

CSA PROGRAM AUDITS:
Understanding Internal Controls and Strategic Planning in CSA
Programs

Presented by
Stephanie Bacote and Annette Larkin
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CSA Program Audits Introduction: Purpose and Objectives



Purpose:

To educate participants on the definition of internal controls, the organizational responsibility for establishing an internal control structure, and the various types of control activities.

Objective:

In a classroom setting, participants will recognize their role in the internal control structure within their locally administered CSA program.

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Understanding Internal Controls in CSA





Understanding Internal Controls in CSA

What are Internal Controls?

Internal controls are steps taken to provide reasonable assurance that the following objectives are met:

- · Assets are safeguarded,
- · Reliable information/data,
- · Effective and efficient operations, and
- Compliance with applicable laws, regulations,

policies, procedures, contracts, etc.



Understanding Internal Controls in CSA

What are Internal Controls: Fundamental Concepts

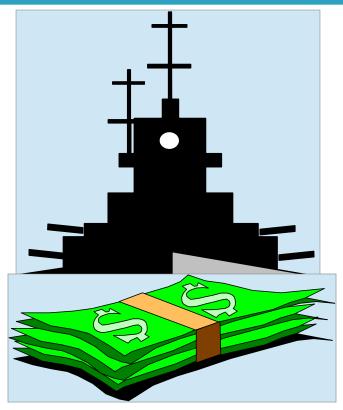
- Internal Controls are <u>processes</u>, a means to an end, not an end in itself.
- Internal Controls are effected by <u>people</u>, not merely policy manuals and forms but people at every level of the organization.
- Internal Controls are geared to the achievement of <u>objectives</u>.
- Internal Controls can be expected to provide only reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance.



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Reasonable Assurance

Cost of achieving the internal control objectives should not exceed its benefit



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CATEGORIES of CONTROLS

Hard Controls

- Policy/procedures
- Organization structure
- Formal processes
- Centralized decision making

Soft Controls

- Competence
- Trust
- Shared values
- Strong leadership
- High expectations
- Openness
- High ethical standards



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Who is responsible for <u>compliance</u> with Internal Controls?



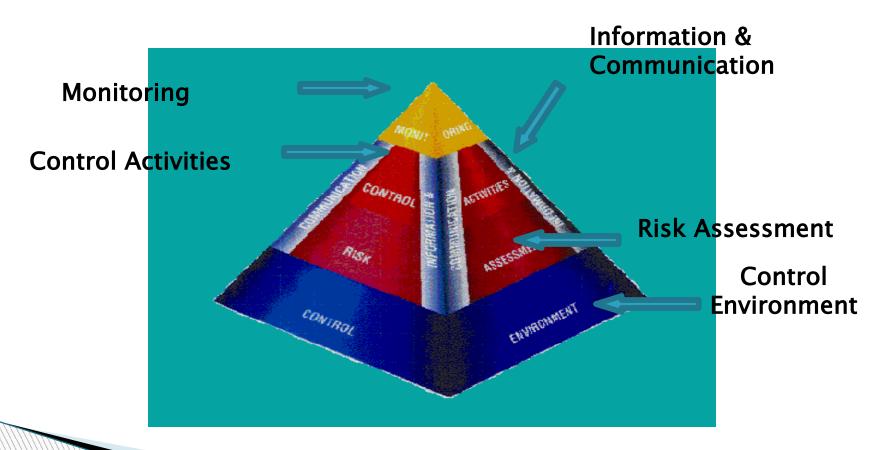
<u>All STAKEHOLDERS</u> are responsible for compliance with internal controls.



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Five Components of Internal Controls

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What is the Control Environment?



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Control Environment

Community Policy and Management Team



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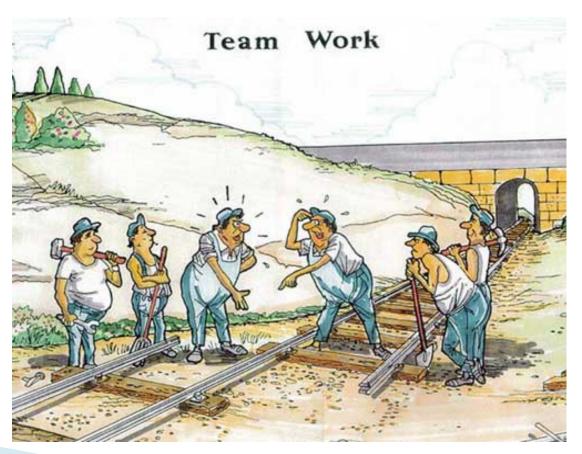
Control Environment

Organizations with an Effective Control Environment



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Control Environment Shared Values and Teamwork





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What is a Risk Assessment?



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Risk Assessment



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Risk Assessment



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Analysis of Risk





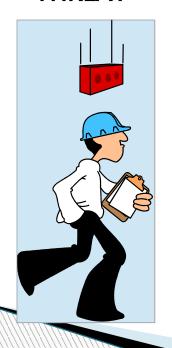
EXPOSURE



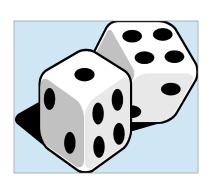
RISK



EXPECTED LOSS











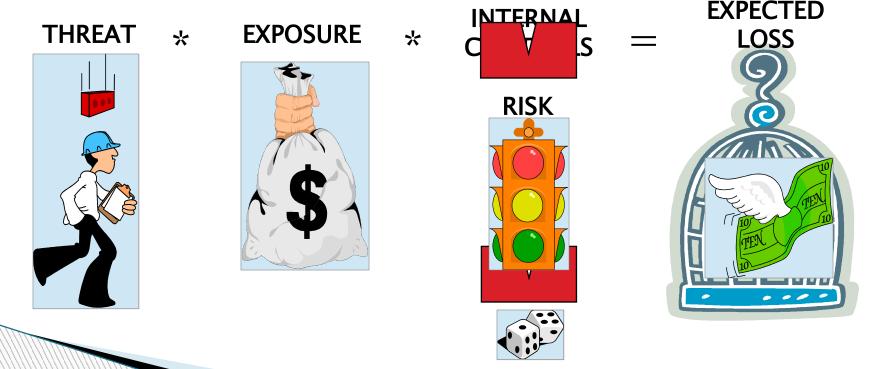
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Risk Assessment





Management of Risk



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10 Critical Organizational Risks

- Financial
- Legal Liability
- 3. Regulatory Compliance
- 4. Organizational Image
- 5. Organization-Specific

- Data Integrity and Reliability
- Confidentiality of Data
- Safeguarding Proprietary Data
- 9. Contingency Planning
- 10. Operations

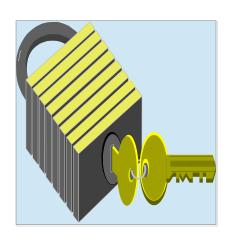


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What are Control Activities?



Control Activities Types of Internal Control







Preventive

Detective

Corrective



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Control Activities



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Control Activities

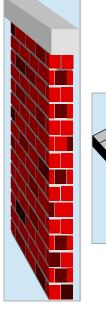




Control Activities Segregation of Duties - Preventive



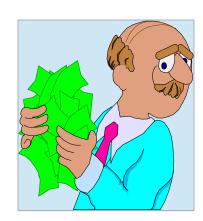
Authorization











Custody



Control Activities-Preventive What needs to be approved?

- Depends on the risk assessment.
- High risk activities should be approved by senior management.
- Approval means that the approver has reviewed the supporting documentation and is satisfied that the transaction is appropriate.



Control Activities-



Certain activities or transactions require supervisor approval.











Control Activities-Verification Preventive

Be an **A-C-E** reviewer of reports

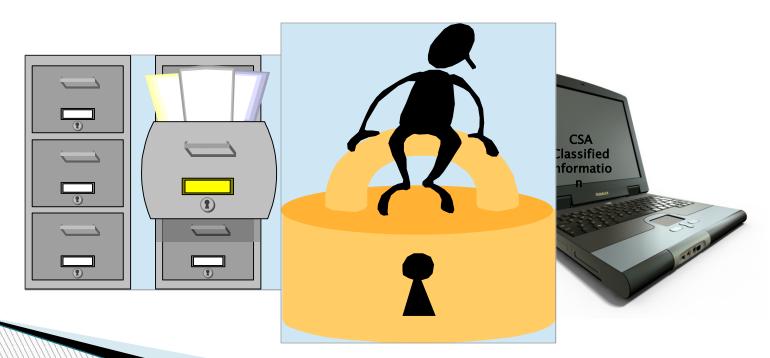
- Is the information Accurate?
- Is the information Complete?
- Are the operations Efficient?



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^{CSA} Control Activities – Preventive

Security of Assets – restrict access to <u>assets</u> and information to authorized personnel







CSA

Control Activities - Detective

Review of Operating Performance







Reconciliations



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What is Information and Communication?



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What is Monitoring?



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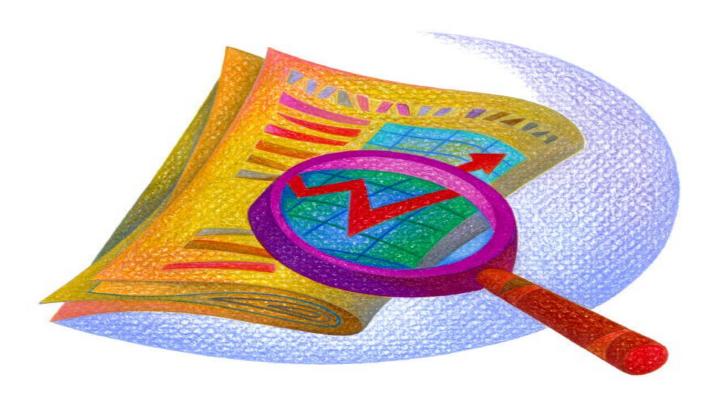
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CSA Program Audits Recent Audit Observations





CSA Program Audits Recent Audit Observations



Internal Control Weakness vs. Non-Compliance Observation What's the Difference?

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RS

US

Internal Control Weakness

Ineffective processes that may adversely impact the program's ability to achieve desired strategic, financial, operational, reporting, compliance, and stewardship objectives.

Non-Compliance Observation

An organization's failure to fulfill specific requirements as stated in established laws, regulations, policies, and procedures.

CSA Program Audits Recent Audit Observations

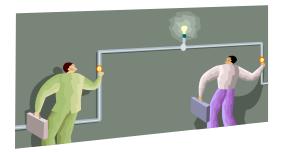


Internal Control Weakness vs. Non-Compliance Observation

Important to Remember Non-compliance itself can be an internal control weakness.



SESSION



SUMMARY



Summary - Internal Controls

- Internal controls are steps taken to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that organizational objectives are achieved.
- Cost of achieving the internal control objectives should not exceed its benefit
- All STAKEHOLDERS are responsible for compliance with internal controls
- Five components of Internal Controls:
 - Control Environment
 - Risk Assessment
 - Control Activities
 - Information and Communication
 - Monitoring

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Contact Information

CSA Program Auditor Manager Phone: (804) 662-7441

Email: stephanie.bacote@csa.virginia.gov

or

Annette E. Larkin, MBA

CSA Program Auditor

Phone: (804) 662-9816

Email: annette.larkin@csa.virginia.gov

Office of Comprehensive Services, 1604 Santa Rosa Rd, Wythe Bldg, Suite 137, Richmond, VA 23229