# CONDUCTING COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATIONS

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# INVESTIGATIONS ARE A FACT OF LIFE: BE PREPARED!

 Includes investigations you conduct in your compliance role.

 Investigations that government entities or their agents conduct.

Our focus today will be on investigations that you conduct yourself or investigations that you oversee.

# INVESTIGATIONS

- 1. An important component of an "effective compliance program"
- 2. Demonstrates intent to uncover and resolve issues
- **3. Serious business MUST be handled correctly**

- The word "Investigation" is fear inducing to team members in ways that may impede the actual progress of an investigation.
- There should be a sequence from inquiry, to review to investigation only in cases in which an inquiry or review does not suffice.

- Investigations are often disruptive of the work place if only because of natural curiosity.
  - Inquiries and reviews are less disruptive and also encourage cooperation.

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Remember an inquiry or review can always be elevated to an investigation at a later time.

#### WHAT ALL COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS SHOULD HAVE IN PLACE NOW:

- Routine audit program (with reporting to CCO for compliancerelated issues)
- Safe, confidential reporting mechanism (coordinated by compliance function).

- Procedures in place to assure management is informed of:
  - 1) inquiries from attorneys, agencies, investigators
  - 2) receipt of summons and complaints, citations, formal legal notices

You would be surprised how often such notices go unreported.

Any of these notices can precipitate an investigation.

Certain key polices and procedure must be in place prior to undertaking an investigation.

You need a written policy requiring employees to cooperate with investigations in a truthful and forthright manner. **Even though employees are** normally required to cooperate, a formal policy reinforces this requirement.

You need to have a policy in place that makes it a requirement, not an option, that percieved wrong-doing be reported.

 A policy on cooperating with government investigations.

This policy must include no lying, no conspiring with others to hide the truth, and no destruction of evidence.

The risk of obstructing justice is often greater than the risk from what the government is investigating.

The policy on cooperating with government investigations can remind employees to have an organizational attorney present. But there is a risk of appearing uncooperative in *requiring* that an organizational attorney be present.

Risk: If the employee goes ahead and talks to the agent without an organizational attorney present, they may be afraid to tell you they talked to the agent.

- You need a policy on expectations of employees with respect to private litigation.
- You are on more solid grounds requiring the presence of an organizational attorney here.

You need a no-expectation-ofprivacy policy governing email, voice mail, computer searches, company correspondence, work areas, hard drives, storage devices, and images obtained from monitoring cameras.

This policy becomes critical when you are further along in the process of investigation.

- You need a written document retention policy
  - including destruction dates, a docmenet destruction suspension protocol, and retention/destruction procedures.

The way to suspend the document destruction policy is often the most important part of the document retention and destruction policy.

This is what sunk Enron – destroying documents critical to the government's investigation.

You should have had meetings with IA, HR, Security, IT, and other functions likely to be part of your investigations to discuss protocols for cooperating on investigations

- It helps if the multi-disiplinary group undergoes investigations training together.
- The group must understand that investigations launched through compliance follow different rules even when this makes it harder to investigate.

The guarantees of anonymity and confidentiality are *organizational* promises and NOT compliance function promises.

# TRIGGERS OF INVESTIGATIONS

- **REPORT TO COMPLIANCE FUNCTION** 
  - report of possible compliance issue
  - need for more information to resolve issue or respond to the reporter
- **ANONYMOUS CALL/LETTER** 
  - allegation of a problem

# Triggers of Investigations

#### **UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE**

- potential litigation
- claim involving a compliance related policies or procedures
- An audit result that is not explained by the available data.

# Triggers of Investigations

#### **GOVERNMENT INQUIRY**

- if the government is investigating, you should too
- But special rules apply!

If the government is investigating, the risk of an obstruction of justice issue is high.

Your investigation must not obstruct the governments investigation.

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Your employees must not obstruct a government investigation – remind them of the rules.

Remember that what you find may through investigation may become part of what the government finds.

You may actually turn your investigation results over to the government or the results may be otherwise discovered. Very few investigations can be fully protected if the government is investigating – privilege is not a guarantee. At some point in the process, the company may waive privilege.

# A Few Words About Legal Privilege

There is often a question as to whether an investigation ought to be covered under privilege.

An investigation need not be carried out by legal counsel to be privileged. The investigation need only be on behalf of an attorney charged with providing legal advice to the organization. We discuss privilege more later, but it is important not to tell employees that they can speak freely because your investigation is under legal privilege.

# **Other Triggers**

#### AUDIT

- results of routine internal audit or review with possible compliancerelated implications
- **HUMAN RESOURCE ISSUE** 
  - related to a compliance concern
  - e.g. allegation of harassment, retaliation, etc.

- REPORT FROM "OUTSIDE" SOURCE (e.g., Vendor, Customer, Competitor, Payor)
  - "rumors" of a problem
  - alleged anti-competitive behavior
  - possible bribe, kickback, etc.
- LITIGATION OR OTHER PROCEEDING

- Government investigations often follow patterns so if it is being investigated elsewhere....
- Stark/AKS investigations are an example.
- Proper use of Cares Act funding is another example.

You may want to conduct a preemptive investigation of your own.

#### CRIMINAL INQUIRY ABOUT EMPLOYEE

- possible relationship to job?
- allegation of abuse?
- **BAD PUBLICITY/NEWS EVENT** 
  - front page story alleging problems, etc.

- Beware that sometimes one person or entity may try to provoke an investigation of another.
  - You should establish standards for when you will investigate as investigations use resources and the resources of those subject to the investigation.

#### What other investigation triggers can you think of?

## Case Study #1: The Phone Rings....

You receive a call from an employee who tells you she believes she's being sexually harassed. When questioning her you learn the following:

- She's been employed in the same department for 15 years
- Only female in a department with 7 males
- Recently had her first ever negative evaluation

- What do you do?
- What kind of issue is this?
- Who should handle it?

## You Keep Asking Questions..

- You find out she works in a contracting area
  - They handle the competitive bidding process
  - She's had knowledge about questionable practices in the bidding process for years.
    - She has processed questionable bids/applications for her boss without comment.

- What do you do NOW?
- What kind of an issue is this?
- Who should handle it?

#### Quiz

Employees are required to cooperate with investigations even if you do not have a policy requiring cooperation.

- True
- False

#### Quiz

Having a lawyer as part of the investigative team extends legal privilege to the investigation.

- True
- False