



FRAUD --ARE YOU AT RISK?



Prepared for Illinois Bituminous Paving Conference December 9, 2009





Overview

- OIG Organization, Process, and Priorities
- Common Fraud Schemes and "Red Flag" Indicators
- Quality Control Testing Fraud
- Fraud Detection and Prevention
- Questions







DOT/OIG Organization

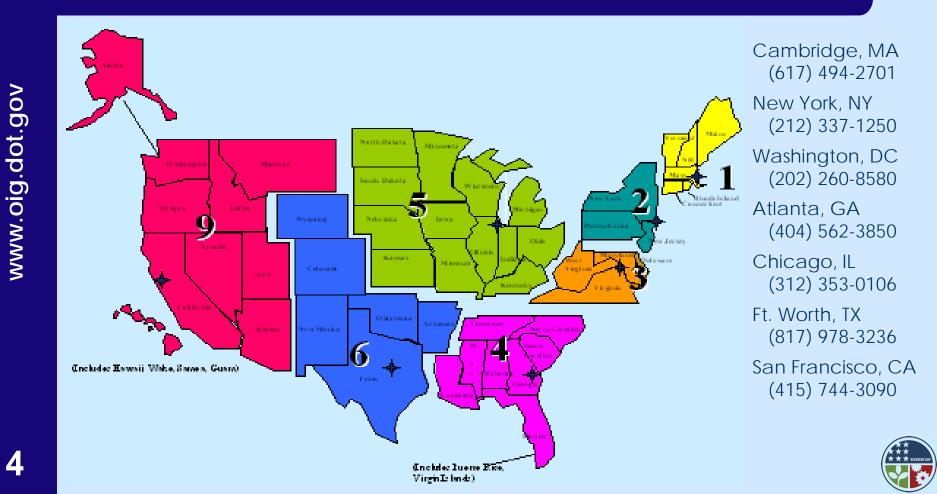
- Two Primary Components
 - ✓ Audits
 - ✓ Investigations
- Hotline Complaint Center
- Reports and Summaries of OIG Work at www.oig.dot.gov







Investigative Regions





Investigative Authority & Process

- OIG Special Agents are authorized and trained to investigate allegations of fraud or other criminal activity relating to programs and operations of the Department of Transportation
- Investigative activity is conducted through a variety of means
 - Document analysis and witness and subject interviews
 - ✓ IG and grand jury subpoenas and search warrants
 - Special techniques such as electronic surveillance, undercover operations, and forensic/laboratory analysis
 - ✓ Coordination with other law enforcement agencies (e.g. FBI)







Investigative Outcomes

Outcomes

- ✓ Criminal
- ✓ Civil
 - Civil False Claims
 - Qui Tam (Latin for "He who sues for the king as well as for himself")
- ✓ Administrative
 - Suspension and Debarment
 - Departmental management actions







Investigative Priorities

- Contract and Grant Fraud
- Transportation Safety
- Employee Integrity







American Recovery & Reinvestment Act

- February 17, 2009, the President signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), which designated over \$48 billion to the USDOT.
- According to the Secretary of Transportation, ARRA represents "the largest investment in America's roads, bridges, transit lines, and rail systems since the creation of the interstate highway system."

Key provisions:

- preserve and create jobs
- \checkmark
 - promote economic recovery
 - invest in transportation infrastructure to provide long-term economic benefits







ARRA Whistleblower Provisions

• Whistleblower Protection

- ARRA prohibits retaliation against a non-Federal employee, including state and local governments, contractors, subcontractors, and grantees who discloses information concerning:
 - gross mismanagement of an agency contract or grant;
 - gross waste;
 - substantial and specific danger to public health or safety; or
 - violations of law, rule, or regulation related to an agency contract or grant.
- OIG responsible for investigating whistleblower complaints of reprisal within 180 days of receipt





Fraud Defined

• What is fraud? Essentially it is...

- Deliberate deception to secure an unfair gain
- Review selected:
 - Common Schemes
 "Red Flag" Indicators
 Case Examples



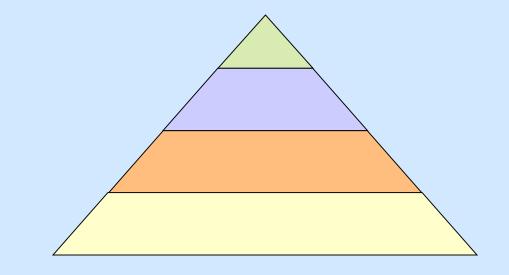






Fraud Triangle





Pressure

Rationalization



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Deceptive Practices

- ✓ Quality or quantity of construction materials used on the job
- \checkmark Employee hours billed or wages paid on a job
- \checkmark Job participation by minority- or women-owned businesses
- ✓ Quality-control tests or material certifications
- \checkmark Bid rigging and kickbacks instead of low-bid competition
- \checkmark Theft or bribery wasting transportation dollars or assets
- ✓ Construction or maintenance shortcuts impacting safety
- Conflict of interest increasing job costs







Bid Rigging & Collusion Back room deals are never good...no matter how dark the room is...

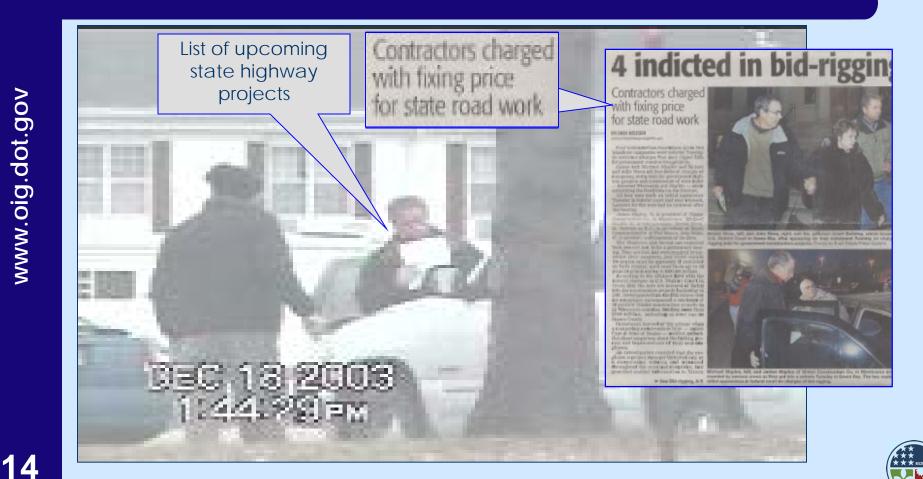
- Contractors misrepresent that they are competing against each other when, in fact, they agree to cooperate on the winning bid to increase job profit
 - Unusual bid patterns: too close, too high, round numbers, or identical winning margins or percentages
 - Different contractors making identical errors in contract bids
 - ₽ Bid prices drop when a new bidder enters the competition
 - P Rotation of winning bidders by job, type of work, or geographical area
 - Losing bidder submits identical line item bid amounts on nonstandard items or is hired as a subcontractor
 - Joint venture bids by firms that usually bid alone







Bid Rigging & Collusion Select Case Example



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Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Fraud Are they really meeting ALL the contract goals?

- A contractor misrepresents who performs the contract work in order to increase job profit while appearing to be in compliance with contract goals for involvement of minority-or women-owned businesses
 - DBE owner lacking background, expertise, or equipment to perform subcontract work
 - Employees shuttling back and forth between prime contractor and DBEowned business payrolls
 - Business names on equipment and vehicles covered with paint or magnetic signs
 - Orders and payment for necessary supplies made by individuals not employed by DBE-owned business
 - Prime contractor facilitated purchase of DBE-owned business



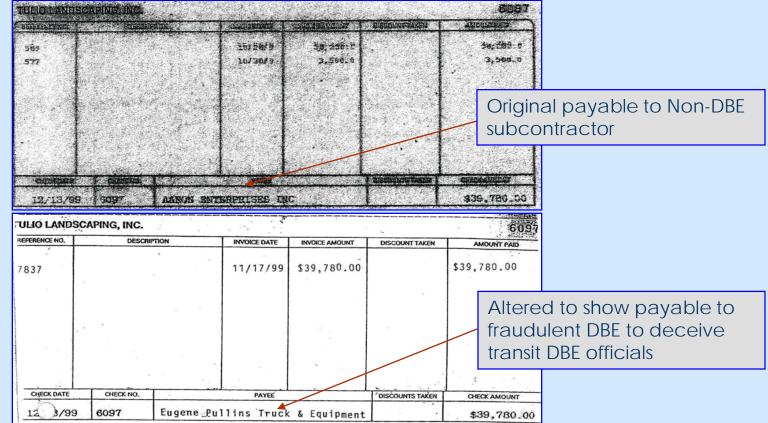
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Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Fraud Select Case Example

Fraudulent Disadvantaged Business Enterprise



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Materials Overcharging Dishonest contractors think you aren't checking the bills...

- A contractor misrepresents how much construction material was actually used on the job and then is paid for excess material to increase job profit
 - Discrepancies between contractor-provided quantity documentation and observed data, including yield calculations
 - P Refusal or inability to provide supporting documentation
 - Truck weight tickets or plant production records with altered or missing information
 - D Unusually high volume of purchases from one vendor
 - Pa Invoiced good cannot be located in inventory or accounted for
 - ₽ No receiving report for invoiced goods







Materials Overcharging Select Case Example

DATE 10.9-91 ASPHALT PLANT PRODUCTION REPORT PLANT NO. 10.2	PLANT START 6 74 PLANT STOPOL IS 6 7 TA - TA - TOTAL PLANT HOURS	Plant
JOB NO. ODEST	ил К. 20 КП-И ВИЛНОК	Production Report shows 1,380 tons more asphalt shipped than produced on this day
1.6. Влад шр Зил 5.2. 58	COMMENTS	

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Product Substitution Maybe it's not quite what you asked or paid for...

- A contractor misrepresents the product used in order to reduce costs for construction materials
 - Any mismarking or mislabeling of products or materials
 - Contractor restricts or avoids inspection of goods or services upon delivery
 - Refusal to provide supporting documentation regarding product or manufacturing
 - Test or quality records reflect no failures or a high failure rate but contract is on time and profitable
 - Contractor offers to select samples for testing programs
 - ▷ Irregularities in signature, dates, or quantities on delivery documents







Product Substitution Select Case Example







Quality Control Testing The tests are mostly right, nobody will know...

- A contractor misrepresents the results of quality control tests to earn contract incentives falsely or to avoid production shutdown in order to increase profits or limit costs
 - Contractor insists on transporting quality control (QC) samples from the construction site to the lab or does not maintain QC samples for later quality assurance testing
 - Photocopies of QC test results are provided when originals are expected
 - Lab test reports are identical to sample descriptions and test results, varying only in date and lot number tested
 - Test results cannot be found, are suddenly found after a delay, or have been destroyed
 - Contractor regularly takes or labels QC samples away from inspector oversight







Quality Control Testing Select Case Example

Fraudulent Core Samples

DAY WEDUESday DAILY LOG CONTRACTOR CONTROLING JOB NAME Work Performed Today DIRPORT II DEFE Naugle	Special Assignments Shelley's Extra Work Would Hove MOVED HER	ORES She Authorized By Appr DELLA	Marked Material Pure D
Problems - Delays	Equipment Rented Today	Rented From	Rate
Sub-Contractor Progress	Approx. Price Frate - Show-byo		

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Fraud Detection

How is Fraud Discovered? (2006 ACFE Report)

Тір	34 %
Audit	32%

- Accident25%
- Internal Controls 19%







Fraud Detection

Why Don't More People Report Fraud? (2005 Business Ethics Survey)

- Nothing will happen
- Don't know whom to contact
- Won't be confidential--risk retaliation
- No personal impact







Fraud Detection

Two Simple Questions to Detect Fraud

- Has anyone asked you to do something you thought was illegal or unethical?
- If it happens in the future, would you please let me know?







Fraud Prevention

Certification Statements

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the data above are correct and that all outlays were made in accordance with the grant conditions or other agreement and that payment is due and has not been previously requested.







Fraud Prevention

- Tone at the Top
- ✓ Ethics training and policies
- \checkmark Designated corporate compliance officer
- ✓ "Known" reporting procedures
- ✓ Employees required to report violations
- ✓ Awareness and common sense



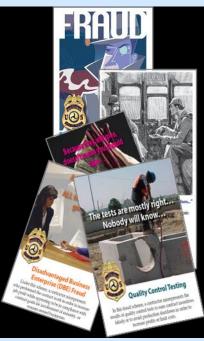


Reporting Suspected Fraud to OIG

- Call: 1-800-424-9071 (Toll Free)
- E-mail: <u>hotline@oig.dot.gov</u>
- Mail: DOT Inspector General P.O. Box 708 Fredericksburg, VA 22404
- Directly contact a special agent at an Investigative Regional Office

Other Information

 "Red Flag" Indicator Fraud Cards (<u>FraudCards@oig.dot.gov</u>)









QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING!

Presented By DOT/OIG Investigator Mark Peters (312) 353-0106 <u>mark.peters@oig.dot.gov</u>

Recognize and Report Fraud in Federally Funded Programs, Contracts, and Grants!

