

# Fraud Schemes: How and Why They Work

Dennis Dycus

Course # 1123346, Version 2004, 2 CPE Credits

your self-study.

### **Course CPE Information**

#### **Course Expiration Date**

Per AICPA and NASBA Standards (S9-06), QAS Self-Study courses must include an expiration date that is *no longer than one year from the date of purchase or enrollment*.

#### **Field of Study**

Auditing. Some state boards may count credits under different categories—check with your state board for more information.

#### **Course Level**

Basic

**Prerequisites** There are no prerequisites.

#### **Advance Preparation**

None.

#### **Course Description**

This fascinating course examines a number of real-life fraud schemes and explains in detail how and why they worked. We'll delve into many different types of fraud—including money laundering, forgery, and misappropriation of assets—in several different types of business and organizations. For each case study, the instructor provides valuable insight into how the fraud was eventually detected, why it occurred, and how it could have been prevented. You'll come away with a better understanding of what you can do to prevent fraud in your organization.

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#### **Publication/Revision Date**

April 2020

## **Instructional Design**

This Self-Study course is designed to lead you through a learning process using instructional methods that will help you achieve the stated learning objectives. You will be provided with course objectives and presented with comprehensive information and facts demonstrated in exhibits and/or case studies. Review questions will allow you to check your understanding of the material, and a qualified assessment will test your mastery of the course. Please familiarize yourself with the following instructional features to ensure your success in achieving the learning objectives.

#### **Course CPE Information**

The preceding section, "Course CPE Information," details important information regarding CPE. If you skipped over that section, please go back and review the information now to ensure you are prepared to complete this course successfully.

#### **Table of Contents**

The table of contents allows you to quickly navigate to specific sections of the course.

#### **Learning Objectives and Content**

Learning objectives clearly define the knowledge, skills, or abilities you will gain by completing the course. Throughout the course content, you will find various instructional methods to help you achieve the learning objectives, such as examples, case studies, charts, diagrams, and explanations. Please pay special attention to these instructional methods, as they will help you achieve the stated learning objectives.

#### **Review Questions**

The review questions accompanying this course are designed to assist you in achieving the course learning objectives. The review section is not graded; do not submit it in place of your qualified assessment. While completing the review questions, it may be helpful to study any unfamiliar terms in the glossary in addition to course content. After completing the review questions, proceed to the review question answers and rationales.

#### **Review Question Answers and Rationales**

Review question answer choices are accompanied by unique, logical reasoning (rationales) as to why an answer is correct or incorrect. Evaluative feedback to incorrect responses and reinforcement feedback to correct responses are both provided.

#### Glossary

The glossary defines key terms. Please review the definition of any words you are not familiar with.

#### Index

The index allows you to quickly locate key terms or concepts as you progress through the instructional material.

#### **Qualified Assessment**

Qualified assessments measure (1) the extent to which the learning objectives have been met and (2) that you have gained the knowledge, skills, or abilities clearly defined by the learning objectives for each section of the course. Unless otherwise noted, you are required to earn a minimum score of 70% to pass a course. If you do not pass on your first attempt, please review the learning objectives, instructional materials, and review questions and answers before attempting to retake the qualified assessment to ensure all learning objectives have been successfully completed.

#### **Answer Sheet**

Feel free to fill the Answer Sheet out as you go over the course. To enter your answers online, follow these steps:

- 1. Go to <u>www.westerncpe.com</u>.
- 2. Log in with your username and password.
- 3. At the top right side of your screen, hover over "My Account" and click "My CPE."
- 4. Click on the big orange button that says "View All Courses."
- 5. Click on the appropriate course title.
- 6. Click on the blue wording that says "Qualified Assessment."
- 7. Click on "Attempt assessment now."

#### **Evaluation**

Upon successful completion of your online exam, we ask that you complete an online course evaluation. Your feedback is a vital component in our future course development.

Western CPE Self-Study 243 Pegasus Drive Bozeman, MT 59718 Phone: (800) 822-4194 Fax: (206) 774-1285 Email: wcpe@westerncpe.com Website: www.westerncpe.com

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Crab Orchard Utility District	
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The City of Rockwood—What Happened?	
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Hixon Utility District	
Summary	
Other Tidbits of Information	
Pangle Construction Company	
And the rest of the story	
Let's All Go to School	
Fayette-Ware High School, Fayette County Schools	

#### Section 2

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# **Learning Objectives**

#### Section 1

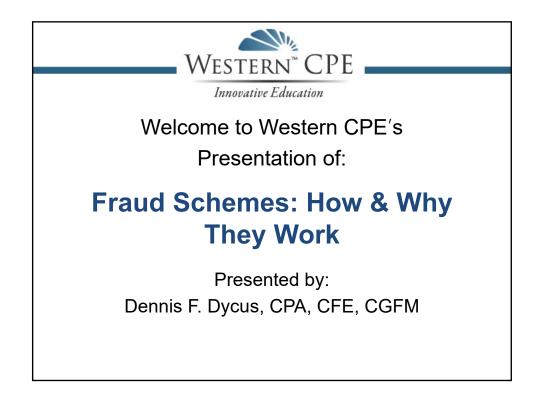
After completing this section of the course, you will be able to:

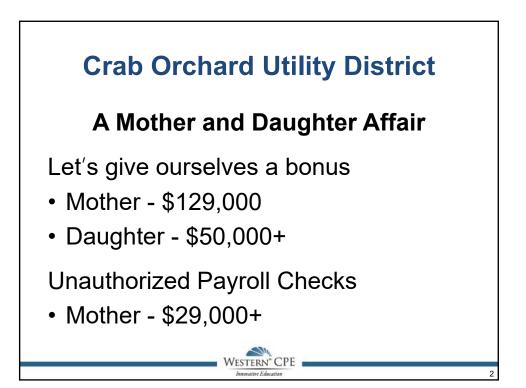
- Recognize that honest people may steal when they can rationalize their specific financial need, and when they are presented with an opportunity to steal.
- Cite weaknesses within an organization's internal control that potentially present opportunities for individuals to commit fraud.

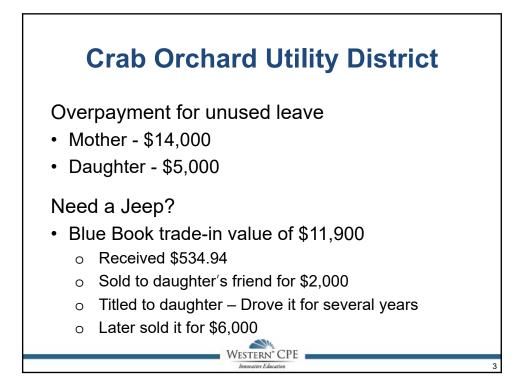
#### Section 2

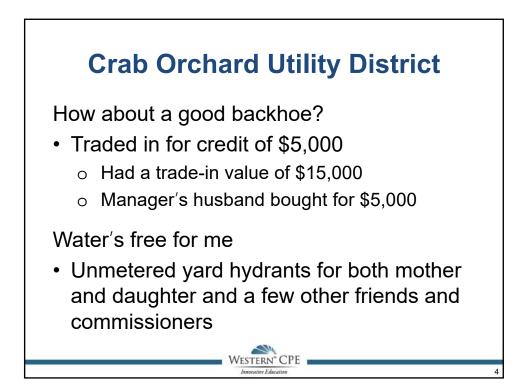
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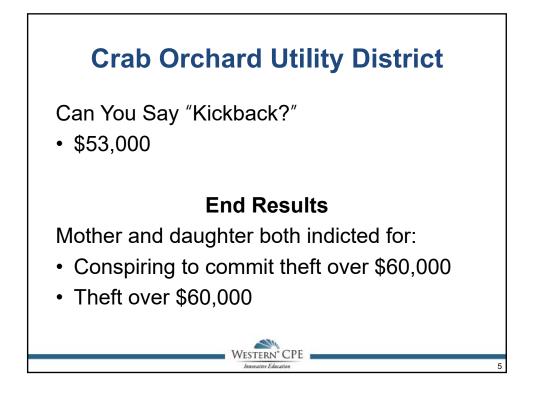
- Identify weaknesses and failures committed by governing boards, banks, and auditors that permit fraud to go unnoticed.
- Recall proper policies and procedures that prevent fraud.

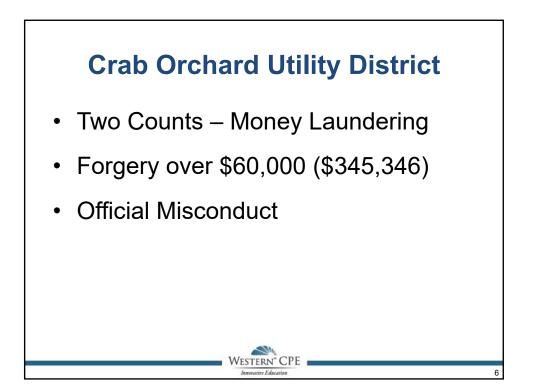


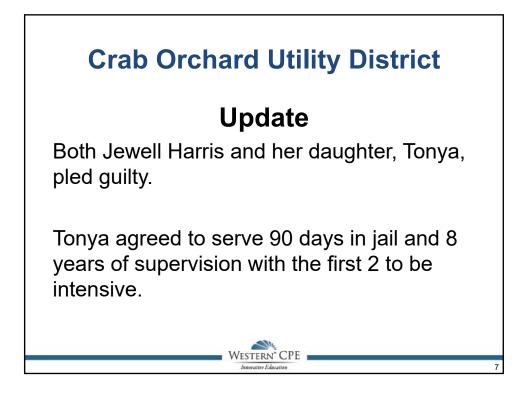


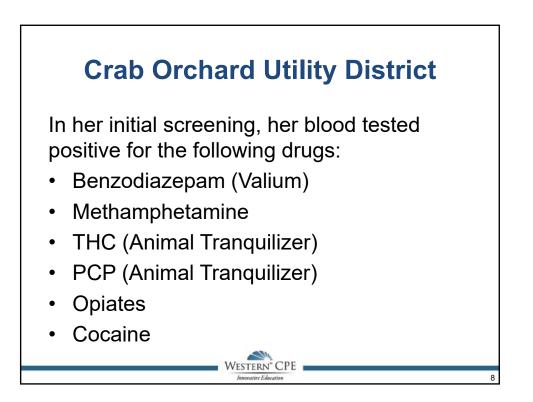


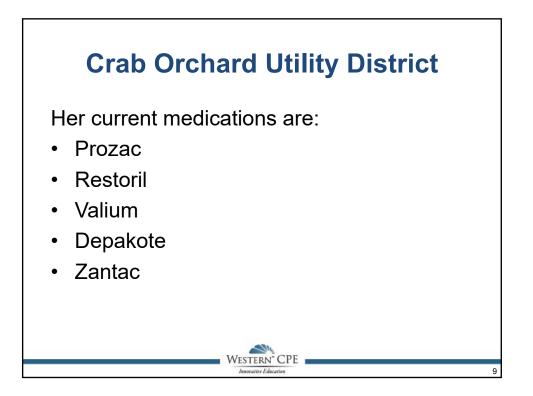


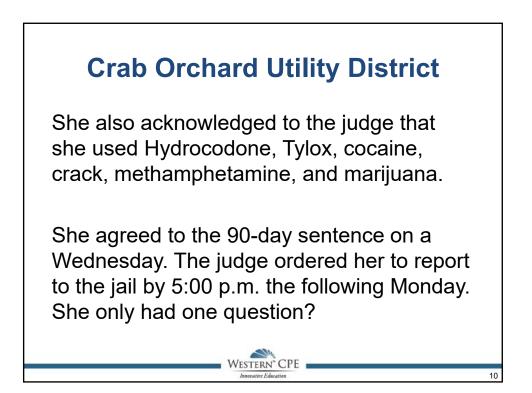


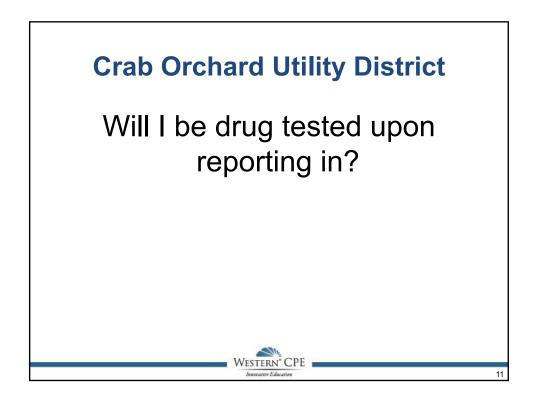


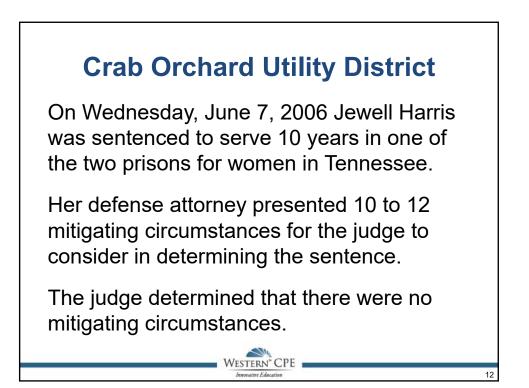


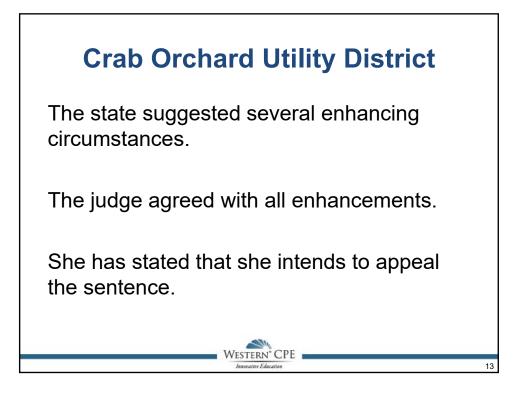


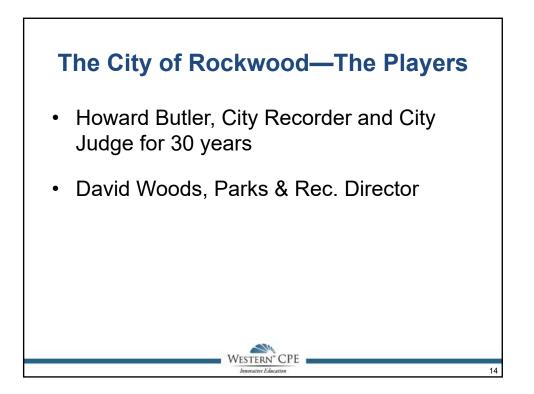


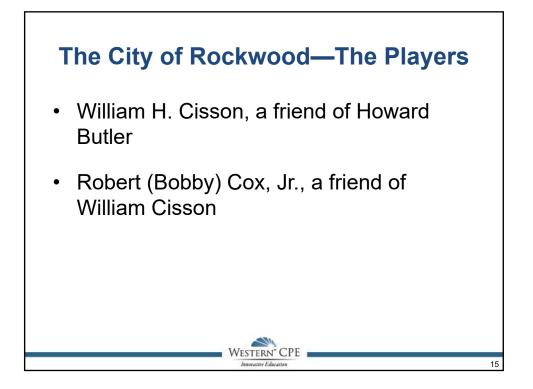


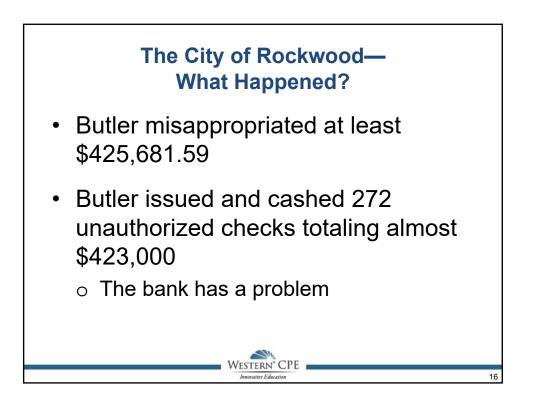


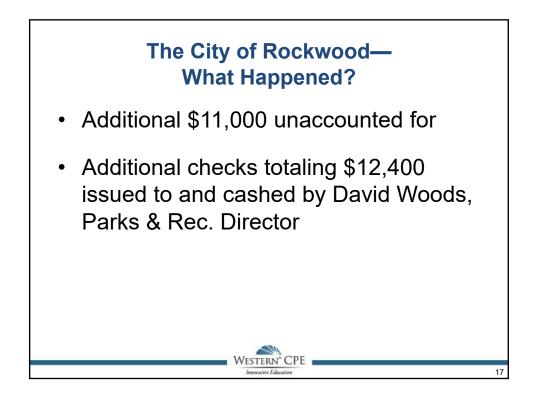


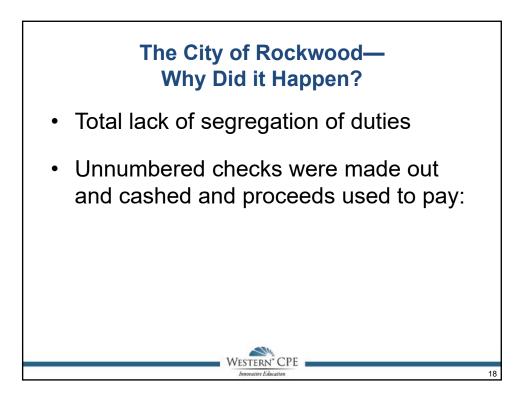


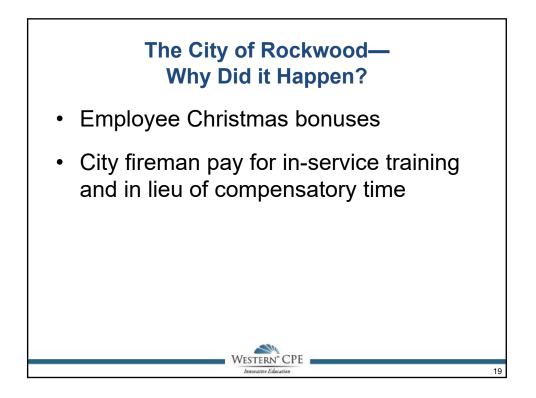


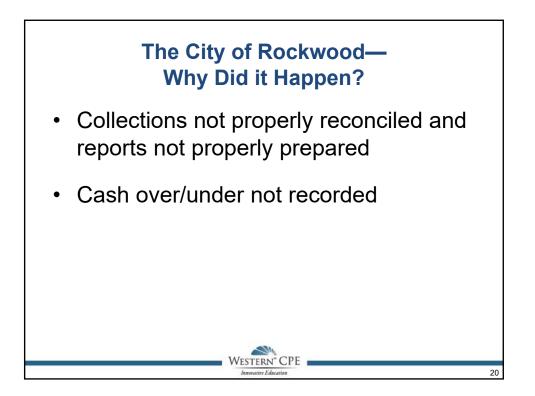


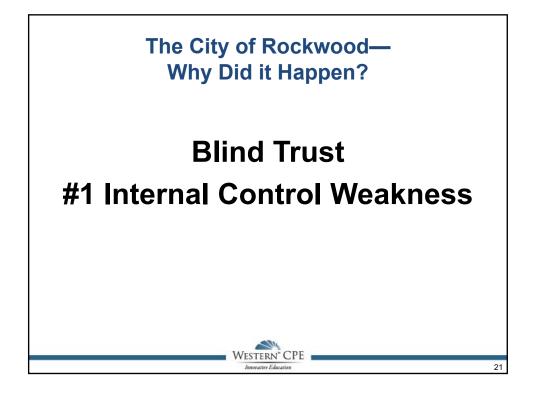


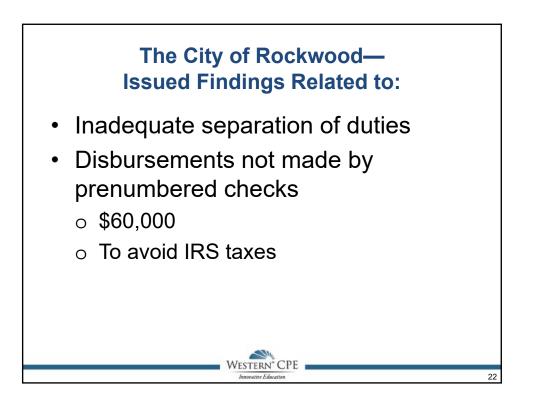


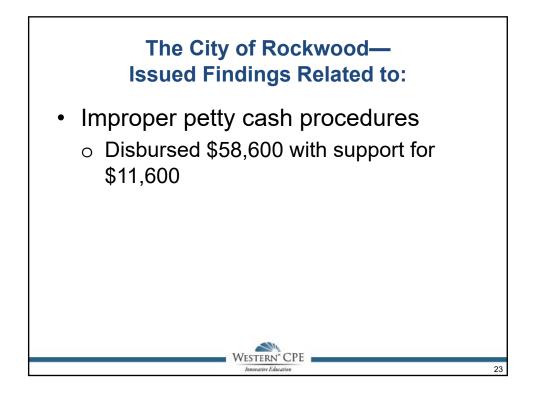


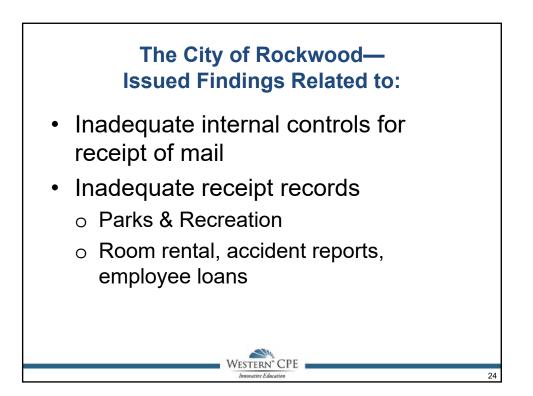


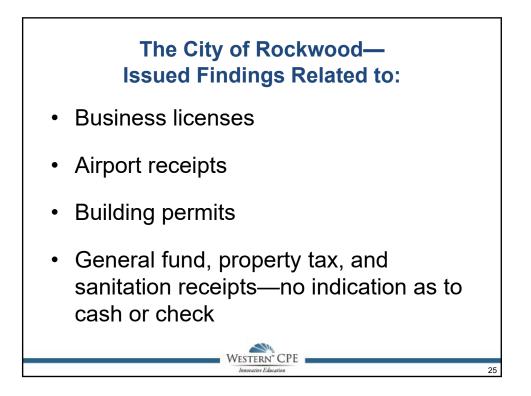


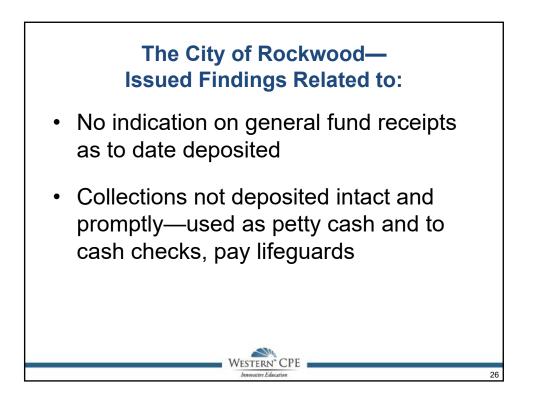


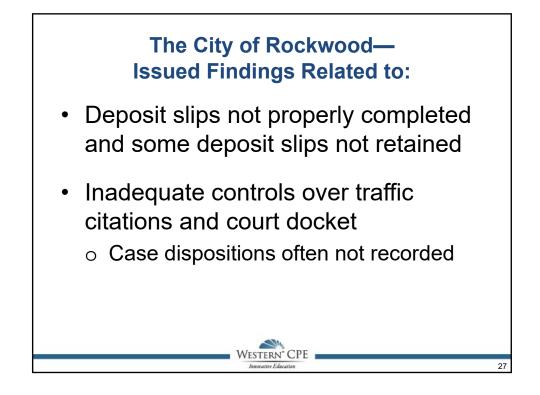


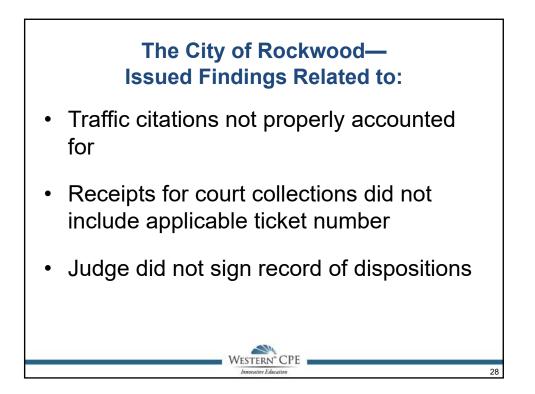


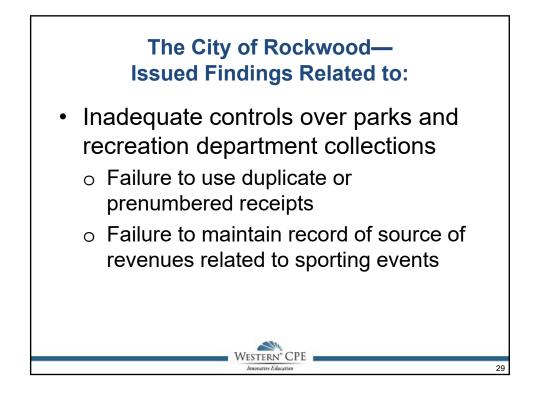


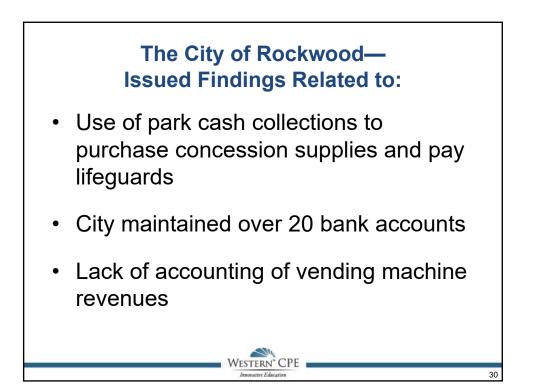


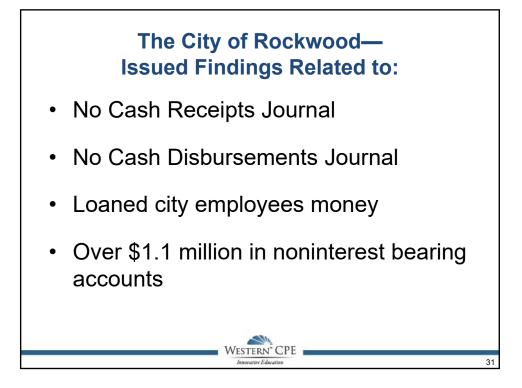


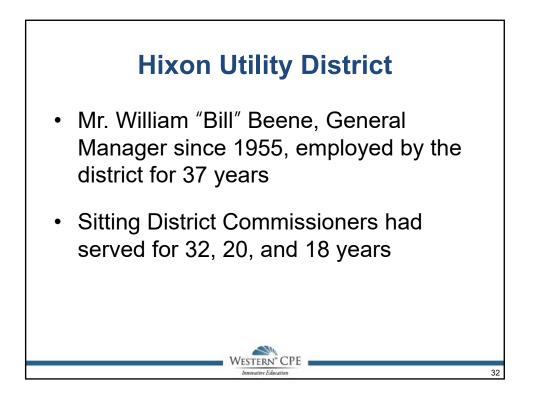


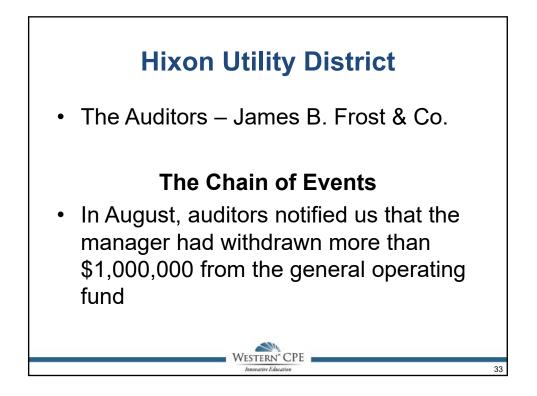


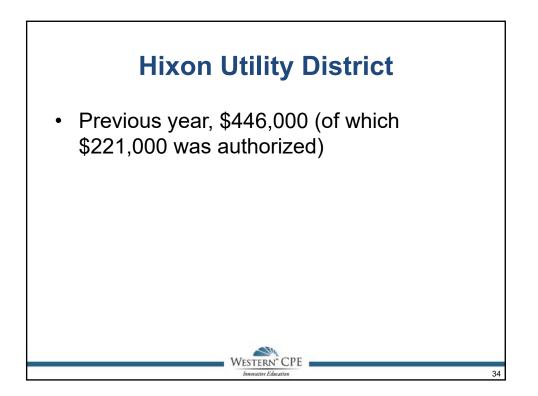


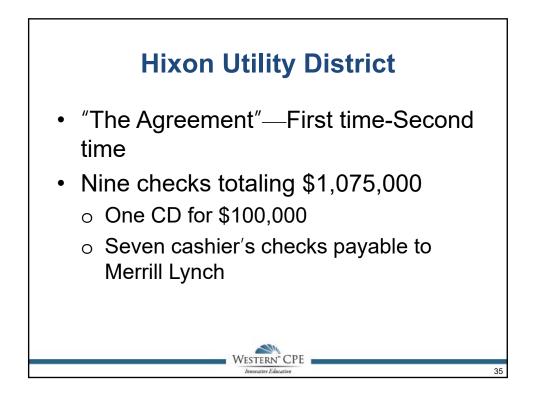


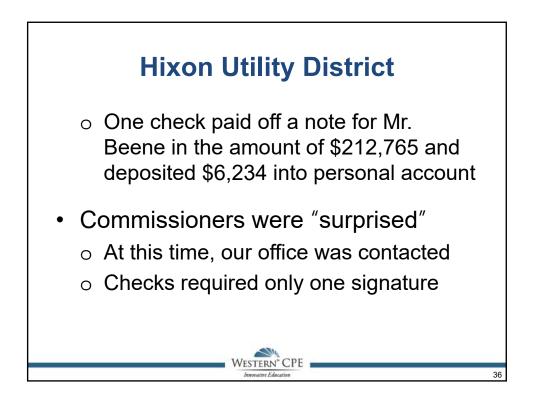


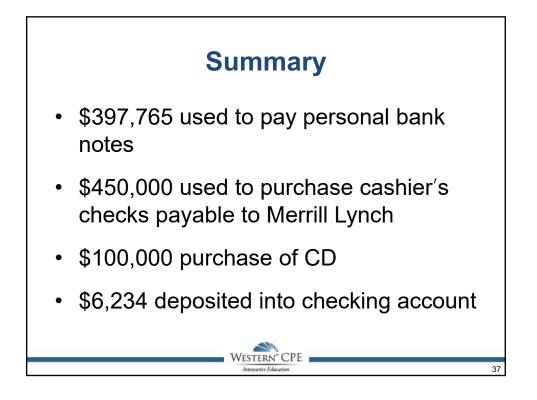


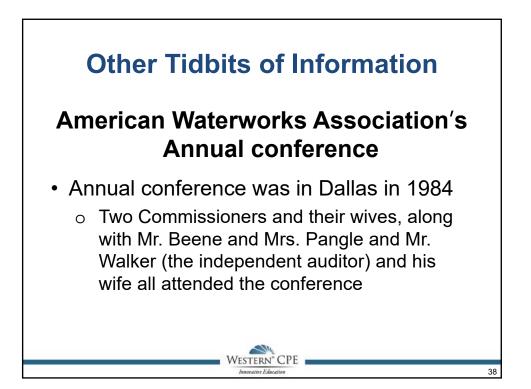


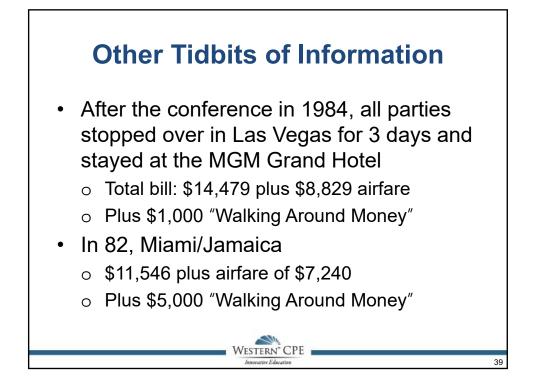


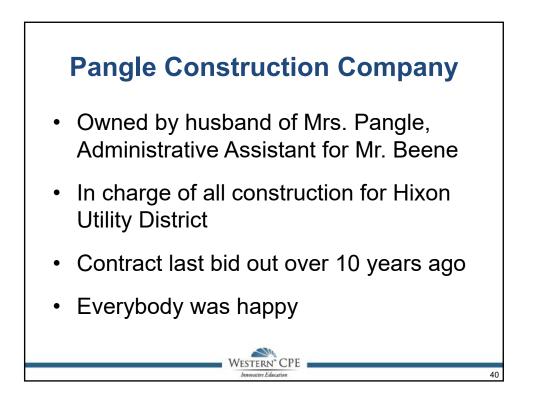


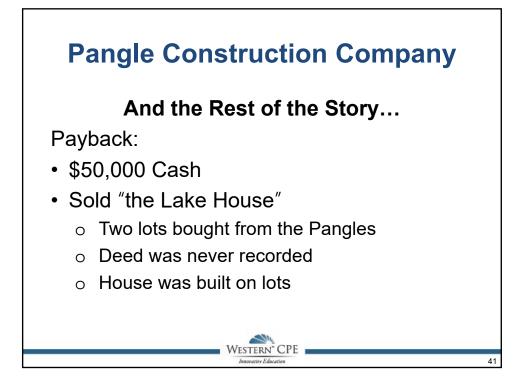


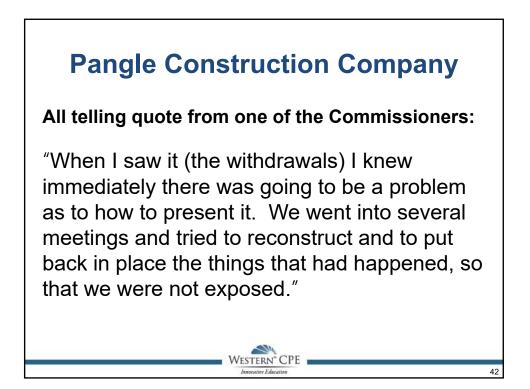


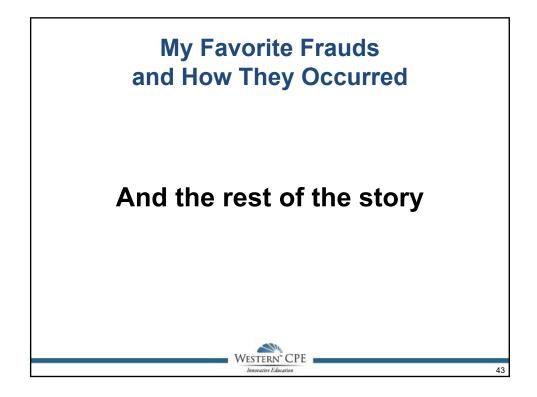


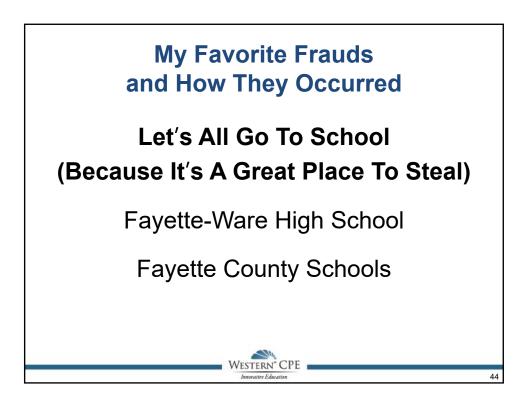












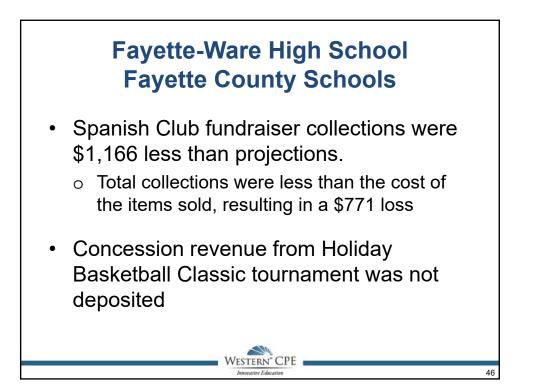


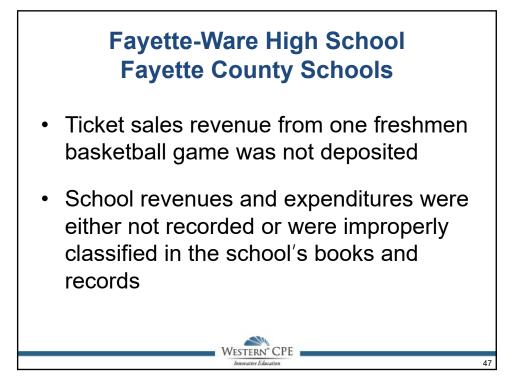
# Vending Machine Revenues

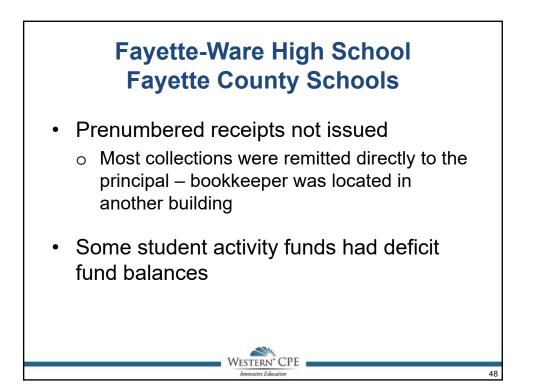
 Per analysis of snack vending machine purchases vs. sales, 3 year shortage of \$28,560 (Guess who took care of the vending machines!)

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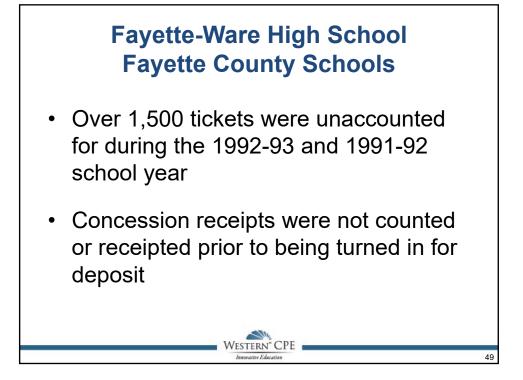
 School supply vending purchases: \$1,792, Deposits: \$142

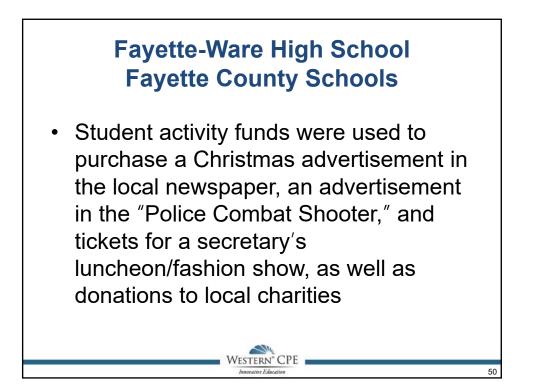


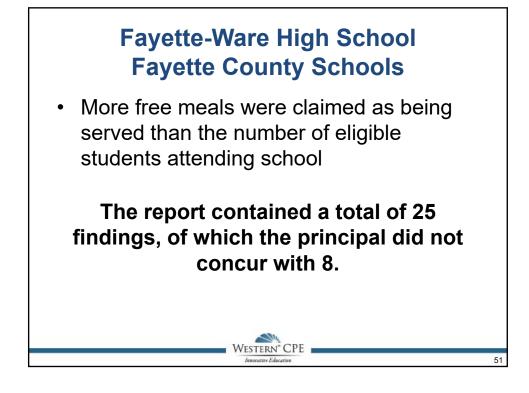




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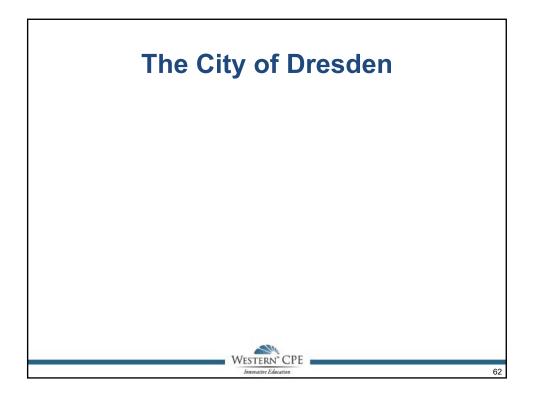


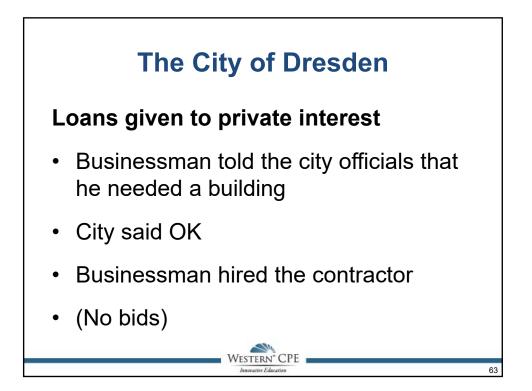


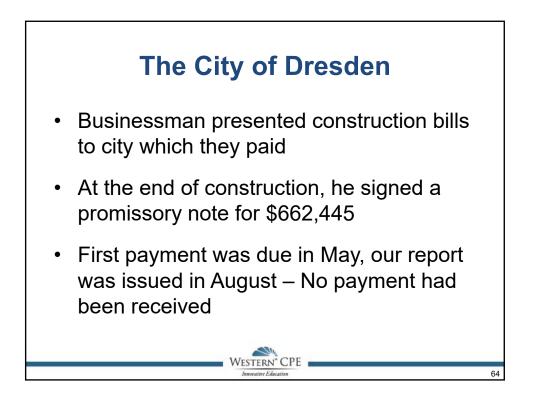


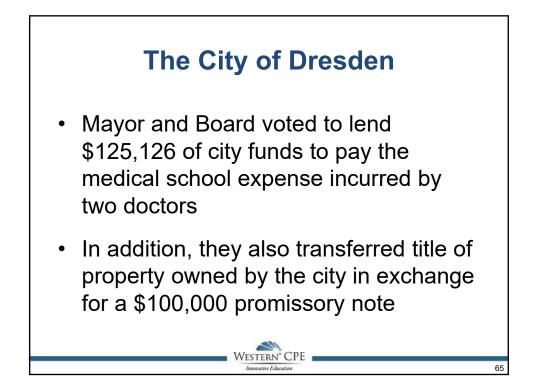


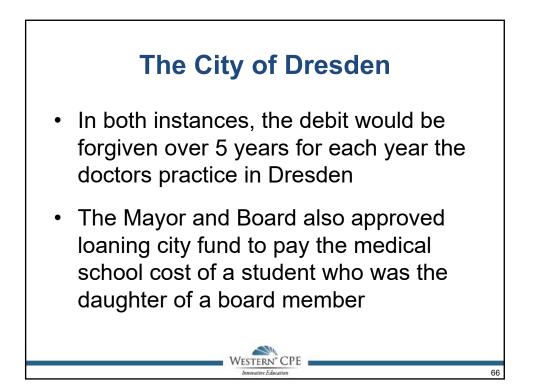


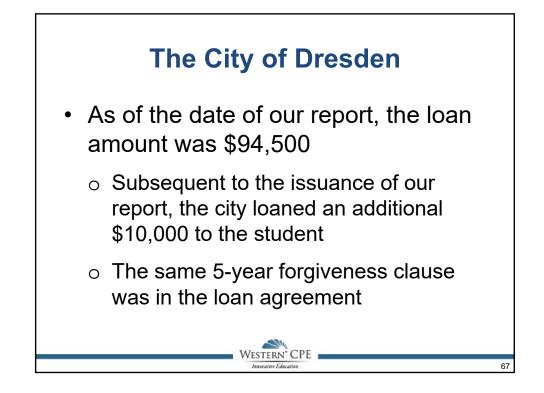


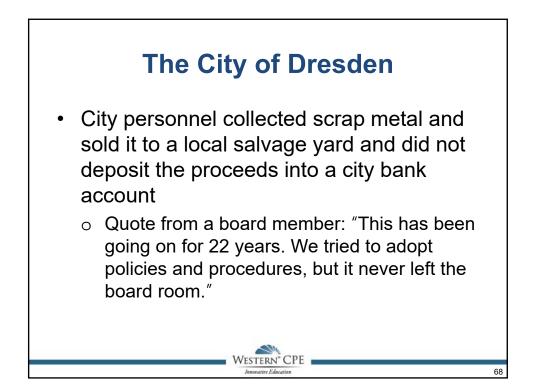


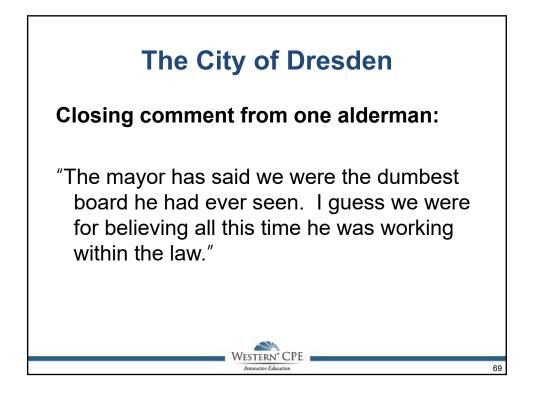


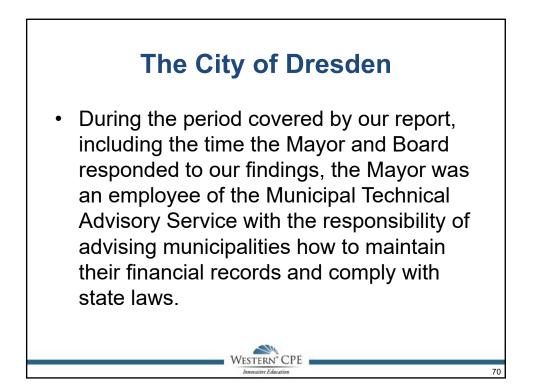


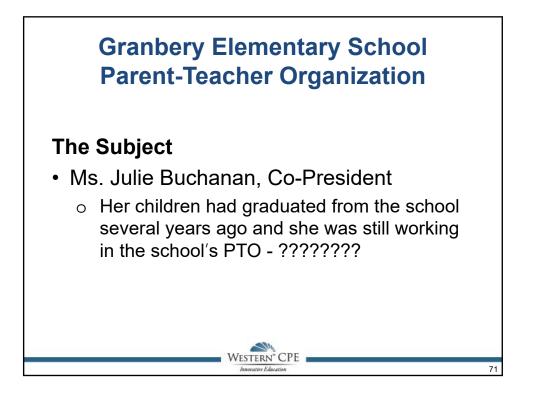


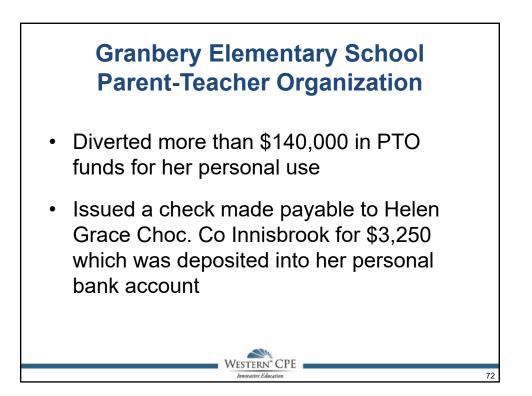


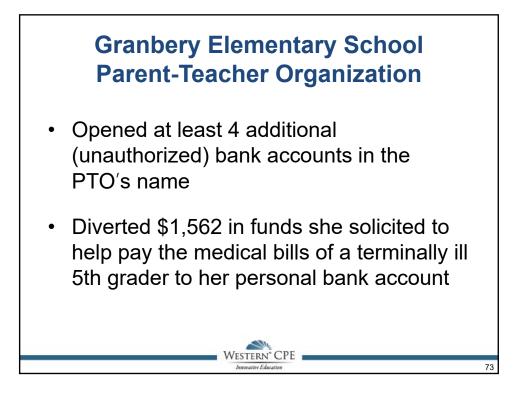


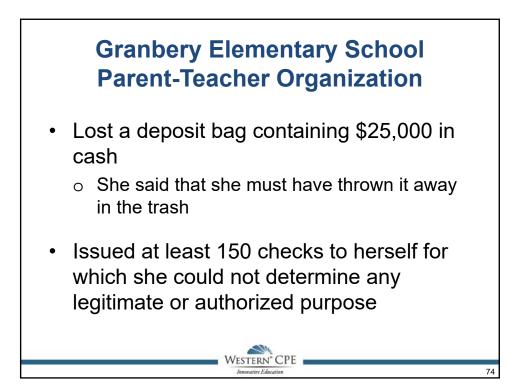


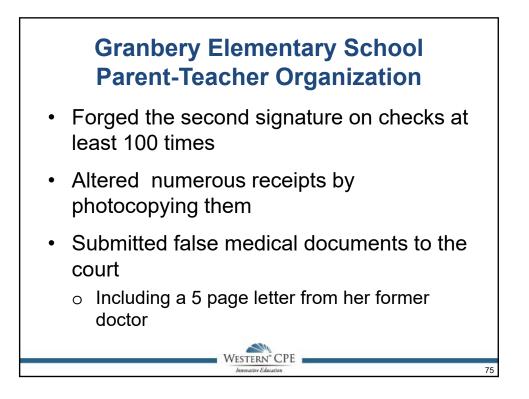


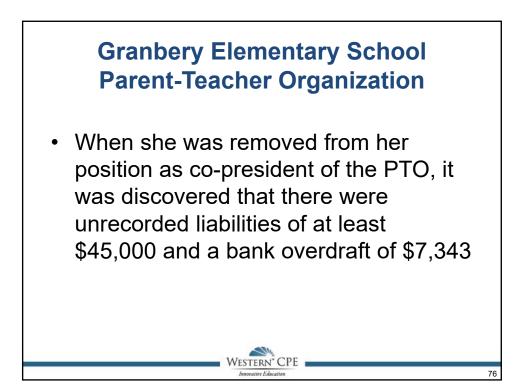


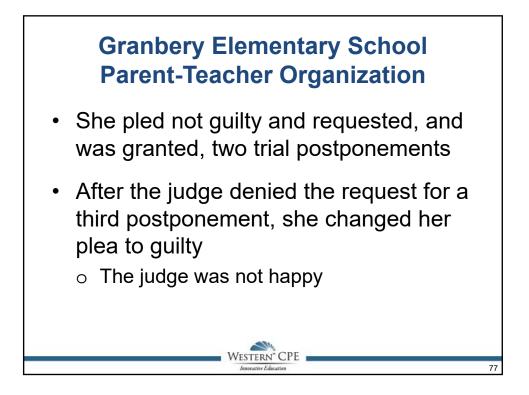


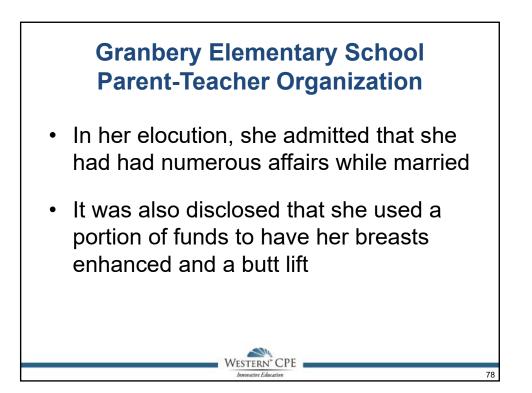


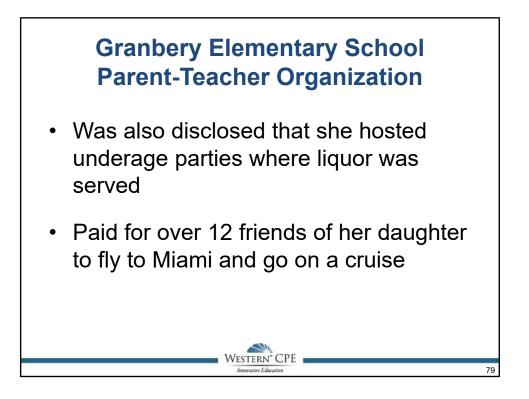


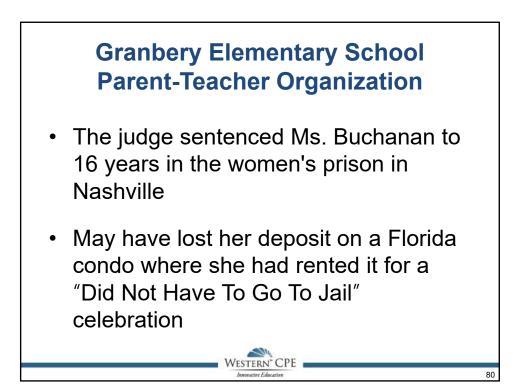


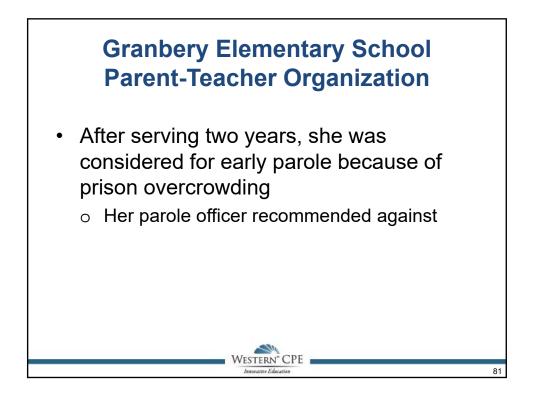


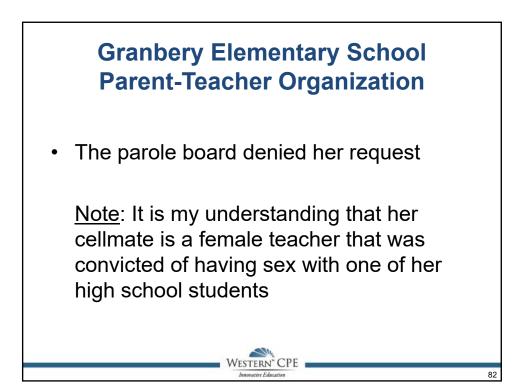










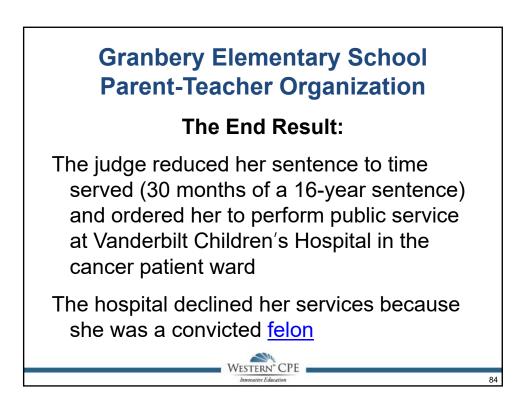


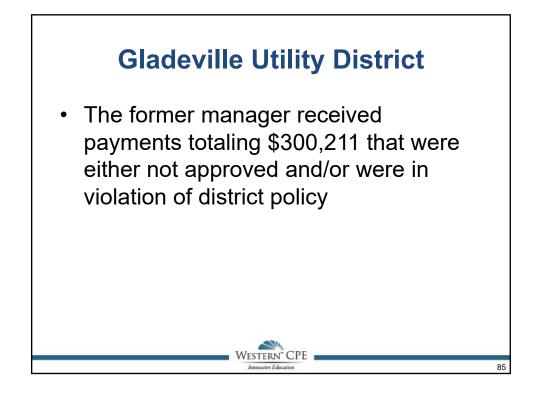
# **Granbery Elementary School Parent-Teacher Organization**

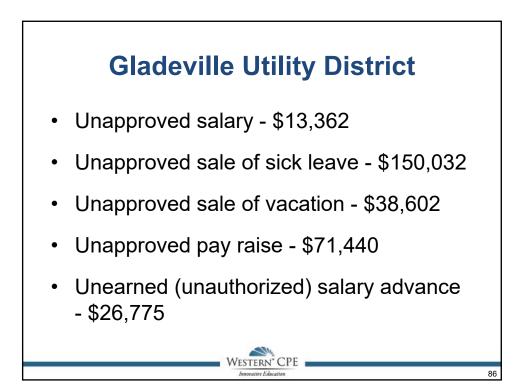
## Update

Upon appeal, the court ruled that the judge should not have taken into consideration certain enhancing factors because the law that allowed such was passed after Ms. Buchanan committed her crimes.

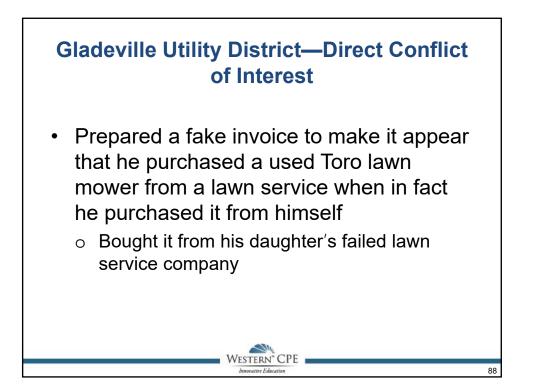
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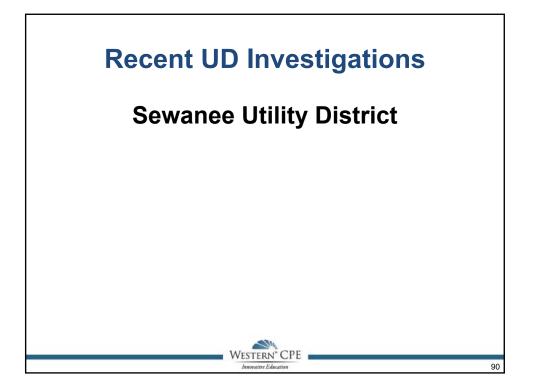


# Gladeville Utility District Indictment

- Two counts of theft over \$60,000
- Eight counts of theft over \$10,000
- One count of
  official Misconduct

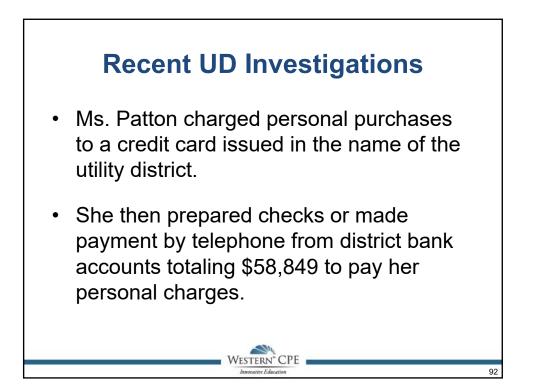


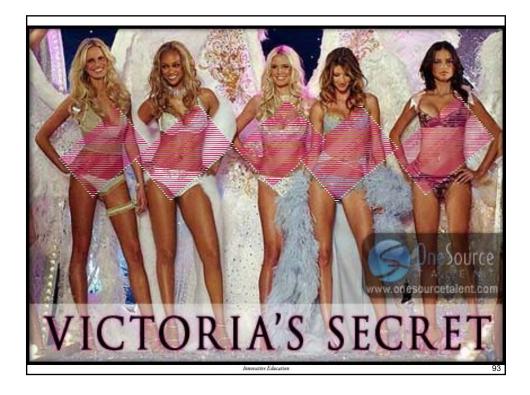
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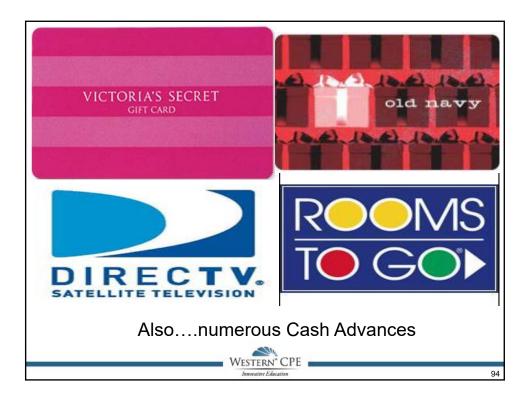


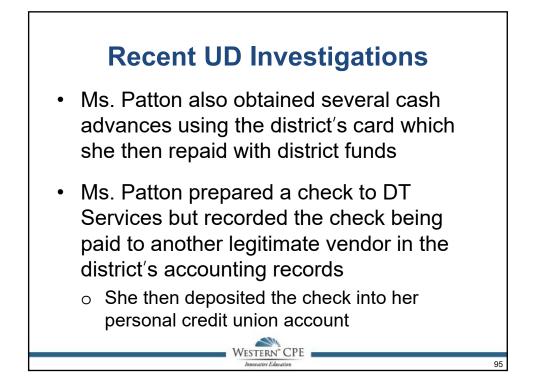
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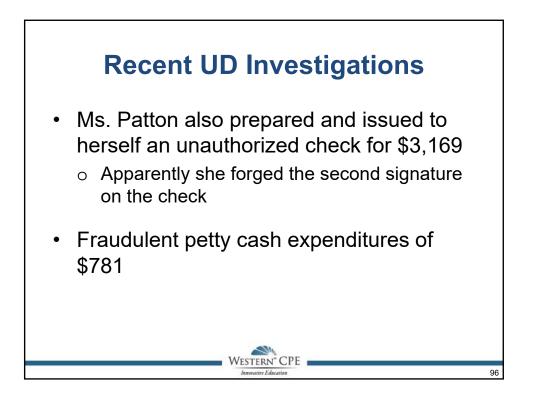


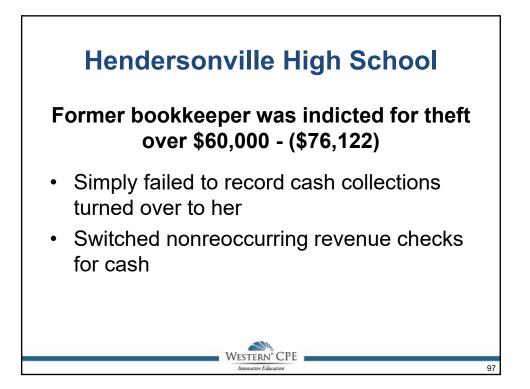


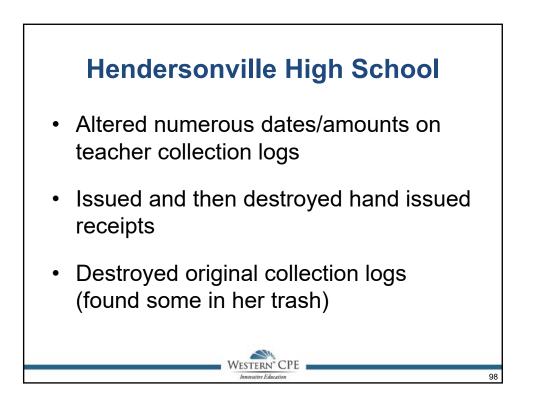


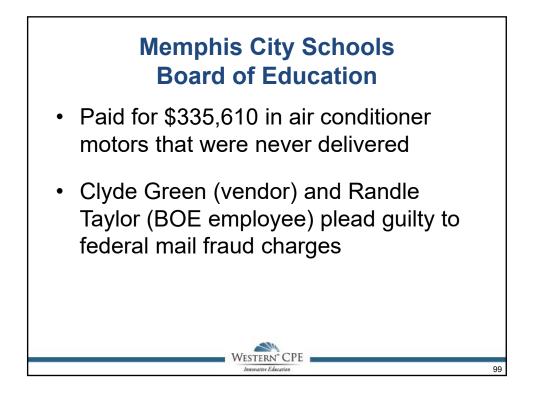


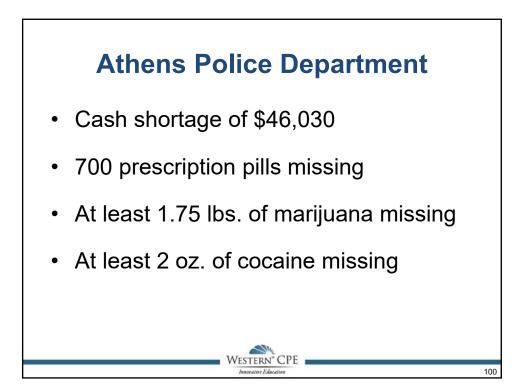


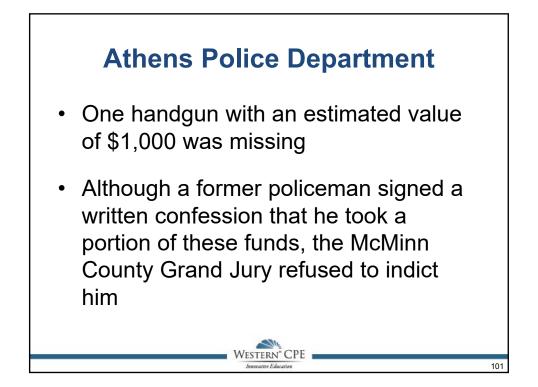


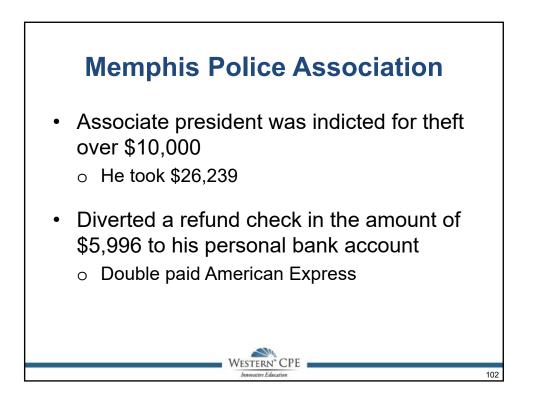


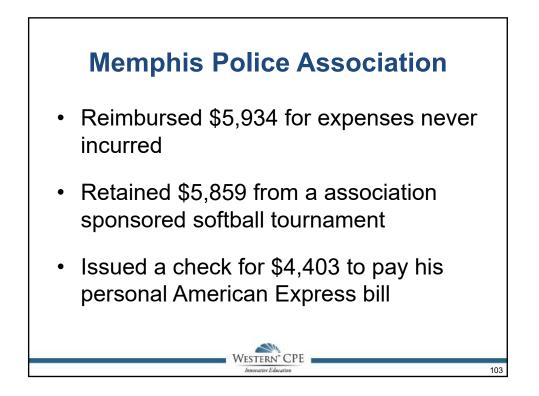


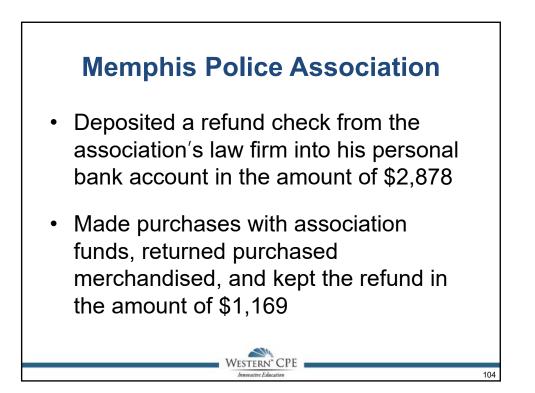


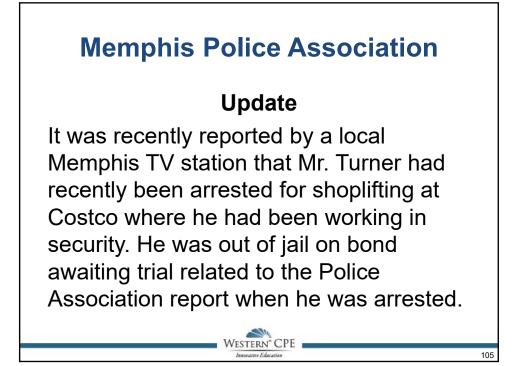










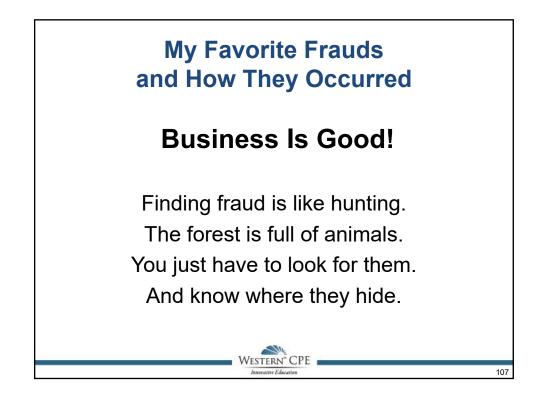


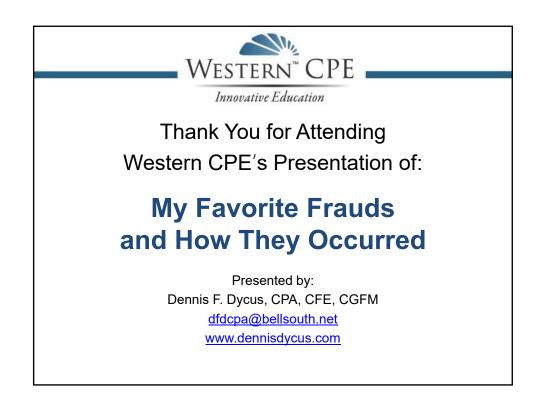
# Memphis Police Association End Results

- 66 Firearms unaccounted for
- 116.6 kilos of cocaine were sold out of the evidence room
- Over 560 pounds of marijuana was missing
- Up to \$10,000,000 in cash missing

WESTERN CPE

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#### **Review Questions**

The review questions accompanying this course are designed to assist you in achieving the course learning objectives. The review section is not graded; do not submit it in place of your qualified assessment. While completing the review questions, it may be helpful to study any unfamiliar terms in the glossary in addition to course content. After completing the review questions for each chapter or section, proceed to the review question answers and rationales.

#### Section 1

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a person justifies his or her stealing by either intending to repay the funds later, or by determining that the stolen funds are "deserved."
  - A. Fabrication.
  - B. Rationalization.
  - C. Presumption.
  - D. Indiscretion.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of fraudulent actions are committed by honest people.

- A. 10%.
- B. 25%.
- C. 60%.
- D. 90%.
- 3. Which of the following represents an ineffective internal control measure?
  - A. Reconciliation of receipts and disbursements, and recording of cash over and under.
  - B. Using funds from petty cash to pay employees.
  - C. Using pre-numbered checks to make disbursements.
  - D. Segregation of duties.

#### Section 2

- 4. In the City of Dresden case, the governing board knew for over 22 years that city employees were stealing the proceeds from the sale of scrap metal that had been collected as a function of city government. What was the main failure of this governing board?
  - A. The board assumed the scrap metal was worthless.
  - B. The board adopted ineffective policies and procedures regarding the sale of scrap metal.
  - C. The board could never agree on how to handle the theft.
  - D. The board excused the theft because the city employees were in need of the stolen income generated from the sale of the scrap.

- 5. Which of the following policies regarding personal use of company credit cards could potentially lead to fraud?
  - A. All credit card purchases must be reviewed by the bookkeeper on a timely basis to identify personal expenses charged by employees.
  - B. All personal expenses on credit cards must be compiled by the employee and reimbursed every quarter.
  - C. Any personal expenses on the company credit card must be reimbursed immediately by the employee.
  - D. If there is more than one personal expense on a company credit card, the employee must surrender the card immediately.
- 6. Which type of income is most likely to be stolen?
  - A. Non-recurring sources of revenue.
  - B. Concession sales counted by two people and receipted prior to deposit.
  - C. Revenue sources electronically transferred into a bank account.
  - D. Sources of income arriving on a consistent basis.

#### **Review Question Answers and Rationales**

Review question answer choices are accompanied by unique, logical reasoning (rationales) as to why an answer is correct or incorrect. Evaluative feedback to incorrect responses and reinforcement feedback to correct responses are both provided.

#### Section 1

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a person justifies his or her stealing by either intending to repay the funds later, or by determining that the stolen funds are "deserved."
  - A. Fabrication. Incorrect. In order to steal or commit fraud, an individual must lie or present a falsehood, which is fabrication. However, fabrication does not produce a justification for stealing.
  - **B.** Rationalization. Correct. A person who rationalizes his or her fraudulent acts by attributing creditable motives to these actions is able to create an excuse for committing fraud.
  - C. Presumption. Incorrect. An individual committing a fraud by stealing does not justify his or her actions by presumption. Rather, a person presumes, or assumes, that stealing is beneficial for the individual regardless of justification of the action.
  - D. Indiscretion. Incorrect. Certainly committing fraud by stealing is an indiscretion and is at variance with the accepted morality of a society; however, an individual who justifies stealing is not concerned with the impact on society.
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of fraudulent actions are committed by honest people.
  - A. 10%. Incorrect. Certainly society would like to believe that only 10% of honest people commit fraudulent actions; however, 90% of fraud is committed by honest people who permit the justification of their actions.
  - B. 25%. Incorrect. 25% is arbitrary and does not represent the percentage of people who are honest and commit fraud.
  - C. 60%. Incorrect. 60% is also an arbitrary percentage.
  - D. 90%. Correct. Unfortunately, 90% of fraudulent acts are committed by people who are honest and are trusted by their communities. These are people who possess a specific financial need and are able to justify their fraudulent actions either by intending to repay the funds or by convincing themselves they "deserve" the funds. Further, an opportunity must exist that paves an easy path to stealing.

- 3. Which of the following represents an ineffective internal control measure?
  - A. Reconciliation of receipts and disbursements, and recording of cash over and under. Incorrect. A regular reconciliation of cash received and disbursed, accompanied by a recording of cash over and under, will reflect any material variances from what is expected.
  - B. Using funds from petty cash to pay employees. Correct. This is not only an ineffective internal control measure, but is also highly irregular. Petty cash funds should be used to pay incidental expenses and not employees. Employees should be paid from a bank account using pre-numbered checks. By doing so, compliance with payroll tax laws is higher, along with ensuring the ease of meeting federal and state wage reporting requirements.
  - C. Using pre-numbered checks to make disbursements. Incorrect. This is an excellent internal control measure whereby disbursements are tracked sequentially via pre-numbered checks.
  - D. Segregation of duties. Incorrect. Probably the most important internal control measure is the separation of duties. When different people are assigned different tasks, a system of checks and balances exists limiting the opportunity to steal.

#### Section 2

- 4. In the City of Dresden case, the governing board knew for over 22 years that city employees were stealing the proceeds from the sale of scrap metal that had been collected as a function of city government. What was the main failure of this governing board?
  - A. The board assumed the scrap metal was worthless. Incorrect. The value of scrap metal (especially copper) can be very high. The case analysis does not mention whether the board knew the approximate value of the scrap metal.
  - B. The board adopted ineffective policies and procedures regarding the sale of scrap metal. Incorrect. The board never actually adopted any policies or procedures regarding the collection and sale of scrap metal because they could never agree on how to handle the theft.
  - C. The board could never agree on how to handle the theft. Correct. The board, for over 22 years, could never agree on how to address the theft of the sales proceeds. Because of the disagreement, no polices or procedures—or even solutions to this problem—ever left the boardroom.
  - D. The board excused the theft because the city employees were in need of the stolen income generated from the sale of the scrap. Incorrect. This was not a failure of the board. There is no discussion of this factor in the case analysis.

- 5. Which of the following policies regarding personal use of company credit cards could potentially lead to fraud?
  - A. All credit card purchases must be reviewed by the bookkeeper on a timely basis to identify personal expenses charged by employees. Incorrect. This is an excellent policy regarding employee use of credit cards because it will facilitate the prompt identification of all personal expenses charged by employees to credit cards.
  - B. All personal expenses on credit cards must be compiled by the employee and reimbursed every quarter. Correct. This policy is weak and could lead to fraud because personal charges are actually permitted on the company credit card. Additionally, the employee is given the responsibility of identifying personal charges, which creates an opportunity to lie without any accountability. Finally, the quarterly reimbursement plan is not timely and could result in faded memories as to whether an expense was business or personal.
  - C. Any personal expenses on the company credit card must be reimbursed immediately by the employee. Incorrect. <u>If</u> personal use of a company credit card is permitted, then immediate reimbursement is an effective policy to ensure prompt reimbursement and documentation of such expenses.
  - D. If there is more than one personal expense on a company credit card, the employee must surrender the card immediately. Incorrect. This is an excellent, zero-tolerance policy regarding the personal use of a company card that leaves little room for fraud.
- 6. Which type of income is most likely to be stolen?
  - A. Non-recurring sources of revenue. Correct. A non-recurring, or one-time, source of revenue is most likely to be stolen because it is an unexpected source of revenue. No one is looking for (or expecting) it to be deposited. If it "disappears," no one notices.
  - B. Concession sales counted by two people and receipted prior to deposit. Incorrect. When more than one person is counting cash sales simultaneously, and a written receipt of the amount is recorded, then the opportunities for theft are greatly reduced.
  - C. Revenue sources electronically transferred into a bank account. Incorrect. Electronically deposited funds are impossible to steal at the point of collection.
  - D. Sources of income arriving on a consistent basis. Incorrect. Sources of income that are consistently deposited into a bank are expected to be received. In other words, someone is looking for that deposit to occur. When that expected deposit is missing at the time it should be received, then a red flag arises as to why the deposit has not been made.

#### Glossary

This is a glossary of key terms with definitions. Please review any terms with which you are not familiar.

**Blind trust:** A deep level of trust in an employee that causes management to circumvent internal control. Blind trust is the number one reason fraud occurs and that internal control measures fail.

**Enhancing circumstances:** Circumstances or reasons to apply the maximum penalty or sentence to the defendant.

Fraud: An intentional act to deceive or steal.

**Internal control**: Policies and procedures within an organization designed to ensure the integrity and reliability of financial data and reporting.

Kickback: The return of part of a contract price for the purpose of influencing future contracts.

**Mitigating circumstances:** Circumstances that are considered out of mercy or fairness in deciding the degree of the charges or penalties brought against a defendant.

Need: A lack of something required, desirable, or useful.

**Opportunity**: A favorable set of circumstances permitting an outcome.

**Rationalization**: To attribute, or justify, one's actions to give credit to motives without analysis of the true motives.

**Segregation of duties:** A key concept of internal control whereby more than one person is required to complete a financial task in order to reduce the instance of error and fraud.

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#### **Qualified Assessment**

Fraud Schemes: How and Why They Work Course # 1123346, Version 2004 Publication/Revision Date: April 2020

#### Course Expiration Date

Per AICPA and NASBA Standards (S9-06), QAS Self-Study courses must include an expiration date that is *no longer than one year from the date of purchase or enrollment*.

Complete this assessment online at <u>www.westerncpe.com</u> and receive your certificate and results instantly!

- 1. In the Crab Orchard Utility District case, what prompted the manager and her daughter to steal from the district?
  - A. An inability to afford childcare for the daughter's children.
  - B. A need for the daughter's friend to purchase a jeep.
  - C. An addiction to illegal drugs and narcotics.
  - D. A need for free water for the district commissioners and their friends.
- 2. The number one internal control weakness is:
  - A. Failure to use pre-numbered checks.
  - B. Lack of separation of duties.
  - C. Nepotism.
  - D. Blind trust in an individual.
- 3. In the City of Rockwood case, the city recorder and judge, Mr. Howard Butler, rationalized his need for stealing from the city by:
  - A. Resolving to repay the funds as soon as his friend received a large workman's compensation settlement.
  - B. Feeling he deserved the funds because he had worked for the city for 30 years.
  - C. Feeling he deserved the funds because he was underpaid as the church organist.
  - D. Resolving to use the stolen funds to repay the church for money he had stolen from the church treasury.
- 4. In the City of Rockwood case and the Hixon Utility District case, the respective banks were participants in fraudulent acts because:
  - A. Bank personnel refused to cash un-numbered checks.
  - B. Bank personnel violated bank policies because they knew well and trusted the individuals committing the fraudulent acts.
  - C. Bank personnel cashed large checks with no identification.
  - D. Bank personnel granted loans to the city of Rockwood without performing proper credit analyses.

- 5. In the Fayette-Ware High School case, the principal and school personnel were innocent of which of the following actions?
  - A. Using school funds to purchase personal vacations.
  - B. Failing to deposit vending machine and concession sales.
  - C. Misusing student-activity funds and improper bookkeeping.
  - D. Misrepresenting the number of eligible free meals to the USDA.
- 6. In the City of Dresden case, the mayor used city funds to provide credit to private interests, to recruit doctors by paying their medical school bills, and by providing free office space. Apart from his part-time job as mayor, what was his full-time profession?
  - A. A real estate developer designed to attract businesses to the area.
  - B. A recruiter for physicians to small municipalities.
  - C. A bank loan officer providing credit to medical students and local businesses.
  - D. An advisor to municipalities on how to maintain proper financial records and comply with state laws.
- 7. In the Granberry Elementary School PTO case, the fraud committed by the co-president was discovered because of which of the following incidents?
  - A. People became suspicious of her recent plastic surgeries and stylish wardrobe.
  - B. The bank statement for the fraudulent account was mistakenly put into the school bookkeeper's mail cubby.
  - C. People became suspicious because she continued serving on the PTO board for many years after her children had left the school.
  - D. She threw under-age drinking parties for her daughter and her daughter's friends.
- 8. In the Sewanee Utility District case, the independent auditor—who issued an unqualified opinion on the audit—never questioned expenditures to Victoria's Secret, Old Navy, Direct TV, and Rooms To Go because:
  - A. The auditor was receiving gifts from the Utility District to issue an unqualified opinion.
  - B. The expenses were reasonable considering the Utility District was responsible for providing clothing, cable service, and furniture to qualifying citizens.
  - C. The auditor merely tied the receipts to the amount of expenditures without ever examining the substance of the documentation.
  - D. The audit firm contracted out the audit to untrained individuals.

- 9. Which of the following actions would be considered proper by a fraud examiner?
  - A. Checks from an organization have been made payable to an unknown acronym (i.e. DT Services).
  - B. The treasurer of an organization maintains a large quantity of photo-copied receipts.
  - C. Cash is counted and a receipt is issued each time the cash changes hands within an organization.
  - D. Several checks made payable to an individual are deposited into that individual's bank account in a single deposit, including one check made payable to a school district.
- 10. Which of the following methods of accounting for vending machine sales is most likely to lead to theft?
  - A. At the beginning of each day, an individual collects the cash in the machine. The individual takes the cash to a bookkeeper who puts the cash into the company vault to count when he or she has time later in the day.
  - B. Operating the vending machine on a commission basis, whereby a counter is installed on the machine and checked on the first of each month. All cash is turned into the vending machine company, who then pays a commission on the sales of the products.
  - C. Two people open the machine together at the same daily appointed time. The cash is counted immediately by the two people, receipted, and then put into the company vault to await deposit.
  - D. Each month, a profit analysis is performed on the vending machine taking into account the cost of products installed, the number of products sold, and the sales price of the products. The result of this analysis is compared to the actual profit derived from the machine to determine whether profit is less than expected.

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**Course Evaluation** Fraud Schemes: How and Why They Work Course #1.12.3346, Version 2004

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