

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

RANDALL J. MEYER, INSPECTOR GENERAL

REPORT OF
INVESTIGATION



AGENCY: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FILE ID NO.: 2013-CA00047
DATE OF REPORT: NOVEMBER 17, 2014

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General ... The State Watchdog

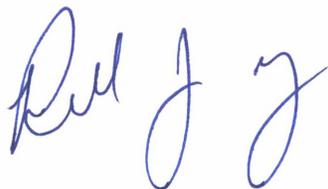
“Safeguarding integrity in state government”

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Statutory authority for conducting such investigations is defined in *Ohio Revised Code §121.41* through *121.50*. A *Report of Investigation* is issued based on the findings of the Office, and copies are delivered to the Governor of Ohio and the director of the agency subject to the investigation. At the discretion of the Inspector General, copies of the report may also be forwarded to law enforcement agencies or other state agencies responsible for investigating, auditing, reviewing, or evaluating the management and operation of state agencies. The *Report of Investigation* by the Ohio Inspector General is a public record under *Ohio Revised Code §149.43* and related sections of *Chapter 149*. It is available to the public for a fee that does not exceed the cost of reproducing and delivering the report.

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The Inspector General’s Office remains dedicated to the principle that no public servant, regardless of rank or position, is above the law, and the strength of our government is built on the solid character of the individuals who hold the public trust.



Randall J. Meyer
Ohio Inspector General



STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

RANDALL J. MEYER, INSPECTOR GENERAL

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

FILE ID NUMBER: 2013-CA00047

SUBJECT NAME: Safety Technologies Inc.

POSITION: Security System Company

AGENCY: Ohio Department of Public Safety

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION: Complaint

ALLEGATIONS: False Billing

INITIATED: July 9, 2013

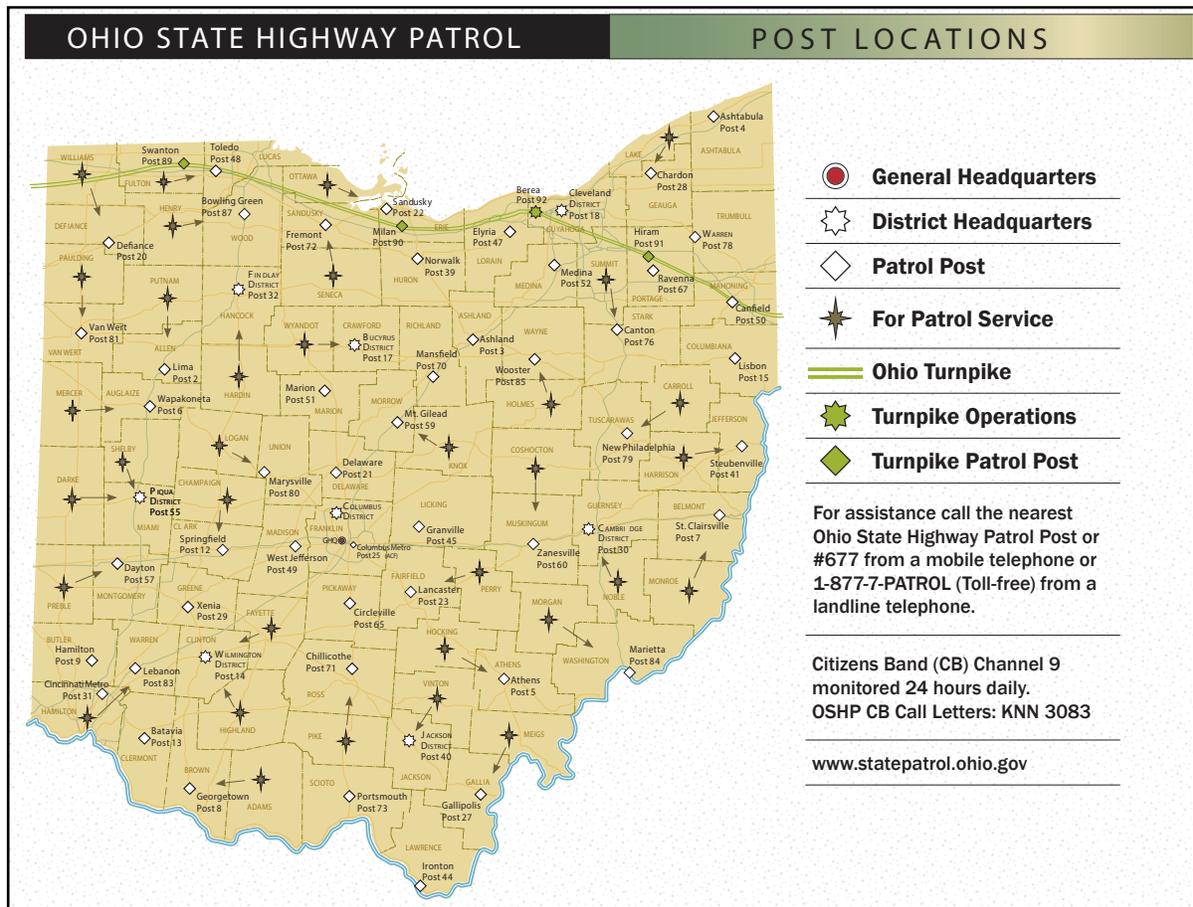
DATE OF REPORT: November 17, 2014

INITIAL ALLEGATION AND COMPLAINT SUMMARY

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General received a complaint from Christopher M. Jones alleging that his former employer, Safety Technologies Inc. (STI), overbilled the Ohio State Highway Patrol (OSHP) for security devices installed at OSHP posts throughout the state. Jones was the account manager with STI on a project for security upgrades at OSHP posts that began in June 2012. Jones claimed STI billed OSHP for the number of estimated labor hours to install card swipe door access devices instead of the actual labor hours required to install the devices. To support his allegation, Jones provided a photo of a whiteboard displaying a list of OSHP posts with the number of estimated labor hours and the much lower number of actual hours spent at each post. Jones reported that this whiteboard was located in the office of STI Vice President Dan Sexton. Jones also claimed after he confronted the president of STI about the overbilling, his employment with STI was terminated.

BACKGROUND

The Ohio State Highway Patrol has 59 posts that cover all 88 counties across the state.



Some of these posts were equipped with swipe card entry systems at the various entry points of each post. Other posts have a push code entry system. As these systems break down or malfunction, they are being replaced with updated proximity card entry systems.

Safety Technologies Inc. is a division of Audio Video Interiors, Inc. a custom audio and video integration firm, and was incorporated in 1990. Safety Technologies Inc. is a leading custom security and fire alarm integrator specializing in system design, project management, and installation of custom electronic security and life safety solutions for homes, business, government, and industry.¹

Time and materials contracts

A time and materials contract is an arrangement under which a contractor is paid on the basis of:

- (1) actual cost of direct labor, usually at specified hourly rates;
- (2) actual cost of materials and equipment used; and
- (3) agreed-upon fixed add-on to cover the contractor's overheads and profit.

Fixed price contracts

A fixed price contract provides for a price which normally is not subject to any adjustment unless certain provisions (such as contract change, economic pricing, or defective pricing) are included in the agreement. These contracts are negotiated usually when reasonably defined specifications are realistically available, and costs can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. A fixed price contract places minimum administrative burden on the contracting parties, but subjects the contractor to the maximum risk arising from full responsibility for all cost escalations. If fixed price terms are used, it will explicitly state so in the contract, as well as the fixed amount.

The Ohio Department of Administrative Services established State Term Schedules (STS) with vendors for various supplies and services. A State Term Schedule is not created through a competitive procurement. The majority of State Term Schedules are negotiated contracts based on similarly situated most favored customer pricing and are held by manufacturers or software developers.

¹ STI website.

The vendor or contractor, "... must identify each product or service that the contractor will supply under this contract." To comply with this requirement, STI provided a list of equipment and labor pricing. The STI labor pricing sheet lists the various hourly labor rates. ([Exhibit 1](#)) Contracts approved using the State Term Schedule, including the agreement between the State of Ohio and STI, are considered time and material contracts, meaning the contractor will be paid for only materials used and actual labor hours worked.

State Term Schedule, Standard Terms and Conditions, Payment Provisions, Invoice Requirements, section III, A, 2: states in part, to be a proper invoice, the contractor must include, "A description of what the Contractor delivered, including, as applicable, the time period, serial number, unit price, quantity, and total price of the products and services."

State Term Schedule, Standard Terms and Conditions, V. General Provisions, Section Q. Subcontracting states in part, "... the Contractor shall submit a list identifying its subcontractors or joint venture partners performing portions of the work under the Contract."

State Term Schedule, Standard Terms and Conditions, VIII. General Provisions, Section E. Travel Expenses states in part, "Any travel or per diem required by the Contractor to do its obligations under this Contract will be at the Contractor's expense."

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

Various OSHP post facilities located throughout the state have been experiencing problems with aging security and entry systems. Additionally, programming on some of the existing card swipe systems was due to expire in 2014. Early in 2012, OSHP began the process to replace the security and entry systems. At the time, STI was the only vendor on the State Term Schedule to provide these systems.

On June 27, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General received a complaint from Christopher M. Jones alleging STI overbilled OSHP for security devices installed at OSHP posts throughout the state. Jones was the STI account manager on the project for security upgrades at OSHP posts which began in early 2012. Jones claimed STI billed OSHP for the number of

estimated labor hours to install card swipe door access devices instead of the actual hours of labor required to install the devices. To support his allegation, Jones provided a photo of a whiteboard displaying a list of OSHP posts with the number of estimated labor hours and the much lower number of actual labor hours spent at each post. Jones reported that this whiteboard was located in the office of STI Vice President Dan Sexton. Jones also claimed after he confronted STI Owner and President Michael Pope about the overbilling, his employment with STI was terminated.

On July 24, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General interviewed Christopher M. Jones regarding his allegations. Jones explained that STI was a State Term Schedule (STS) contractor specializing in Honeywell security devices; the company had a contract with the Ohio Department of Public Safety (ODPS) to install card swipe door access devices in 59 state highway patrol posts throughout Ohio. Jones discussed a meeting he had with STI Vice President Dan Sexton regarding billing for this project. Jones described a whiteboard in Sexton's office that identified the first 20 OSHP posts that were to receive the security upgrades. Each post was identified by the location, invoice number, projected labor hours to complete the job, the actual labor hours worked, and the status of the job. At the time of his meeting with Sexton, 16 posts had the security systems installed. Jones noted there was a significant difference between the projected labor hours and the actual labor hours worked. Jones said he told Sexton that the situation must be addressed with the state and the overpayment adjudicated either with a refund or credit on the jobs yet to be completed. Jones talked about a subsequent meeting he had in July 2012 with the STI Owner and President Michael Pope. During that meeting, Jones informed Pope of the billing discrepancy. Pope acknowledged Jones' concerns; however, in a follow-up meeting on September 14, 2012, Jones was terminated from his position with STI. Jones said before leaving STI, he took a photograph of the project job list on the whiteboard in Sexton's office, which he provided to the Office of the Ohio Inspector General.

[\(Exhibit 2\)](#)

Jones stated that the STI installation team was comprised of two individuals and that it took approximately two to three days for personnel to install the security system at each site. Jones said the cost estimates were determined by the size of the facility, the number of access points,

and the age of the facility. These factors determined the amount of additional wiring needed to install the systems, requiring more man hours.

On August 16, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General and the Ohio State Highway Patrol interviewed STI President Michael Pope. Pope said Jones was his former employee who was the account manager for the patrol post jobs. Pope said Jones was terminated because he "... conspired with the sub-contractor to overbill us and ultimately the State of Ohio."

Pope went on to explain that Jones felt he was underpaid and approached him wanting more money. Pope said he told Jones, "... let's see how you do on that project." In explaining why the labor hours were posted on the whiteboard, Pope said, "Chris may have asked Dan to keep a record on it." Pope added, "Chris was the account manager, he was the only one in charge of the, all the estimates."

Pope said Jones then went to a subcontractor² who did the lock work if needed. Pope explained one job included an estimate for the replacement of a door lock that was not needed. Pope claimed Jones solicited the subcontractor to split the \$1,500 labor fee instead of issuing a credit. The subcontractor refused, and used the overage to pay for other patrol post jobs. When Pope learned of Jones' attempt to get the subcontractor to split the \$1,500 overcharge, Pope contacted the subcontractor, who admitted Jones had solicited him to split the false labor charge. Pope said he called Jones the following day, confronted Jones about his plan, to which Jones admitted. Pope then terminated Jones' employment.

Pope was asked to explain how his company determined the costs to install the entry systems at each post. Pope said OSHP agreed that STI would call each post asking for the number of entry points and building measurements to determine an estimated cost. STI would provide OSHP with a scope of work estimate, which included a projection of the number of labor hours to complete the job and the total labor cost, as well as an estimate of materials required. This was in lieu of STI driving to each post to obtain this information which, according to Pope, would increase the total job cost.

² Dennis Kobasuk, D&D Lock Service.

When the Ohio State Highway Patrol gives STI the approval to begin work at a particular site, the company completes the work and directly invoices OSHP. Pope noted that labor is a fixed price. So if STI spends more time than estimated, STI absorbs the loss, but if STI spends less time than the estimate, "... then we had a good job." Pope told investigators,

My understanding of what they asked for was a breakdown of how we proposed our estimates, and we gave estimates for those and they were fixed bids. I mean we, we billed you what we told you it was going to be. And (stutters) what Chris told me they were asking for breakdowns on parts and labor on our estimate. We weren't billing you for time and materials at any time. The only time we do that's on service.

Pope was asked if he could identify the photograph of the project job list. Pope identified it as the project list that STI Operations Vice President Dan Sexton kept in his office. Pope was asked to explain why STI billed OSHP for the estimated labor hours instead of the actual hours spent on the job. Pope said the "used" hours on the chart are just the number of hours the installers claimed, and do not include any administrative time by office personnel related to each job.

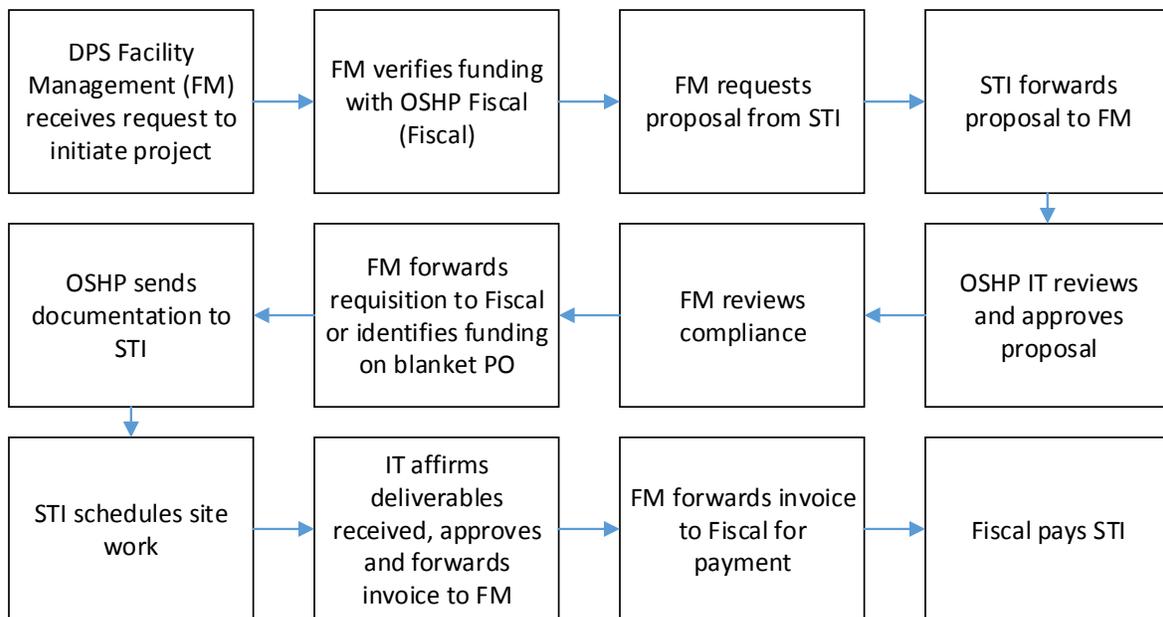
Pope also told investigators that, "... instead of putting lock service in the invoice as a fixed amount, he [Jones] figured in how many hours would equal that and put them in there." Pope went on to explain that, "... if our lock service charged us \$400 whatever, you know, for a lock, instead of putting \$400 in there he put enough hours to make \$400."

Pope was asked to provide the payroll or employee install records that STI used to track the number of hours for each install project. Pope said that would be a difficult task, so the request was adjusted to providing the labor hour records for only the Chardon, Elyria, and Granville posts.

During the meeting with STI, Dan Sexton acknowledged the photograph shown to him was of the whiteboard in his office, used to track the OSHP jobs. Sexton also explained that the "used" hours logged on the whiteboard were just the hours installation employees worked at each site. Those hours did not include any administrative time spent connected to the install.

On August 20, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General and the Ohio State Highway Patrol met with ODPS Facility Management Director Mark Haberman, Facility Management Business Manager Eric Rowland, and OSHP Facility Planner Cheryl Helsel. Haberman confirmed that the contract with STI is a time and material contract, meaning that the state will only pay for labor time actually spent on the project.

Haberman was asked to explain the ODPS Facility Management process for approving and paying for card swipe projects being completed by STI. Haberman explained that after ODPS Facility Management receives a request to initiate a project, and approval is received from OSHP Fiscal, a cost proposal from STI is requested. STI will then submit a scope of work proposal to ODPS Facility Management, detailing what STI will do and provide, and corresponding costs. ODPS Facility Management will review the STI proposal to assure construction compliance, and forward the requisition to OSHP Information Technology (IT) staff who review the proposal for approval. A purchase order is generated and sent to STI, who then schedules the site work with the OSHP post, district, and IT staff. Upon completion of the work, the IT staff “affirms” the work is complete and forwards the STI invoice to ODPS Facility Management, who then forwards the invoice to OSHP Fiscal for payment. Haberman provided this flow chart to diagram the process.



Additionally, Haberman noted that the STI contract does not refer or list any subcontractors.

On August 23, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General received from STI the Time by Job Detail reports for the three posts requested. ([Exhibit 3](#)) Each Time by Job Detail report included a note advising; “NOTE: Our internal labor costing only tracks the time and labor associated with our field technicians. Our internal support staff, i.e. shipping, receiving, accounting and ordering personnel are salaried and their time is not filed via a time card.”

The Time by Job Detail reports for the Chardon post indicated 10 hours of labor; however, STI billed OSHP for 24.5 hours. The Time by Job Detail reports for the Elyria post indicated 40.5 hours labor and STI billed OSHP for 41 hours. The Time by Job Detail reports for the Granville post indicated 4.75 hours labor and STI billed OSHP for 13.8 hours.

On August 28, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General issued a subpoena to STI requesting all information on the labor hours associated with the 20 patrol post projects including: any and all timekeeping records completed by employees documenting actual time worked; the posts at which work was performed; the tasks completed at each of the posts; and the names of the employees who performed the work. Additionally, the subpoena requested all internal timekeeping records (handwritten or electronic) and Time by Job Detail reports that documented the tasks performed and types of work completed (e.g., finish, staging, travel) for each the 20 patrol posts.

On September 24, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General and the Ohio State Highway Patrol interviewed Dennis Kobasuk. Kobasuk said he is the owner of D&D Lock Service which subcontracts lock service for multiple companies, including STI. Kobasuk said he also worked on electric locking hardware, magnetic locks, door strikes, door handles and door closers when required. Kobasuk estimated he worked on eight OSHP post upgrades for STI, as well as at other OSHP locations.

Kobasuk provided invoices that he gave to STI for OSHP posts where he worked. Kobasuk was asked to explain the issues he had with Jones. Kobasuk said,

Chris wanted me to pay him for any differences that were directly [sic]. If there was --- like if he had \$500.00 in a job and it only cost \$200.00, he wanted me to pay him \$300.00 cash. And when I said no, he flipped out and then he --- then I --- then he threatened me and then I went to Michael [Pope] --- or then I actually --- then I threatened to go to Michael and then I, I didn't do anything about it after that.

Kobasuk explained that, "Michael called me and then I basically told him yeah, he's crazy, man, and this is what's been going on. But nothing ever happened so --- I mean it really is irrelevant because we never did anything." Kobasuk reported that in instances where there was an overage on his portion of a job, he would use that overage to cover any shortages on other OSHP facilities.

On September 26, 2013, in response to a subpoena request, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General received from STI copies of the following information:

1. Invoices submitted for each of the 20 OSHP posts cited in the subpoena request. Investigators determined that these invoices did not comply with the STS Terms and Conditions for proper invoices. Some invoices listed the equipment and labor as one total amount. Other invoices properly identified the quantity, unit price, and total price of equipment; however, improperly listed only a total dollar amount for labor instead of detailing the quantity and unit price of labor hours performed. ([Exhibit 4](#))
2. Time by Job Detail reports for each of the 20 OSHP posts. Time by Job Detail reports list the identity of the installers, the number of actual labor hours required for installation, and any other functions that may be needed in the installation of the equipment. Many of the Time by Job Detail records reviewed show installers had included their travel time to the job site in their labor hour totals, which is prohibited by the STS contract. Investigators found, from the STI invoices that were evaluated, 114.5 hours of travel time were included in the labor hour totals.
3. Weekly time sheet records for STI installers, which captured the labor hours used by STI to create the Time by Job Detail record.

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General used the information obtained from STI to create a spreadsheet which revealed that STI billed OSHP for 565 labor hours more than was actually worked, totaling \$36,137.50. Additionally, STI improperly billed OSHP 114.5 hours for travel time, which totaled \$7,156.25. ([Exhibit 5](#)) Though STI billed for 365.5 hours for programming, the company's Time by Job Detail records only show two hours of programming being completed. STI charged a rate of \$75 per hour for programming and a rate of \$62.50 per hour for installation work.

On September 20, 2013, Stephanie Warner of the ODAS Administrative Support Division confirmed there is nothing in the State Term Schedule contract that states it is a time and materials contract, or that the vendor can only charge the amount of labor actually worked.

Warner stated that it is a "common sense thing," and that companies under State Term Schedule contracts cannot charge for hours not worked. Warner added that State Term Schedule contract terms and conditions do state that contractors must submit invoices that contain the unit price, quantity, and total price of products and services provided. Warner also said STI must report any subcontractors that work on projects and the contract does not allow the payment of travel time. Warner noted that the STI contract was up for renewal September 30, 2013.

On October 1, 2013, the State Term Schedule contract with STI was renewed through March 31, 2014. This renewed contract included a note stating,

This is to clarify that this contract is to be billed by time and material for actual hours worked and materials purchased. Agencies should confirm actual hours worked are invoices, and not estimated hours. Price list reflects labor hours to be used for billing purposes.

On October 7, 2013, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General and the Ohio State Highway Patrol conducted a second interview with Christopher Jones regarding his allegation that STI overbilled the State of Ohio for the installation of security access systems at various OSHP posts. Jones stated that when he calculated the install estimates, he used a guide that would calculate the number of labor hours required based on the number of parts to be installed and number of feet

of wire needed. Jones said he became aware that the installation technicians were completing the jobs more quickly than he had previously estimated. Jones stated,

... we have a set system uh in our computer system that I kick in a product for that reader and it automatically kicks in the --- a labor amount. Where the discrepancy was coming in is the wiring uh because we, we go in and propose --- and estimate that we need to rewire everything at these sites. But evidently the technicians were able to go out and use the old wiring that already existed. Um (inaudible) electronic door strike is. Electronic door strikes were already existing in the wiring there which cut out an enormous amount of labor.

Jones said he approached Sexton and informed him of the overbilling on labor, and stated that Sexton, "... made it perfectly clear that he was ecstatic that they were going to make that much more profit off of this project than what was initially proposed." Jones said he then went to Pope regarding the overbilling, and stated that Pope said, "Well, (clears throat) we'll find a way to uh (clears throat) maybe create an extra bonus for you and the technicians." Jones said he responded to Pope by stating, "I'm like, well, no. That's not why I'm in here to discuss. We gotta discuss how the state's going to be credited for that amount and they should be contacted immediately on it." Jones said his employment with STI was terminated shortly after this meeting.

On December 5, 2013, a telephone conference call was held with the Office of the Ohio Inspector General, the Ohio State Highway Patrol, and legal representatives for STI. During this conference call, the legal representatives for STI stated they would provide evidence to support Pope's position that the State Term Schedule contract is a fixed price contract; therefore, the number of actual hours spent on labor and any hours claimed for travel would be irrelevant.

On January 23, 2014, the legal representative for STI and Pope provided the Office of the Ohio Inspector General with a copy of an email from Robert Hartman³ to Michael Pope, dated January 17, 2014. The legal representative for STI and Pope claimed the email was evidence that the State Term Schedule contract the company agreed to was a fixed price contract. In this email,

³ Department of Public Safety, infrastructure specialist 4.

Hartman writes, "... STI has provided fixed bids for post repairs and upgrades for the Ohio State Highway Patrol Posts, District Offices and other Department of Public Safety Offices."

(Exhibit 6)

On February 4, 2014, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General and the Ohio State Highway Patrol interviewed Robert Hartman. Hartman stated that he is employed by the Ohio Department of Public Safety as an infrastructure specialist 4.⁴ Hartman explained that his function is that of a supervisor in the information technology field for the Ohio State Highway Patrol. Hartman said he had no part in the contract agreement between the State of Ohio and STI, and had only a common knowledge of what a time and materials or a fixed price contract meant. Hartman, when asked which would best describe the contract with STI, said, "From what I've seen it looks like a time and materials." Hartman said he did not authorize STI to charge a fixed price for labor for work completed at the posts. Hartman went on to explain that his only part in the billing process was to verify that the work was completed.

When asked why he sent the email to Pope, Hartman said he received an email from STI employee Doug Gambrell asking him to provide a letter of reference to Michael Pope, to be used in future business bids. Hartman was asked why he specifically wrote that STI provided fixed price bids. Hartman said that was what Doug Gambrell told him to write, then said he still had the emails from STI regarding this issue, which he provided to the Office of the Ohio Inspector General. Those emails did instruct Hartman to write that the bids were fixed price proposals.

CONCLUSION

STI is an approved security equipment vendor doing business with the State of Ohio. Vendors wishing to be State Term Schedule vendors negotiate contracts based on similarly situated most favored customer pricing and are held by manufacturers or software developers. Contracts approved using the State Term Schedule are considered time and material contracts, meaning the

⁴ The expert-level specialist requires extensive working technical knowledge of infrastructure operations and maintenance and receives general direction in order to evaluate current IT policies, procedures, and practices; recommends and leads IT driven change efforts; participates in and leads activities to achieve project tasks meet deadlines; and performs solutions design.

contractor will be paid for only materials used and actual labor hours worked. STS vendors are required to submit an hourly labor rate.

STI submitted a scope of work estimate which listed all of the materials and associated costs required for the installations. On this scope of work estimate, STI would include an estimate of the number of labor hours to complete the job and the total labor cost. STI President Michael Pope said repeatedly the labor hours listed on the scope of work was an estimated number of hours. STI tracked the actual labor hours used to install the equipment at each post, which was usually much less than the estimate, but would bill OSHP for the larger estimated number of labor hours. When asked to explain why the higher estimated labor amount was billed instead of the actual amount, Pope and STI Vice President Sexton claimed that the labor cost billed to OSHP included undocumented administrative staff hours.

Pope also claimed the agreement was a fixed price contract and STI charged OSHP whatever amount the company submitted as an estimate. Pope said if STI's labor estimate was less than the actual labor hours, STI would accept the loss. However, invoice records show that STI on one occasion billed for more than the estimate and there were instances where labor costs were reduced when equipment included in the estimate was not installed. This is an indication that the labor amount was not a flat rate expense, and the contract does not specify that it was a fixed price contract. STI President Pope and Vice President Sexton knew STI was billing OSHP for more labor hours than were actually being used, as shown by the labor chart kept in Sexton's office.

Accordingly, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General finds reasonable cause to believe a wrongful act or omission occurred in this instance.

The State Term Schedule contract requires vendors to submit invoices that include, "... unit price, quantity and total price of the products and services." The STI invoices either did not specify the quantity or number of labor hours worked, or would list labor as a single billing line item. Additionally, the Ohio Department of Public Safety accepted and paid these improper invoices.

Accordingly, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General finds reasonable cause to believe a wrongful act or omission occurred in this instance.

STI failed to submit a list identifying its subcontractors or joint venture partners performing portions of the work under the contract.

Accordingly, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General finds reasonable cause to believe a wrongful act or omission occurred in this instance.

STI billed for travel time by the installers which is not permitted under the Terms and Conditions of the STS contract.

Accordingly, the Office of the Ohio Inspector General finds reasonable cause to believe a wrongful act or omission occurred in this instance.

RECOMMENDATION(S)

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General makes the following recommendations and asks the director of the Ohio Department of Public Safety to respond within 60 days with a plan detailing how the recommendations will be implemented. The Ohio Department of Public Safety should:

1. Require vendor invoices to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract and include all requirements listed in the contract.
2. Review additional job sites completed by STI for overbilling.

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General makes the following recommendations and asks the director of the Ohio Department of Administrative Services to respond within 60 days with a plan detailing how the recommendations will be implemented. The Ohio Department of Administrative Services should:

1. Review the actions of STI to determine if sanctions are appropriate and pursue recovery of all overpayments.
2. In all State Term Schedule contracts under the Terms and Conditions section, include the term Time and Materials to clarify to all vendors that only labor hours actually worked may be billed. It is noted that the inclusion of Time and Materials was added to the STI renewed contract.

REFERRALS

The Office of the Ohio Inspector General has determined that no referrals are warranted for this report of investigation.

[\(Click here for Exhibits 1 – 6 combined\)](#)



STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

RANDALL J. MEYER, INSPECTOR GENERAL

NAME OF REPORT: Ohio Department of Public Safety

FILE ID #: 2013-CA00047

KEEPER OF RECORDS CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be prepared by the Office of the Ohio Inspector General pursuant to Section 121.42 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Jill Jones
KEEPER OF RECORDS

CERTIFIED
November 17, 2014

MAILING ADDRESS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
JAMES A. RHODES STATE OFFICE TOWER
30 EAST BROAD STREET – SUITE 2940
COLUMBUS, OH 43215-3414

TELEPHONE

(614) 644-9110

IN STATE TOLL- FREE

(800) 686-1525

FAX

(614) 644-9504

EMAIL

OIG_WATCHDOG@OIG.STATE.OH.US

INTERNET

WATCHDOG.OHIO.GOV