



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE of INSPECTOR GENERAL
QUARTERLY RECAP

A Message from the Inspector General



I am pleased to share the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Office of Inspector General's (OIG) Quarterly Recap. In addition to our regular updates, we hope you will use this newsletter as a resource to read about our most recent work on a quarterly basis. You will find updates about HUD OIG's recently issued reports, newly announced work, featured highlights from the IG, press releases from recent investigations, and more.

We appreciate your readership as we continue to prioritize positive outcomes for HUD by doing the right work at the right time. If you have questions or want to learn more about our oversight work, contact us at oigmediarelations@hudoig.gov.

Rae Oliver Davis

Rae Oliver Davis | INSPECTOR GENERAL

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HUD Inspector General **IN THE NEWS**

[HUD Oversight: Testimony of the HUD Inspector General](#)

On June 21, 2023, Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis testified before the House Financial Services Committee, Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance during a hearing entitled: “HUD Oversight: Testimony of the HUD Inspector General.”

“My office’s approach is to focus on the spaces that HUD can and should control and help them to deliver the best they possibly can. Since becoming the HUD Inspector General, my goal has been to make a difference, and our strategy is centered on that goal.”

- Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis



- [Watch the video >](#)

HUD OIG Spotlight

[Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG’s Management Alert: HUD Should Take Additional Steps to Protect Contractor Employees Who Disclose Wrongdoing](#)

On May 31, 2023, Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis issued a management alert that recommends HUD be proactive in addressing the substantial gap in protections for potential contractor employees who blow the whistle on wrongdoing. As a result of several recent investigations, HUD OIG learned that employees of thousands of contractors who receive funds from HUD may not be protected against retaliation for whistleblowing due to gaps in protections for contracts that pre-date July 1, 2013, the date on which the anti-retaliation law codified at 41 U.S.C. § 4712 (Section 4712) became effective; and because HUD has not modified the contracts to include Section 4712 anti-retaliation provisions that would protect the employees.

[Justice Department Announces Launch of Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands Environmental Crimes Task Force](#)

On May 11, 2023, the Justice Department announced the launch of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) Environmental Crimes Task Force. In partnership with the Task Force, HUD OIG is committed to leveraging the combined resources across Federal agencies to protect the health of vulnerable populations and promote safe, affordable housing by combating environmental crime and injustice in HUD housing.



Recently Issued Oversight Work

[Servicers Generally Did Not Meet HUD Requirements When Providing Loss Mitigation Assistance to Borrowers With Delinquent FHA-Insured Loans](#)

HUD OIG conducted two audits examining the loss mitigation options that loan servicers provided to borrowers with Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-insured loans after their COVID-19 forbearance ended. The first report broadly examined whether servicers of FHA loans provided proper loss mitigation assistance to homeowners exiting COVID-19 forbearance, and the [second report](#) examined a specific servicer's compliance with those requirements. HUD OIG reviewed a statistical sample of FHA-insured loans totaling \$41 billion in unpaid principal balance and found that servicers did not provide proper loss mitigation after the COVID-19 forbearance ended to 67 percent of borrowers. In addition, HUD OIG's audit of a specific servicer found that of 4,288 FHA-insured forward loans totaling \$767 million, the servicer did not provide proper loss mitigation assistance to 83% of borrowers. HUD OIG made several recommendations in both reports to HUD.

- **Read the press release:** [Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Oversight of the Office of Single-Family Housing's Loss Mitigation for Federal Housing Administration Loan Servicing](#)
- View [twelve stories](#) that reflect the proportional positive and negative results noted in HUD OIG's audit of COVID-19 loss mitigation efforts, Report 2023-KC-0005.



Improvements Are Needed to Ensure That Public Housing Properties Are Inspected in a Timely Manner

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center's (REAC) inspection process to determine whether the Center (1) ensured that public housing properties were inspected within required timeframes before the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic; (2) could improve its Big Inspection Plan for inspecting high-priority non-National Standards for the Physical Inspection of Real Estate (NSPIRE) demonstration public housing properties; and (3) had experienced delays in inspecting the physical condition of public housing properties approved under the NSPIRE demonstration. This audit determined that before HUD postponed physical inspections due to COVID-19, the Center did not consistently ensure that public housing properties were inspected within required timeframe. Further, under phase I of the Big Inspection Plan, the Center did not inspect all of the high-priority non-NSPIRE public housing properties by the December 2021 deadline and under phase II, the inspections for these properties were generally not given priority. The Center also experienced delays in inspecting public housing properties approved to participate under the NSPIRE demonstration. As a result, HUD's Office of Public and Indian Housing did not always know whether residents were living in public housing properties that were in decent, safe, and sanitary condition, or whether its Public Housing Assessment System scores better reflected the current conditions of the properties. HUD OIG made two recommendations.

- **Read the press release:** [Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Audit of HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center's Process for Inspecting the Physical Conditions of Public Housing Units](#)

HUD Can Improve Its Oversight of the Physical Condition of Public Housing Developments

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's oversight of the physical condition of public housing developments to determine whether HUD had adequate oversight of public housing agencies' (PHA) corrective actions in response to periodic REAC inspections and annual self-inspections to ensure that units were maintained in decent, safe, and sanitary condition. This audit determined that HUD field offices were inconsistent in overseeing whether PHAs corrected life-threatening deficiencies identified during REAC inspections. In addition, HUD does not track PHAs' corrections of nonlife-threatening health and safety deficiencies identified during REAC inspections. Moreover, HUD staff had varying interpretations of its requirements regarding the number of public housing units PHAs should self-inspect annually, and its field office staff generally did not monitor PHAs for compliance with HUD's requirements for self-inspections. As a result, HUD lacked assurance that PHAs corrected identified life-threatening and non-life-threatening deficiencies. Further, without clear guidance regarding its requirements for self-inspections, HUD lacked assurance that PHAs properly performed self-inspections of public housing units to determine maintenance and modernization needs. HUD may also miss opportunities to provide technical assistance to PHAs through early intervention when self-inspections identify systemic deficiencies. HUD OIG made six recommendations.

- **Read the press release:** [Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Audit of HUD's Oversight of the Physical Condition of Public Housing Developments](#)

HUD Did Not Comply With the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's fiscal year 2022 compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA) and implementation of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance to assess whether HUD had met all requirements of PIIA and OMB Circular A-123, Appendix C, Requirements for Payment Integrity Improvement, and HUD's efforts to prevent and reduce improper and unknown payments. This audit determined that HUD did not comply with PIIA because it did not report improper and unknown payment estimates for the Office of Public and Indian Housing's Tenant Based Rental Assistance (PIH-TBRA) program and the Office of Multifamily Housing's Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) program, which spent \$41 billion in fiscal year 2022 and represented 61.6 percent of HUD's total expenditures. This was the sixth consecutive year in which HUD was unable to produce PIH-TBRA and PBRA improper and unknown payment estimates. HUD OIG also found that the Office of Public and Indian Housing did not conduct monitoring reviews to detect, prevent, and recover improper payments in the PIH-TBRA program. Because HUD was not successful in planning and developing a platform to collect and secure supporting documentation that contained personally identifiable information, it could not determine whether its improper and unknown payment estimate was below or above the statutory threshold. Without an estimate, HUD could not implement corrective actions to improve payment accuracy for programs above the statutory threshold. Further, without valid improper and unknown payment estimates, OMB cannot determine whether these programs should be designated as high-priority programs, and not reporting an estimate reduces accountability and transparency to Congress and the public. HUD OIG made six recommendations.

- **Read the press release:** [Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Audit of HUD's Compliance with the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019](#)

HUD OIG Semiannual Report to Congress for the Period: October 1, 2022, Through March 31, 2023

The Inspector General Act of 1978 requires the Inspector General to prepare semiannual reports summarizing the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the preceding six-month period. The semiannual reports are intended to keep the Secretary and Congress fully informed of significant findings, progress the Agency has made, and recommendations for improvement. During this semiannual period, OIG audits found more than \$950 million in funds that could be put to better use and nearly \$697,000 in questioned costs and recovered almost \$49 million in collections. In addition, OIG investigations resulted in 51 criminal convictions, 5 civil actions, and 12 government-wide suspension and debarment actions, as well as more than \$28 million in restitution and judgments, with more than \$4.8 million in total recoveries and receivables going to HUD programs. Further, through its investigative portfolio, OIG has held bad actors accountable for multiple fraud schemes, to include recently resolved cases involving embezzlement, public corruption, pandemic fraud, mortgage fraud, and identity theft.

- [View Profile of Performance >](#)



Temporary Endorsement Policy for Loans in COVID-19 Forbearance

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's temporary policy for endorsement of loans with COVID-19 forbearance activity to determine (1) if the policy was properly followed by lenders, (2) whether HUD monitored and enforced indemnification agreements for loans that were subject to the temporary policy, and (3) HUD's reasons for ending the policy during the pandemic and its plans to evaluate and use such policies in the future. This audit determined that HUD could improve oversight of the temporary endorsement policy. Specifically, HUD did not ensure that lenders consistently followed policy requirements and that indemnification agreement data and records related to the policy were complete and accurate. These deficiencies occurred or went undetected due to unclear guidance and because HUD did not update its oversight strategy to specifically cover the policy and reconcile relevant data and records. As a result, the FHA insurance fund was exposed to greater risk from at least \$83 million in loans for which lenders did not follow requirements, and HUD's ability to monitor and enforce indemnification agreements could be compromised until it corrects its data and records. Additionally, HUD terminated the policy due to limited use and did not have plans to further evaluate or use the policy in the future. This prevents HUD from knowing whether using a similar policy during future disasters and emergencies or permanently could manage risk to the insurance fund while increasing lender participation. HUD OIG made 10 recommendations.

HUD's Oversight of CDBG-DR Grantees' Use of Program Income

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's oversight of Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) grantees' use of program income to determine whether HUD ensured that program income generated from disaster funds awarded to CDBG-DR grant recipients was used to positively impact and support disaster recovery in affected areas and to benefit program beneficiaries. This audit determined that HUD generally ensured that its CDBG-DR grantees used program income generated from disaster funds to positively impact and support disaster recovery in affected areas and to benefit program beneficiaries. However, some grantees did not always spend a substantial amount of their program income funds before using their CDBG-DR funds and did not submit quarterly Federal financial reports as required. As a result, HUD could not effectively track the status of grantee financial data related to program income, and it did not have reasonable assurance that it provided accurate grant data reports to Congress. HUD OIG made eight recommendations.





The Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority's Administration of Its Non-Federal Match Program Had Weaknesses

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority's Non-Federal Match Program for CDBG-DR to determine whether the Authority effectively administered its Match Program by identifying and assessing any challenges that hindered its ability to achieve program goals. This audit determined that the Authority's administration of its Match Program had weaknesses. Specifically, the Authority had (1) insufficient financial controls, (2) insufficient oversight of its Match Program-funded projects, (3) inaccurate performance measures reported in its quarterly performance reports, and (4) insufficient documentation to support its national objectives. This condition occurred because the Authority did not have adequate policies and procedures or did not implement its existing policies to ensure effective administration of its Match Program. As a result, the Authority was at risk of not managing its Match Program in compliance with HUD requirements and achieving program goals. Further, this condition could result in the Authority providing program benefits to the intended beneficiaries late and increasing the risk of the Authority issuing improper payments. HUD OIG made eight recommendations.

Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority Ineffectively Monitored CDBG-DR Activities

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Virgin Islands Housing Finance Authority's monitoring of its CDBG-DR-funded activities to determine whether Authority effectively monitored its CDBG-DR-funded activities administered by itself and its subrecipients to ensure that the national objectives and performance measures were met. This audit determined that the Authority did not effectively monitor its CDBG-DR-funded activities. Specifically, it did not (1) assess the activities' performance during its monitoring, (2) consistently track the status of corrective actions, (3) verify that the activities' national objectives were or are being met, and (4) consistently monitor the activities. These deficiencies occurred because the Authority lacked policies and detailed procedures to guide its staff on effectively monitoring and tracking corrective actions and ensure performance metrics included in subrecipient agreements were assessed. As a result, HUD could not be assured that activities were progressing, identified deficiencies were corrected, and funds were used for authorized purposes. HUD OIG made eight recommendations.

The Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority, Canton, OH, Did Not Always Comply With Federal and Its Own Procurement Requirements

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority's public housing program to determine whether the Authority complied with Federal requirements for procuring goods and services and its own requirements. This audit determined that the Authority did not always comply with both Federal procurement requirements and its own. Specifically, for the contracts reviewed, the Authority did not always (1) maintain complete and consistent documentation detailing the significant history of procurements, (2) properly execute contracts for pest control services, (3) maintain sufficient documentation to support the reasonableness of contract costs, and (4) include the minimum and maximum quantity or amount in its indefinite-quantity delivery contracts. Further, the Authority paid more than the contract value for services procured with one contractor. These issues occurred because the Authority lacked adequate oversight, procedures, and controls over its procurements to ensure compliance with both Federal requirements and its own. As a result, HUD and the Authority lacked assurance that the Authority used Federal funds to pay for goods and services at reasonable costs. HUD OIG made nine recommendations.

The Puerto Rico Department of Housing's Contracting Method for Program Management Services for the R3 program

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Puerto Rico Department of Housing's (PRDOH) Home Repair, Reconstruction, or Relocation (R3) program, to determine whether PRDOH followed applicable program requirements when spending R3 program funds. This audit determined that PRDOH generally followed applicable program requirements; however, the audit identified four contracts where PRDOH may have used the prohibited cost plus a percentage of cost (CPPC) contracting method to acquire program management services. Specifically, there were multiple indicators that all four of its program management services contracts could be considered CPPC contracts. A legal opinion from HUD's Office of General Counsel opined that the contracts in question did not constitute a CPPC contract. This report contains no recommendations.

HUD Could Improve Its Field Service Management Quality Assurance Surveillance Plans

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Office of the Chief Procurement Officer's use of its quality assurance surveillance plan (QASP) for its Atlanta Homeownership Center field service management (FSM) housing contracts to determine whether HUD effectively administered QASPs for its FSM contracts. This audit determined that HUD's Atlanta Homeownership Center did not effectively develop and implement a QASP for the six FSM contracts reviewed, totaling around \$7.7 billion. It did not (1) include all contract performance tasks requiring surveillance in its monitoring plans, (2) sufficiently review and accurately rate contractor performance, or (3) consistently document contractor performance in the Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System. These conditions occurred because HUD lacked controls to ensure that the QASP was used for contractor performance monitoring. Instead, HUD implemented a field service manager contract monitoring plan to measure contractor performance in a freestanding database, which did not include all performance standard tasks required for monitoring and did not align with the contracts' acceptable quality levels of performance measurement. As a result, HUD lacked the structure necessary to ensure that contractors were held accountable for their performance in accordance with contractual requirements. HUD OIG made nine recommendations.



Recently Announced Work

[California-based Grantee ESG-CV Program Fraud Risk Management Assessment](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of a California-based grantee's Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG-CV) program to assess the grantee's fraud risk framework, that encompasses control activities to prevent, detect, and respond to fraud.

[Multifamily Mortgage Application Processing Delays](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of the Office of Multifamily Housing Programs, which provides insurance on mortgages for multifamily rental housing properties to assess HUD's efforts to address the processing delays.

[HUD-Held Vacant Loan Sales Controls for Mission Driven Entities](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of the Office of Asset Sales' HUD-Held Vacant Loan Sale (HVLS) program to determine the extent to which HUD has achieved its mission objectives for the HVLS-2022-2-part 1 loan sale. The HVLS program is an additional disposition option for defaulted FHA notes HUD uses to reduce losses and improve recoveries for FHA's Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund balance.

[Assessing Equity in the Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity's Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative to determine how organizations using the Fair Housing Initiative Program promoted equity through the Education and Outreach Initiative to reach underserved populations.

[New York-based Grantee ESG-CV Program Fraud Risk Management Assessment](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of a New York-based grantee's CARES Act, ESG-CV program to assess the grantee's fraud risk framework, that encompasses control activities to prevent, detect, and respond to fraud.





Servicer Post-Moratorium Foreclosures

HUD OIG is conducting audits of a California and [Oklahoma](#)-based mortgage lender that services FHA single-family loans. The objectives of these audits are to determine whether the servicer (1) established that borrowers were ineligible for loss mitigation assistance before commencing foreclosure, and (2) reviewed requests received during foreclosure before continuing.

HUD and CoCs Collection and Use of Homelessness Data to Assess Performance

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of HUD's Continuum of Care (CoC) program to determine how HUD and CoCs collect and use data to assess performance in identifying and reducing homelessness.

COVID-19 Moratorium Foreclosures

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of HUD's Office of Single-Family Housing's oversight of the COVID-19 foreclosure moratorium to determine if servicers followed the requirements of the COVID-19 pandemic foreclosure moratorium.

FY 2023 HUD Travel and Purchase Cards Continuous Monitoring

HUD OIG is conducting continuous monitoring of HUD's travel and purchase cards usage to monitor travel and purchase card usage on a semi-annual basis and identify questionable transactions and trends for the periods October 1, 2022, through March 31, 2023, and April 1, 2023, through September 30, 2023.





HUD OIG Office of Investigation Highlights

[Walter Pierluisi Isern, Eduardo Pierluisi Isern, and American Management and Administration Corporation Sentenced for Federal Program Theft in Excess of \\$3.7 Million](#)

On July 11, defendants Walter Pierluisi Isern, Eduardo Pierluisi Isern, and American Management and Administration Corporation were sentenced in the District of Puerto Rico to prison terms for knowingly and intentionally stealing money from HUD federal assistance programs from 2014 to August 2022 for their own use and the use of others. The total amount of theft was approximately \$3.7 million.

[Former West Haven Employee and State Representative Sentenced to Prison for Stealing COVID Relief and Other City Funds](#)

On May 31, defendant Michael DiMassa was sentenced to 27 months imprisonment for his involvement in schemes that resulted in the theft of more than \$1.2 million in COVID relief funds and other funds from the City of West Haven, Connecticut. He was also ordered to perform 100 hours of community service while on supervised release.

[Justice Department Secures \\$400,000 in Sexual Harassment Lawsuit Against Connecticut Landlord](#)

On April 20, the Justice Department announced that it secured an agreement to resolve a lawsuit alleging that New London, Connecticut, landlord Richard Bruno violated the Fair Housing Act by sexually harassing female tenants and applicants. The settlement also resolves claims against Domco LLC and Domco II LLC, which, along with Bruno, owned the properties where the alleged harassment occurred.

[Justice Department Files Sexual Harassment Lawsuit Against Pennsylvania Rental Property Owners and Operators](#)

On May 19, the Justice Department announced that it filed a lawsuit against Timothy Britton, the owner and operator of rental properties in the Falls Creek, Pennsylvania, area, and Britton Enterprises LLC, doing business as "Tim's Apartments," which operates the rental properties, alleging sexual harassment and retaliation in violation of the Fair Housing Act. The lawsuit alleges that Timothy Britton sexually harassed female tenants since at least 2016.

Hoboken Woman Admits \$1.5 Million Fraud Scheme That Targeted Over 100 Non-Profit Victims, Including Schools and Religious Institutions

On April 6, defendant Yezenia Castillo pleaded guilty to stealing over \$1.5 million from over 100 victims made up mainly of non-profits, private schools, and religious institutions throughout New Jersey. According to case documents and statements made in court, from 2012 through 2021, Castillo falsely claimed to be a certified public accountant and defrauded over 100 victims, resulting in financial losses totaling over \$1.5 million.

Former Champaign, Illinois, Pastor Sentenced to 10 Months of Imprisonment for Misapplying Federal Funds and Bankruptcy Fraud

On April 10, Lekevie C. Johnson was sentenced to 10 months of imprisonment and ordered to pay \$59,358.90 restitution following his December 2022 guilty pleas to financial crimes including federal program misapplication, student loan misapplication, and false statement in bankruptcy. Among other things, Johnson admitted that he had obtained and used \$31,291.62 in federal student loans for various non-educational expenses, including to gamble at casinos between 2017 and 2019. Prior to receiving the loans, Johnson certified that he would use the loans only for authorized educational expenses.

Osceola County Mortgage Loan Officer Convicted of Bank Fraud and Aggravated Identity Theft Charges Involving Forging of Judges' Signatures

On April 12, a federal jury found Omayra Ujaque guilty of three counts of bank fraud and one count of aggravated identity theft. Ujaque faces a maximum penalty of 30 years' imprisonment for each bank fraud count and a mandatory minimum 2-year sentence for the aggravated identity theft count. According to evidence presented at trial, Ujaque, in her capacity as a licensed mortgage loan officer, created and executed a mortgage fraud scheme targeting the financial institution where she worked.

Canton Woman Sentenced to Prison for Defrauding HUD Section 8 Housing Program

On April 19, defendant Donna Carney was sentenced to one month of imprisonment, followed by three years of supervised release, for defrauding a HUD program. According to court documents and statements, in approximately 1995, Carney began receiving Section 8 tenant-based rental assistance under HUD's housing choice voucher program. From approximately 2004 to 2019, Carney failed to report to HUD that she was married to her landlord and therefore had an interest in the home in which she lived, failed to report certain others living in her home, and falsely claimed that unauthorized residents were live-in aides.





Beckley Man Pleads Guilty to Federal Fraud Crime

On April 20, defendant Timothy Gross pleaded guilty to wire fraud, admitting to making a fraudulent payment with an employer-issued credit card as part of a scheme to divert more than \$65,000 in credit card charges to his personal bank account. On at least 38 separate occasions from at least January 1, 2020, until at least April 15, 2020, Gross used the employer-issued credit card to send more than \$65,000 in unauthorized, fraudulent payments to a fake account, “J and Sons Electrical and Plumbing,” for work that was not performed. Gross also created false work invoices as part of his scheme.

Property Manager Pleads Guilty to Stealing Government Funds

On May 25, defendant Oliver Barrington King pleaded guilty to theft of government funds. As property manager for an apartment complex that received Section 8 project-based rental assistance funding from HUD, King had access to HUD funding and misappropriated it for his own enrichment.

Maine Woman Pleads Guilty to Stealing Public Funds

On May 25, defendant Rebecca Amelia Cranford pleaded guilty to stealing federal housing benefits from at least December 2004 through February 2020. Cranford falsely applied for federal housing subsidies for a property owned by someone else while separately directing the housing subsidies to a business entity incorporated in her own name and listed as the landlord for the property on the housing application. In total, Cranford stole approximately \$113,067 in housing assistance benefits.

40 Members of a Violent Gang Charged With Drug Trafficking and Firearms Violations in San Juan, Puerto Rico

On June 8, a federal grand jury in the District of Puerto Rico returned an indictment charging 40 violent gang members from the municipality of San Juan with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute, possession and distribution of controlled substances, and firearms violations. This investigation was led by the FBI San Juan Violent Gang Safe Streets Task Force, which is comprised of Special Agents and Task Force Officers from the FBI San Juan, the Puerto Rico Police Bureau, the San Juan Municipal Police, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Puerto Rico Treasury Department, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Inspector General, the Carolina Municipal Police Department, and the Puerto Rico Department of Corrections.

HUD OIG Fraud Bulletins



Foreclosure Fraud Schemes

Foreclosure fraud schemes can happen when a homeowner falls behind on their mortgage, usually, after a sudden life changing event challenges their financial stability, such as a death, a job loss, a medical issue, or other unforeseen event.



Social Media Scams

Be on the lookout for fraudsters impersonating HUD employees using social media schemes to offer you grants or housing assistance from HUD and asking for payment or personal information to receive grant funds. Fraudsters may use social media or other tactics to steal money from you by offering fake HUD benefits or fake HUD grants.

Contact Us

Learn more about HUD OIG and subscribe to our [mailing list](#) to receive updates about our upcoming, ongoing, and recently published oversight work.

Report fraud schemes involving public housing or other HUD-funded programs or benefits, by contacting the HUD OIG Hotline at 1-800-347-3735 or visit, <https://www.hudoig.gov/hotline>.

