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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.

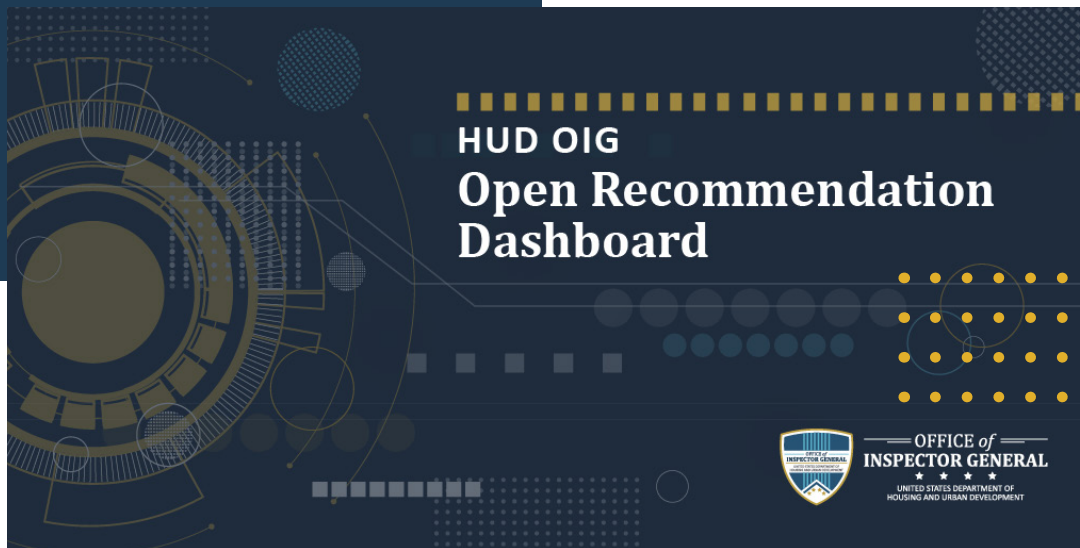
We appreciate your readership as we continue to prioritize positive outcomes for HUD by doing the right work at the right time. If you have questions or want to learn more about our oversight work, contact us at oigmediarelations@hudoig.gov.

Rae Oliver Davis

Rae Oliver Davis | INSPECTOR GENERAL

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NEW! Open Recommendation Dashboard (Beta)

HUD OIG has made concerted efforts to spotlight how our open recommendations, if implemented, will help HUD improve its programs. The [Open Recommendations Dashboard](#) (Beta), launched in March 2023, is designed to increase transparency around HUD’s progress. The dashboard provides lawmakers, stakeholders, and the public with accurate and timely data on the status of recommendations we made to HUD. The data in the dashboard includes every open recommendation and will be updated at the beginning of every month. It also features priority open recommendations, three of which HUD has closed during the quarter.

On March 15, 2023, HUD closed a priority open recommendation to establish and implement a plan for the unused and unfunded vouchers to mitigate or prevent additional vouchers from becoming unused and unfunded from the HUD OIG Audit Report, “[HUD Remains Challenged To Serve the Maximum Number of Eligible Families Due to Decreasing Utilization in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.](#)”

On January 10, 2023, HUD OIG closed a priority open recommendation issued to HUD’s Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCHCO) to address challenges with the creation of unapproved web applications at the program office level from the HUD OIG Evaluation report, “[HUD Web Application Security Evaluation.](#)”

On March 21, 2023, HUD OIG closed a priority open recommendation issued to HUD’s OCHCO to create a knowledge management strategy to address knowledge loss that required HUD program offices to explain their missions and hiring needs to OCHCO and to HUD’s hiring service provider from the HUD OIG Evaluation report, “[Opportunities Exist To Improve the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Hiring Process.](#)”



HUD Inspector General **IN THE NEWS**

[Oversight Hearing – Inspectors General of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Transportation](#)

On March 28, 2023, Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis testified before the Subcommittee on Transportation, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and Related Agencies, Committee on Appropriations about HUD OIG's oversight of HUD.

Watch the video: <https://appropriations.house.gov/legislation/hearings/oversight-hearing-inspectors-general-department-housing-and-urban-development>

[HUD OIG Announces Environmental Justice Initiative](#)

Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis announced the launch of HUD OIG's Environmental Justice Initiative to advance environmental justice in HUD-assisted housing by prioritizing oversight work aimed at reversing environmental inequities in underserved low-income communities and fighting financial fraud schemes that exploit vulnerable populations relying on HUD housing assistance.

Watch the videos: <https://youtu.be/Xk4uExYYph0>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-BHZXonLC8>

[Sexual Harassment in Housing is ILLEGAL. Fair housing is your RIGHT.](#)

HUD OIG is taking action to combat sexual harassment and other sexual misconduct in HUD housing by vigorously pursuing those who engage in this unlawful conduct. Fair housing is your right. No one should have to live in fear to have a place to live. Watch the [video](#) to learn about how to recognize and report sexual misconduct in housing to HUD OIG's hotline.

[Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Notification of Inquiry into HUD's Termination of its Rental Assistance Contract at Peppertree Apartments in Memphis, Tennessee](#)

Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis issued a statement on the issuance of notification of inquiry to the HUD concerning the circumstances resulting in the relocation of residents at Peppertree Apartments In Memphis, Tennessee.



Recently Issued Oversight Work

[Opportunities Exist to Enhance Oversight of the Foster Youth to Independence Initiative to Improve Program Effectiveness](#)

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Office of Public Housing Voucher Program's oversight of the Foster Youth to Independence Initiative (FYI) to determine its effectiveness. This audit determined that opportunities exist to enhance oversight of the FYI to improve program effectiveness. Specifically, HUD did not implement strategies or provide guidance to maximize voucher utilization and did not have assurance that youths were informed of supportive services or that the services were available for the duration of their participation. In addition, the Authority did not include the FYI in its annual risk assessment and did not have a FYI program-specific risk assessment or monitoring policies and procedures. The Authority also did not establish specific and measurable objectives for the FYI or collect data that would allow it to assess the program's overall effectiveness. These conditions occurred because the program was new, and HUD focused its efforts on providing housing vouchers to public housing agencies (PHA). HUD also focused on the monitoring and use of CARES Act funds and relied on the PHAs and public child welfare agencies for program oversight of participant eligibility and supportive services. As a result, HUD lacked assurance that the \$46.7 million allocated for FYI vouchers would be fully utilized to reach the vulnerable population it is intended to serve, improve the program participants' self-sufficiency, and that the program was effective. We made five recommendations.

[The State of Georgia Did Not Adequately Monitor Its Harvey, Irma, and Maria Grants' Activities and Subrecipients](#)

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the State of Georgia's monitoring of its Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria (HIM) grants' activities and subrecipients to determine whether the State effectively monitored its HIM grants' activities and subrecipients to ensure that the activities addressed unmet long-term recovery needs. This audit determined that The State's approach and efforts to conduct monitoring reviews of its HIM grant activities and subrecipients were not sufficient. Specifically, the State lacked an understanding of the differences between monitoring reviews and day-to-day operations. In addition, the State had inadequate monitoring procedures, and lacked policies and procedures to conduct remote monitoring. As a result, HUD and the State did not have assurance that the State's controls for program administration were effective for addressing unmet long-term recovery needs. Moreover, there was a risk that the planned activities would not serve the State's beneficiaries in a timely manner or meet its goals for the number of beneficiaries it planned to serve. We made 6 recommendations.

Opportunities Exist for Ginnie Mae to Improve Its Guidance and Process for Troubled Issuers

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Government National Mortgage Association's (Ginnie Mae) guidance and process for managing troubled users to assess Ginnie Mae's policy and procedures for rapid relocation extinguishments and assess Ginnie Mae's implementation of a previous HUD OIG recommendation to develop and implement controls to identify the total impact of a large or multiple user default (the maximum size default Ginnie Mae could adequately execute) and individual users' ability to adapt to changing market conditions. This audit determined that Ginnie Mae's guidance and process for troubled issuers contain gaps. While Ginnie Mae has made progress in developing an issuer default governance framework, it has not defined its authorities for marketing troubled portfolios. Additionally, Ginnie Mae has not formalized guidance for how to identify potential buyers before extinguishment. Also, Ginnie Mae has not established expectations for determining portfolio value, price before sale—and evaluation against other options—and has not included a step to evaluate prospective purchasers' ability to absorb an extinguished portfolio. Moreover, we found that Ginnie Mae had implemented HUD OIG's previous recommendation, but there was a gap related to the semiannual capacity reports submitted by master servicers (MSS) (contracted mortgage servicers). Without clear guidance and processes, Ginnie Mae could not ensure that it sold portfolios with limited loss to the Government and with minimal disruption to the mortgage market. Ginnie Mae also could not ensure that it protected confidential information related to its distressed issuers. Because Ginnie Mae prioritized its data-reporting standardization over the procurement of the MSS, affected borrowers may experience a disruption of servicing if the MSS are not fully prepared to absorb an extinguished portfolio. We made six recommendations.



The Philadelphia Housing Authority Needs to Improve Oversight of Lead-Based Paint in Its Public Housing

HUD OIG conducted an audit of the Philadelphia Housing Authority (Authority) to determine whether the Authority adequately managed lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in its public housing units. This audit determined that the Authority did not adequately manage lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in its public housing units. Specifically, it did not always perform lead-based paint visual assessments within the required timeframe and mitigate lead-based paint hazards in a timely manner. Further, the Authority needs to improve its processes for maintaining lead-based paint documentation and providing accurate lead-based paint disclosures to tenants. Moreover, the Authority did not ensure that its contractors provided lead-based paint inspection and risk assessment reports that met HUD's requirements. These weaknesses occurred because the Authority lacked adequate procedures and controls to appropriately manage its housing units that contained lead-based paint. As a result, households that participated in the Authority's program were at an increased risk of being exposed to lead-based paint hazards, particularly families with children under 6 years of age. We made eight recommendations.

Watch the video: [The PHA Needs to Improve Oversight of Lead-Based Paint in Its Public Housing](#)



[The Office of Community Planning and Development's Use of Remote Monitoring](#)

HUD OIG conducted an evaluation of HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development's (CPD) to determine what has changed in its monitoring approach and if opportunities for improvement exist in its use of remote monitoring for the period October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2021. This evaluation determined that CPD launched the Grantee Document Exchange (GDX)—an externally accessible portal application that allows grantees and CPD to securely share documents during monitoring sessions—to support its remote monitoring approach. In a survey that we conducted on CPD employees' experiences using remote monitoring, most CPD employees reported that the guidance, mentoring, or technical support prepared them well to monitor remotely. CPD's Office of Field Management delegated the responsibility of training grantees on remote monitoring to their respective field office and issued materials with instructions to grantees on how to use GDX. Overall, most CPD employees found remote monitoring to be somewhat or very effective in achieving CPD's monitoring objective. However, CPD employees faced challenges and limitations with remote monitoring related to safeguarding personally identifiable information, the duration of remote monitoring sessions, and the ability to verify physical assets effectively. CPD has opportunities to use remote monitoring judiciously and provide its employees with additional guidance on how to use remote monitoring to further its monitoring objectives. We made four recommendations.

[HUD Could Improve Its Process for Evaluating the Performance of Public Housing Agencies' Housing Choice Voucher Programs](#)

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Section Eight Management Assessment Program (SEMAP) to assess its effectiveness as a performance measure for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program. This audit determined that HUD has an opportunity to improve its process for evaluating the performance of public housing agencies' (PHA) HCV Programs. HUD uses SEMAP to evaluate the performance of PHAs' HCV Programs remotely; however, the information reported by PHAs in SEMAP may not have accurately represented the performance of their HCV Programs. Additionally, HUD's process for verifying the information PHAs use for SEMAP reporting did not effectively assist HUD in evaluating and identifying PHAs' HCV Programs that may have needed improvement. These conditions occurred because SEMAP uses performance indicators that are based on PHAs' self-certifications and self-reported data, and HUD's verification process did not capture the performance of all PHAs' HCV Programs. As a result, HUD lacked assurance that PHAs' HCV Programs met their intended objectives, which include assisting the maximum number of eligible families with obtaining affordable and decent rental units at the correct subsidy cost. We made three recommendations.

[CDBG-DR Program Generally Met Low- and Moderate-Income Requirements](#)

HUD OIG conducted an audit to determine whether HUD's Office of Community Planning Development (CPD) had effectively and efficiently designed its Community Development Block Grant- Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program requirements and monitoring to ensure grantees met statutory and other Federal low and moderate-income (LMI) requirements. This audit determined that CPD had effectively and efficiently designed its CDBG-DR program requirements and monitoring to ensure that grantees met the various LMI requirements. Almost all (98 percent) of the closed grants met the requirements, and a majority (80 percent) of the active grants were meeting the requirements. We identified opportunities for CPD to improve its monitoring and oversight of its grantees' compliance with the requirements, which, if implemented, could potentially prevent other grants from becoming noncompliant, reduce the number of grantees that need to budget sufficient funds to LMI activities, and improve the accuracy of reporting. We made four recommendations.

[Improvements are Needed to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Process for Monitoring Elevated Blood Lead Levels and Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Public Housing](#)

HUD OIG conducted an evaluation to assess HUD's processes for addressing cases of elevated blood lead levels (EBLL) in children residing in public housing and to determine the effectiveness of its EBLL tracker and lead-based paint response (LBPR) tracker in providing accurate and complete data. This evaluation determined that HUD did not align its EBLL value to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) blood lead reference value (BLRV) for children under the age of six and that its EBLL and LBPR trackers need improvement. As of August 2022, HUD was using the EBLL value of 5 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$), despite the CDC lowering the BLRV to 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ in October 2021. By aligning EBLL processes with CDC's BLRV, HUD can help to ensure that cases of children with EBLLs between 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ and 4.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ are reported and monitored. Additionally, HUD uses its EBLL tracker to monitor cases of children with identified EBLLs residing in public housing and it uses its LBPR tracker to monitor and resolve cases in which public housing agencies had missing or incomplete lead-related documentation. By improving its EBLL tracker and LBPR tracker, HUD could better ensure that it has accurate, complete, and useful data regarding where EBLLs and lead-based paint hazards are prevalent. We made seven recommendations.

Watch the video: [Statement of Inspector General Rae Oliver Davis on HUD OIG's Evaluation of HUD's Processes for Monitoring Elevated Blood Lead Levels and Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Public Housing](#)





[HUD's Robotic Process Automation Program Was Not Efficient or Effective](#)

HUD OIG conducted an evaluation to assess the maturity of HUD's robotic process automation (RPA) activities to determine whether HUD implemented related controls to address technology and program management risks. RPA is a software technology (referred to as bots) used to emulate human actions on a computer.

This evaluation determined that HUD lacked

adequate internal controls and staffing capacity to effectively oversee and manage the program. This occurred because HUD had not established a clear vision for the RPA program or set measurable metrics to define program success. In addition, HUD did not maintain adequate oversight of bot development and operations to ensure that limited RPA program funds were used efficiently. HUD also lacked important IT controls related to the security and auditability of its RPA system. As a result, HUD missed opportunities to capitalize on the potential benefits of RPA and expended IT resources inefficiently on projects that provided minimal value. We made four recommendations.

[HUD Did Not Sufficiently Flag Unacceptable Physical Condition Scores to Assess Its Controlling Participants](#)

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Office of Multifamily Housing Programs' Section 8 controlling participants to determine whether HUD accurately identified risks and properly flagged properties that received poor physical inspection scores. This audit determined that HUD did not enter the required flags into its Active Partners Performance System (APPS)— a web-based application that enables industry business partners to submit information electronically)— for successive failing Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) physical inspection scores in 13 of 21 properties reviewed. Additionally, in 6 of the 13 instances, the property had more than 1 missing flag for the below-60 REAC score infraction. This occurred because HUD did not have a quality control program to ensure that the account executives manually entered the flags into APPS and HUD did not have an automated process for flagging a property once it received the second consecutive REAC score below 60. As a result, HUD relied on incomplete previous participation information to make decisions about future participation, which could potentially impact the health and safety of residents. We made two recommendations.

Watch the video: [A message from the IG: Previous Participation Flags in Multifamily's Active Partner Performance System](#)

[Attestation Review of HUD's Compliance with Office of National Drug Control Policy for Fiscal Year 2022](#)

HUD OIG conducted an attestation review of HUD's drug control accounting for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, pursuant to a statutory requirement that National Drug Control Program (NDCP) agencies to submit to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Program (ONDCP) a detailed accounting of all funds spent by the agencies for NDCCP activities during the previous fiscal year, and that the accounting be authenticated by agency Inspectors General before submission. Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to HUD's Detailed Accounting Report and Budget Formulation Compliance Report for HUD to be in accordance with (or based on) ONDCP's Circular, NDCCP Agency Compliance Reviews, dated September 9, 2021.

HUD's Communication to Homeowners About COVID-19 Policies

HUD OIG conducted an audit to assess HUD's proactive communication to homeowners with FHA-insured mortgages through its website, joint website, and other methods concerning protections, repayment options, loss mitigation options, and responsibilities related to COVID-19. This audit determined that HUD proactively communicated critical information to homeowners; however, HUD's COVID-19 Resources for Homeowners webpage did not clearly present the deadline for requesting forbearance, detail available loss mitigation options after forbearance, and did not include detailed information for homeowners with reverse mortgages. Additionally, letters mailed to some homeowners may not have been timely and did not discuss loss mitigation. As a result, homeowners may not have been aware of available protections and loss mitigation options. We made five recommendations.



Assessment of HUD's IT Infrastructure to Support Extensive Telework

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's information technology (IT) infrastructure preparedness and capability to support extensive mandatory telework during the COVID-19 pandemic. This audit determined that HUD experienced challenges with its IT infrastructure while under mandatory telework. Specifically, processing times for computer security updates were significantly delayed, users encountered months of network performance issues, user password expiration policy was not enforced, and HUD's help desk system did not capture complete data. These conditions occurred because HUD's virtual private network bandwidth was insufficient to accommodate the significant increase in users' simultaneously needing remote access, and because there were limitations in the technical environment and weaknesses in the help desk system's controls. As a result, HUD was vulnerable to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access and did not have assurance that all IT problems reported by users were resolved, which could impact its mission effectiveness. We made five recommendations.

Review of Drawdown Levels and Publicly Available Information on the Office of Native American Programs' CARES Act and ARP Act Block Grants

HUD OIG conducted an audit of HUD's Office of Native American Programs' (ONAP) Coronavirus Aid Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act and American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act to identify drawdown levels for its block grant programs and assess information ONAP made publicly available. This audit determined that, as of October 4, 2022, grantees had drawn \$231.6 million of the \$300 million in CARES Act block grant funds and \$135.8 million of the \$735 million in ARP Act block grant funds. A total of \$19.1 million of the appropriated funds was not authorized for access to grantees because grantees opted not to apply for funding, declined to accept funding after it was awarded, or were in the approval process. The remaining undrawn funds could be the result of unique challenges faced by each grantee or the remaining time left to expend the funds. However, most grantees had an approved plan in place to spend the funds, and the Indian Housing Block Grant-ARP funds without a plan will be reallocated by ONAP to other grantees with specific needs under the Indian Community Development Block Grant-ARP program. Additionally, ONAP updated grantees and the public concerning its CARES Act and ARP Act block grant funds through its Public and Indian Housing notices, guidance, training, and frequently asked questions. As a result, the grantees and other stakeholders were generally informed of the program requirements. There are no recommendations in this report.

[Ginnie Mae Did Not Ensure That All Pooled Loans Had Agency Insurance](#)

HUD OIG conducted a corrective action verification review to determine whether Ginnie Mae implemented recommendations cited in Audit Report 2016-KC-0002, "[Ginnie Mae Improperly Allowed Uninsured Loans To Remain in Mortgage- Backed Securities Pools](#)," September 21, 2016. This audit determined that Ginnie Mae established a maximum time single-family loans could remain pooled without insurance and a process for requiring removal of pooled loans that remained uninsured after that time. However, Ginnie Mae's loan-matching process did not ensure that pooled loans would be insured by a Federal Government agency, as required by the Mortgage-Backed Securities Guide. As a result, at least 3,206 pooled loans with a principal balance of at least \$903 million were not matched to agency insurance data files before the certification date. We made two additional recommendations to HUD.

Recently Announced Work

[Unit Conditions of a Massachusetts Public Housing Agency](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of a Massachusetts-based public housing agency that administers Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Programs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the physical conditions of the public housing agency's Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Program units meet HUD's compliance requirements and its own.

[Unit Conditions of an Ohio Public Housing Agency](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of an Ohio-based public housing agency that administers Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Programs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the physical conditions of the public housing agency's Housing Choice Voucher and Public Housing Program units meet HUD's compliance requirements and its own.

[Assessing the Occupancy of Public Housing Units](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of HUD's Public and Indian Housings' public housing program. The objective of this audit is to assess the occupancy of public housing units.





[ESG CARES Act Subrecipient and Contractor Monitoring](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of HUD's Coronavirus, Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG-CV) program, which is a grant program that funds rapid re-housing, homelessness prevention programs, and emergency shelters for people experiencing homelessness. The objective of this audit is to assess HUD's monitoring of ESG CARES Act grantees to determine whether grantee monitoring of subrecipients and contractors that carry out the program meets program requirements.

[Audit Series - Quality Control Programs for Originating and Underwriting Federal Housing Agency Loans](#)

HUD OIG is conducting audits of four large and mid-sized mortgage originators' quality control programs for originating and underwriting Federal Housing Agency (FHA) loans, including the companies' reviews of rejected mortgage applications. The lenders were selected following a risk assessment using origination, default, monitoring, and complaint data from HUD, HUD OIG, and the Consumer Finance Protection Bureau. ([California](#), [Illinois](#), [Missouri](#))

[FY23 Annual HUD Financial Statement Audits](#)

HUD OIG has contracted with CliftonLarsonAllen LLP (CLA) to conduct the annual HUD financial statement audit. The objectives of CLA's audit are to:

- express an opinion on whether HUD's fiscal years 2023 and 2022 financial statements are fairly presented and adequately disclosed, in all material respects, in accordance with the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- report any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that come to its attention during the audit; and
- report on the results of its tests of HUD's compliance with selected provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts.

In addition to the audit of HUD's consolidated financial statement, CLA will conduct separate audits of the financial statements of [FHA](#) and [Ginnie Mae](#). HUD OIG will review CLA's FHA, Ginnie Mae, and combined reports and related documentation, monitor audit progress, and make inquiries of CLA representatives.

[HUD's Recruitment Efforts to Address Underrepresentation of Employees Who Identify as Hispanic or Latino](#)

HUD OIG is conducting an evaluation of HUD's recruitment efforts to address underrepresentation of employees who identify as Hispanic or Latino. The objectives of this evaluation are to:

- determine the status of HUD’s recruitment plans to address the underrepresentation of employees who identify as Hispanic or Latino, and
- identify how HUD tracks the effectiveness of its recruitment actions to increase representation of employees who identify as Hispanic or Latino.

Assessment of Fair Housing Complaint Intake Process at a Fair Housing Assistance Program Agency

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of the fair housing complaint intake process of a Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) agency located in Kentucky. FHAP agencies intake housing discrimination complaints and conduct investigations to determine whether the alleged discrimination occurred. The objectives of this audit are to:

- determine the extent that the FHAP agency processed fair housing complaints within 30 days,
- evaluate the FHAP agency’s reasons for closing fair housing complaints, and
- evaluate how the FHAP agency provided customer service to complainants concerning closed fair housing complaints.

FHA Appraiser Roster

HUD OIG is conducting an audit of the Office of Single-Family Housing’s FHA appraiser roster, which is the list of individuals approved to conduct valuations for FHA-insured properties. HUD’s appraiser roster is the foundation for these valuations and consists of approximately 40,000 different appraiser IDs. The objective of this audit is to determine whether the appraiser roster is accurate and contains only eligible appraisers.

Audit Series – PHA Management of Lead Based Paint in Public Housing

HUD OIG is conducting audits of two large PHAs in [Ohio](#), and [California](#) to determine whether the PHAs adequately managed lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in their public housing. The audits will focus on whether PHAs are properly disclosing lead hazards to tenants, properly conducting annual assessments, acting appropriately following confirmed cases of elevated blood lead levels in children, and documenting the PHAs’ lead hazard mitigation and other work.



HUD OIG Fraud Bulletins



Residential Lead-Based Paint Reduction Act

Did you know there is a law that protects families from exposure to lead from paint, dust, and soil? The Residential Lead-Based Paint Reduction Act, also known as Title X, was enacted in 1992 and includes provisions focused on educating the public on lead-based health risks and the proper steps to abate or remove the hazards of lead-based paint.



Public Corruption

Public corruption occurs when a public official misuses their position for personal benefit. It is against the law for Federal, state, or local Government employees to ask for or receive anything of value (gifts) in exchange for an official act or engage in undisclosed self-dealing.

Identity Theft Fraud

Identity theft is a common fraud scheme that can negatively impact HUD programs and its beneficiaries. ID theft happens when someone steals your personal information or create false identities to commit fraud, such as using a stolen identity to apply for and illegally receive HUD benefits.



HUD OIG Office of Investigation Highlights



- [United States Inspector Generals Commit to Fighting Waste, Fraud and Abuse of Federal Funds in the Virgin Islands](#)
- [Former West Haven City Employee Sentenced to 13 Months in Federal Prison for Stealing COVID-19 Relief Funds](#)
- [Berwick Woman Ordered to Pay \\$59,140 in Restitution to SSA, HUD Following Decade-Long Fraud](#)
- [Illinois Attorney Found Guilty of Embezzlement, Bankruptcy Fraud, and Tax Fraud](#)
- [Three Family Members of the Former Director of the St. Clair Housing Commission Sentenced to Prison for Defrauding HUD](#)
- [NYCHA Superintendents Sentenced To Prison For Accepting Bribes](#)
- [Holyoke Landlord Agrees to \\$15,000 Settlement for False Claims Act Violations](#)
- [Three Family Members of the Former Director of the St. Clair Housing Commission Sentenced to Prison for Defrauding HUD](#)
- [Wakefield Man Sentenced for Decade-Long Mortgage Fraud Scheme](#)
- [United States Files Complaint Against Bob Dean Jr. and Affiliated Corporate Entities for Financial Misconduct Stemming from Evacuation of Nursing Homes During Hurricane Ida](#)
- [Cleveland Woman Sentenced to Prison for Stealing Pension Benefits and Defrauding Government Programs](#)



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>.