

Ethical Challenges and Fraud Risks Facing Governments



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Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Describe key concepts in ethics
- Identify common ethical challenges facing government officials
- Identify recent cases of fraud in state and local governments
- Identify key concepts in fraud awareness and prevention



Speaker Introduction

Signing Director CLA's Forensics Practice

Emilie has more than 23 years of experience in litigation, forensic accounting engagements, fraud investigations, and internal control assessments for governmental, nonprofit, and for-profit entities. She has extensive experience in client and third-party data extractions, database reconstructions, normalization and validation techniques, and performing research, reconciliation and data analytics in support of specialized forensic investigation services.



Emilie Deveraux CFE





Ethics in Business

Ethical Leaders Start at Home

Personal Ethics

- Values
- Moral choices
- What we do when no one is looking
- Can change over time or by situation or role
- Defined by:
 - Faith, spirituality
 - Upbringing, family
 - Laws, civil rights, academia

Business Ethics

- Personal Ethics
 - Values of the employees
- Organizational Culture
 - Tone at the top
 - History of the company
 - Perception of what is acceptable
- Organizational Systems
 - Policies and rules in place
 - Regulatory oversight
 - Code of ethics and how it's monitored and enforced



Principles of Ethics in Business





Why is Ethics Important in Business?

- Helps employees make good decisions; leads to happier, more satisfied employees
- Reduces liability
- Ensures high quality customer service
- Most importantly, keeps everyone off the front pages!



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Breakdowns in Business Ethics

Moral Muteness

- Not speaking up when witnessing unethical behavior
- Unwillingness to discuss ethics
- Discussing practices/decisions in a way that obscures your moral position and ethical beliefs (Bird & Walters, 1989)

Ethical Fading

• Erosion of the ethical standard of a business in which employees become used to engaging in or condoning bad behavior

Situational Influence

- Intent to please authority figure
- Focused on achieving a goal



Examples of Ethical Challenges Leading to Fraud

Declines in revenues/funding

Charging non-grant costs to federal/state contracts

Employee had an accidental mischarge on a credit card that was not caught

Abuses of credit cards – meals, travel, etc.

Trying to get the work done under a time crunch

Not following procurement laws to award contract

Manager concerned about employee quitting due to compensation concerns

Allowing employees to pad their timesheets to compensate for "value"



Fraud in State and Local Governments

Public Contract Fraud

Bid splitting

Failure to follow PCC

Purchasing & Disbursement Fraud

Conflicts of interest

Fictitious vendor

Fraudulent/mis directed refunds

Payroll Fraud

Unauthorized pay increases

Unauthorized bonuses/other

Failure to report PTO

Excessive overtime

Construction Fraud

Falsifying pay applications

Billing for unperformed work

Manipulating change orders

Cash Receipts

Theft of incoming receipts (particularly cash)

Fraudulent credit card refunds





Recent Cases of Fraud in State & Local Governments

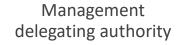
Case Study #1

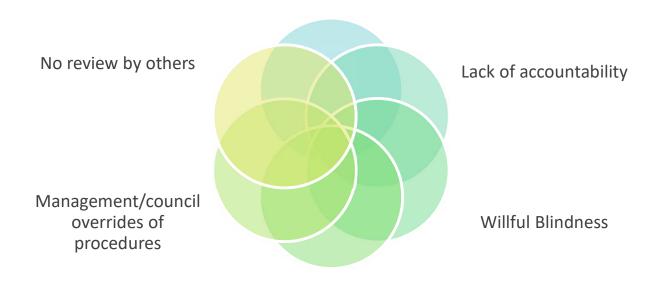
Tribal Housing Department

- Allegations that Covid Relief funds were being mismanaged
- Allegation that funds were used to renovate homes for relatives and friends of housing employees rather than qualified tribal members
- Allegations of exorbitant renovations
- Allegations of collusion with and kick-backs from contractors



Factors Leading to Fraud





Sole responsibility for approval of contracts





Recent Cases of Fraud in State & Local Governments

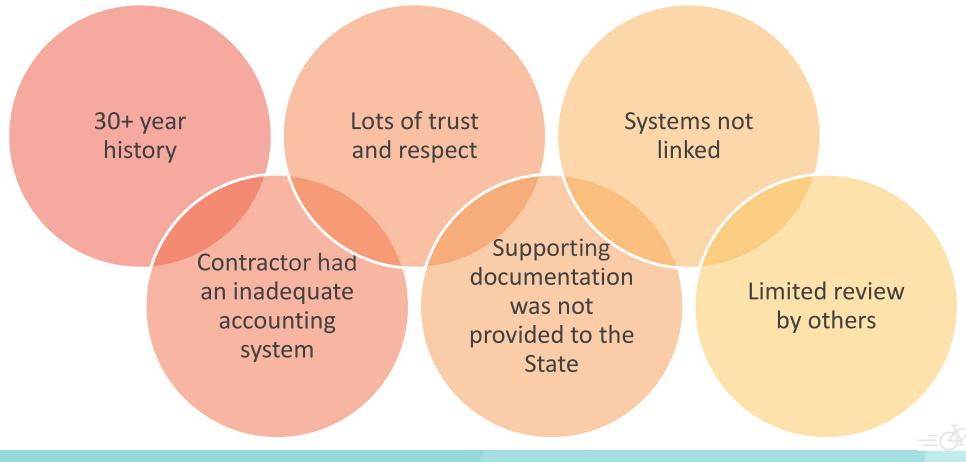
Case Study #2

Overview – Transportation Coalition Service Contractor

- Contractor operated demand response transportation for the City as well as for urbanized areas
- Received payment for this contract by way of reimbursement requests submitted to the City and through the State Department of Transportation as a sub-recipient.
- The City owned the busses, and the contractor employed drivers and administrators to administer the bus route services
- Contractor was submitting reimbursement requests for the same expenses to both the City and the State resulting in \$285,000 in duplicate reimbursements paid to the contractor



Factors Leading to Fraud





Discovery of Discrepancies

Discovered because of a Single Audit performed by the FTA

Forensic audit conducted by the City identified certain expenses that were duplicated

Prompted a more complete investigation of all reimbursement requests and payments



Forensic Investigation

Interview of staff at the City and the State transportation departments

Analysis of financial records, reimbursement requests and support provided for reimbursement

Identification of expenses submitted to both entities for reimbursement

Interview of subject

Report of findings, including recommendations



Interview of Subject

Gained an understanding of processes and Inquired regarding role procedures for expense tracking, monthly billing and responsibilities process, and systems utilized Identified individuals responsible for Asked about duplicate submitting expenses identified reimbursement requests



Conclusions

Identified over \$285,000 in duplicated expenses

- Reimbursement requests made for the same expenses to both the City and State
- Total expenses requested and reimbursed from both jurisdictions exceeded the total expenses in contractor's P&L for 12 of the 16 months

New procedures were implemented

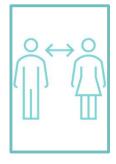
- Require supporting documentation for all expenses
- Communication between jurisdictions prior to reimbursement of expenses
- Verification that vendors have adequate accounting systems in place to support any and all expenses associated with the project





Key Concepts in Fraud Awareness & Prevention

Recommendations to Mitigate Fraud Risk



At least two people are looking at every transaction (adequate segregation of duties)



Ensure secondary approval by someone with knowledge of the business area



Trust is NOT an internal control – ensure proper and sufficient supporting documentation for all transactions



Ensure regular and timely reconciliation of asset accounts; ensure the reconciliations are reviewed



Recommendations to Mitigate Fraud Risk



Conduct regular monitoring and management review



Mandatory job rotation and/or vacations



Implement the use of positive pay with your bank (if available, include payee/account name positive pay)



EFT/ACH/Wires – Third-party services that verify bank account information



Require confirmation when vendor change requests are received



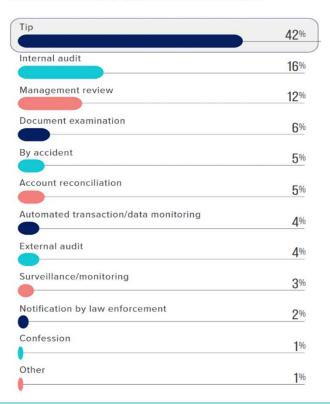
Ensure adequate IT and system controls (multi-factor authentication, firewalls, etc.)

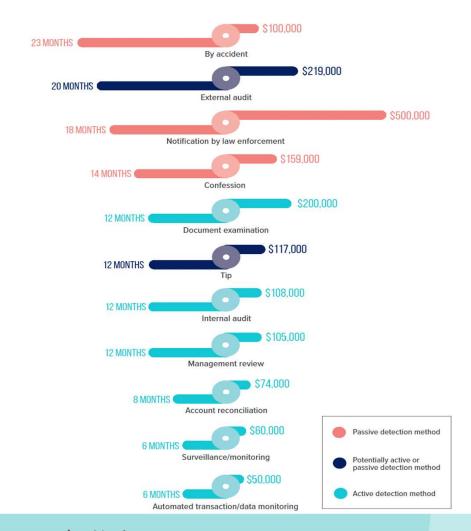


FIG. 12 HOW DOES DETECTION METHOD RELATE TO FRAUD LOSS AND DURATION?

Median Loss & Duration by Detection Method

FIG. 10 HOW IS OCCUPATIONAL FRAUD INITIALLY DETECTED?







Limitations for Mitigating Fraud Risk

- No set of internal controls guarantee prevention of fraud
- What is your fraud risk tolerance?
 - Lower tolerance = more controls
- Critical component to detecting fraud monitoring and management review
 - Vendor master change report
 - One-time/temporary vendor number
 - Manual check request or refunds
 - Payroll change report
 - Monthly reconciliations



Attributes of an Anti-Fraud Program

- Person or office responsible for anti-fraud, ethics, and compliance
 - Empowered by management and governance
- Lead by example ("tone at the top")
 - ✓ Management and governance promote an environment of integrity
- Encourage transparency and accountability
 - Review, oversight, monitoring
- Well-developed anti-fraud and ethics policy and/or code of conduct
 - ✓ In writing, communicated to and acknowledged by employees
- Well-developed and updated written policies and procedures
 - ✓ Kept current and acknowledged by employees



Attributes of an Anti-Fraud Program (continued)

- Regular technical training of employees on policies, procedures, applicable laws, ethics, fraud awareness, etc.
 - ✓ Internal or external instructors
- Strong compliance/internal audit programs
 - ✓ Internal, outsourced, or combination prioritized by management and governance
- Established fraud and ethics hotline
 - ✓ Anonymous, confidential, protect whistleblowers prioritized by governance
- Reinforce good behavior and don't reinforce bad behavior
 - ✓ Follow through on reports of misconduct encourages people to come forward





Questions?

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