Is Your Compliance Program Effective?

Debbie Troklus
Senior Managing Director
Ankura Consulting

Sheryl Vacca SVP/Chief Risk Officer Providence St Joseph Health

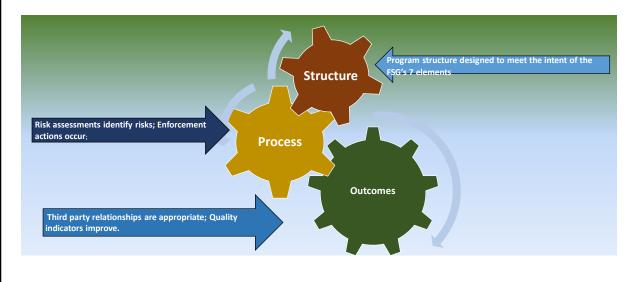


1

Topics for Discussion

- Why Evaluate Program Effectiveness
- What to Measure
- How to Measure
- Response, Reporting and Follow Up

Core Elements of an Effective Program



3

Structure, Process and Outcome Indicators

- Structure Indicators foundational elements, e.g., policies, procedures, committees, reporting structure, hotline
- Process Indicators achievement of individual objectives, e.g., survey completed, required screenings being done, education plan developed and implemented
- 3. **Outcome Indicators** more behavioral the **impact** that compliance efforts have on an organization's level of compliance

Δ

What is the Government Focus?

Federal Sentencing Guidelines state...an organization shall:

- 1. Exercise due diligence to prevent and detect criminal conduct; and
- 2. Otherwise promote an organizational culture that encourages ethical conduct and a commitment to compliance with the law.
- 3. Effectiveness mentioned in both 2004 and 2010 FSG revisions.

Enforcement settlements/agreements

Desired Effect: Promote adherence to applicable Federal and State law

5

Why Evaluate Program Effectiveness?

External expectations

- Customers, Business Partners, Shareholders
- Government and Regulatory Agencies

Internal expectations

- People want to work for ethical companies
- Measurement is part of any good management program
- Management expects results
- Supports risk management
- Essential to improving Compliance Program

6

What to Evaluate and Measure

- Design
 - Is the program well-designed?
- Implementation
 - Is the program effectively implemented?
- Effectiveness
 - Does the program actually work in practice?

7

Tools to Help Measure Effectiveness

U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

- February 2017 **"Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Program"** insight from the DOJ providing common questions, topics, and factors considered by the DOJ Fraud Section when investigating and evaluating the existence and *effectiveness* of a corporations' E&C program, *to include an expectation organizations will periodically evaluate program effectiveness*. (www.justice.gov)
- April DOJ

U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General (HHS-OIG):

March 2017 publication issued by HHS-OIG entitled, "Measuring Compliance Program Effectiveness —
 A Resource Guide". This resource provides insights, examples, and suggested approaches to designing and implementing effective E&C programs, to include an expectation organizations will periodically evaluate program effectiveness. (www.oig.hhs.gov)---

remove health care references and this could apply to any organization

8

How to Measure – *Example Methods*

- ✓ Desk Audits
- ✓ Counting Inputs & Outputs
- ✓ Focus Groups
- ✓ Individual Interviews
- ✓ Statistical Analysis
- ✓ Testing

- ✓ Audits
- ✓ Surveys
- ✓ Exit Interviews
- ✓ Self-Assessments
- ✓ Mock Evaluations
- ✓ Deep Dives

9

9

Response to Findings

Practice Considerations:

- ✓ When you evaluate, be prepared to act on and respond to what you find
- ✓ Develop and implement action plans as needed for effectiveness and continuous improvement
- ✓ Never believe: "Everything is perfect"
- ✓ No matter how good the assessment and findings are, don't get complacent

Reporting – Findings & Effectiveness

Considerations:

Audience

- ✓ Board, Leadership Team, CECO, Compliance Committee, Other
- ✓ Ensure governing body and leadership understand their role and oversight responsibility

Assessment Findings and Program Effectiveness

- ✓ Share assessment results and level of program effectiveness with the Board and Leadership; provide periodic and on-going reporting and updates
- ✓ Metrics/findings shared should be focused, measurable, timely and relevant
- ✓ Include open action plans, target dates, status, trends, progress, etc.

11

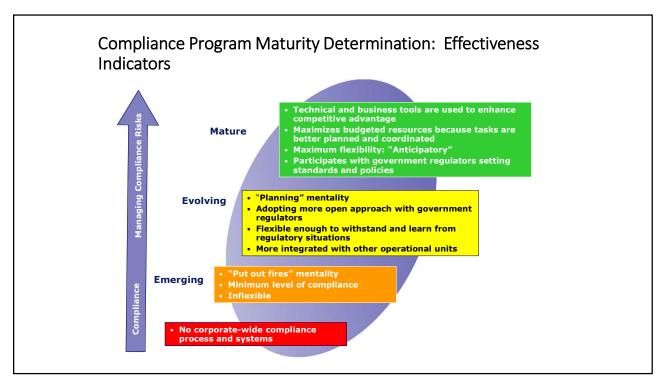
11

Reporting – Findings & Effectiveness

Considerations (Cont.):

Documentation

- ✓ Keep written assessment materials upbeat where possible; find some positives!
- ✓ Follow established Records and Information Management guidelines and standards
- ✓ Consider format (paper or electronic, summary version or detail, etc.)



13

Resources

- Measuring Compliance Program Effectiveness: A Resource Guide, HCCA-OIG Compliance Effectiveness Roundtable, January 17, 2017-remove healthcare references and utilize in other industries
- U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, Fraud Section, Evaluation of Corporate Compliance Programs

APPENDIX

15

Compliance Program Outcome Metrics

Identified Risks	Type of Compliance Risk	Outcome Measurement
Standards of Conduct and Policies and Proced	lures	
FCPA Violations		1) Decrease in reports of potential violations
		2) Decrease in attorney fees related to FCPA issues
	Financial	3) Decrease in fines paid for violations
Data privacy and security breaches	Regulatory	Decrease in number of reportable breaches
	Reputation	- Regulatory Fines
	Financial	- Notification and remediation costs
		2) Decrease in costs for remediation of breach
Oversight (Governing Body, Compliance Struc	ture and Compliance Offic	er
No Governing Body oversight and knowledge	Regulatory	1) Governing Body Committee minutes reflect discussion of compliance risks and mitigation activities on a
of compliance risks and mitigation activities	Reputation	periodic basis
Education and Training		
Unresolved Conflicts of Interest	Regulatory	1) Increase in conflict of interest reporting and resolution
	Reputation	2) Decrease in attorney fees related to resolution of conflict issues
	Financial	
	1	

Compliance Program Outcome Metrics

•			
Identified Compliance Risks	Type of Compliance Risk	Outcome Measurement	
Communication/Anonymous Reporting			
Qui-tam report	Regulatory Reputation Financial	1) Increase in employee education related to Standards of Conduct and internal reporting	
Enforcement and Screening			
Audit and Monitoring Activities			
nsufficient resources to monitor and address	Regulatory	1) Approved audit plan activities have been conducted by appropriately trained resources	
high risk regulatory requirements	Reputation Financial	2) Additional audits, as needed, have been conducted without constraint to overall audit plan	
Response and Prevention			
Remediation does not occur and/or is not	Regulatory	1) Subsequent audit(s) or external reviews of identified risk areas show remediation has occurred and is	
ongoing		sustained	

17

How to Measure – Example Methods

Definitions and Examples

Desk Audits

 Helps to assess design; review of mainly documents and records from a stationary location; may require risk subject-matter experts

Counting Inputs & Outputs

 Examples include regulatory actions/violations; specific program steps (e.g., employees trained, investigations closed, audits conducted and findings); Helpline calls (e.g., substantiated, asking for advice, etc.)

Focus Groups

o More in-depth than surveys; smaller groups; enables group interaction; start with conversational question; avoid including direct reports; consider two facilitators – one for questions and one for notes

How to Measure – *Example Methods*

Definitions and Examples

Individual Interviews

o Quiet, private location, no phones, no interruptions; more candor and depth then other methods; just ask and people will share; consider key people directly involved, observers, managers, stakeholders, etc.

Audits

Systematic review of people, processes, technology, and records (including electronic); typically a checklist approach (e.g., include some open-ended questions); auditing activity may have a negative image generally so take steps to avoid this challenge

Testing

o Test controls and activities. Call the Hotline and provide a mock-issue for resolution; call the consumer complaint line; mystery shoppers. Be careful not to get carried away!

19

19

How to Measure – Example Methods (Cont.)

Definitions and Examples

Statistical Analysis

 Screen; look for anomalies, red flags, etc. (e.g., one sales unit with margins out of line, market shares unusually stable in one market); method helps to detect discrimination; hotline stats help identify potential challenge areas and needs

Surveys

Provides broad perspective of employee views; can also include customers, suppliers, etc.; shows reach of program; can benchmark data over time; surveys should be professionally designed (e.g., unprofessional questions and techniques hurt accuracy); avoid processes where a "boss" can directly or indirectly control employee input

How to Measure – Example Methods (Cont.)

Definitions and Examples

Exit Interviews

 In person, phone, or email; can be part of existing processes; people may be more candid, but be aware of potential filtering; examine results for patterns. Example: "Anything you saw or heard while here that is a possible legal or Code violation?" (use this same question during performance reviews)

Self Assessments

 Self-review of compliance/ethics performance by managers; best to limit to process and not try to assess wrongdoing; provide a set of questions; more credible if you spot check results for potential filtering; more educational than a true measurement tool

21

How to Measure – Example Methods (Cont.)

Definitions and Examples

Mock Evaluations

o Engage a colleague to serve as a "mock" prosecutor; conduct a mock evaluation and probe weaknesses (e.g., gaps); great method to identify areas for improvement; real world prosecutors tend to focus by risk area, talk with employees and review what is in writing; prosecutors will expect that you have done the same level of review

Deep Dives

o In depth, open-ended reviews; includes a combination of various methods and tools (e.g., audit, focus groups, interviews, etc.); look for risks and challenges not on your "list"; interview at all levels, walk the site, etc.; look for positives and best practices