REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT					CASE NUMBER		
Washing	gton, D.C.						
				DO L COMPONENT			
OFFICE CONDUCTINGINVESTIGATION Fraud Detection Office				Office of Justice Programs			
DISTRIBUTION			STATUS				
	Field Office	FDO	□ OPEN	□ OPEN PENDING	PROSECUTION	\boxtimes	CLOSED
\boxtimes	AIGINV		PREVIOUS REPOR	T SUBMITTED:	□ YES	\boxtimes	NO
\boxtimes	Component	OJP		Date of Previous Report:			
	USA						
	Other						
				SYNOPSIS			
The Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General (OIG) initiated this investigation upon the receipt of information received from the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) 280, representing the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) employees, via email dated March 16, 2017. This information alleged that sexually harassed, retaliated against, and abused his authority by coercing female employees in his chain of command to have sex with him. In addition, during the course of the investigation, the OIG obtained information that engaged in a sexual relationship with worked for and approved her performance evaluations and promotions during the period of time they were in a relationship. The OIG investigation substantiated that engaged in misconduct when he coerced his female							
subordinates into having sexual relations with him, had inappropriate relationships with his subordinates and sexually harassed female subordinates, all in violation of law, federal regulations, and DOJ policy.							
Specifically, the OIG concluded that (1) sexually harassed when he pressured her into a sexual relationship with him in exchange for a promotion; (2) sexually harassed when he made repeated verbal sexual advances to her and ultimately sexually assaulted her; and (3) sexually harassed and by engaging in sexually inappropriate conduct toward them. The OIG concluded that actions constituted potential criminal violations, ethical misconduct in violation of <i>The Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch</i> articulated in 5 CFR § 2635.101, "Basic Obligation of Public Service," and 5 CFR 2635.502, "Personal and Business Relationships," and a violation of regulations and							
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related to employee responsibilities and conduct and use of office for private gain. The OIG further found that conduct constituted sexual harassment of Assupervisor, their respective professional positions undermined the consensual nature of an unacknowledged personal relationship between a supervisor. , and a subordinate. In addition, any such relationship potentially violates the public trust principles outlined in the Standards of Ethical Conduct that require supervisors to maintain impartiality in personnel matters involving their subordinates and to take appropriate steps, such as recusal from all matters involving the subordinates, to avoid an appearance of loss of impartiality in the performance of their duties. It was responsibility, before attempting to pursue a , to notify his supervisor and recuse himself as her supervisor, to ensure that such relationship with conduct was not perceived by explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of her employment, and to ensure that her response to overtures would not be used as the basis for employment decisions affecting her. We found that did none of that. The OIG further found that lacked candor in his statements to the OIG. The U.S. Attorney's Office declined criminal prosecution of

policy against sexual harassment, including 29 CFR § 1604.11 and the Attorney General's Policy Memorandum #2015-04 (AG Memo) regarding Prevention of Harassment in the Workplace, and also a violation of regulations

The OIG has completed its investigation and is providing this report to the OJP for appropriate action.

retired from his position at the OJP

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DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Predication

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retaliated against, and abused his authority by coercing female employees in his chain of command to have sex
with him.
During the course of the investigation, the OIG also received information that relationship from with with worked for supervised, approved performance evaluations and promotions for

Investigative Process

The OIG's investigative efforts consisted of the following:

Interviews of the following OJP personnel:



Review of the following:

- OJP e-mail;
- Personnel files for , and
- OJP Sexual Harassment Policies;
- OJP Ethics Policies;

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• DOJ Preventing Workplace Harassment Training for Managers.

Relevant Authority

The Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, articulated in 5 CFR § 2635.101, "Basic Obligation of Public Service," states in pertinent part the following:

- (a) Public service is a public trust. Each employee has a responsibility to the United States Government and its citizens to place loyalty to the Constitution, laws and ethical principles above private gain. To ensure that every citizen can have complete confidence in the integrity of the Federal Government, each employee shall respect and adhere to the principles of ethical conduct set forth in this section, as well as the implementing standards contained in this part and in supplemental agency regulations.
- (b) General principles. The following general principles apply to every employee and may form the basis for the standards contained in this part. Where a situation is not covered by the standards set forth in this part, employees shall apply the principles set forth in this section in determining whether their conduct is proper.
 - (1) Public service is a public trust, requiring employees to place loyalty to the Constitution, the laws and ethical principles above private gain.

. . .

(8) Employees shall act impartially and not give preferential treatment to any private organization or individual.

. . .

- (14) Employees shall endeavor to avoid any actions creating the appearance that they are violating the law or the ethical standards set forth in this part. Whether particular circumstances create an appearance that the law or these standards have been violated shall be determined from the perspective of a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts.
- 5 CFR § 2635.502, "Personal and Business Relationships," states in pertinent part the following:
 - (a) Consideration of appearances by the employee. Where an employee knows that a particular matter involving specific parties is likely to have a direct and predictable effect on the financial interest of a member of his household, or knows that a person with whom he has a covered relationship is or represents a party to such matter, and where the employee determines that the circumstances would cause a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts to question his impartiality in the matter, the employee should not participate in the matter unless he has informed the agency designee of the appearance problem and received authorization from the agency designee in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.
 - (1) In considering whether a relationship would cause a reasonable person to question his impartiality, an employee may seek the assistance of his supervisor, an agency ethics official or the agency designee.
 - (2) An employee who is concerned that circumstances other than those specifically described in this section would raise a question regarding his impartiality should use the process described in this section to determine whether he should or should not participate in a particular matter.

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29 CFR § 1604.11, "Sexual Harassment," states in pertinent part the following:

- (a) Harassment on the basis of sex is a violation of section 703 of title VII. 1 Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when (1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, (2) submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as the basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or (3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.
- (b) In determining whether alleged conduct constitutes sexual harassment, the Commission will look at the record as a whole and at the totality of the circumstances, such as the nature of the sexual advances and the context in which the alleged incidents occurred. The determination of the legality of a particular action will be made from the facts, on a case by case basis.
- (d) With respect to conduct between fellow employees, an employer is responsible for acts of sexual harassment in the workplace where the employer (or its agents or supervisory employees) knows or should have known of the conduct, unless it can show that it took immediate and appropriate corrective action.
- 5 CFR § 735.203, "Employee Responsibilities and Conduct" states in pertinent part the following: "an employee shall not engage in criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or other conduct prejudicial to the Government."
- 5 CFR § 2635.702, "Use of Public Office for Private Gain" states in pertinent part the following: "an employee shall not use or permit the use of his Government position or title or any authority associated with his public office in a manner that is intended to coerce or induce another person, including a subordinate, to provide any benefit, financial or otherwise, to himself or to friends, relatives, or persons with whom the employee is affiliated in a nongovernmental capacity."

The Attorney General's Policy Memorandum #2015-04 (AG Memo) regarding Prevention of Harassment in the Workplace states that "the Department will maintain a zero tolerance work environment that is free from harassment (including sexual harassment). . . . To enforce this zero tolerance policy, the Department will treat harassing conduct as misconduct" The AG Memo defines harassing conduct as any unwelcome verbal or physical conduct that is based on, among other characteristics, sex, when the conduct creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment.

Inappropriate Relationships, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault, and Lack of Candor

The information provided to the OIG specifically alleged that: a sexual relationship with	(1) engaged in while he served as her supervisor and approved
her performance evaluations and promotions; (2)	, sexually harassed and sexually
, when he made i	repeated verbal sexual advances to her and
ultimately sexually assaulted her; (3)	sexually harassed and sexually assaulted
, when he pressured her into a sexu	al relationship with him in exchange for a
promotion. During the OIG's investigation of these allegation	s, we received information that
harassed	, by engaging in sexually inappropriate
conduct toward them.	

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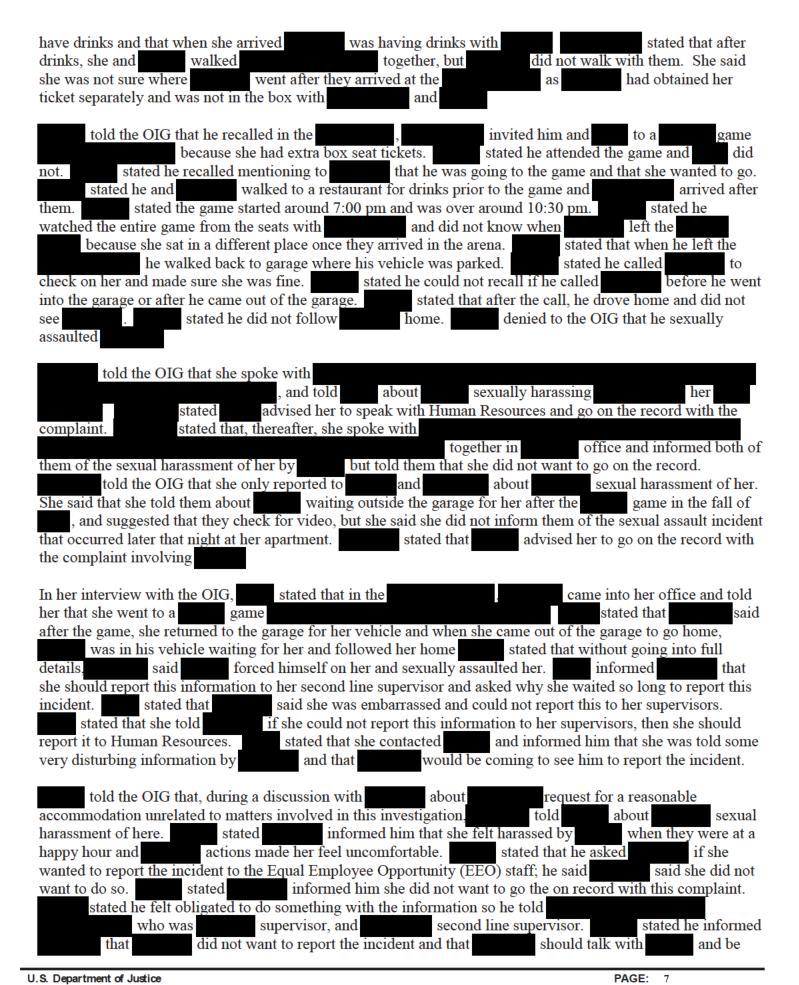
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The OIG telephonically interviewed
initially stated to the OIG that he did not have a sexual relationship with sex with her. When question by the OIG about detailed information that recanted his denial of a sexual relationship with relationship with her.
admitted to the OIG that he exercised bad judgment, especially in view of his position as an admitted that he should not have been involved with his female subordinates in any way that would appear that he was violating ethical rules. The property of the outer of
told the OIG that harassment of her and was her second line supervisor. According to constantly made sexual advances towards her and she told him to knock it off. Stated that always asked her questions about who she was dating or who she was always with and she had to purchase a mirror for her cubicle because would always enter her cubicle and rub her shoulders while asking her to happy hour.
further told the OIG that , in addition to others, were going to a and asked if she would like to come. her seats were separate from those of and a bar OIG that prior to the game ending, she left and went back to the garage at work to pick up her vehicle. stated that when she drove up the garage ramp to leave, she noticed was waiting in his vehicle across the street. stated that called her and said he was following her home because he knew she had been drinking stated she stopped at a store on the way home for water and restroom at the store. stated that stated that said the said the store employees would not let him use their restroom, so he told he wanted to use the restroom at her home. asked her for a tour of her home and when they reached her bedroom, stated there by having sexual intercourse with her.
told the OIG that she had extra box seats tickets to the invited and , but only stated that she met , before the game to

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aware of his actions. stated reported back to him that she discussed the issue with and denied the allegations. stated he also requested
to review e-mail over the prior 2 years. stated reported back to him that no e-mails were found of any substance relating to sexual harassment involving stated that he was aware of OJP sexual harassment policies where an inquiry or investigation would be conducted once a complaint was filed, but due to declining to make an EEO complaint or otherwise go on the record, he felt he took the right steps when he reported the information involving to supervisor,
In her interview with the OIG, stated she was informed by not directly, that there was concerning behavior between and stated that informed her about what declined to report the incident on the record. stated that she and met with was instructed to talk with and to watch his actions. stated that she was instructed by to review e-mail for a 2-year period searching for e-mails involving that may substantiate her report. stated there were no e-mails found of any substance involving harassment of stated that she informed that no e-mail of substance involving were found. stated informed her that she spoke with and denied making feel uncomfortable. stated in formed her that she spoke with and denied making feel uncomfortable. It is shook hand, he also winked at her. stated she asked if something was in his eye and instructed him not to wink at her ever again.
confirmed to the OIG that, harassment involving and stated she questioned about the allegation and swore to her nothing happened between him and stated she was informed by HR that they searched DOJ issued computer e-mail to verify if there were any questionable e-mail between him and and that there were none.
In his interview with the OIG, stated that he knew for a long time and knew she had several problems and was going through a lot at home and work. stated that he felt being there and listening to her was his way of helping her work things out. stated he was being friendly to and if she construed that as sexual harassment that was not his intent. stated that he recalled discussed a complaint with him from involving an inappropriate e-mail he sent to her, but he was never told that said he was sexually harassing her. stated that the inappropriate e-mail that he sent talked about partying, and he could see how it was interpreted to mean something sexual.
Upon further questioning and confronting with assertion that had sexual intercourse with her, ultimately recanted his denials and admitted that he had sex with at least twice while acting as her reviewing official, but did not provide any further details about these instances.
stated that one day after a meeting, came up to her and said that his neighbor events and the neighbor told he saw at the event. stated that then pulled out his cell phone and went to his neighbor's Facebook page and found a picture of showed the picture to stated the picture was of her at the event and it made her very uncomfortable when started showing the picture to everyone.

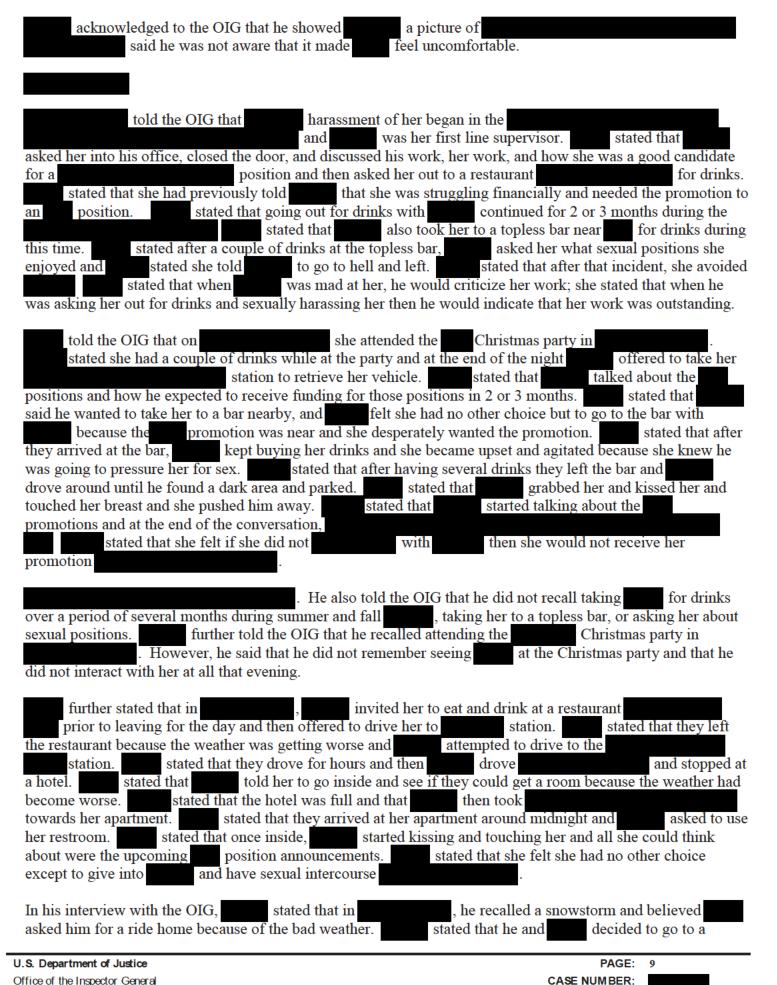
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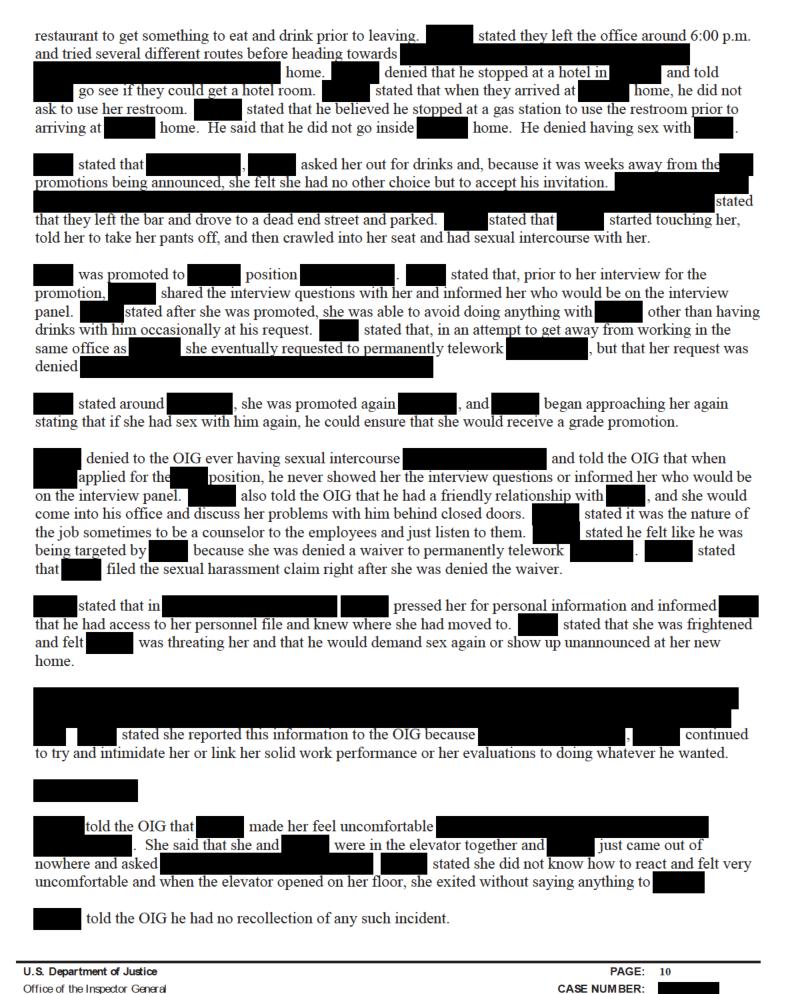
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Additional Statements by told the OIG that having reviewed his emails that the OIG provided to him during his OIG interview and questioned him about, his communications with his female subordinates were unprofessional and he never meant stated his communications with his female to disrespect, disregard or violate any ethics rules. subordinates were probably too friendly and were unprofessional, but that was not his intent, and he could see why his e-mail communications were in question. stated it was not a common practice for him to enter his subordinates' In response to OIG questions, cubicles and rub their shoulders while speaking with them. him to discuss what his female subordinates were wearing and how nice they looked or to discuss with them their favorite sexual position, as both and stated that did. OIG's Conclusion The OIG found to be credible witnesses. Their reporting was detailed and specific; they demonstrate a common course of conduct by with no evidence of their having consulted with each other about their experiences. account in particular is supported by her communication of the events to OJP management closer in time to their occurrence. The accounts of the complainants corroborate each other's accounts of misconduct. By contrast, lacked credibility as demonstrated by his own conflicting testimony to the OIG. He initially denied any relationship with but when confronted with evidence, admitted to having had sexual contact with both subordinates. He also persistently minimized his misconduct and failed to demonstrate any recognition of or appreciation for the seriousness of his actions as a senior manager. The OIG further found that conduct constituted sexual harassment of supervisor, their respective professional positions undermined the consensual nature of an unacknowledged personal relationship between a supervisor, here the , and a subordinate. In addition, any such relationship potentially violates the public trust principles outlined in the Standards of Ethical Conduct that require supervisors to maintain impartiality in personnel matters involving their subordinates and to take appropriate steps, such as recusal from all matters involving the subordinates, to avoid an appearance of loss of impartiality in the performance of their duties. It was responsibility, before attempting to pursue a relationship with to notify his supervisor and recuse himself as her supervisor, to ensure that such explicitly or implicitly as a term or condition of her employment, and to conduct was not perceived by overtures would not be used as the basis for employment decisions ensure that her response to affecting her. We found that did none of that. The OIG concluded that engaged in the misconduct as alleged, including that (1) harassed when he pressured her into a sexual relationship with him in exchange for a promotion; (2) when he made repeated verbal sexual advances to her and ultimately sexually harassed sexually assaulted her; and (3) sexually harassed and and by the engaging in sexually actions constituted ethical misconduct in violation of *The Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch* articulated in 5 CFR § 2635.101, "Basic Obligation of Public Service," and 5 CFR 2635.502, "Personal and Business Relationships," and a violation of regulations and policy against sexual harassment, including 29 CFR § 1604.11 and the Attorney General's Policy Memorandum #2015-04 (AG Memo) regarding Prevention of Harassment in the Workplace and also a violation of regulations related to employee responsibilities and conduct and use of office for private gain.

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declined criminal prosecution of

The OIG has completed its investigation and is providing this report to the OJP for appropriate action.

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