Grant Fraud, Waste, and Abuse

Barbara Orlando
DoD Grants Policy Manager

https://www.CTO.mil @DoDCTO

Agenda

• Defining Fraud, Waste, and Abuse
• Areas of Risk
• Indicators of Possible Fraud
• Fraud Prevention
• Framework for Fraud Risk Management
Defining Fraud

- Trying to get something of value through willful misrepresentation
  - Lying
  - Cheating
  - Stealing
- Fraudulent schemes are as varied and unique as the individual perpetrators, their motives, and the situations they seek to exploit

Source: GAO Fraudnet

Defining Fraud - Lying

- Inducement Fraud – falsifying endorsements
- Falsifying Certifications – saying you have a written procedure when you don’t
- Commingling Funds – mixing grant funds with general operation funds
- Background Checks – failure to conduct required checks, or applying less rigorous standards than required
- Research Misconduct – false statements about results
- Research Compliance – creating false Institutional Review Board (IRB) results
- Research Integrity – using results from completed research for new proposals

Source: GAO Fraudnet
Defining Fraud - Cheating

• Ineligible Proposers – funding is received by an eligible entity and then transferred to an ineligible entity
• Organization Self-dealing – sub-awards are made to entities with ties to the funding organization
• Individual Self-dealing – sub-awards are made to entities that the awarding/approving officials are involved in for personal gain

Source: GAO Fraudnet

Defining Fraud - Stealing

• Theft
• Travel claims
• Stealing Intellectual Property (IP) rights
• Selling trade secrets

Source: GAO Fraudnet
Defining Mismanagement

• Mismanagement - when someone’s actions constitute a substantial risk to an agency’s ability to do its job properly and correctly
  - Renewing contracts for technical support software that is not longer used by the program (failure to verify need)
  - Continuing to pay rent and utilities on equipment that is no longer working
  - Failure to accurately account for expenditures

Source: GAO Fraudnet

Defining Waste

• Waste happens when recipient squanders money and resources, **even if it is not on something illegal:**
  - Buying overpriced office equipment
  - Buying supplies to keep “just in case”
  - Directing staff to discard serviceable equipment rather than requesting reallocation to another Federal project
  - Buying unnecessary equipment

Source: GAO Fraudnet
Defining Abuse

- Abuse happens when someone behaves improperly or unreasonably, or misuses their position or authority
  - Using agency equipment for personal activities that are not authorized (such as to research sexually explicit information)
  - Writing contracts or technical specifications that favor a specific contractor or consultant
  - Authorizing purchase of equipment designed for one purpose but claiming it serves another that is required for the completion of the project

Source: GAO Fraudnet

Areas of Risk

- Preaward
  - Budget
  - Credentials
  - Certification

- Postaward
  - Procurement
  - Sub-award monitoring
  - Supporting documentation
  - Reporting

- Closeout
  - Final reports
  - Equipment disposition
  - Record retention
Motives

Personnel – lives a lavish lifestyle, debt, illness, disgruntled employee, feeling passed over for promotion or reward, professional jealousy, stressful work environment, conflict of interest

Organizational – project under tight deadlines, financial difficulties, under pressure to show results, project is up for renewal or next funding phase, must “use” the funds to get new funding, outside changes such as recession

Source: Possible Grant Fraud Indicators NSF-OIG Handbook

Opportunities for Fraud

Lack of clear lines of business
Upper management doesn’t support compliance efforts
Improper vetting of employees
Lack of accountability
High employee turnover
Inadequate accounting practices
Failure to maintain records
Lack of management oversight

Source: Possible Grant Fraud Indicators NSF-OIG Handbook
Fraud Prevention

• Read the agreement
• Know the regulatory requirements
• Ensure Applications, Financial Certifications, Progress Reports, & Drawdowns are accurate
• Internal Controls
• Robust Risk Management Program

Source: DoI, Office of Inspector General

Framework for Fraud Risk Management

Commit to Combating Fraud by Creating an Organizational Culture and Structure Conducive to Fraud Risk Management

• Create an Organizational Culture to Combat Fraud at All Levels of the Agency
• Create a Structure with a Dedicated Entity to Lead Fraud Risk Management Activities

Source: GAO | GAO-15-593SP
Framework for Fraud Risk Management

Plan Regular Fraud Risk Assessments and Assess Risks to Determine a Fraud Risk Profile

- Plan Regular Fraud Risk Assessments That Are Tailored to the Program
- Identify and Assess Risks to Determine the Program’s Fraud Risk Profile

Source: GAO. | GAO-15-593SP

Framework for Fraud Risk Management

Design and Implement a Strategy with Specific Control Activities to Mitigate Assessed Fraud Risks and Collaborate to Help Ensure Effective Implementation

- Determine Risk Responses and Document an Antifraud Strategy Based on the Fraud Risk Profile
- Design and Implement Specific Control Activities to Prevent and Detect Fraud
- Develop a Plan Outlining How the Program Will Respond to Identified Instances of Fraud
- Establish Collaborative Relationships with Stakeholders and Create Incentives to Help
- Ensure Effective Implementation of the Antifraud Strategy

Source: GAO. | GAO-15-593SP
Evaluate Outcomes Using a Risk-Based Approach and Adapt Activities to Improve Fraud Risk Management

- Conduct Risk-Based Monitoring and Evaluate All Components of the Fraud Risk
- Management Framework
- Monitor and Evaluate Fraud Risk Management Activities with a Focus on Measuring Outcomes
- Adapt Fraud Risk Management Activities and Communicate the Results of Monitoring and Evaluations

Source: GAO. | GAO-15-593SP
Internal Controls means a process by a non-Federal entity, designed to provide reasonable assurances regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

a. Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;

b. Reliability of reporting for internal and external use; and

c. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

Source: 2 CFR 200

Internal Controls

Should be clear and concise
Provide adequate checks and balances
Define the separation of duties
Mitigate conflict of interest
Communicated to all staff
Enacted and practiced
Reviewed and updated on a regular schedule
Reporting

Contact your grant office – they can provide information on how to report your concerns

Federal Agency Office of Inspector General
Dept. of Justice Inspector General