good Government.	534	5	128,000	555	149,000	555	153,770	8	6,754	0	0	563	160,524
<b>Goal 3 Protect Civil Rights</b>													
3.5 Advance Environmental Justice and Tackle the Climate Crisis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,112	0	0	0	1,112
<b>Subtotal, Goal 1</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>153,770</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>161,636</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>153,770</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>161,636</b>

# E. Justification for Technical and Base Adjustments

## Justifications for Technical and Base Adjustments

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Positions	Estimate FTE	Amount
<b>Technical Adjustments</b>			
1 Non-Recrural - Oversight and Auditing - From CVF Non-recrural of FY 2023 \$10M Direct transfer from CVF	0	0	-10,000
<b>Subtotal, Technical Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Transfers</b>			
1 Transfers - Oversight and Auditing - From CVF As of FY 2020, CVF funding is a direct transfer.	0	0	10,000
<b>Subtotal, Transfers</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Pay and Benefits</b>			
1 <u>2024 Pay Raise - 5.2%</u> This request provides for a proposed 4 percent pay raise to be effective January of 2024. The amount requested, \$4,183,000 represents the pay amounts for 3/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$2,667,000 for pay and \$1,506,000 for benefits).	0	0	4,183
2 <u>Annualization of 2023 Approved Positions</u> Personnel: This provides for the annualization of 21 new positions appropriated in 2023. Annualization of new positions extends up to 3 years to provide entry level funding in the first year, with a 1 or 2-year progression to a journeyman level. For 2024 this request includes a decrease of \$312,000 for one-time items associated with the new positions.	0	0	-312
3 <u>Annualization of 2023 Pay Raise</u> This pay annualization represents first quarter amounts (October through December) of the 2023 pay increase of 4.6%. The amount requested, \$979,000, represents the pay amounts for 1/4 of the fiscal year plus appropriate benefits (\$627,000 for pay and \$352,000 for benefits.)	0	0	979
4 <u>Changes in Compensable Days</u> The increased cost for one compensable day in FY 2024 compared to FY 2023 is calculated by dividing the FY 2023 estimated personnel compensation by 261 compensable days.	0	0	415
5 <u>Employees Compensation Fund</u> The \$6,000 request reflects anticipated changes in payments to the Department of Labor for injury benefits under the Federal Employee Compensation Act.	0	0	6
6 <u>FERS Rate Increase</u> Per OMB Circular A-11 section 32, Personnel Compensation, Benefits, and Related Costs, the agency contribution of regular retirement under FERS will decrease to 8%. The FERS contribution for Law Enforcement retirement will increase from 33.4% to 39.5%. The amount requested, \$139,000, represents the funds needed to cover this increase.	0	0	139
7 <u>Health Insurance</u> Effective January 2024, the component's contribution to Federal employees' health insurance increases by 1.9% percent. Applied against the 2023 estimate of \$6,099,000, the additional amount required is \$112,000.	0	0	112
<b>Subtotal, Pay and Benefits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,522</b>
<b>Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>			
1 <u>GSA Rent</u> GSA will continue to charge rental rates that approximate those charged to commercial tenants for equivalent space and related services. The requested increase of \$573,000 is required to meet our commitment to GSA. The costs associated with GSA rent were derived through the use of an automated system, which uses the latest inventory data, including rate increases to be effective FY 2024 for each building currently occupied by Department of Justice components, as well as the costs of new space to be occupied.	0	0	573
2 <u>Moves - Non-Recur</u> GSA requires all agencies to pay relocation costs associated with lease expirations. This is the non-recurrence of the move costs associated with new office relocations provided in the FY 2023 President's Budget.	0	0	-942
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Rent and Facilities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-369</b>
<b>Other Adjustments</b>			
1 <u>Council of the IG on Integrity and Efficiency Contribution</u> Council of the IG on Integrity and Efficiency Contribution - Under authority of the IG Act of 1978 (as amended by the IG Reform Act of 2008) Section 11.c.3.A.	0	0	111
<b>Subtotal, Other Adjustments</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Non-Personnel Related Annualizations</b>			
1 Non-Recrural of FY 2023 Non-Personnel Enhancements This ATB is for Non-Recurring costs associated with the FY 2023 Office of Data Analytics Enhancement.	0	0	-494
<b>Subtotal, Non-Personnel Related Annualizations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-494</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT TECHNICAL and BASE ADJUSTMENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,770</b>

## F. Crosswalk of 2022 Availability

### Crosswalk of 2022 Availability

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2022 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover Amount	Recoveries /Refunds Amount	FY 2022 Availability		
	Position s	Actual FTE	Amount	Position s	Actual FTE	Amount			Position s	Actual FTE	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	539	514	128,000	0	0	10,600	24,417	944	539	514	163,961
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>24,417</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>163,961</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0	0	0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			128,000			10,600	24,417	944			163,961
Reimbursable FTE		20			0					20	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		534			0					534	
Other FTE:											
LEAP FTE		0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		534			0					534	
<i>Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections FTE</i>		5								5	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

\$10,000K from Crime Victims Fund per PL 116-260

\$600K transferred from FY21 to FY21/22 Multi Year account

**Carryover:**

\$20,024 CVF carryover

\$1093 FY 21/22 HCFAC Carryover

\$3,300 FY 21/22 Multi Year



# G. Crosswalk of FY 2023 Availability

**Crosswalk of 2023 Availability**  
Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Activity	FY 2023 Enacted			Reprogramming/Transfers			Carryover	Recoveries /Refunds	FY 2023 Availability		
	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount	Amount	Amount	Position s	Est. FTE	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	560	535	149,000	0	0	10,000	23,671	855	560	535	183,526
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>23,671</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>183,526</b>
Balance Rescission			0			0	0	0			0
Total Direct with Rescission			149,000			10,000	23,671	855			183,526
Reimbursable FTE		20			0					20	
Total Direct and Reimb. FTE		555			0					555	
Other FTE:											
LEAP FTE		0			0					0	
Overtime		0			0					0	
Grand Total, FTE		555			0					555	

**Reprogramming/Transfers:**

\$10,000K transfer for CVF per PL 117-103

**Carryover:**

\$19,260K from CVF Transfer

\$3,600K FY 22/23 Multi Year

\$811K FY 22/23 HCFAC

**Recoveries/Refunds:**

\$855K FY 23/24 HFAC Estimate

# H.R. Summary of Reimbursable Resources

## Summary of Reimbursable Resources

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Collections by Source	2022 Actual			2023 Estimate			2024 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
Asset Forfeiture Fund	2	2	1,330	2	2	1,372	2	2	1,365	0	0	-7
Council of the IGs on Integrity and Efficiency	1	1	100	1	1	420	1	1	150	0	0	-270
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund	7	6	2,692	7	6	2,953	7	6	3,011	0	0	58
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2	2	1,979	2	2	1,998	2	2	2,028	0	0	30
Federal Prison Industries	2	2	1,318	2	2	1,231	2	2	1,353	0	0	122
Federal Prison System	2	2	1,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offices, Boards, and Divisions	6	5	6,393	8	7	7,525	8	7	7,676	0	0	151
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2022 Actual			2023 Estimate			2024 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount	Reimb. Pos.	Reimb. FTE	Amount
OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	22	20	15,255	22	20	15,599	22	20	15,683	0	0	84
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,255</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84</b>

# H.S. Summary of Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections Resources

## Summary of Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections Resources

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections	2022 Actual			2023 Estimate			2024 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount
	HCFAC	5	5	1,666	5	5	1,666	5	5	1,666	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Obligations by Program Activity	2022 Actual			2023 Estimate			2024 Request			Increase/Decrease		
	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos	SubAllot-Dir Coll FTE	Amount
	OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews	5	5	1,666	5	5	1,666	5	5	1,666	0	0
<b>Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

# I. Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

## Detail of Permanent Positions by Category

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	FY 2022 Enacted			FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Request				
	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	SubAllot-Dir Coll Pos.	Direct Pos.	Reimb. Pos.	ATBs	Program Increases	Program Offsets	Total Direct Pos.	Total Reimb. Pos.
Security Specialists (080)	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Human Resources Management (0200-0260)	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0
Clerical and Office Services (0300-0399)	146	4	0	158	4	0	0	0	158	4
Accounting and Budget (500-599)	143	14	0	148	14	0	0	0	148	14
Attorneys (905)	46	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	50	0
Paralegal Specialist (0950)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Information & Arts (1000-1099)	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Operations Research Analyst	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Statistician (1530)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inspection, Investigation, Enforcement Analyst(1801)	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
Misc. Inspectors/Investigative Assistants (1802)	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Criminal Investigative Series (0082 & 1811)	146	0	0	146	0	0	8	0	154	0
Information Technology Mgmt (2210-2299)	25	4	1	25	4	0	0	0	25	4
General Investigation	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>22</b>
Headquarters Washington D.C.	216	22	5	237	22	0	3	0	240	22
US Fields	323	0	0	323	0	0	5	0	328	0
Foreign Field	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>22</b>

## J. Financial Analysis of Program Changes

### Financial Analysis of Program Changes

Office of the Inspector General  
Salaries and Expenses  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grades	OIG Audits, Inspections, Investigations, and Reviews				Total Program Changes	
	Program Increases		Program Decreases		Positions	Amount
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount		
GS-13	8	1,889	0	0	8	1,889
<b>Total Positions and Annual Amount</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,889</b>
Lapse (-)	0	-680	0	0	0	-680
11.5 - Other personnel compensation		0		0		0
<b>Total FTEs and Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,209</b>
12.1 - Civilian personnel benefits		680		0		680
25.3 - Other goods and services from federal sources		3,442		0		3,442
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment		2,535		0		2,535
<b>Total Program Change Requests</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7,866</b>

# K. Summary of Requirements by Object Class

## Summary of Requirements by Object Class

Office of the Inspector General

Salaries and Expenses

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2022 Actual		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Request		Increase/Decrease	
	Act. FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount	Direct FTE	Amount
11.1 - Full-time permanent	514	62,937	535	73,361	543	78,932	8	5,571
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	0	1,967	0	2,766	0	2,766	0	0
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	0	5,237	0	4,867	0	4,867	0	0
<i>Overtime</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Compensation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8 - Special personal services payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>70,141</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>80,994</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>86,565</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5,571</b>
<b>Other Object Classes</b>								
12.1 - Civilian personnel benefits		28,870		36,174		39,255	0	3,081
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons		958		2,209		2,209	0	0
22.0 - Transportation of things		17		0		0	0	0
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA		10,479		12,010		10,863	0	-1,147
23.2 - Rental payments to others		460		284		284	0	0
23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		269		1,705		1,705	0	0
24.0 - Printing and reproduction		6		36		36	0	0
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services		2,483		2,178		2,178	0	0
25.2 - Other services from non-federal sources		511		454		454	0	0
25.3 - Other goods and services from federal sources		7,115		8,728		9,723	0	995
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities		1,156		1,293		1,293	0	0
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment		4,633		1,479		2,934	0	1,455
26.0 - Supplies and materials		521		1,485		1,485	0	0
31.0 - Equipment		2,733		3,731		4,318	0	587
<b>Total Obligations</b>		<b>130,352</b>		<b>152,760</b>		<b>163,302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,542</b>
<b>Net of:</b>								
Unobligated Balance, Start-of-Year		-24,417		-22,905		-20,000	0	2,905
Transfers/Reprogramming		-10,600		-10,000		-10,000	0	0
Recoveries/Refunds		-944		-855		-1,666	0	-811
Balance Rescission		0		0		0	0	0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Available		22,905		20,000		20,000	0	0
Unobligated End-of-Year, Expiring		704		0		0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Requirements</b>		<b>118,000</b>		<b>139,000</b>		<b>151,636</b>		<b>12,636</b>
<b>Reimbursable FTE</b>								
Full-Time Permanent	20		20		20		0	0
<i>Sub-Allotments and Direct Collections FTE</i>								
	5		0		0		0	

## **R. Additional Required Information for Congressional Justification**

### **Additional Required Information for Congressional Justification**

Office of the Inspector General

The Inspector General Reform Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-409) requires that the Department of Justice OIG submit the following information related

The Aggregate budget request for the operations of the OIG is \$161,636,000;

The requested amount includes \$646,545 to support the operations of the Council of the Inspector General on Integrity and Efficiency

The portion of the amount needed for OIG training is \$1,267,000

The Inspector General of the Department of Justice certifies that the amount requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs of FY 2024.