

Forensic Audit and Automated Oversight

Case Study: Purchase Card

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Joint Purchase Card Project (2002)

- Project purpose
- Project approach
 - Universe under review
 - SME Conferences
 - Developing indicator combinations
 - Field research
- Project results

Joint Purchase Card Review (2002)

- Review objectives
 - Develop an automated oversight capability to identify anomalies in purchase card data that may indicate fraud or abuse
 - Identify effective indicators that could be embedded into purchase card process
- Universe under review
 - 12 million purchase card transactions for 12 month period 2001-2 (\$6.5 billion)
- Team 300 auditors/investigators from DoDIG and Defense agencies
- Subject Matter Expert conference I
 - Structured brainstorming with 35 auditors, investigators, GSA officials
 - Developed 115 indicators of potential fraud
 - 40 indicators were codable in ACL and MS Access
- Identify and obtain transaction-level data
- Build targeted business rules and run against data
- Subject Matter Expert conference II
 - Validate indicators
 - Cardholder profile
 - Target transactions and sites for field research
- Field research
- Report and process improvements

Developing Indicator Combinations

- Few single indicators are effective
- Need to reduce false positives
- A few of the most interesting combinations can be initially selected and evaluated
- Other combinations can be continuously developed and evaluated
- Highly interesting individual transactions are also identified during the process of evaluating indicators

DoD Joint Purchase Card Review Results

- Transaction Universe
 - 12 million purchase card transactions (\$6.5B)
 - 200,000 cardholders and 40,000 authorizing officials
- Data mining Results
 - Developed 40 fraud indicators from SME conferences
 - 6.5 million transactions (1+ indicator)
 - 13,393 transactions (combinations of indicators)
 2066 cardholders and 1604 approving officials in 752 locations
 - 8243 transactions (researched by auditors)
 - 1250 questioned transactions (some level of misuse)
- Outcomes
 - 175 cases with adverse action and 100 investigations opened
 - Capability to embed data mining indicators in credit card company systems to promote continuous monitoring

ALL AGENCIES BY STATE PUSHPIN MAP



AIR FORCE



Form View

Top Performing Data Mining Combinations

- 97% Entertainment Internet sites, Weekend/Holidays
- 67% Purchases from 1 vendor, CH=AO
- 57% Internet transactions, 3rd party billing
- 53% Interesting vendors, many transactions
- 43% Even dollars, near limit, same vendor, vendor business w/few CHs

Purchase Card Problem Areas

- Splitting procurements
- Purchasing goods or services which, although for a valid governmental purpose, are prohibited on a purchase card
- Purchasing items for which there is no government need
- Invoices were being certified without being reviewed.

Fraud Indicators

- Repetitive buying pattern even dollars, near purchase limits, or same or similar name for vendor
- Name for merchant and cardholder (or approving official) the same
- Fewer than 5 cardholders using a specific vendor
- Purchases approved by cardholder or no specific person instead by a office
- Cardholder accounts with numerous disputes

Fraud Indicators

- Regularly recurring split purchases, often to the same vendor
- Purchases outside normal purchase pattern of cardholder (possibly made by others)
- Recurring purchases from relatively unknown sources/vendors
- Cardholder accounts with several limit increases over a short period of time
- Frequently delinquent cardholder accounts

- Cardholders knowingly pay inflated prices for merchandise
- Large fraudulent transactions broken up and disguised as "split purchases"
- Vendors provide merchandise, services, gifts and/or portion of profit as a reward/incentive for purchase (kickbacks)
- Cardholder accounts with incomplete records available for review/inspection
- Purchased items not annotated on property books

- Bogus companies are established and co-owned by cardholders and vendors
- Solicitation/direction of other cardholders to use bogus companies known for kickbacks
- No product shipment, but invoices paid
- Falsified documents/invoices created and placed in files to cover audit trail

- Similar invoices from different vendors (software generated)
- Cardholder preference of particular vendor(s) (minimal rotation)
- Questionable purchases of consumable items (accountability subversion)
- Subversion of current Management Controls (by cardholder and/or approving official)

- Indications that approving official isn't conducting monthly reconciliation of cardholder accts.
- Overly documented cardholder files (fresh new documents and signatures)
- Recurring purchases of high value items (profit generation for kickbacks)
- Lack of inventory controls or failure to adhere to existing controls (accountability)

Future Potential Applications

- Unauthorized and Questionable Purchases
- Purchase Cards
- Travel Cards
- Communications Services, including long distance services, cellular phones and phone cards
- Fleet Cards
- AIR Cards
- Contract Action Data Discrepancies

Questions?