Fraud DetectiOn & **Incident Response**

Association of Inspector Generals August 10 & 11, 2020

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One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the treenty-third day of January, two thousand and two An Act

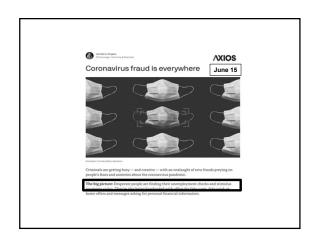
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THE PRESIDENCY.

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Advance Borefelany.

(INVMENT NOTFICKTION FOR YATM MASTER CARD (B.S. M)

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What do we mean by fraud?

- Wrongdoing
- Misconduct
- Theft
- Cheating
- Lying

FACT For Fraud to Occur, Lying Is Required



Fraud: A Working Definition

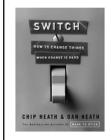
An intentional act or omission designed to deceive others, resulting in the victim suffering a loss and/or the perpetrator achieving a gain.

- · Clandestine
- · Violates the perpetrator's fiduciary duties
- · Committed for the purpose of financial benefit
- · Costs the organization assets, revenue or reserves

THE BIG QUESTION

What is our role?

"Be aware of fraud risks"
is imprecise and
leads to
confusion and
uncertainty



Some is not a number; soon is not a time.

Believers & Doubters

We are **Professional Doubters**

Believers & Doubters

Doubters Check Facts

Precision & Clarity

- ThinkingPlanning
- Actions
- Solutions

4 Units

Unit 1:

Our Role in **Deterrence & Prevention** Unit 2:

Three-Step Fraud Detection

Unit 3:

Deep Dive into Recurring Business Fraud Risks Unit 4:

Our Role in Fraud Incident Response



But First:

Foundation for Discussion

Foundation

Focus on Solutions

Foundation

List Actions

Build Your "I Must..." List



How can
I use this?

HCIUT?

TRY B4 TOSS

Foundation

One question I have about fraud is:

Foundation

From this fraud seminar I want to be Better! able to:

Foundation

Avoid Mistakes

FOUR AREAS



- a) Misappropriation
- b) Manipulated Results
- c) Corruption
- d) Technology

Theft Examples









Cooking Results

- ♦ Financial Results
- Operating Results

Financial Results

- 1. Overstatement of earnings
- 2. Fictitious earnings
- 3. Understatement of expenses
- 4. Overstatement of assets
 - a) Understatement of allowances
 - b) Overstatement of inventory
 - c) Overstatement of real estate values
 - d) Creation of fictitious assets
- 5. Any transaction improperly moving costs between financial statements

Non-Financial Results

- 1. Legal and regulatory compliance
- 2. Market conduct
- 3. Product safety
- 4. Environmental compliance
- 5. "Fitness for Use"
- 6. Customer satisfaction
- 7. Volume activity stats
- 8. KRI achievement

Corruption & Shadow Deals

Deal Documents

Purchase Orders
Contracts
Engagement Letters
Capital Requests
Account Agreements
Sales Agreements
Bids/Tenders
Vendor Arrangements

Shadow Deal

Corruption & Shadow Deals

- 1. Kickbacks
- 2. Excessive Gifts / Entertainment
- 3. Bribery
- 4. Extortion
- 5. Collusion
- 6. Tailoring specifications or timing
- 7. Throw out qualified bids
- 8. Inappropriate sole source

Technology & Cyber Risks



POP QUIZ

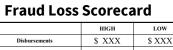
What types of fraud account for most of the losses you see in your work?

Fraud Loss Scorecard

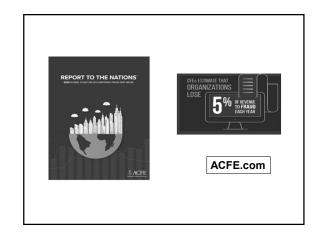
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Fraud Loss Scorecard

1	Disbursements
2	Inventory
3	Construction/Facilities
4	Health Care Costs
5	Payroll
6	T&M contracts
7	T&E reimbursement
8	Other - Unique to You
	TOTAL

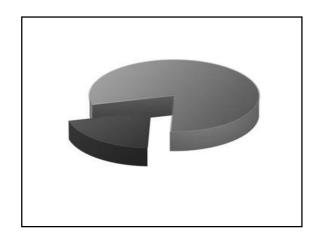


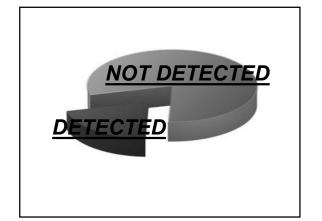
1	Disbursements	\$ XXX	\$ XXX
2	Inventory		
3	Construction/Facilities		
4	Health Care Costs		
5	Payroll		
6	T&M contracts		
7	T&E reimbursement		
8	Other - Unique to You		
	TOTAL	\$ XXX	\$ XXX

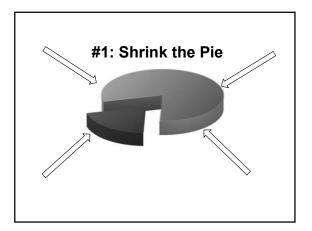


Fraud Loss Scorecard

		HIGH	LOW
1	Disbursements	\$ XXX	\$ XXX
2	Inventory		
3	Construction/Facilities		$\overline{}$
4	Health Care Costs		امام
5	Payroll	1/2/19/	1310
6	T&M contracts		
7	T&E reimbursement		
8	Other - Unique to You		
	TOTAL	\$ XXX	\$ XXX







#2: Find More of What's Left FASTER



PURPOSE: Precision and Clarity
EVERY ORGANIZATION

<u>CAN IMPROVE THE</u>

PROBABILITY

Deterrence, Prevention, Prompt Detection, and Efficient Handling

Fraud Risk Management Campaign

Program Purpose

Structure Blueprint Road Map Framework



Answer
THE BIG QUESTION
What is
our role?

Unit 1:

Our Role in Deterrence & Prevention

Fraud Risk Management Framework

- 1. Deterrence and Prevention
- 2. Early Detection
- 3. Effective Handling

ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE PREPARED AT ALL THREE LEVELS

6 Critical Actions

- 1. Visible & Vocal Leadership At Every Level
- 2. Policies on Fraud Responsibilities
- 3. Active Ongoing Fraud Risk Brainstorming
- 4. Anti-Fraud Controls
- 5. Anti-Fraud Daily Behaviors
- 6. Anti-Fraud How-To Employee Skills Training

Visible & Vocal Leadership



It's not their job to know what's expected of them.

Tell them how to think about fraud and the impact on their work.

Tell them how this work will benefit them.

Every employee must be recruited into anti-fraud efforts

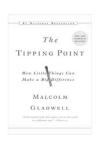
Guardians at the Gate



HANDOUT

Discussion of Anti-Fraud Expectations

Handout Page 1



Never underestimate the *pull* of **Context**

What are others in my peer group doing?

6 Critical Actions

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Fraud Policies

- 1. Positive message
- 2. Manager and staff responsibilities
- 3. Exposure awareness
- 4. Procedures and behaviors to prevent
- 5. Procedures and behaviors to detect
- 6. What to do / what not to do
- 7. Emphasis on SUSPECTED acts
- 8. Periodic certification (?)

Fraud Policies

- 1. Positive message
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- 3. Exposure awareness
- 4. Procedures and behaviors to prevent
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- 6. What to do / what not to do
- 7. Emphasis on SUSPECTED acts
- 8. Periodic certification (?)
- 9. Balance is critical

Essential Policy Content

Every manager is responsible for:

Knowing the exposures to wrongdoing and fraud in their areas

Essential Policy Content

Every manager is responsible for:

Doing their best to prevent or deter incidents

Essential Policy Content

Every manager is responsible for:

Promptly detecting suspicious transactions and events

Essential Policy Content

Every manager is responsible for:

Immediately referring suspicions to those responsible for follow-up

Essential Policy Content

Clear Instructions
Do Not Ensure
Clear Actions

But it's a good start

New Client Assessment Question

Has the organization established a way to report suspected ethical violations or wrongdoing without fear of retribution?

(Do employees trust it?)

BUSINESS FRAUD LESSONS

In virtually every business ethics case, someone knew or strongly suspected BUT STAYED SILENT

Make it Easy to Report

- 1. Make it as positive as possible
- 2. Fraud 'Hotline' in place and trusted
- 3. Consider retaining a third-party service to administer your hotline
- 4. Tell everyone exactly how the hotline works

Why People Don't Speak Up

- 1. They have never been told to do so
- 2. They have never been asked to do so
- 3. It's none of my business
- 4. It's not my job!
- 5. There's no upside for me only problems
- 6. I won't fit in anymore
- 7. Schoolyard mindset
- 8. Fear real or imagined







- 1. Prevent what you can
- 2. Catch what slips through
- 3. Speak up about the SOC!

6 Critical Actions

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THE CHALLENGE

Fraud Risk Brainstorming Think Like A Thief

(when we don't know how)

Three Question Script

- 1. How could someone exploit weaknesses in our controls and daily behaviors?
- 2. How could someone override or circumvent our controls?
- 3. How could someone conceal their wrongful actions?

Ask and Answer

W.C.G.W.

What Could Go Wrong

W.W.I.L.L.

What Would It Look Like

Precision & Clarity from asking three "Hey Boss!"

Questions

THE SECRET SAUCE

...begin (plan)
with the
PRESUMPTION
that a fraud event
has already occurred

THE SECRET SECRET SAUCE

Assume you are committing the fraud

THE THREE C's

Commit Convert Conceal



Managing the Business Risk of Fraud: A Practical Guide LESSON #1

Greatest threat is inside the "Circle of Trust"

Who Are the Insiders?

Circle of Trust

Be Sure to Address

Third-Party Risk

Be Sure to Address

Black Swan Risk 'Black Swan Events'

Events that could cause disaster

- High Significance / Impact
- Low Probability / Likelihood

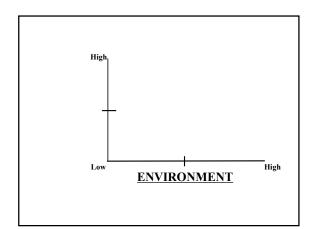
Covid-19 Disruption

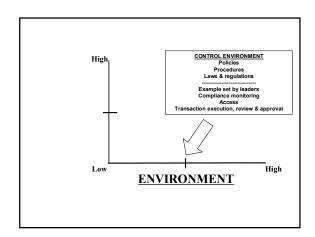
6 Critical Actions

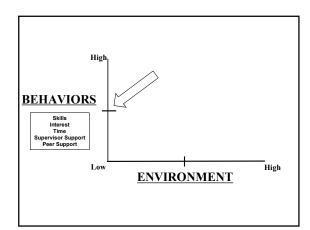
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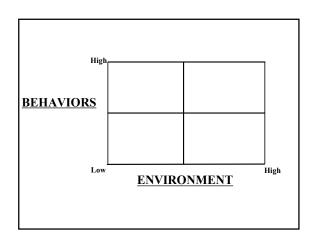
Effective Internal Controls

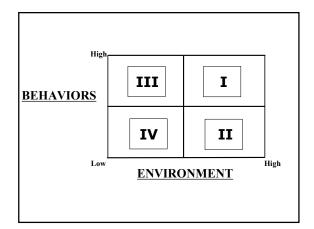
- ✓ Procedures
- √ Behaviors

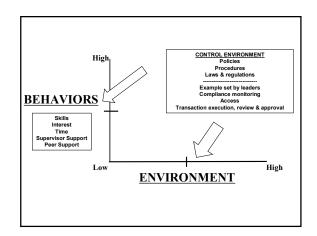












NEVER FORGET

Procedures alone are not 'internal controls'

NEVER FORGET

Effective daily execution of procedures is essential

10 Reasons Controls Break Down

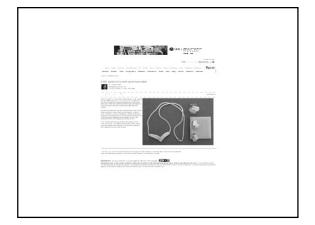
1. Blind trust

Dallas ISD Purchasing Cards



"Secretary charges \$383,788, has no receipts"

> Dallas Morning News July 2, 2006



10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 1. Blind trust
- 2. Willful blindness



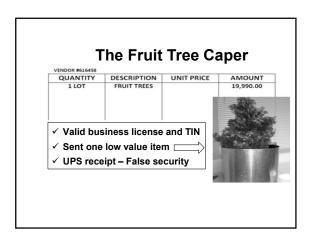
10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 1. Blind trust
- 2. Willful blindness
- 3. Not having the information needed to assure transactions are proper
 - ✓ Physical distance
 - Time difference
 - Third-party has the key records

 - Simply not supplied Don't understand available information

10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 1. Blind trust
- 2. Willful blindness
- 3. Not having the information needed to assure transactions are proper
- 4. Culture of not questioning the strange, odd and curious



10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 1. Blind trust
- 2. Willful blindness
- 3. Not having the information needed to assure transactions are proper
- 4. Culture of not questioning the strange, odd and curious
- 5. Situational incompetence

A QUESTION to PONDER

Call to mind a situation Where a failure occurred due to 'lack of skill' or 'incompetence' by the approving manager.

- ✓ What happened?
- ✓ Be specific.

10 Reasons Controls Break Down

6. The process mentality





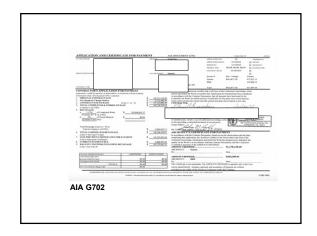
10 Reasons Controls Break Down

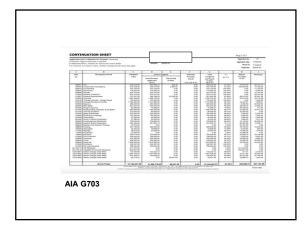
- 6. The process mentality
- 7. Not enough time to do the control procedures

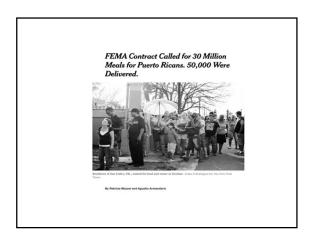
NOT ENOUGH TIME

Contract Billing Review Example

300 pages of support







10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 6. The process mentality
- 7. Not enough time to do the control procedures
- 8. <u>Not enforcing documentation</u> requirements

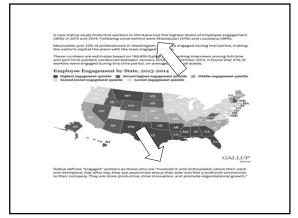


10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 6. The process mentality
- 7. Not enough time to do the control procedures
- 8. Not enforcing documentation requirements
- 9. Intentional override

10 Reasons Controls Break Down

- 6. The process mentality
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- 8. Not enforcing documentation requirements
- 9. Intentional override
- 10. Acceptance of the situation



1 More Reason

- 6. The process mentality
- 7. Not enough time to do the control procedures
- 8. Not enforcing documentation requirements
- 9. Intentional override
- 10. Acceptance of the situation
- 11. Dumb things we all do



Potentially Dumb Things

- 1. Signing without knowing
- 2. Trusting without verifying
- 3. Not reviewing control reports
- 4. Expectations without skills

Controls do not prevent fraud.

Controls make a fraudster change their method.

6 Critical Actions

- 1. Visible & Vocal Leadership At Every Level
- 2. Policies on Fraud Responsibilities
- 3. Active Ongoing Fraud Risk Brainstorming
- **Anti-Fraud Controls**
- 5. Anti-Fraud Daily Behaviors
- 6. Anti-Fraud How-To Employee Skills Training



High-Leverage **Behaviors**

A few simple but critical behaviors

"Quiet Leadership" David Rock

Four Daily Behaviors

- 1. Look for fraud indicators
- 2. Ask "How do I know?"
- 3. When in doubt, doubt
- 4. Resolve or refer suspicions

- Look for the SOC

 1. Most fraud leaves clues in the records or behavior. Know and look for these clues.
 - 2. Look in management reports, complaints, shortages, variances, month end cost center reports.
 - 3. If it looks odd to you, it probably is... you are in the best position to know.



When in Doubt, Doubt

- 1. Again, if something looks or feels wrong to you in your area, it probably is. You're in the best position to know.
- 2. Choose to follow up to determine the cause of indicators and behaviors.
- 3. If you're not sure, check details.
- 4. If you're still not sure, get help! Refer suspicions for resolution.



<u>L</u>OOK **DOUBT RESOLVE**

Quality = Right the First Time It's Not Extra Work. It's Core Work.

The Core Issue

Managers, supervisors and key control employees want to be part of the solution but often don't know how

Which of the four options below would make the most significant impact on helping your organization be more effective in fighting fraud, misconduct, and wrongdoing?

Implementing a Fraud Policy

A

Conducting an organization-wide Comprehensive Fraud Exposure Analysis, including the creation of a Fraud Risk Inventory В

Providing awareness, prevention and early Detection <u>Skills Training</u> for managers and staff

 \mathbf{C}

D

Catching and Prosecuting Wrongdoers

Which of the four options below would make the most significant impact on helping your organization be more effective in fighting fraud, misconduct, and wrongdoing?

Implementing a Fraud Policy

10%

Conducting an organization-wide Comprehensive Fraud Exposure Analysis, including the creation of a Fraud Risk Inventory

11%

Providing awareness, prevention and early Detection <u>Skills Training</u> for managers and staff

70%

Catching and Prosecuting Wrongdoers

9%

6 Critical Actions

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What Skills Are Needed

- 1. General knowledge of fraud risks
- 2. What can happen in their areas
- 3. Suggestions on prevention
- Suggestions on prompt detection when prevention fails
- 5. What to do and avoid with suspicions
- Mhat it looks like in documents, reports and behaviors they see





MGM Resorts

- 6,000 supervisors & managers in Las Vegas
- · 60 minute program
- 18 sessions in 5 days
- 3 additional sites 1 day each

Hotline Result?

How Do We Deliver Training?

- 1. Group live
- 2. Technology-based
 - ✓ Teleseminars
 - ✓ Webinars
 - ✓ Video
- 3. 1 on 1 coaching by supervisors
- 4. 1 on 1 coaching by fraud examiners and auditors
- 5. Written

Newsletter Article Ideas

Good Questions Before Approving:

- 1. Invoices from suppliers
- 2. Out of pocket cost reimbursement
- 3. Purchasing card transactions
- 4. Time sheets
- 5. Invoices from contractors
- 6. One time wire transfers
- 7. Journal entries

6 Critical Actions

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John's Five Filters

- 1. What are the rules?
- 2. What are my personal beliefs as they relate to those rules?
- 3. What is my 'micro context'?
- 4. Will I get caught?
- 5. Will I get punished?

The Sixth Filter

- 1. What are the rules?
- 2. What are my personal beliefs as they relate to those rules?
- 3. What is my 'micro context'?
- 4. Will I get caught?
- 5. Will I get punished?
- 6. How severe is the punishment?

Perception Exercise

What Role
Does Fear of
Punishment Play?

A	В		D	L.	
ltem	Permitted, But Not Encouraged	Warning	Loss of Job	Report to Authorities	Notes
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В					
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	В	-	D	E	
	Permitted, But Not		Loss	Report to	
tem	Encouraged	Warning	Job	Authorities	Notes
tem					HOLES
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A			~		
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E	I I			1 1	
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Case Situation A

An employee commits fraud by overstating out of pocket travel expenses to cover a \$25.00 lost wager with a supplier on a football game.

Case Situation B

An employee commits fraud by overstating out of pocket travel expenses by \$100.00 to cover of drinks while on a business trip.

The organization's policy prohibits reimbursement for alcohol.

Case Situation C

Setting up and authorizing payments to a fictitious vendor for goods or serviced never received.

Case Situation D

Having a vendor divide a \$98,000 equipment purchase into four equal invoices of \$24,500 each, so that each invoice will fall below the requesting manager's approval level of \$25,000.

Case Situation E

Ordering maintenance supplies from a specific vendor because that vendor gives gifts and prizes directly to the ordering employee.

The price and quality are comparable to what is available from other vendors.

Case Situation F

Ordering maintenance supplies from a specific vendor because that vendor gives gifts and prizes directly to the ordering employee.

The prices are high and quality is poor compared to what is available from other vendors.

Case Situation G

Intentionally altering division-level accruals and reserves at the end of an accounting period specifically to 'manage income' to headquarters expectations.

Case Situation H

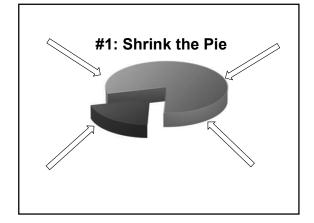
After being hired, it's discovered that our new employee does not have the required education, experience or certified training required for the job.

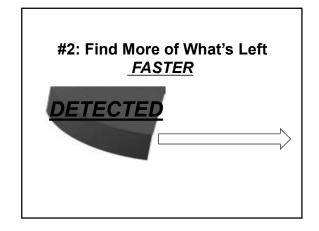
Case Situation H

After being hired, it's discovered that our new employee does not have the required education, experience or certified training required for the job.

The employee is an aircraft engine mechanic.

Item	Permitted, But Not Encouraged	Warning	Loss of Job	Report to Authorities	Notes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Α					
В					
С					
D					
Е					
F					
G					
н					





How Fraud is Found

- 1. Managers and staff
- 2. Internal audit, compliance, fraud specialists
- 3. External auditors
- 4. Other third parties
- 5. The thief (fraudster)
- 6. Luck or accident

Build Your "I Must..." List



How can
I use this?

HCIUT?

TRY B4 TOSS

Unit 2:

Three-Step
Fraud Detection

Fraud Risk Management Framework

- 1. Deterrence and Prevention
- 2. Early Detection
- 3. Effective Handling

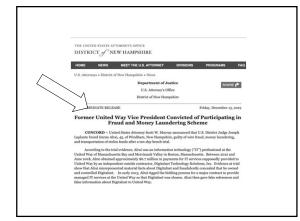
ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE PREPARED AT ALL THREE LEVELS

Fraud Risk Management Framework

- 1. Deterrence and Prevention
- 2. Early Detection
- 3. Effective Handling

ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE PREPARED AT ALL THREE LEVELS

Former Cox Communications VP sentenced for embezzlement May 17, 2004, 3,2004, 352 Janear Willia, 4 former vice president at Cox Communications, was sentenced to two years, one month in fidered prosent for fire part in an embezzlement schown that the conceptsy millions of discholars and a self-sentenced field make scholars of discholars. What, di, was in chapter of a restriction field and restricting plan to the concept of the concept



For the next five years, while serving as United Way's Vice President for IT Services, Alrai steered admittoral IT works to Jugitanier, so than its company soon became tow a seconda-ragscoustie ventor, receiving more than \$1 million annually. Alrai concealed from his colleagues that he had anything to do with Digitalnet. He routinely sent emails with attached invoices from a fictitious person to himself at United Way, Afriether the fraud came to light, in June 2018, officials at United Way confronted Alrai and terminated him. Federal agents executed search and seizure warrants and seized incriminating documents and data from Alrai's home office in Windham, as well as approximately \$2.2 million in fraud proceeds in bank and investment accounts. During the scheme, Alrai wired \$1.2 million in fraud proceeds to a Digitalnet bank account in Lahore, Pakistan.

According to expert testimony at the trial, United Way lost at least \$3.1 million as a result of Alrai's critical due to Digitalnet's excessive billing, duplicate billing, and billing for services not delivered. The same expert calculated that Airai perpertanted as similar scheme at the Robert Allen Group in Foxboro, Massachusetts, where Alrai was CIO, and induced that company to pay Digitalnet more than \$400,000. The total amount involved in the scheme was approximately \$7 million.

\$461,646 in Pay for One Worker: M.T.A. Overtime Scrutinized by Prosecutors

Handwritten bookkeeping is still in use at the Long Island Rail Road. Now the practice is the subject of a federal inquiry



One worker at the Long Island Rail Road, asserting that he logged about 74 hours of overtime every week atop his regular duty, <u>was paid \$461,646 last year</u> — more than the combined salaries of Gov. Andrew M. Cuomo and Mayor Bill de Blasio.

Officials at the authority say many Long Island Rail Road workers are paid based on handwritten documents they submit listing the number of hours claimed, with little to no review before payment.

The New York Times Saturday, May 18, 2019

Modern machines, better able to detect fraud, were installed but not used because, managers said, they feared pushback by employees. Some areas of New York City Transit, which oversees subways and buses, use timecards with mechanical punch-clocks, technology that dates to the early 20th century.

Five years ago, the Long Island Rail Road installed about 120 biometric clocks, which would require employees to sign in with their thumbprints at the start and end of shifts. Despite this, the paper time keeping system remains in use for union workers in the department that maintains tracks, signals, buildings and bridges.

Che New Hork Cimes Saturday, May 18, 2019 Management feared that insisting on the use of the automated clocks would have "an adverse impact on employee productivity," according to an internal memo by the transit agency's inspector general, which was described to The Times.

Maintainers at the railroad have the lowest productivity among maintainers at the five biggest commuter rail lines in the country, according to a <u>report</u> published in April by the Citizens Budget Commission.

Che New Hork Cimes Saturday, May 18, 2019 Employees of the railroad are, by far, the <u>highest paid of any workers</u> at the <u>region's transit agencies</u>; 19 people whose pay rate was around \$50 an hour or less <u>made</u> \$300,000 or more with overtime in 2018.

John Samuelsen, the international president of the Transport Workers Union, which represents city subway and bus workers, said he was unaware of a criminal investigation.

The New York Times

\$2.75 FARE EVASION



55,000 / 365 days = 151 / day = 6 / hour = 1 every 10 minutes Total Fare Revenue Loss = \$151,250

Cancer Wadow to the Year | 100.000 at least Mean From School for the Year New Year New Top New Year |

Cafeteria Workers Stole Nearly \$500,000 in Lunch Money From Schools, Police Say

To Seast Marrent

Ann 1, 200.000

In themed School from of New Cannan, Conn., families pay top delfar to live on picturesque New Year |

In themed School from of New Cannan, Conn., families pay top delfar to live on picturesque New Year |

In the School from of New Cannan, Conn., families pay top delfar to live on picturesque New Year |

In the School from the state.

But in recent years, a scandal had quietly been herewing at a cougle of those schools: Someone had been taking the ribiberesh lands money — other is that been paid.

For years, cosh was diseappearing from ordereria registers at the high school and middle school, opposition of the School for the Year |

On Munday, the New Cannan Police Department amounced that it had arrested two womens sisters who worked in the ordereria system.

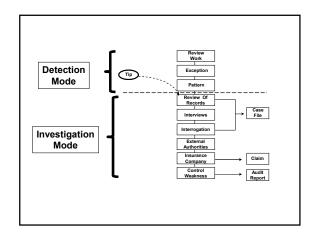
Josen Forescent (E.), and Made whithout, 67; turned themselves in over the weekend and were released in Siglicy Such. They are weatered of another year of another year.

QUESTION
Who should
have caught
these frauds?

HANDOUT

Audit / Investigation Flow Diagram

Handout Page 2



HANDOUT

Three-Step Fraud Detection

Handout Page 3

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
 - a) Individual and group brainstorming
- 2. <u>Use discovery techniques aggressively</u>
 - a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews

 - c) Data Analysis and Monitoring
- 3. Determine the cause of all indicators
 - a) Root Cause Analysis

Ask and Answer

W.C.G.W. What Could Go Wrong? W.W.I.L.L.

What Would It Look Like?

THE SECRET SAUCE

...begin (plan) with the **PRESUMPTION** that a fraud event has already occurred

THE SECRET SECRET SAUCE

Assume you are committing the fraud

EXERCISE

Brainstorming Risks and Exposures

Handout Page 4

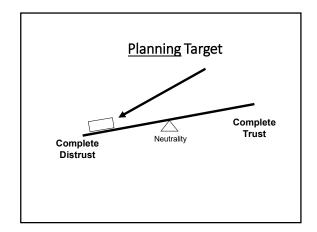
THE THREE C's

Commit Convert Conceal

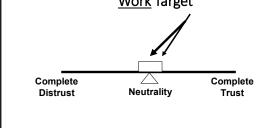


Sometimes the Original is Best





Work Target



Back End of Brainstorming

- Nature
- Extent
- Timing

Increasing Detection Probability

2 x Sauce + 3C + N.E.T.

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
 - a) Individual and group brainstorming

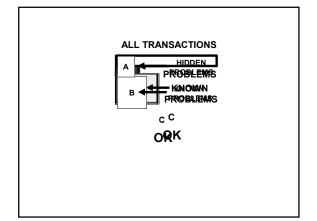
2. Use discovery techniques aggressively

- a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews
- c) Data Analysis and Monitoring
- 3. Determine the cause of all indicators
 - a) Root Cause Analysis

Discovery-Based Tests

Choose 'Valid' Samples

- 1. There are only two types of samples:
 - √ Valid
 - ✓ Invalid
- 2. Should support test 'purpose'
- 3. Should answer "Do we have this issue?"
- Every sample item chosen should have a a 'valid' chance of success



Probability of 1 in Sample, if population = 100,000

Sample Size	Number of Problem Transactions						
	10	15	25	<u>50</u>	100		
25	0.002	0.004	0.006	0.012	0.025		
50	0.005	0.007	0.012	0.025	0.049		
100	0.010	0.015	0.025	0.049	0.095		
250	0.0250	0.037	0.061	0.118	0.221		
500	0.049	0.072	0.118	0.222	0.394		
1000	0.096	0.140	0.222	0.395	0.634		

100% testing produces reliable results

Fraud Risk

- Cash Disbursements Fake Vendor:
- Fake documents are introduced into the payments system,
- The invoice is from a "consultant for "services rendered"
- · Approval signatures are forged · Funds are disbursed by check.
- The check is deposited into the personal checking account of a
- The transaction is charged to Consulting Expenses in the accounting system

Fraud Risk

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- The invoice is from a "consultant" for "services rendered"
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Indicators

What would it LOOK like?

Fraud Risk

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- The invoice is from a "consultant" for "services rendered"
- · Approval signatures are forged
- · Funds are disbursed by check.
- The check is deposited into the personal checking account of a volunteer
- The transaction is charged to Consulting Expenses in the accounting system

Indicators

- Generic invoice
- Unknown vendor or contractor
- · Address:
- Address:

 ✓ Same as employee

 ✓ PO Box

 ✓ "UPS Store" or mail drop service

 ✓ Prison

- Hold check for pickup
 No phone number on invoice
 Unknown charges on reports
 Check:
- ✓ Clears too fast
- √ Unusual endorsements
- Geography (AICPA, ACFE, IIA, others)

Fraud Risk

Cash

Disbursements

- Fake Vendor:
- Fake documents introduced into the payments system,
- Invoice is from a "services rendered"
- Approval signatures are forged

Indicators

- Generic invoice Unknown vendor or contractor
- Address:
- ✓ Same as employee ✓ Mail drop service
- ✓ Prison. ✓ Hold for pickup
- No phone number on invoice
- Unknown charges on reports
- Other

Detection Steps

Look For The Indicators

Fraud Risk

Cash

- Disbursements
- Fake Vendor:
- Fake documents introduced into the payments system,
- Invoice is from a "consultant" for rendered
- Approval signatures are forged

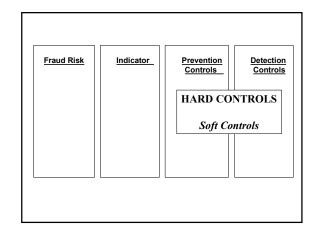
Indicators

- Generic invoice
- Unknown vendor or contractor
- Address:
 - ✓ Same as
 - employee
 ✓ Mail drop service
- ✓ Prison... ✓ Hold for pickup
- No phone number on invoice
- Unknown charges on reports
- Other

Detection Steps

- Reconcile bank accounts immediately upon receipt of the bank statement
- Examine cancelled checks
- Periodically review all vendors & contractors
- for existence and legitimacy
- REVIEW MONTH END TRANSACTION REPORTS "Positive Pay"
- Use Computer Data Mining Techniques to Surface Fraud Indicators

Fraud Risk Cash Disbursements – Fake Vendor: Fake Mouranets are introduced into the payments system, a "Ten invoice is from a "consultant" for "services rendered" Approval signatures – Flouds are disbursed by check, The check is on personal recking personal count of a volunteer Volunteer Volunteer Volunteer In the check is on the personal checking personal count of a volunteer reports Volunteer Limit access Indicator Independent invertication of a "tire payments overification of a "tire known" suppliers Verify receipt of goods or services providers orders and contractors for goods or services ordered orders and contractors for goods or services orders. Segregate duties Limit access "Pevontion Reconcil all bank accounts immediately upon receipt of the bank statement suppliers Forum suppliers Verify receipt of goods or services orders and contractors for goods or services orders. Segregate duties Segre



Functional Area:		
Fraud Risk:		
Fraud Risk Description	SYMPTOMS	Detection Step
	0.1	
2		
1		
4		
5		
6		
7		
0		
1		
2		
3		
		1
7		1
8		
1 2 3 4 4 5 5		
3		
6		
S		
6		

Three-Step Fraud Detection 1. Think like a thief a) Individual and group brainstorming 2. Use discovery techniques aggressively a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews c) Data Analysis and Monitoring 3. Determine the cause of all indicators a) Root Cause Analysis

Detection-Focused Interviews

Interview or Interrogation

Interview – non-accusatory, structured, dialog-based, question and answer, held for a specific purpose

Interrogation – accusatory, held when there is sufficient evidence to accuse the suspect of fraud and seek a confession

Interview or Interrogation

Interview – non-accusatory, structured, dialog-based, question and answer, held for a specific purpose

Interrogation cusatory, held when there is suffice evidence to accuse the suspect of fragand seek a confession

EXERCISE

Travel Expense Interview

Handout Page 5

For Consideration

- 1. Most people we interview believe telling the truth is the morally right thing to do.
- 2. We have all learned that lying might help us to avoid punishment.

"Behavioral Norm"

- Ask background questions that result in truthful answers
- 2. Probe short and long term memory
- 3. Ask questions that require creative responses
- 4. Look for behaviors that do not make sense relative to the words spoken
- Look for body movements and analyze in relation to what was just said

Impact of Increased Tension

- 1. Deception causes anxiety
- 2. Behavior symptoms are revealed as anxiety in the subject increases
- Be aware of techniques used intentionally or unintentionally – to release tension and anxiety
- A deceptive person, if given the choice, will usually choose to reduce anxiety within their response

Signs of Deception - Nonverbal

- 1. Change in pattern of eye contact
- Increased breathing, perspiration or swallowing
- 3. Change in coloring or facial tone
- 4. Posture becomes closed, stiff or defensive
- 5. Movement away from the interviewer
- Reluctance to physically handle documents or other evidence presented
- 7. Passive reaction to direct accusation
- 8. Grooming gestures & physical adjustments

Signs of Deception - Verbal

- Denial confined to only to specific aspects of the issue
- 2. Delayed, evasive, or vague answers
- 3. Uses reinforcements in answers
- 4. Fragmented or incomplete sentences
- 5. Mixture of unusually poor and exact memory
- 6. Answers consistently lack detail
- 7. Answers start with repeating the question

Signs of Deception - Verbal

- 8. Question or challenge factual information
- 9. Mental blocks
- 10. Throat clearing or coughing
- 11. Mumbling
- 12. Swearing, oaths or religious statements
- 13. Inappropriate laughter
- 14. Passive or weak denial

Four Magic Words

"Tell me what happened"

Powerful Follow-Up Question

"How could we prove that?"

REID.COM



ACFE Self-Study

"Finding the Truth"

www.ACFE.com

Finding the Truth: Effective Techniques for Interview and Communication

CPE Credit: 16
Course Level: Basic
Prerequisite: None

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
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 - a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews
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- 3. Determine the cause of all indicators
 - a) Root Cause Analysis

Data Analysis and Monitoring

- 1. Standard reconciliations
- 2. Poor performance
- 3. Top performance
- 4. Timing differences
- 5. Suspense and clearing accounts
- 6. Complaints
- 7. Overtime by employee type
- 8. Top travelers and earners

Data Analysis and Monitoring

- Consulting and other third party services
- 10. Warranty activity
- 11. Adjustments and overrides:
 - · Sales prices
 - · Receivable accounts
 - · Cash accounts
- 12. Closing entries
- 13. Failures

Data Analysis and Monitoring

- 14. Common names and addresses for refunds or credits
- 15. Goods purchased in excess of needs / slow turnover
- 16. Duplicate payments
- 17. Regular meetings with key executives in departments that handle fraud-like issues

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
 - a) Individual and group brainstorming
- 2. Use discovery techniques aggressively
 - a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews

 - c) Data Analysis and Monitoring

Determine the cause of all indicators

a) Root Cause Analysis

Determine the Real Cause of Indicators

Root Cause Analysis

- 1. What happened
- 2. Why did it happen



Root Cause Analysis

- 1. What happened
- 2. Why did it happen
- 3. What options are available
- L 4. The cost/benefit of each option
- 5. The best option Ε

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
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- 2. Use discovery techniques aggressively

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EXERCISE

Other **Methods of Discovery**

Handout Page 6

Build Your "I Must..." List



How can I use this? **HCIUT?**

TRY B4 TOSS

Unit 3:

Deep Dive into **Recurring Business** Fraud Risks

Go DEEP



READY?

Risk Significance

- 1. MACRO
- 2. Micro
- 3. Systemic

CHALLENGES of SYSTEMIC FRAUD
The extra

cost of control isn't believed to be worth it

CHALLENGES of SYSTEMIC FRAUD

What if all expense reimbursement was fraud?

CHALLENGES of SYSTEMIC FRAUD

What if all P-Card transactions were fraud?

Risk Significance

- 1. MACRO
- 2. Micro
- 3. Systemic

Four Step Response

Four Step Response

- 1. State the rules
- 2. Data analysis
- 3. Identify a worst offender
- 4. Make an public example

Four Step Response

- 1. State the rules
- 2. Data analysis
- 3. Identify a worst offender
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THE THREE C's

Commit Convert Conceal

Cash Theft



Elpe New Hork Eimes

Cafeteria Workers Stole Nearly \$500,000 in Lunch
Money From Schools, Police Say

10 June Morea

10, 1-2018

11 the well-to-de town of New Cansan, Conn., families pay top dollar to live on picturesque New
England streets, frequent the area's upocale boutspass and send their children to some of the be
ections in the state.

For years, cash was disappearing from cafeteria registers at the high school and middle school, apparently unbeknown to school officials. Nearly \$500,000 was pilfered from 2012 through 2017, the authorities said.

On Monday, the New Canaan Police Department announced that it had arrested two women: sisters who worked in the cafeteria system.

released on \$50,000 bond. They are accused of underreporting how much cash had been collected and taking the remainder. Each was charged with larceny.





OIL OIL OIL

Expense Reimbursement





In hearing held via Zoom before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Mr. Jones admitted filing expense reports to the U.A.W. that concealed his use of union funds.

"While some of these expenditures related to union activities, others were personal in nature and did not relate to union business," he said. "I recognize that my actions violated the law as well as my sworn obligation to my fellow union members."

Expense Reimbursement - #1

For a block of time, build a spreadsheet with all available detail from travel expense reports and other sources

- Include the date and day of the week
- ✓ Include local holidays and major local events
- ✓ Include who was present (cross check their costs)
- Account for 100% of the time and all activities
- ✓ Include direct bill charges
- ✓ Include any petty cash and similar reimbursements
- Include any advances and subsequent accounting

Expense Reimbursement - #2

For all of your employees who appear as being entertained on others' expense reports, cross match all information looking for duplication or other unusual patterns

- ✓ Costs of approver on employee's expense report
- Costs of employee on approver or co-worker expense report

Expense Reimbursement - #3

Analyze travel for employees and others incurring the most travel costs

Expense Reimbursement - #4

Confirm hotel bills including all details on the hotel bill

- Room charges
- ✓ Room charges
 ✓ Tax calculations
- Meals (restaurants and room service)
- Entertainment
- ✓ Transportation
- ∕ ITalispoi ∕ Bar
- ✓ Mini-bar
- Laundry & dry cleaning
- Spa and similar services
- ✓ Spa and Si

Expense Reimbursement - #5

Confirm transportation costs directly with airlines, limousine companies and other service providers

Expense Reimbursement - #6

Confirm restaurant charges directly with the restaurant, especially:

- Number of meals / entrees served
- Liquor, wine and other liquid refreshment
- ✓ Alcohol / food split
- Entertainment included (dinner theater)

Expense Reimbursement - #7

Compare travel date and time charges with airline boarding passes, rental car receipts, telephone records, building and parking lot access logs, and machine printed taxi, UBER, toll and parking receipts

Research date and/or time conflicts

Expense Reimbursement - #8

Confirm entertainment directly with those entertained

- Make certain your have approval
- Consider reputational issues

CAUTION

Expense Reimbursement - #9

Recalculate restaurant charges

- Verify tax rates and basis
- ✓ Recalculate taxes charged
- Review gratuity and service charges for reasonableness
- Low gratuity or tax may indicate alteration

Expense Reimbursement - #10

Confirm transaction and expense report approval directly with the approver

Expense Reimbursement - #11

For vehicles:

- ✓ Double check distance for reimbursed mileage
- Check fuel quantity purchases for reasonableness
- For company vehicles, verify odometer readings to expense reports
- Check reasonableness of fuel purchase locations
- If license plate shown on fuel receipts, verify ownership of vehicle

Expense Reimbursement - #12

Audit travel and entertainment reimbursement to third-parties

Expense Reimbursement - #13

Verify air travel for a trip that could be driven

Expense Reimbursement - #14

Review passenger logs and manifests for private aircraft

Expense Reimbursement - #15

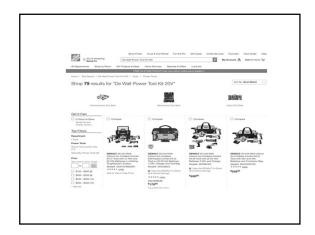
Other:

- Unsigned credit card receipts
- Age and reconcile travel advances
- ✓ Reconcile all credits for cancelled trips
- Verify directly with airlines that tickets were actually used, the exact flights and times of the flights taken
- Verify directly with airlines the class of actual travel
- Recalculate foreign currency charges
- Double-check items purchased using supplier websites

Purchasing Cards





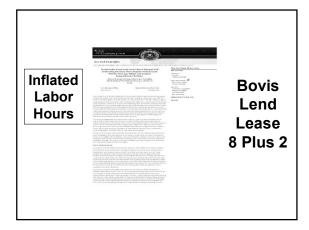


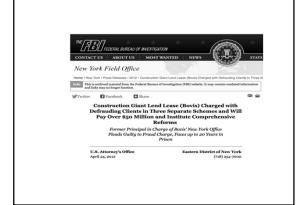
Salaries, Wages, Time Reporting & Benefits



\$461,646 in Pay for One Worker: M.T.A. Overtime Scrutinized by Prosecutors Handwritten bookkeeping is still in use at the Long Island Rail Road. Now the practice is the subject of a federal inquiry.







Time, Payroll, Benefits - #1

Using data mining and analysis, look for duplicate bank account numbers in:

- √ Payroll / direct deposit
- ✓ Medical reimbursement
- Expense reimbursement
- Pension payments
- ✓ Tuition reimbursement
- ✓ Relocation reimbursement
- Time off, sabbatical and 'leave' programs
- ✓ Vendor payment master files

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #2

Using data mining and analysis, look for unusual reporting of:

- Base hours compared to others doing the same position (peer group)
- ✓ Overtime compared to peer group
- Total time compared to common sense
- Travel and other reimbursement compared to peer group

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #3

Using data mining and analysis, look for duplicate physical addresses in:

- ✓ Payroll files
- Pension files
- ✓ Vendor files

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #4

Confirm unusual overtime directly and in-person with the approver

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #5

Confirm all details of final pay

- ✓ Timing
- Accrued time off
- ✓ Bonus
- Separation payments
- Seasonal hires
- Account numbers for direct deposit
- ✓ Pull and review final check
- ✓ Review W-2 complaints

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #6

Compare annual compensation for current year compared to prior year. Review any above normal changes

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #7

List top 25:

- Earners organization-wide
- Earners compared to peer group
- ✓ Earners compared to prior year
- Earners in each job classification
- Overtime earners by job classification

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #8

Download & review employee benefits elections for:

- Employees who declined 'normal' employee benefits
- Employees who have only 'default' benefits

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #9

Verify bonuses and executive compensation to appropriate meeting minutes or other authoritative approval support

Recalculate bonuses

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #10

For tuition reimbursement, verify course completion and amounts paid directly with the educational organization

For relocation reimbursement, recalculate amounts reimbursed plus any tax gross-up

Time, Payroll, Benefits - #10

For tuition reimbursement, verify course completion and amounts paid directly with the educational organization

For relocation reimbursement, recalculate amounts reimbursed plus any tax gross-up

Verify that everyone exists and performs work

Third-Party Risk

PROCUREMENT

18 Procurement Fraud Risks

- 1. Conflict of interest
- 2. Phantom vendor or contractor
- 3. Purchases for personal use
- 4. Information theft
- 5. Small PO or split purchases
- 6. Secret commissions and kickbacks
- 7. Inappropriately tailored specs
- 8. Time limitations
- 9. Unnecessary purchases

18 Procurement Fraud Risks

- 10. Collusive bidding, bid rigging
- 11. Change order abuse
- 12. Commingling of contracts
- 13. Duplicate contract payments
- 14. Defective pricing
- 15. False invoices
- 16. False representations
- 17. Front end loading / advance payments
- 18. Product / equipment substitution

THE THREE C's

Commit Convert Conceal



Procurement Challenge

Wrongdoing
and
Bad Practices

Often Look The Same

Purchasing, Accounts Payable & Vendor Fraud



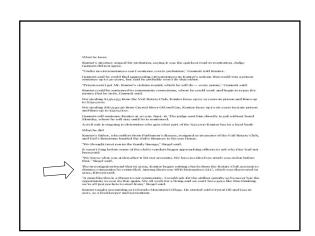
My Favorite

Phantom or Fake Vendor

Eagle County Colorado

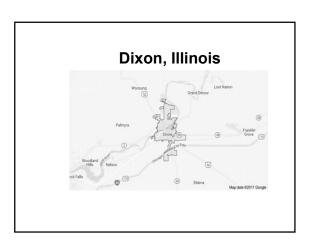
Rotary Club Theft



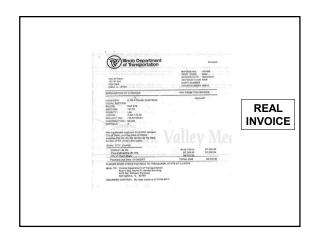


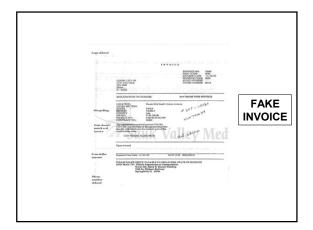
The Shared Service Center

Charity Adams +2 = \$540,000

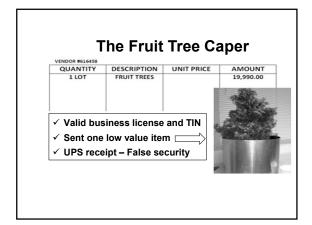












The Controller Case

Organization Background

- · Manufacturing
- · \$2.5 billion sales
- · Publicly traded
- · 8,500 employees
- · Over 75 US locations

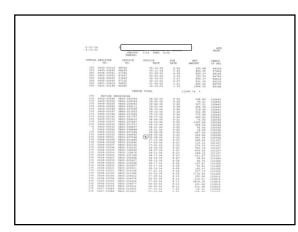
What Happened

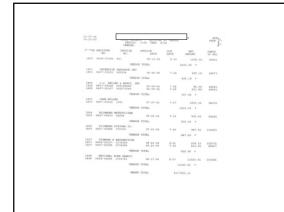
- · \$3.5 million stolen over seven years
- · 3 parts:
 - Payments sent to a janitorial services company owned by the controller and his wife
 Work on two homes and a beach condo charged to company

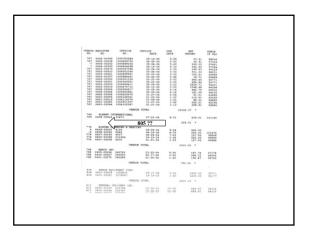
 - 3. \$100,000 in gift cards from a national warehouse club retail
- Month end journal entries were routinely used to move costs to under budget accounts
- Financial performance deteriorated over the life of the

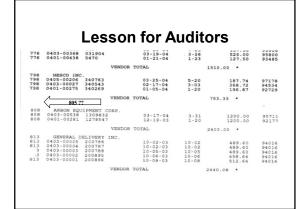
Who Did It

- · 63 year old controller
- · Male, married with grandchildren
- · Poor health
- · Approaching retirement
- · Marginal performer
- · 25-year employee at time scheme started
- · Could initiate, approve & post entries
- · Month end authority allowed moving costs by journal entry









Symptoms, Red Flags, Indicators

- · Missing documents
- · Journal entries
- · Large budget variances
- · Poor financial performance
- · Missed closing deadlines
- · Known related party
- · Dramatic change in lifestyle
- · Unusual behavior
- · Unqualified accounting assistant

Lessons for Management

- · Greatest threat from inside
- · Real oversight
- · True variance analysis
- · True performance analysis
- · Related party monitoring
- · Spend monitoring
- · Use "How Do I Know"
- · When in doubt, DOUBT



Pat H.

20 Procurement Red Flags

- 1. Missing, inadequate or altered documents
- Business expenses submitted for restaurants near an employee's home, or on weekends or holidays when no legitimate work was scheduled
- Meal descriptions of 'business meal' without further description
- Even dollar 'meals' that might indicate actually refilling gift cards

20 Procurement Red Flags

- s. Duplicate charges for meals, transportation and accommodations
- 6. Counts of supplies, equipment or other assets show a pattern on missing items
- Unusually high labor hours or rates especially compared to a baseline norm
- Unusual quantity or type of supplies, tools, or other small-dollar items

20 Procurement Red Flags

- Change in banking or other payment information for existing suppliers and contractors (especially for low-frequency or inactive/dormant entities)
- 10. Charges from unknown suppliers found on management reports
- 11. Unexpected charges in excess of budgeted or otherwise planned amounts
- 12. Good or services purchased in excess of needs or normal volumes

20 Procurement Red Flags

- 13. Amounts of invoices fall just below the threshold for review
- 14. Employee handles all matters related to a vendor even though it might be outside or below his or her normal duties
- 15. Vendors with an unusual business volume for no apparent reason
- 16. 'Customer', employee and third-party complaints (including credit card charges)

20 Procurement Red Flags

- 17. Adjustments that override original transactions
- 18. Cash over or under
- Common names or addresses for refunds or credits (including bank accounts)
- 20. Significant unexplained items in reconciliations

CHALLENGE OF SHADOW DEALS

Those involved or compromised can't speak up

Vendor Assurance Audits

EXERCISE

Procurement & Contracting Risks

Handout Page 7

What Could be Wrang?

- 2. Documenting deliverables
- 3. Develop internal budget
- 4. Identify potential suppliers / contractors
- 5. Solicit bids
- 6. Negotiate and finalize terms
- 7. Award the work
- 8. The work itself
- 9. Administration, billing and payment review
- 10. Closeout and final settlements

CONTRACTING

High Level Exposures

- 1. Inherent exposures
 - a) Perception of "commodity service"
 - b) Uncertainty (both contractor and owner)
 - c) Blind trust
 - d) Labor & materials availability and quality
 - e) Cash flow and growth
- 2. Potentially conflicting priorities
- 3. Industry history and reputation
- 4. Contingencies and uncertainties
- Minimal meaningful contract audit coverage
- 6. Shadow deals

Fraud Exposures in Contracting

- Establishment of Contract Prices and Other Terms
- **B.** Cost of the Work Issues
 - ✓ Cost pass-thru contracts
- c. Specific Fraud Exposures
- D. Cost Accounting Exposures

Cost Accounting Exposures

- 1. Labor and Burden
 - ✓ Labor rates
 - ✓ Payroll taxes
 - √ Insurance
 - Other charges
 - Application errors
- 2. Non-Reimbursable Costs
- 3. General Conditions
- 4. Falsification of Records

Contract Basis

- 1. Unit Price
- 2. Lump-sum
- 3. Cost-plus
- 4. Cost-plus GMAX

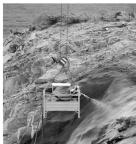
Contract Basis

- 1. Unit Price
- 2. Lump-sum
- 3. Cost-plus
- 4. Cost-plus GMAX

Lump Sum Contract Exposures

- 1. Specified quality of materials not used
- 2. Specified methods not used
- 3. Specified services not provided
- 4. Specified labor not used
- 5. Contract quantities not installed
- 6. Owner provided materials not reconciled
- 7. Required insurance or bonds not obtained
- 8. Percentage of completion manipulated





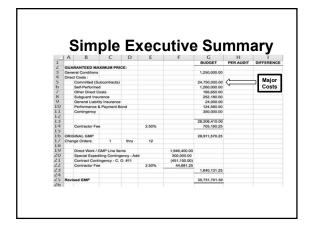
Contract Basis

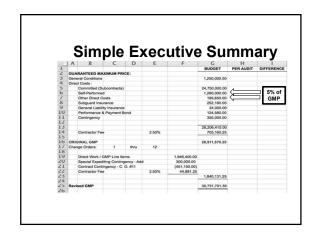
- 1. Unit Price
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- 3. Cost-plus
- 4. Cost-plus GMAX

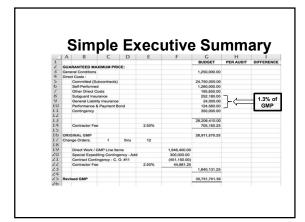
Contract Basis

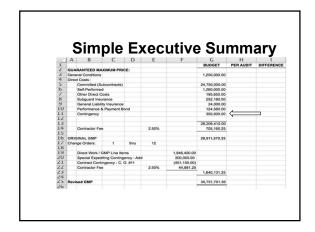
- 1. Unit Price
- 2. Lump-sum
- 3. Cost-plus
- 4. Cost-plus GMAX

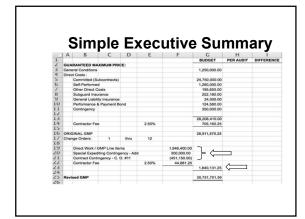
Example
Cost-Plus Audit
Executive
Summary











Materials

Reimbursable Material Costs

Cost-Plus & T&M Contracts

- 1. Price billed exceeds actual costs or exceeds normal costs
- 2. Quantity billed exceeds quantity delivered
- 3. Quality billed exceeds quality delivered
- 4. Rebates and credit/trade/volume discounts not credited on purchases
- 5. Inflated costs on materials from 'stock'
- 6. Failure to credit unused materials

Labor

Labor and Related Burden

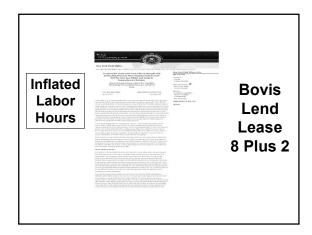
- a) Raw labor
 - > Hours variances
 - Rate Variances
- b) Labor Burden
 - > Payroll taxes
 - InsuranceBenefits
- c) Fully loaded rates
- "Errors" in methodologies

Methodology Error Examples

- * Allocation of indirect costs to direct cost pool
- Application of correct rates to incorrect base (example: union fringe benefits)
- Incorrect application of method

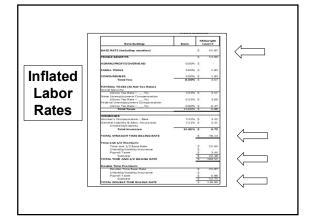
(example: overhead rates)

Inflated Labor Hours





Inflated Labor & Burden Rates

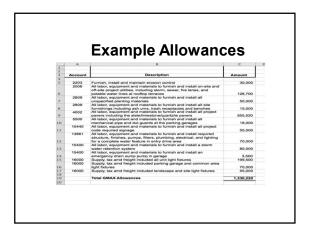


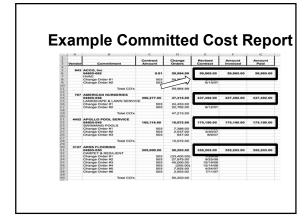
Subcontracts

Subcontract Exposures

Cost-Plus & T&M Contracts

- 1. Subcontract cost may be excessive
- 2. Work not performed in accordance with contact specifications
- 3. Change Order pricing
- 4. Subs not 'back-charged' when appropriate
- 5. Allowances in subcontracts not reconciled





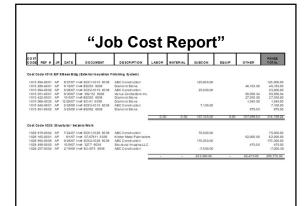
The Crawford Case U.S. Attorney's Office U.S. Attorney's Office Western District of Pennsylvania FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Wednesday, June 5, 2013 Contractor Pleads Guilty To Fraud, Filing False Tax Returns PITTSHURGH, Pa. - A construction company executive pleaded guilty in federal court to an Information charging bin with mail fraud and filing false tax returns, United States Attorney David J. Hickton unrounced foday. Robert E. Crawford, 54, of Pittsburgh, Pa., pleaded guilty to two counts before United States District Judge David S. Cercone.

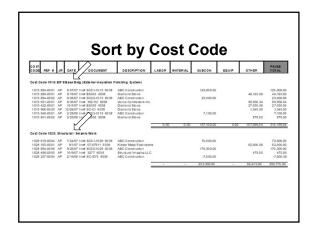
Project Background

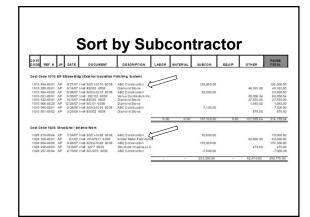
- 1. Renovation of two existing client facilities
- Collusion between client executive and longterm trusted construction company executive (25-year relationship)
- 3. Sole source contract award (no bid)
- 4. Not managed by construction department
- 5. Overcharges of over \$3 million on contract value of \$14.5 million (21%)

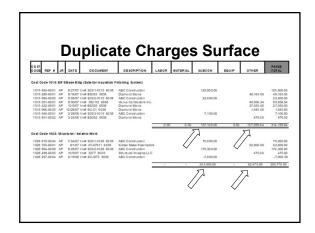
Case Details

- 1. Overbilling through real and fictitious subcontractors
 - a) Internal project budget
 - b) Contract value
 - c) Schedule of values
- 2. \$250,000 kickback paid to owner executive
- 3. Fabricated Change Orders
- 4. Architect knowingly approved inflated costs
- 5. Insurance claim for activities of owner company executive









Summary of Losses

Billed and Paid Costs	Actual Costs	Total Overcharge
A - \$10,110,000	\$8,660,000	\$1,450,000
B - \$4,410,000	\$2,825,000	\$1,585,000
Total - \$14,520,000	\$11,485,000	\$3,035,000

Plus: 30% Penalty \$910,000 Audit and legal costs \$250,000

Change Orders

Why Change Orders Occur

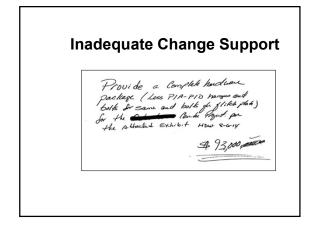
- 1. Design errors, discrepancies, omissions
- 2. Undisclosed or unknown conditions
- 3. Change in designer preference
- 4. Value engineering
- 5. Change in external requirements
 - · Building code, zoning, fire, ADA
- 6. Change in market conditions
- 7. Owner initiated changes in scope

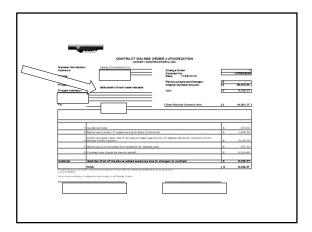
9 Change Order Exposures

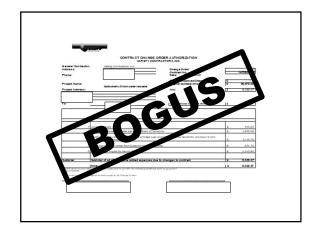
- 1. Not priced in accordance with contract
- 2. Markups for fee billed incorrectly
- 3. Material prices do not reflect actual cost due to trade discounts & other issues
- 4. Material quantity estimates not accurate
- 5. Labor hours overstated due to poor estimating techniques

9 Change Order Exposures

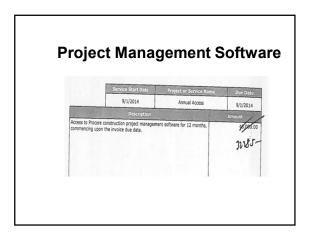
- 6. Labor rate and/or burden exceeds actual
- 7. Improper charges for overtime versus premium time
- 8. Buyouts of lower-tiered subcontractors not disclosed
- 9. Change orders for work already included in the base contract





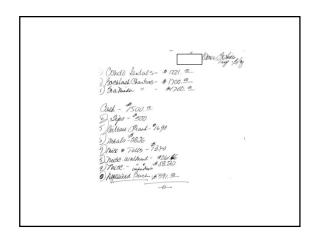


Non-Reimbursable Costs

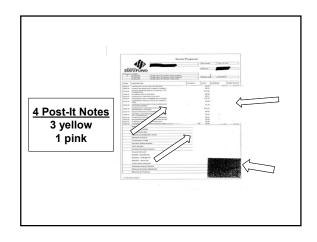






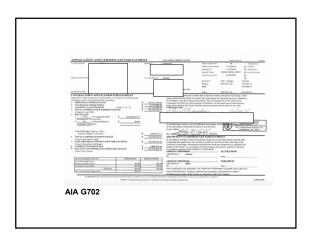


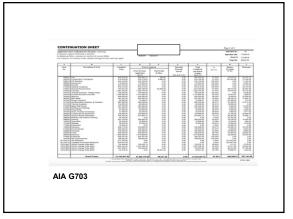
Falsification of Records



20 Contracting Red Flags

- 1. Unclear or unreasonable specifications
- 2. No audit terms in contact
- 3. Atypical 'application of payment' forms
- 4. Missing or disorganized backup
- s. Failure to track or report use of allowances and contingencies
- 6. Undocumented workers on project
- 7. Changes in Schedule of Values without explanation





20 Contracting Red Flags

- 8. <u>Subcontractor complaints about payments from</u> <u>general contractor</u>
- 9. Missing lien waivers
- o. Unusual bid patterns
- 11. Bid losers hired as subcontractors
- 12. Missing documents
- 13. Undisclosed related parties

"The money came in and the money went out, and now this is where we are..."

- Developer

20 Contracting Red Flags

- 14. Material substitutions without approval
- 15. Excess material purchases
- 16. Change order manipulation
- 17. Front end loading in billing
- 18. Overstated units, hours, equipment used
- 19. Undervalued deductive change orders
- 20. Diverting lump sum work to T&M projects

20 Detection Suggestions

- Analyze bids looking for patterns by vendor or purchasing agent
- 2. Confirm losing bids, failure to respond
- 3. Audit vendors transactions, T&Es, 1099s
- 4. Surprise inspect at receiving points
- 5. Match PO, proof or receipt, & invoice
- 6. Observe inventory held by others
- 7. Observe highly tempting items

20 Detection Suggestions

- For sole source suppliers, confirm existence, prove ownership, test prices, find other sources, analyze usage volume
- Reconcile inventory, purchases and usage of items subject to pilferage
- 10. Audit rental of equipment (including equipment used by contractors)
- Verify accuracy of items stored in containers (gas, liquids, other)

20 Detection Suggestions

- 12. Audit areas where vendors come in, take stock, and replenish on their own
- 13. Audit purchases that do not go through normal purchasing procedures
- 14. Audit maintenance agreements
- 15. Audit property management agreements
- 16. Audit costs on cost-plus agreements to original documentation. Look for creative interpretations of the term "Cost"

20 Detection Suggestions

- 17. Pull D&B Reports and enter vendor names into press (Nexis) and legal (lexis) research databases
- 18. Use computer to look for multiple PO and split bills
- 19. Confirm delivery locations
- 20. Verify address and other master file changes directly with vendors

MANIPULATED RESULTS





The Financial Numbers Game Charles Mulford & Eugene Comiskey

- 1. Aggressive Accounting
- 2. Earnings Management
- 3. Income Smoothing
- 4. Fraudulent Financial Reporting
- 5. Creative Accounting Practices

Desired Rewards

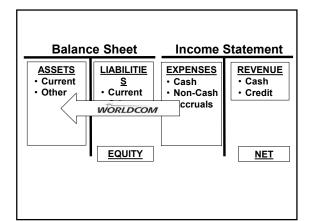
- 1. Share-price inflation
- 2. Borrowing cost reduction
- 3. Compensation impact
 - ✓ Commissions
 - ✓ Bonuses
 - ✓ Stock options
- 4. Regulatory reserves impact
- 5. Tax planning

THE THREE C's

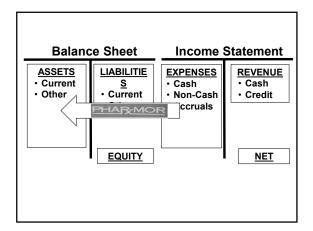
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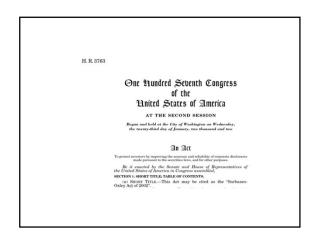
Results Manipulation

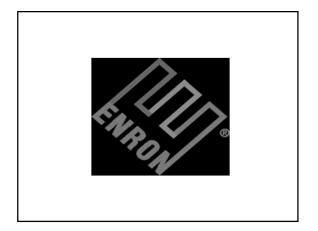
- 1. Overstatement of earnings
- 2. Fictitious earnings
- 3. Understatement of expenses
- 4. Overstatement of assets
 - a) Understatement of allowances
 - b) Overstatement of inventory c) Overstatement of real estate values
 - d) Creation of fictitious assets
- 5. Any transaction improperly moving costs between financial statements

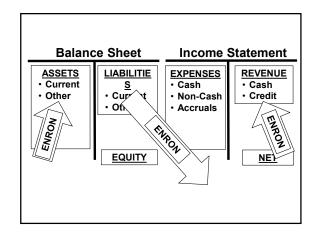


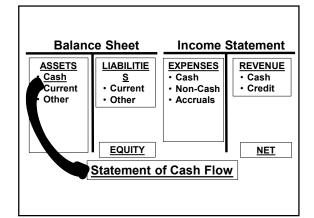












What About Materiality?

Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that primary users of general-purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements.

Companies have always strived to present their financial results in the most flattering light. Now some are going a step further, presenting a new [customized] metric they are calling ebitdac: earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation — and coronavirus.

This week Schenck Process, a German manufacturing group, added back €5.4m of first-quarter profits that it said it would have made were it not for the hit caused by state-mandated lockdowns. Its operating profit for the period — "adjusted ebitdac" of €18.3m — was almost 20 per cent higher than the same period a year earlier, rather than 16 [percent] lower.

Margins gusto.com

Preachers and little
children see things as
black and white.
In the real world,
there is nothing but a
misty bell curve of gray.

The Contractors Harry Hunsicker

BUSINESS FRAUD LESSONS

In virtually every

<u>financial reporting fraud case</u>,

someone knew or

strongly suspected

BUT STAYED SILENT

Revenue Recognition Risks

- 1. Channel Stuffing
- 2. Side Letters
- 3. Rights of Return
- 4. Related-Party Revenue
- 5. Bill & Hold Transactions
- 6. Multi-Period Service Contracts
- 7. Percentage of Completion Contracts
- 8. Completed Contract Method

Expense Recognition Risks

- 1. Capitalizing Routine Maintenance Costs
- 2. Loss Allowance Reserves
- 3. Obsolescence Reserves
- 4. Advanced or Deferred Expense Recognition

Balance Sheet Examples

- 1. Changing depreciation from accelerated to straight line
- 2. Changing useful lives of depreciable assets
- 3. Changing salvage value for depreciation purposes
- 4. Changing actuarial assumptions
- 5. Changing methods for calculating:
 - Receivable reserves
 - ✓ Loan reserves
 - √ Warranty reserves
 - Deferred taxe
 - Environmental obligations
 - ✓ Investment value impairment

As Old as Dirt

Inventory Valuation

Physical Inventory Observation

- 1. Altering quantities of inventory not counted by the auditors
- 2 Reporting the same items in counts for different locations (including shifting the items between locations to fool auditors)
- 3. Altering or disguising the physical characteristics of inventory to make it appear larger quantities are present



Physical Inventory Observation

- 1. Altering quantities of inventory not counted by the auditors
- 2 Reporting the same items in counts for different locations (including shifting the items between locations to fool auditors)
- Altering or disguising the physical characteristics of inventory to make it appear larger quantities are present
- 4. Including inventory that simply does not exist

Underreported Liabilities

- 1. Understating accounts payable by:
 - ✓ Deferring recording purchases into a subsequent period
 - Overstating purchase returns
 - Falsifying documents to appear that liabilities have been paid
- 2. Not mailing checks that have been written
- 3. Recognizing unearned revenue as current earned revenue
- 4. Failure to record debt or other obligations
- 5. Failure to recognize contingent liabilities
- 6. Underreporting future obligations (warranty costs)

Complex Accounts

Accounts that:

- 1. Contain transactions that are complex or unusual in nature
- 2. Contain significant estimates
- 3. Contain period-end adjustments
- 4. Have been prone to errors or disagreements in the past
- 5. Have not been reconciled on a timely basis or contain unreconciled differences
- 6. Contain intercompany transactions
- 7. Have an identified risk of misstatement due to fraud

Red Flags Symptoms & Indicators

- 1. Missing or inadequate documentation
- 2. Significant unexplained items in reconciliations
- 3. Missing assets
- 4. Transactions not recorded in a complete or timely manner
- 5. Transactions in violation of established policies
- 6. Unsupported or unauthorized balances or transactions
- $_{\mbox{\scriptsize 7.}}$ Last-minute adjustments that impact financial results
- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{8}}.$ Checks do not clear in reasonable time periods
- 9. Checks clear that were not issued

Red Flags Symptoms & Indicators

- 10. Adjustments to receivables after the end of the period
- 11. Cancellations of orders after the end of the period
- 12. Direct entries to sales or receivable 'sub-ledgers'
- 13. Lack of cash flow from operating activities
- 14. Sales prior to period end at unusually favorable terms
- 15. Sales with affiliates and other related parties
- 16. Pre-dated and post-dated transactions
- 17. Cookie jar adjustments
- 18. Big bath charges

Red Flags Symptoms & Indicators

- 19. Complaints from customers
- 20. Complaints from suppliers
- 21. No proceeds from accounts sent out for collection
- 22. No proceeds from the disposition of assets
- 23. Anything physically impossible:
 - ✓ Hours billed
 - ✓ Miles driven
 - Quantities stored
 - Credits issued when no sale occurred
 - ✓ Credits in excess of transactions

EXERCISE

What Would You Do Next?

Handout Page 8

Decision Delineators

4 Common Rationalizations

- The activity is within reasonable ethical and legal limits – that is, it's not "really" illegal or immoral.
- The activity is in the individual's or organization's best interests –so the individual would somehow be expected to undertake the activity.

4 Common Rationalizations

- The activity helps the organization, so leadership will condone it and even protect the person who engages in it.
- The activity is "safe" as it will never be found out or publicized – the classic crime-andpunishment issue of discovery.

1992 !!!

2020 ???

10 Good Questions to Ask"

- 1. What could go wrong in results reporting?
- 2. Exactly how could actual results be manipulated to produce results that differ from reality?
- 3. What would it look like if it happened?
- 4. What accounts would be used consider both debits and credits?
- 5. What forms would need to be completed?

10 Good Questions to Ask

- 6. What approvals are necessary?
- 7. What documentation would be needed to support the manipulated results?
- 8. What management results or analysis might give the scheme away?
- 9. How would they fool both the internal and external users of information?
- 10. How would they fool the auditors (both internal and external)?

Theft Plus Cooking the Books

Peregrine Financial Group

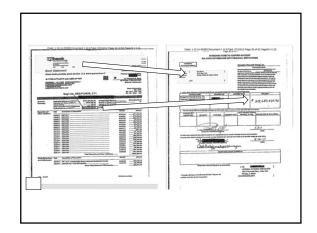
Peregrine Financial Group

Consideration of the considera

Russell Wasendorf Sr.

- \$215 Million Theft
- Misleading Auditors
- 50 Years in Prison

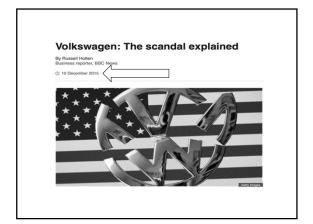




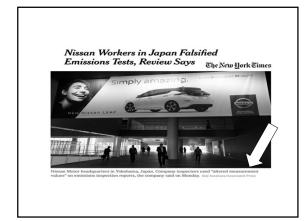
Manipulating Operational & Other Non-Financial Results

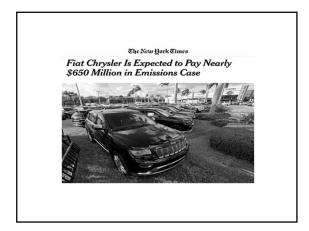
Non-Financial Results

- 1. Regulatory compliance
- 2. Market conduct
- 3. Product safety
- 4. Environmental compliance
- 5. "Fitness for Use"
- 6. Customer satisfaction
- 7. Volume activity stats
- 8. KRI achievement





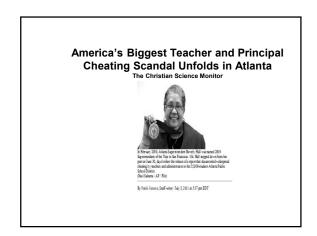












Family Connections: The Death of a Nonprofit

Austin American-Statesman (www.statesman.com)

Organization Background

- 1) \$3.1 million Austin based non-profit
- 2) Created as merger of two nonprofits
- 3) Early childhood education and support
- 4) Served 32,000 children and adults
- Parenting classes, mental health counseling for mothers, child care referrals, health education
- 6) 30 full-time employees
- 7) 11 member board of directors

Executive Director

- 1) 51 years old
- 2) 1982 accused of writing fraudulent checks
- 3) 1987 convicted of theft 4 year sentence, served 4 months
- 4) 1990 while on probation, hired in finance department of nonprofit agency
- 5) Handled billing, invoices and payments
- 6) 1992 filed for bankruptcy
- 7) 1994 promoted to executive director
- 8) 2004 appointed executive director of merged nonprofits

What Happened

- 1) Theft of over \$327,000 to private bank accounts 2004 to 2009 (\$33,000 Dec 09 to Feb 10)
- 2) In 2004 wrote \$80,000 in checks to EAC
- 3) Paid personal car loan
- 4) Paid \$150,000 of mortgage
- 5) Falsified financial audits and filed with government agencies and others
- 6) Kept all financial records on thumb drive
- τ) \$130,000 from Texas Association of Child Care Resources - volunteer Treasurer

Other Inflated Results

- · Resource library helped 6,500 families
- · Actual closer to 3,700
- Child care locating service helped 3,500 families
- · Actual 860
- · Parenting classes for 2,300
- · Actual 1,000

Build Your "I Must..." List



How can
I use this?
HCIUT?

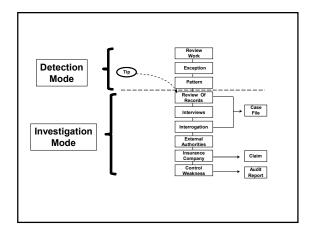
TRY B4 TOSS

Unit 4:

Our Role in Fraud Incident Response Fraud Risk Management Framework

- 1. Deterrence and Prevention
- 2. Early Detection
- 3. Effective Handling

ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE PREPARED AT ALL THREE LEVELS



Effective Fraud Handling

- Response mechanism
- Investigation
- Loss recovery
- Control weaknesses
- **External authorities**
- **Publicity**
- Morale and HR concerns

Fraud Response Challenges

- Uncertainty and fear
- Response readiness
- Loss recovery
- Reporting to the authorities
- Learning from fraud events
- Morale and HR
- **Publicity**
- **Correcting weaknesses**

EXERCISE

Investigations: What Could Go Wrong?

Handout Page 9

Investigative Resources Experienced investigators

- 2. Forensic accountants
- Information technology experts
- Computer forensics specialists
- Other technical specialists
- Security
- Internal auditors
- **Human resources**
- **Legal and Compliance**

What We Can Expect

- Denial-Dismay-Anger-Empathy
- Confusion
- Fear
- In some thought and action paralysis

What We Need to Provide

- 1. Calm, objective leadership
- 2. Protection of the innocent
- 3. Certainty
- 4. Consistency
- 5. Resources

Investigations Include

- 1. Are we authorized
- 2. Can we handle it
- 3. Do we want to handle it
- 4. Fraud or error
- 5. Who is involved

Investigations Include

- 6. What happened
- 7. How did it happen
- 8. Where did it happen
- 9. When did it happen
- 10. How much was lost
- 11. Internal control implications

Investigations Include

- 12. Documentation for:
 - ✓ Management
 - ✓ Authorities
 - ✓ Insurers
 - ✓ Others
- 13. Follow through with:
 - ✓ Criminal prosecution
 - ✓ Civil litigation
 - √ Recovery of losses

Communicate Consequences

- 1. Deterrent effect
- 2. People should know what to expect if they commit wrongful acts
- 3. Discipline including termination and reporting
- 4. No surprises
- 5. Can enhance morale

Report to the Authorities?

- 1. "It's best not to..."
- 2. "They won't do anything"
- 3. Fraud by management
- 4. Fraud for the organization
- 5. Confidential information
- 6. Fear of litigation

Get Qualified Advice Be Consistent

What if the Press Finds Out?

- 1. Be clear: who talks to the press
- 2. Craft the message in advance
- 3. Don't be pulled into speculation
- 4. Make sure all employees know what to do (and what to avoid) if approached by the press
- It's OK to smile politely, say nothing, and walk away

What About the Employees?

- 1. Our first priority is protection of the innocent including you
- 2. Share at the appropriate time
- 3. Emphasize the lessons learned
- 4. Assure handling is professional, fair and respectful
- 5. Take confident action and do the right thing for them

Program Summary:

So what... are we to do with this information?

Program Summary:

So what questions do you have at this point?

Program Summary:

So what are we to do with this information?

Foundation

Focus on Solutions

Foundation List Actions

Build Your "I Must..." List



How can
I use this?

HCIUT?

TRY B4 TOSS

Fraud Loss Scorecard

		HIGH	LOW
1	Disbursements	\$ XXX	\$ XXX
2	Inventory		
3	Construction/Facilities		
4	Health Care Costs	7010	کام
5	Payroll	1/2/10/	7-10
6	T&M contracts		
7	T&E reimbursement		
8	Other - Unique to You		
	TOTAL	\$ XXX	\$ XXX

Unit 1:

Our Role in Deterrence & Prevention

Fraud Risk Management Framework

- 1. Deterrence and Prevention
- 2. Early Detection
- 3. Effective Handling

ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE PREPARED AT ALL THREE LEVELS

6 Critical Actions

- 1. Visible & Vocal Leadership At Every Level
- 2. Policies on Fraud Responsibilities
- 3. Active Ongoing Fraud Risk Brainstorming
- 4. Anti-Fraud Controls
- 5. Anti-Fraud Daily Behaviors
- 6. Anti-Fraud How-To Employee Skills Training

Unit 2:

Three-Step Fraud Detection

Three-Step Fraud Detection

- 1. Think like a thief
 - a) Individual and group brainstorming

2. <u>Use discovery techniques aggressively</u>

- a) Discovery or attribute testing b) Detection-Focused interviews c) Data Analysis and Monitoring

3. Determine the cause of all indicators

a) Root Cause Analysis

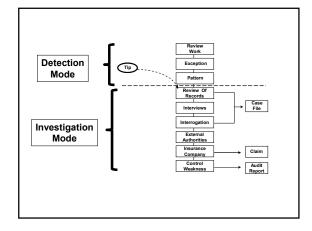
Unit 3:

Deep Dive into Recurring Business Fraud Risks

THE THREE C's

Commit Convert Conceal

Unit 4: Our Role in Fraud Incident Response



Alex Mendossian

Ordinary Things Consistently Done Can Produce Extraordinary Results

It's a Campaign,
Not an Event
CUMULATIVE
EFFECT



Fraud Prevention Pro Challenge

ON OUR WATCH –
 we will simply no longer tolerate
 Lies, Deception,
 Wrongdoing, Misconduct,
 Theft, or Outright Fraud

Questions, Comments, Feedback, Arguments, or Anything Else

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Thank You

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