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# 8<sup>th</sup> Annual Higher Ed Virtual Conference

February 25, 2026



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To qualify for the full **4 CPE credits**, the following requirements must be met:

- Attend 200 minutes of this session
- 9 attendance markers and 7 polling questions will be sent. (You must respond to a minimum of 12 out of those 16 attendance markers)



# Agenda

- Welcome / introduction
- Compliance and risk management – regulatory roundup 2025
- Capital planning and deferred maintenance
- Emerging threats in higher education:  
What to expect in 2026
- A conversation about fraud, waste, and abuse in higher education
- Closing





# Compliance and Risk Management: Regulatory Roundup





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# Compliance and Risk Management – Regulatory Roundup

# Learning Objectives

1

Identify key changes resulting from OBBBA

2

Discuss the impact of new accounting standards on your institution's financial statements

3

Recall how the revised audit and accounting guide may influence audit scope and documentation requirements

4

Discuss changes in the 2025 compliance supplement





# *One Big Beautiful Bill Act*

Impact on Higher Education



# Students



- Income-based student loan repayment plan (Repayment Assistance Plan)
  - Monthly payments calculated based on adjusted gross income and number of dependent children
  - Payments
    - 1% of AGI if earning between \$10k and \$20k
    - Increases by 1% for every \$10k to a cap of 10% of \$100k
    - Minimum payment of \$10 for borrowers earning under \$10k



# Students

- Borrower defense rule
  - Made it easier for students to have federal loans forgiven if they were “defrauded”
- Closed school discharge regulations
  - Discharges of loans allowed for borrowers if their schools closed while enrolled
- Both delayed until 7/1/35
- Restores regulations
  - Borrower defense as of 7/1/20
  - Discharge as of 6/30/23





# Students

Elimination of Pell Grants for students who receive aid covering their full costs of attendance

Elimination of Graduate Plus Loans



# Students

## Parents of students

Then, borrow up to COA less other aid – Now, \$20k per year per student with a \$65k lifetime limit per student



## Graduate loans

capped at \$20,500 per year;  
lifetime \$100,000

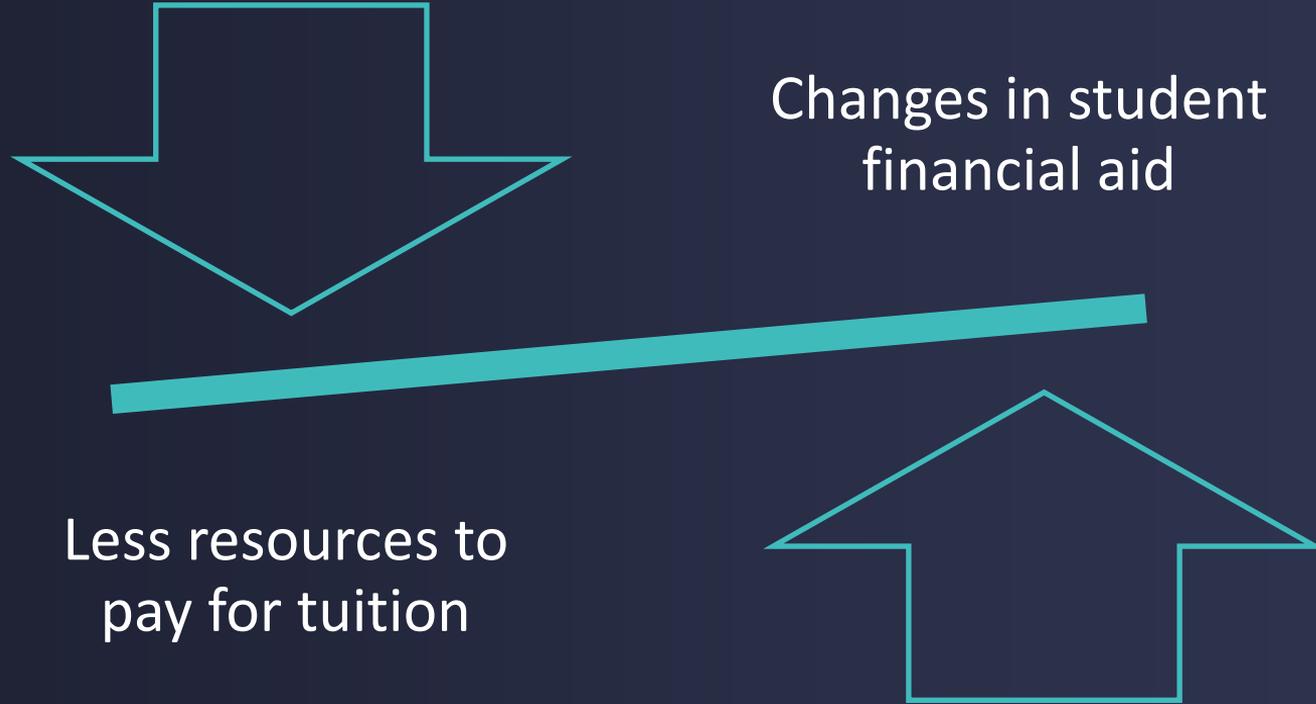


## Professional loans

capped at \$50,000 per year;  
lifetime \$200,000



# Economics



# Economics



# Economics

## Workforce Pell

Allows students to use Pell Grants for short-term accredited workforce training programs





## Endowment tax - prior

Flat rate of 1.4% of net investment income

At least \$500,000 endowed assets per student

At least 500 students



## Endowment tax - after

\$500,000 - \$750,000 per student = 1.4% excise tax

\$750,000 - \$2,000,000 per student = 4% excise tax

> \$2,000,000 per student = 8% excise tax

At least 3,000 students



# Economics

## Endowment Tax

- Net investment income previously defined
  - Interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and capital gains
- Net investment income currently defined
  - Old definition plus interest from student loans and federally subsidized royalty income from IP developed with federal funds



# Polling Question

The *One Big Beautiful Bill Act* changed how endowments are taxed by:

- A. Changing to a flat rate of 1.4%
- B. Moving the required number of students from at least 500 – 1000
- C. Introduces tax rates by net investment income per student
- D. Eliminated the endowment tax



# Economics

## *Energy tax credits*

- 179D tax deduction eliminated for property constructed after June 30, 2026
- Clean energy credits for wind and solar projects are eliminated unless construction begins on or before July 4, 2026, or if begun later, the project is placed in service by December 31, 2027.

## *Medicaid cuts*



# Compliance

- Department of Treasury additional reporting requirements
  - Number of tuition-paying and full-time students
  - Additional detail supporting calculation of student-adjusted endowment figure
- Secretary of Treasury directed to issue regulations needed to prevent the avoidance of endowment tax
- Form 1099
  - Payments for goods and services increased from \$600 to \$2,000



# Compliance

## Executive compensation

- Previous rule – covered employees five highest paid employees
- New rule – includes all current and former employees earning more than \$1 million
  - Former employees, for example, would be those receiving severance and who had been employed during any tax year after 12/31/16



# Observations

Energy credits still available but everyone is on the clock

Credits related to geothermal, fuel cell and battery storage may still be available

Institutions with less than 3,000 students get relief from original proposals

Most student financial aid changes reduce aid available

Can your institution benefit from Workforce Pell?

Affordability of advanced degrees

Harder for students to get loan relief

Repayment plan based on income





# GASB 103 and 104



# Key Insights

- GASB 103 and 104 effective for periods after June 15, 2025
  - Changes to financial disclosures, MD&A, and reporting formats
  - New separate disclosures for leases, PPP right-to-use assets, subscriptions, and intangibles
  - Goal: improve clarity and transparency in reporting



# GASB 103: MD&A Requirements



Must focus only on five required sections:

- Overview of financial statements
- Prescribed financial summary comparing years
- Analysis of financial position and operations
- Capital assets and long-term financing details
- Forward-looking information affecting net position



# MD&A Implementation Tips

Reorganize prior MD&A to the five-section structure

- Remove duplication and irrelevant content
- Explain reasons behind financial changes—not just amounts
- Avoid copying note disclosures directly
- Review example MD&A in GASB 103 appendix C



# Unusual and Infrequent Items

## Definitions unchanged (GASB 62)

- Presentation changed: shown before net position change
- Must be individually presented on SRECNP





# SRECNP Presentation Changes

## New required order of revenues, expenses, and flows

- New category: noncapital subsidies
- Redefines operating vs nonoperating items
- Retroactive adoption required for comparative statements



	2025
<b>Operating Revenues</b>	
Charges for services	\$ 14,500,000
Pell Grant	3,200,000
Total Operating Revenues	17,700,000
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	
Institutional Support	12,400,000
Academic Support	6,800,000
Total Operating Expenses	19,200,000
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,500,000)
<b>Noncapital Subsidies</b>	
State Appropriations	3,000,000
Other	200,000
Total Noncapital subsidies	3,200,000
Operating Income (Loss) and Noncapital Subsidies	1,700,000
<b>Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>	
Investment Earnings	250,000
Gain from Sale of Capital Assets	50,000
Capital Contributions	1,000,000
Total Other Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	1,300,000
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,000,000
Net Position - Beginning of Period	4,700,000
Net Position - End of Period	\$ 7,700,000

New section and subtotal for noncapital subsidies, Non-capital transfers included in subsidies

New subtotal

Section renamed

Capital contributions and capital related transfers in move up to other non-operating



# Major Component Units

- Each major unit shown separately unless readability is impacted
  - If combined, must be in a combining statement—not notes
  - Definition remains from GASB 14/61
  - Communication with component units required



# Budgetary Comparison Information



- Required only if institution presents budgetary data
  - Must show original vs final vs actual budget variances
  - Significant variances must be explained in notes



# GASB 104: Capital Asset Disclosures

## New required separate disclosures:

- Lease assets
- PPP right-to-use assets
- Subscription assets
- Other intangible assets
- Retroactive application required



# Capital Assets Held for Sale

## Sale must be probable within one year

- Asset available for immediate sale
- Active buyer search underway
- Market conditions appropriate
- Regulatory approvals considered



# Implementation Steps for GASB 103/104

- Review capital assets for held-for-sale classification
  - Update prior-year footnotes for retroactive application
  - Revise SRECNP template and reporting mappings
  - Educate leadership on significant reporting changes



# Polling Question

Public institution financial statements will require the following after the implementation of GASB 103?

- A. The management's discussion and analysis to include forward-looking information affecting net position
- B. A new category to the SRECNP called noncapital subsidies
- C. Each major component unit should be presented separately unless readability is impacted
- D. All the above





# FASB Updates



# **2025-05** Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets

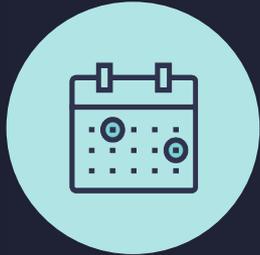
Reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025

Provides a practical expedient to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the assets

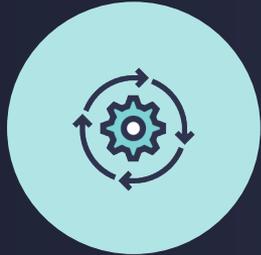
Provides an accounting policy election for private entities to consider collection activity after the balance sheet date when estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets



# 2025-06 Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal Use Software



Reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027



Removes the "project stage" model



Capitalization begins after management authorized and committed funding, and is probable that the project will be completed



Website development costs guidance is superseded and incorporated into these revisions



Clarified disclosure requirements



# Indirect Costs



# Indirect Cost Rates

- In early 2025, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Department of Energy (DOE), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the Department of Defense (DOD), released policies that would impose a 15% indirect cost rate on all R&D awards to IHEs.
- Today, Congress has prohibited the implementation of these policies through language included in various appropriations acts and other laws.
- Congress continues to evaluate options and alternatives to the current negotiated indirect cost system.



# Financial Accountability in Research (FAIR) Model

Announced on April 8, 2025,  
as a community-based effort  
to develop potential  
replacement models for the  
funding of indirect costs on  
federal research grants

Sector-led alternative model

Developed by the Joint  
Association Group on Indirect  
Costs (JAG)

Ten national organizations  
comprise the JAG: AAU, APLU,  
AAMC, ACE, AIRI, COGR,  
NACUBO, NAICU, AASCU, SPA



# FAIR Model



Eliminates the lengthy rate negotiation process but may likely require major changes in systems to adhere to the new framework



Greater transparency in how research costs are allocated but institutions may struggle to operationalize attributing costs at the project level



Requires congress to either pass legislation specifically establishing the model, or direct OMB to promulgate regulations (uniform guidance)

# Example

Traditional Bill		Consider in Context of a Research Grant		Explicit Charging		FAIR Model	
Caesar Salad	\$ 8.00	Caesar Salad	\$ 4.40	Caesar Salad	\$ 4.40	Caesar Salad	\$ 4.40
Arancini	\$ 13.00	Arancini	\$ 7.15	Arancini	\$ 7.15	Arancini	\$ 7.15
Red Wine	\$ 16.00	Red Wine	\$ 8.80	Red Wine	\$ 8.80	Red Wine	\$ 8.80
Soda	\$ 5.00	Soda	\$ 2.75	Soda	\$ 2.75	Soda	\$ 2.75
Crab Cakes	\$ 33.00	Crab Cakes	\$ 18.15	Crab Cakes	\$ 18.15	Crab Cakes	\$ 18.15
Lasagna	\$ 20.00	Lasagna	\$ 11.00	Lasagna	\$ 11.00	Lasagna	\$ 11.00
		Indirect Costs (F&A Rate of 45%)	\$ 42.75	Cigar Room Ventilation	\$ 12.50		
				Pizza Oven	\$ 8.00		
				Wine cellar	\$ 10.00	Wine cellar	\$ 10.00
				Other (electricity, rent, linens, credit card system)	15%	Other (electricity, rent, linens, credit card system)	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 95.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 71.59</b>



# Simple Version Example

<b>Explicit Charging</b>		<b>FAIR Model Simple Version</b>	
Caesar Salad	\$ 4.40	Caesar Salad	\$ 4.40
Arancini	\$ 7.15	Arancini	\$ 7.15
Red Wine	\$ 8.80	Red Wine	\$ 8.80
Soda	\$ 2.75	Soda	\$ 2.75
Crab Cakes	\$ 18.15	Crab Cakes	\$ 18.15
Lasagna	\$ 11.00	Lasagna	\$ 11.00
Cigar Room			
Ventilation	\$ 12.50	Food Prep Tools	10%
Pizza Oven	\$ 8.00		
Wine cellar	\$ 10.00		
Other			
(electricity, rent, linens, credit card system)	15%	Other	
Total	\$ 95.00	(electricity, rent, linens, credit card system)	15%
		Total	\$ 67.93



# FAIR Model (Removing Direct and Indirect Cost Verbiage)

## Detailed Option – Example Project Budget

Research Performance Costs (RPC)	
Senior Key Personnel (e.g., PIs)	\$\$
Other Personnel (e.g., grad students)	\$\$
Supplies	\$\$
Publication costs	\$\$
Etc...	\$\$
Essential Research Performance Support (ERPS)	
<i>Regulatory Compliance (RC)</i>	\$\$
<i>Award Management, Oversight, &amp; Reporting (AMOR)</i>	\$\$
<i>Essential Research Performance Facilities (ERPF) (% of budget)</i>	%
<i>Research Information and Data Services (RIDS)</i>	\$\$
<b>General Research Operations (GRO) (% of budget)</b>	<b>15%</b>

**Project-specific** costs to actually perform the research

**Project-specific** costs needed to support performance of the research

Items that **cannot** easily be assigned to a given project but apply to all

# FAIR Model - Simple Option

<b>Detailed Option</b>		<b>Simple Option</b>	
<b>Research Performance Costs (RPC)</b>		<b>Research Performance Costs (RPC)</b>	
Senior Key Personnel (e.g., PIs)	\$\$	Senior Key Personnel (e.g., PIs)	\$\$
Other Personnel (e.g., grad students)	\$\$	Other Personnel (e.g., grad students)	\$\$
Supplies	\$\$	Supplies	\$\$
Publication costs	\$\$	Publication costs	\$\$
Etc...	\$\$	Etc...	\$\$
<b>Essential Research Performance Support (ERPS)</b>		<b>Essential Research Performance Support (ERPS)</b>	
<i>Regulatory Compliance (RC)</i>	\$\$	<i>Regulatory Costs (RC)</i>	\$\$
<i>Award Monitoring, Oversight, and Reporting (AMOR)</i>	\$\$	<i>Award Monitoring, Oversight, and Reporting (AMOR)</i>	\$\$
<i>Essential Research Performance Facilities (ERPF) (% of budget)</i>	%		
<i>Research Information Services (RIS)</i>	\$\$		
<b>General Research Operations (GRO) (% of budget)</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>General Research Operations (GRO) (% of budget)</b>	<b>15%</b>


**10% of total Budget**





# Updates to the AICPA GAS- Single Audit Guide



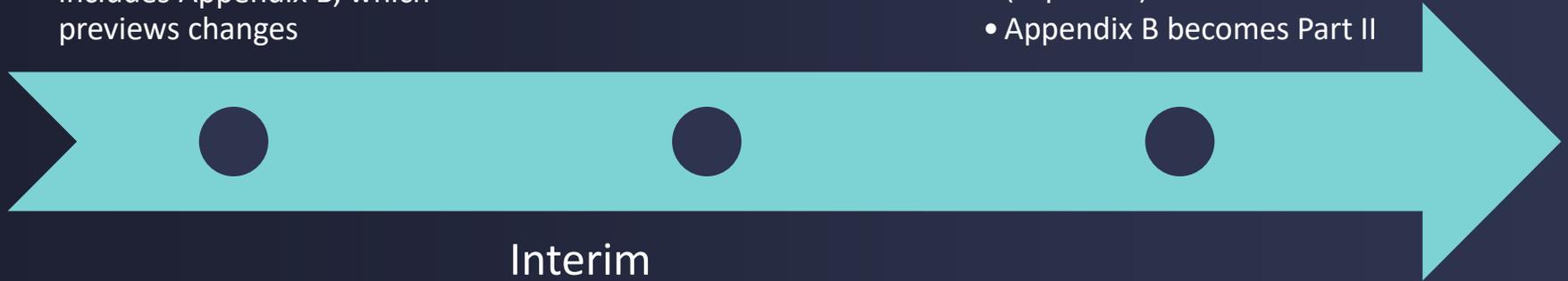
# Guide Issuance and Transition

## October 2025

- 2025 Guide issuance – includes Appendix B, which previews changes

## October 2026

- 2026 Guide issuance (expected)
- Appendix B becomes Part II



## Interim

- Review period for users to consider the guidance in Appendix B and prepare accordingly



# Big Changes



Risk assessment process



Internal control testing



Evaluating instances of  
noncompliance



Compliance testing

# Polling Question

The revised AICPA GAS and single audit and accounting guide has significant enhanceive changes to...

- A. The definition of a compliance audit
- B. Responsibility for the data collection form
- C. Auditors' evaluation of instances of noncompliance
- D. Revised the independent auditors' report



# Potential Impact to Auditees



Will vary by auditing firm



Depends on how each firm interpreted auditing standards



A&A guides are not authoritative; however auditors are required to consider them

# Potential Impact to Auditees

## *Identifying risks of material noncompliance*

- Additional samples compared to the past
- Identifying controls related to the risks of material noncompliance

## *Testing of internal controls*

- New guidance on testing relevance and reliability of information used in a control
- Revised control sample size tables



# Potential Impact to Auditees

## *Testing of Compliance*

- New sampling tables
- Considering sufficiency and appropriateness of audit evidence

## *Evaluating instances of noncompliance*

- Sampling tables expect zero exceptions
- Investigation of nature, cause, and potential consequences of noncompliance
  - Request management to (a) investigate the reason for the exceptions identified and (b) identify the magnitude of noncompliance





# Future Developments



# Negotiated Rulemaking to Reform Accreditation System

- Press release January 26, 2026
- Establish the Accreditation, Innovation, and Modernization (AIM) rulemaking committee to develop regulations that would:
  - Simplify the recognition of emerging and existing accreditors
  - Examine the extent to which accreditation contributes to rising costs
  - Safeguard against undue influence from private trade associations
  - Eliminate standards that discriminate



# 2025 Federal Compliance Supplement

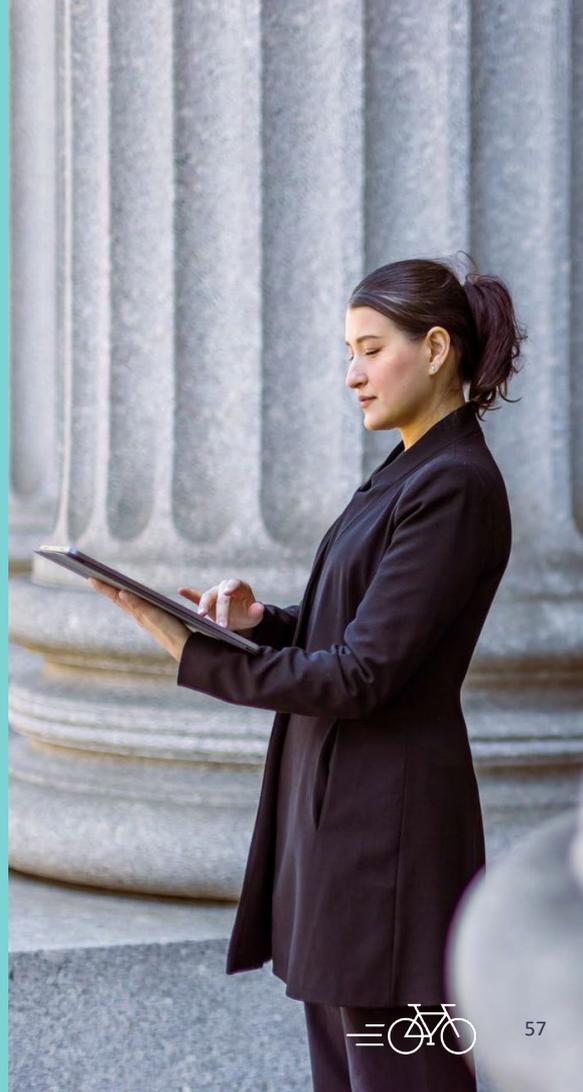


- Student financial aid
  - 2024 compliance supplement had requirements for auditors to submit certain data related to sampling and over/under awarding of Pell grants and direct loans
  - 2025 compliance supplement does not contain these provisions
  - Proposal for institutions to submit this information



# Improving Oversight of Federal Grantmaking

- Executive order dated August 12, 2025
- Each agency to designate a senior appointee responsible for creating policies to review discretionary grants
- Discretionary awards advance the President's policy priorities and cannot be used to fund defined prohibitions
- Preference should be given to institutions with lower indirect cost rates
- Revise the Uniform Guidance to further clarify and require all discretionary grants to permit termination for convenience



# Improving Oversight of Federal Grantmaking



- Revise the uniform guidance to further clarify and require all discretionary grants to permit termination for convenience
- Revise uniform guidance to limit the use of funds for costs related to facilities and administration

# Agency Information Collection Activities

Notice by the department of education on November 13, 2025



Requesting to add new IPEDS “Admissions and Consumer Transparency Supplement” (ACTS) survey component



Data collected from ACTS intended to indicate whether institutions are using race-based preferencing in admissions



# Other

- *Accountability in Higher Education and Access through Demand-driven Workforce Pell (AHEAD) Committee*
  - Discussed regulatory changes to implement provisions from OBBBA related to earning standards for all higher education programs
- *Reimagining and Improving Student Education (RISE) Committee*
  - Professional degrees
- *Negotiated Rulemaking for Higher Education 2025 | U.S. Department of Education*



# Suggestions

- Monitor new executive orders and other regulations
  - Press releases
  - Federal register
  - Dear colleague letters
- Review of policies and procedures to enhance compliance with changing regulations and related enforcement



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# Wellness Break





# Capital Planning and Deferred Maintenance



# Learning Objectives

1

Identify funding strategies for addressing aging infrastructure and long-term capital needs

2

Discuss approaches for effectively managing campus real estate assets

3

Recognize when and how to leverage public/private partnerships to support modernization

4

Identify how to prioritize modernization initiatives using data-informed criteria and institutional goals

5

Discuss practices that position institutions for sustainable, future-focused capital investment



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# Wellness Break





# Emerging Threats in Higher Education: What to Expect in 2026



# Learning Objectives

1

Identify how AI-driven attacks and deepfakes are evolving and the risks they pose to academic environments

2

Recognize the vulnerabilities stemming from supply chain dependencies and third-party service providers

3

Recognize core security challenges associated with cloud services in higher education

4

Discuss the long-term security implications of quantum computing and steps institutions can take to prepare



# *Agenda*

- Recent cyberattacks on higher education
- Identity is the new perimeter
- AI-based attacks using deepfake technology
- Vendor and supply chain cyber risks
- Quantum computing cyber risks



# Recent Cyberattacks on Higher Education

- *Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (Dec. 2024):*  
“Cybersecurity event” exposed patient records of approx. 1,465,000 (SSNs, DL#,s, health ins.). Interlock group published over 2 million files after no ransom paid. Root cause not known.
- *University of Pennsylvania (Oct. 2025):*  
Social engineering + cred. misuse attack. Offensive mass emails were sent from legitimate UPenn email accounts. 1.2 million (alumni, donors, students) records affected.
- *Columbia University (May 2025):*  
External system breach involving the theft of PII records of 869k current and former students, applicants, and employees affected. Politically motivated attack (“hacktivism”). Campus-wide outage lasting several days affecting email and coursework platforms.



# Recent Statistics

## *EDUCAUSE*

- EDUCAUSE reports sustained year-over-year growth in cyberattacks against higher education, with education now the most targeted sector globally.
- The education sector is now the most attacked industry globally, with institutions facing an average of 4,388 cyberattacks per week in 2025. [Source: deepstrike.io]

## *2025 Verizon Data Breach Investigations report (DBIR)*

- During 2024-2025, Verizon DBIR found 1,075 security incidents and 851 confirmed data breaches in the education sector.
- System intrusion, phishing/social engineering, and misconfiguration accounted for roughly 80% of all confirmed breaches in education environment.

## *IBM cost of a data breach report*

- Average cost of a data breach in the higher education sector: \$3.65 million - \$3.7 million per incident. Cost includes IR teams, external forensics investigators, threat hunting/log analysis, legal fees, and breach notification costs.



# What Makes Higher Education Attractive Targets?

- Student PII (SSNs, DOBs, financial data, etc.)
- Faculty and staff PII
- Research grant data, IP, scientific findings
- Donor and alumni financial records
- “Target rich, cyber poor?”





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# Emerging Threats in 2026

# Identity Is the New Perimeter

- April-November 2025: Large scale phishing campaign involving 18 universities, including UC system, Michigan, other large public schools
- Bypassed MFA, no malware involved, used legitimate logins
- Started with highly targeted phishing to students, faculty, and staff
- Email included a URL to SSO page
- Evilginx, MitM toolkit was used to pass on the victim's login to authenticate user
- Attackers accessed email, cloud storage, internal portals using SSO



# Identity Is the New Perimeter (continued)

- What was the impact?
  - Emergency account disablement
  - Campus-wide password resets
  - Temporary access disruptions for teaching, research, and administration
  - Re-evaluation of MFA assumptions
- MFA was enabled, cloud-first security was in place, no zero-day exploits were required, and no malware was deployed yet, attackers succeeded!



# How Can Higher Education Institutions Protect Against This Attack?

- No, not the same, “Be careful with email guidance.”
- Defenses have to move up the identity stack and not rely solely on the user behavior layer.
- Make stolen credentials useless.
- Make trust temporary.
- Make identity behavior visible.
- Awareness still matters, but it changes.

*These are architectural decisions not awareness slogans.*



# Deepfake-Enabled Ghost Student Fraud

- 2024-2025 – CA community colleges systems, College of Southern Nevada, Century College (MN)
- AI-generated identities to create fake student profiles
- Fake IDs, transcripts, essays, and social media accounts were created
- Enrolled in multiple community colleges online
- Ghost-students bots used in some cases
- Financial aid applications submitted
- Over \$13 million in financial aid stolen



# Ghost Student Fraud Victim Prevention



- Fight AI with AI: Socure, Veriff, Blackboard Analytics
- Incorporate live identity verification during admissions process (real-time photo capture)
- Train professors to identify ghost student characteristics (login timing, lack of classroom participation/interaction, AI-generated homework submissions)
- Use LMS analytics to flag repetitive low effort activity, uniform login times across many users, identical file metadata across homework submissions

# Vendor and Supply Chain Compromise

- Dec. 31, 2025: Oracle EBS (tuition processing, payroll, financial aid disbursements, grants administration) compromised by Clop ransomware group
- Zero-day vulnerability exploited which allowed attackers to take control of on-premise Oracle EBS servers without supplying credentials
- Same flaw, same product, several institutions
- Universities impacted: Harvard (1.3 TB of data), University of Phoenix (3.5 million records), Baker University (53k records), others



# What Could Have Been Done?

Do not directly expose portal to the internet

Require VPN access to the system

Position the system in a private isolated network zone

Anomaly-based IDS, DLP

Third-party pen testing

HECVAT assessments



# Attack on Cloud Services for Higher Education

- June 2023: MOVEit file transfer breach
- National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) MOVEit server hacked
- Zero-day vulnerability
- Names, DOBs, SSNs, student ID#s, and records exposed
- 900 colleges/universities impacted including Cornell, California State University system, SUNY
- NSC paid \$9.95 million to settling class action lawsuit



# Why Are Attackers Targeting Cloud Services?



Presents an expanded attack surface for target institutions/Indirect entry points



Familiar branding of cloud collaboration tools enable weaponization at scale



Scale of attack:  
Shared platforms = Shared exposure



Identity is the new perimeter: Cloud reliance expands exposure across every login surface

# What To Do To Minimize the Risk of Falling Victim?

- Strengthen third-party risk management (TPRM) and perform HECVAT reviews as a pre-procurement requirement
- Focus on: Cloud architecture, data storage locations, zero-day exposure posture, patch cadence, IR timelines
- Require compliance with the institution's cybersecurity standards
- Enforce MFA everywhere
- Require vendor transparency and contractual SLAs for breach notification, patching deadlines, annual security assessments, SOC 2 Type 2 compliance



# Quantum Computing Cyber Risks



Ability to break today's encryption (RSA, Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC), Diffie-Helman) in minutes

"Harvest now, decrypt later" mentality among attackers

Quantum-accelerated brute force attacks

Faster defense and traffic analysis to evade detection





# Why Higher Education Is Vulnerable to Quantum Risks

Heavy reliance on cloud and third-party platforms

Long data retention cycles

High value research targets

Tighter resource constraints

# What Should Higher Education Do To Prepare?



Begin Post Quantum Cryptography (PQC) migration planning now



Evaluate cloud vendors for PQC readiness



Protect long retention, high value data today



Establish a quantum risk strategy

# Conclusion

- Higher education will continue to be targeted by cybercriminals
- AI-enabled tools will increasingly be used for nefarious purposes requiring institutions to fight with AI-enabled defenses
- TPSPs and cloud-based services requires due diligence, identity-based defenses, and contractual accountability
- Begin PQC migration planning now to prepare for attacks using quantum computing



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# Wellness Break





# A Conversation About Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Higher Education



# Learning Objectives

1

Identify the common signs, patterns, and types of fraud, waste, and abuse that occur within higher education environments

2

Recognize the factors that increase institutional vulnerability and understand how fraud develops, including cultural and internal control red flags

3

Recall strategies to prevent, detect, and correct FWA through stronger governance, internal controls, and ethical accountability

4

Recall how to apply practical approaches that help foster a secure, transparent, and integrity-driven campus culture



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