

Internal Control Framework

Presented by: Eddy Castaneda, CPA, CFE, MBA Senior Manager







Risk Assessment Overview

- The objective of a risk assessment is to analyze organization risk, including the inherent risk and impact on the District's operations
- The most widely accepted approach in conducting a risk assessment is the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) guidance on monitoring internal control systems



COSO Model



Control Environment

- 1. Demonstrates commitment to integrity and ethical values
- 2. Exercises oversight responsibility
- Establishes structure, authority, and responsibility
- 4. Demonstrates commitment to competence
- 5. Enforces accountability

Risk Assessment

- 6. Specifies suitable objectives
- 7. Identifies and analyzes risk
- 8. Assesses fraud risk
- Identifies and analyzes significant change

Control Activities

- 10. Selects and develops control activities
- 11. Selects and develops general controls over technology
- 12. Deploys through policies and procedures

Information and Communication

- 13. Uses relevant information
- 14. Communicates internally
- 15. Communicates externally

Monitoring Activities

- 16. Conducts ongoing and/or separate evaluations
- 17. Evaluates and communicates deficiencies



Benefits of COSO Model

- Opportunity for re-evaluating existing control structure
- Improve the efficiency or effectiveness of internal controls
- Ensure to keep pace with evolving business environment and emerging risks
- Enhancing governance
- Improving risk assessment and antifraud practices



GAO Greenbook

- Standards for internal control in state and local
- Is an acceptable framework for internal control on the state and local government level under OMB's Uniform Guidance for Federal Awards
- Written for government
 - Leverages the COSO Framework
 - Uses government terms



Green Book Model



Control Environment

- 1. Demonstrate Commitment to Integrity and Ethical Values
- 2. Exercise Oversight Responsibility
- 3. Establish Structure, Responsibility, and Authority
- 4. Demonstrate Commitment to Competence
- 5. Enforce Accountability

Risk Assessment

- 6. Define Objectives and Risk Tolerances
- 7. Identify, Analyze, and Respond to Risk
- 8. Assess Fraud Risk
- 9. Analyze and Respond to Change

Control Activities

- 10. Design Control Activities
- 11. Design Activities for the Information System
- 12. Implement Control Activities

Information & Communication

- 13. Use Quality Information
- 14. Communicate Internally
- 15. Communicate Externally

Monitoring

- 16. Perform Monitoring Activities
- 17. Remediate Deficiencies



Significant Audit and Financial Reporting Areas



- Internal control over financial accounting and reporting
- Information Technology (IT) systems
- Financial statement preparation procedures
- Capital assets accounting, including depreciation, project tracking, etc.
- Investment policies and procedures, portfolio management, income allocation, etc.
- Debt, including compliance with applicable covenants
- Net Position/Fund Balance classifications
- Payroll processing
- Budgetary compliance and accountability
- Compliance with contracts, laws, regulations, and grant agreements



Questions or Comments



