

OlG's Role in Grants Oversight, Grant Fraud, and Research Compliance

Greg Demske, Chief Counsel, HHS-OIG HCCA Research Compliance Conference Orlando, Florida June 11, 2019





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Topics

- OIG's Role
- Risk Areas
- OIG Civil Money Penalties
- OIG Grant Self-Disclosure Program







Mission: To protect the integrity of HHS programs and the welfare of the people they serve.





<u>Vision</u>: To drive positive change in HHS programs and in the lives of the people served by these programs.









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- Multidisciplinary
 - Investigations
 - Audits
 - Evaluations
 - Data Analytics
- Recommendations to HHS
- Improve economy, efficiency, and effectiveness
- Mitigate risk







Collaboration and Partnership

- Law enforcement partners DOJ, FBI
- Other OIGs (NSF, NASA, DoD, and others)
- HHS Operating Divisions
- OIG Suspension and Debarment Official







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When Research Misconduct Involves Potential Criminal Behavior: New Collaboration Strengthens Protection of U.S. Biomedical Research Funding











- Research Misconduct
- Cost Allocation/Accounting
- Embezzlement
- Sub-Recipient Monitoring
- Duplication and Overlap in Funding
- Improper Influence





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Research Misconduct

- Financial impact
- Institutional safeguards
- Prevent, identify, report and deter









Duke University

- March 2019
- \$112.5 Million False Claims Act settlement
- Airway Physiology Lab
- Allegations: between 2006 and 2018, Duke knowingly submitted claims to NIH and EPA that contained falsified or fabricated data or statements related to 30 grants
- NIH Requirements





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Duke University - Lessons

- Establish strong compliance programs and safeguards
- Create pathways for reporting improper conduct
- Take allegations and warning signs seriously
- Timely internal investigation and reporting to grants officials







Partners Healthcare and Brigham and Women's Hospital

- April 2017
- \$10 Million FCA settlement
- Allegations: lab and three researchers submitted falsified images and data in NIH grant applications related to the purported ability of stem cells to repair damage to the heart
- Partners disclosed to OIG and ORI, OIG coordinated with DOJ





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Dr. Dong-Pyou Han

- Former Iowa State professor
- Falsified data to make it appear as though an experimental HIV vaccine controlled HIV/AIDS in rabbits
- Pled guilty to false statements to NIH (2015)
 - 57 months prison sentence
 - \$7.2 million restitution







Cost Allocation/Accounting

- Indirect costs
- Improper reporting of costs
- Time and effort reporting







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Columbia University

- July 2016
- \$9.5 Million FCA settlement
- Columbia admitted to seeking and receiving cost recoveries at the higher on-campus indirect cost rate for over 400 mental health research grants, even though the research was primarily performed in space not owned or operated by Columbia.







UT Health Science Center Houston

- December 2018
- \$2.39 Million FCA settlement
- Human Genomics Center
- Allegation: misappropriated unobligated funds remaining at the end of a grant term







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University of Florida

- November 2015
- \$20 Million FCA settlement
- Allegation: overcharging hundreds of grants for the salary costs of its employees, without documentation to support the level of effort claimed







University of North Texas Health Science Center

- February 2018
- \$13 Million FCA settlement
- Self-disclosed to OIG and NIH that from 2011 through 2016, it had inaccurately reported time and effort spent by researchers on federally funded grants.





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Alexander Neumeister

- October 2018
- Psychiatrist and Former Yale and NYU Professor
- Routinely used grant funds for personal expenses, personal travel, trips for family and friends, and meals.
- Guilty, 18 U.S.C. 641
 - 3 years probation
 - Criminal restitution

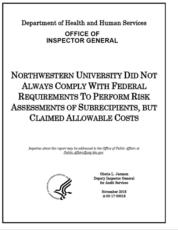






• Challenging Area

OIG Audits







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Duplication and Overlap

- OIG work plan
- OAS planned item: review of NIH's internal controls for identifying duplicative grant funding within its 27 institutes









- Following up 2011 report "Vulnerabilities in the HHS Small Business Innovation Research Program"
- Recommended HHS improve procedures to check for duplication.

Department of Health and Human Services
OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

VULNERABILITIES IN THE
HHS SMALL BUSINESS
INNOVATION RESEARCH
PROGRAM

Dualet R. Lettown
Inspector General
April 2014
April 2014
OEL 44-11-80536





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Peer Review

- Risks to the security of intellectual property
- Integrity of peer review process
- OEI planned work item will describe and assess NIH's process for vetting prospective





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Financial Conflicts of Interest

- Non Federal entities are required to manage financial conflicts of interest and report significant concerns
- OAS will review whether NIH has policies, procedures, and controls to ensure that foreign and domestic grantees disclose all sources of research support, financial interests, and affiliations.
- OAS will review NIH's oversight and monitoring of the financial conflicts of interest reported by grantee institutions







Foreign Influence in Research

- OIG engagement with NIH
- Congressional Focus
 - June 5, 2019, Senate Finance Committee Hearing
 - Foreign Threats to Taxpayer-Funded Research: Oversight Opportunities and Policy Solutions
 - OIG, NIH, HHS, and DHS
- Investigative Referrals from Congress to OIG





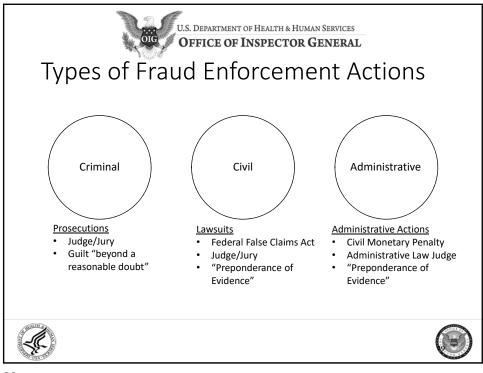
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Grant and Contract Fraud Enforcement under OIG's Civil Monetary Penalty Authority







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OIG Enforcement Authorities

- Civil Monetary Penalties Law (CMPL)
 - § 1128A of the Social Security Act
 - 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7a
- OIG Exclusion Authority
 - § 1128 of the Social Security Act
 - 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7
- 21 Century Cures Act
 - Congress extended CMPL to fraudulent conduct involving HHS grants, contracts, and other agreements







OIG CMP Basics

- Remedies
- Case Sources
- OCIG Evidence Gathering
- Demand Letter
- Appealable to Administrative Law Judge





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OCIG's Affirmative Litigation Goals

- Deter fraud, waste, and abuse in HHS programs
- Complement DOJ Enforcement Activities
 - Focus on individual accountability
 - Filling enforcement gaps
- Amplify Work of OIG
 - Build off the work of OAS, OEI, and OI







CMPL Offenses 42 U.S.C. §§ 1320a-7a(o)(1)-(5)

- Presenting a false or fraudulent specified claim under an HHS grant.
- Making a false statement or omission to HHS about an HHS grant.
- Making or using a false record related to an HHS grant.
- Concealing or improperly avoiding an obligation owed under an HHS grant.
- Failure to grant access to OIG.





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What Conduct Could Violate CMPL?

Misstating facts in grant applications, progress reports, certifications, other documents submitted to HHS about, e.g.:

- Qualifications/eligibility
- · Expenses and budget details
- Facilities
- Personnel
- Project status or results







What Conduct Could Violate New CMPL?

Submitting false claims:

- Charging for costs not incurred or unallowable costs
- Charging personal expenses against grant
- Charging more than one grant for same work
- In some cases, drawing down funds when not in compliance with grant terms (noncompliance/fraud)





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What Conduct Could Violate New CMPL?

Falsifying documents and lying to grant officials:

- · Manufacturing time and effort records
- "Dummy invoices"
- · Lying to agency officials administering grant
- Falsifying test results or data







What Conduct Could Violate New CMPL?

Conflicts of Interest

- Less than arms length transactions
- Subaward decisions
- Consultants





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Remedies

- Penalties: between \$10,000 and \$50,000 per act
- Assessments: recovery of up to 3 times the total amount of funds involved
- Federal health care program exclusion: no payment may be made by Medicare, Medicaid, or any other Federal health care program
- Exclusion is NOT Suspension/Debarment







Federal award recipients should be responsible stewards of Federal funds





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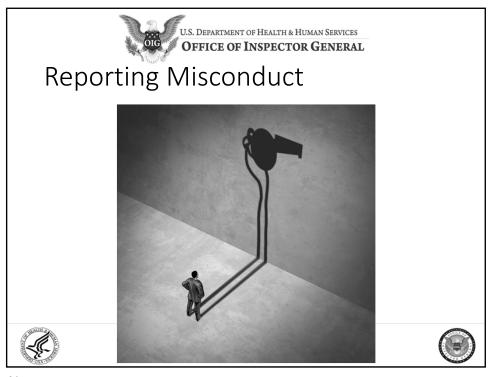


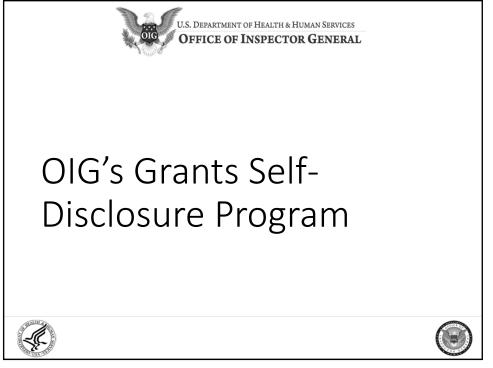
Compliance is Critical

- Markers of a Robust Compliance Program
 - 1. Reporting
 - 2. Routine internal audits
 - 3. Written policies
 - 4. Written code of conduct
 - 5. Routine training
 - 6. Dedicated compliance officials
- Leadership commitment to compliance











Self-Disclosure

- Mandatory disclosure
 - 45 C.F.R. § 75.113
 - Violations of Federal criminal law that involve fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations
 - · Disclose to both:
 - HHS Awarding Agency
 - OIG
- Voluntary disclosures
 - Conduct that violates CMPL or impacts award, but does not trigger the requirements of 45 C.F.R. § 75.113





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Benefits of Self-Disclosure

- Favorable treatment compared to affirmative investigation
- Track record in health care: faster, cheaper, less disruptive
- OIG coordinates with awarding agencies
- Disclosure results in monetary CMPL settlement







Reporting fraud suspected of others

1-800-HHS-TIPS

or

OIG website: http://oig.hhs.gov/





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Your Feedback for OIG

- OIG Compliance Resource Portal
- Compliance Resource Ideas
- Questions about Self-Disclosure Program







