

**Carson City Audit Committee
Agenda Report**

Date Submitted: September 19, 2011 **Agenda Date Requested:** September 27, 2011

To: Audit Committee

From: William Prowse, Chair

Subject Title: For Possible Action: To authorize the Committee Chair to draft a revised Audit Committee ordinance for future consideration by the Committee.

Type of Action Requested: (check one)

Resolution Ordinance
 Formal Action/Motion Other (Specify)

Does This Action Require A Business Impact Statement: () Yes () No

Recommended Committee Action: I move to authorize the Committee Chair to draft a revised Audit Committee ordinance for future consideration by the Committee.

Explanation for Recommended Committee Action: N/A

Applicable Statute, Code, Policy, Rule or Regulation: CCMC 2.14

Fiscal Impact: None

Explanation of Impact: N/A

Funding Source: N/A

Alternatives: Do not make any amendments.

Supporting Material: Memo, CCMC 2.14, *'Introduction to the International Standards'* from The Institute of Internal Auditors & Government & *'Government Auditing Standards'* by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Prepared By: Janet Busse, City Manager's Office

Reviewed By:

Mark Phinney

(Finance Director)

Date:

9/21/11

Board Action Taken:

Motion: _____

Member

Aye/Nay

1)	_____	_____
2)	_____	_____
3)	_____	_____
4)	_____	_____
5)	_____	_____

(Vote Recorded By)



CARSON CITY, NEVADA

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPALITY AND STATE CAPITAL

MEMO TO: Carson City Audit Committee

FROM: William Prowse, Chairman

DATE: September 20, 2011

SUBJECT: Revise Audit Committee Ordinance

The current City ordinance providing guidance and duties to the Carson City Audit Committee is out of date, incomplete and too complex to provide necessary and clear guidance to the Audit Committee. Therefore, the Audit Committee must amend CCMC 2.14 to:

- a. Expand the experience needed to qualify for membership on the Audit Committee;
- b. Establish the intent of the Board of Supervisors that the Internal Auditor function be in compliance with the Internal Audit Standards as promulgated by the Institute of Internal Auditors, and/or the Government Auditing Standards (Yellow Book) issued by the U.S. Government Accountability Office;
- c. Clarify the Audit Committee's responsibility for identification of possible fraud, waste and abuse in City management and operations as well as other revisions and/or clarifications to the ordinance as appropriate; and,
- d. Reorganize, clarify and simplify the ordinance to reduce complexity and address other issues as may arise during the ordinance project.

Carson City, Nevada, Code of Ordinances >> Title 2 - ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL* >> Chapter 2.14 - CARSON CITY AUDIT COMMITTEE >>

Chapter 2.14 - CARSON CITY AUDIT COMMITTEE

Sections:

- 2.14.010 - Introduction.
- 2.14.020 - Purpose of the Carson City audit committee.
- 2.14.030 - Composition of the Carson City audit committee.
- 2.14.040 - Responsibilities of the Carson City audit committee.
- 2.14.050 - Meetings of the Carson City audit committee.
- 2.14.060 - Organizational chart.

2.14.010 - Introduction.

As the demand for enhanced accountability and the increased examination of an adequate system of internal controls occurs in the public sector due to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, so does the significance and importance of an audit committee.

The independence and objectivity between the Carson City audit committee and the city's management team ensures that internal controls are a key management objective of the city's operation. The Government Finance Officers Association and the Institute of Internal Auditors encourage the effective use of an audit committee in the public sector and considers this committee an integral element of public accountability and governance. The Carson City audit committee plays a key role with respect to integrity of the city's financial information; its systems of internal controls, the legal and ethical conduct of management and employees, and is an invaluable tool for ensuring that those responsible for financial management (management, auditors, and governing boards) meet the respective responsibilities for internal control compliance and financial reporting. Additionally, the Carson City audit committee provides a vehicle for open communications between the board of supervisors, the city management team, internal audit, and the independent external auditors.

(Ord. 2008-10 § 3, 2008)

2.14.020 - Purpose of the Carson City audit committee.

The role of the Carson City audit committee is to maintain oversight of the auditing function, both internal and external resulting in increased integrity and efficiency of the audit processes for the city and the city's system of internal controls and financial reporting. The committee has three primary characteristics for it to successfully fill its obligations:

1. Independence. The Carson City audit committee will be independent both in fact and in appearance and requires processes to be in place to ensure such independence is maintained at all times.
2. Communication. The Carson City audit committee will maintain an open line of communication with the board of supervisors, city management, internal and external auditors; providing direction for the city's audit function and a framework of accountability.
3. Accountability. The Carson City audit committee contributes to the integrity of the financial reporting process and reinforces the culture of a strong system of internal controls throughout the city.

The Carson City audit committee shall provide oversight to the city's internal controls by assuring that the system of internal controls established by management are reviewed on a regular and systematic basis for functionality and effectiveness. The Carson City audit committee's duties shall include, but are not limited to, development of the risk assessment and annual work plan, review of all individual audit reports, review of the annual report of audits completed, review the status of corrective actions, the annual budget, and the performance of the internal auditor. Upon completion of these reviews, the Carson City audit committee will make appropriate recommendations to the board of supervisors.

(Ord. 2008-10 § 4, 2008)

2.14.030 - Composition of the Carson City audit committee.

1. The Carson City audit committee will be independent and objective in its collective mindset individually and as a group. The committee will reflect the following attributes:
 - a. Excellent communication skills with each other and with others;
 - b. A willingness to fully participate in complex and sensitive matters that require resolution;
 - c. Public accounting, governmental accounting and auditing experience.
2. The Carson City audit committee shall be comprised of five (5) members; one (1) member from the board of supervisors and four (4) members from the public at-large.
 - a.

One (1) member of the Carson City audit committee will be selected from the board of supervisors. The board member shall be selected each January when the board of supervisors addresses board and commission assignments.

- b. The four (4) members at-large of the Carson City audit committee will be interviewed and selected by the board of supervisors. These members should have experience in financial services, public accounting, and/or governmental auditing, and current knowledge of public laws and regulations governing an audit committee. The terms shall be for staggered two (2) years; expiring on each alternate year.
- c. The members at-large shall not accept any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fees from the city and may not be an affiliated person with the city or any subsidiary thereof.

3. Should a vacancy occur in any position on the Carson City audit committee, the board of supervisors must follow the procedure set forth above to select a new member for the committee. The selection must occur within one (1) month of the vacancy occurring.

4. When deemed necessary, the Carson City audit committee may request that the city manager and other management employees attend a Carson City audit committee meeting in an advisory capacity. This individual may be requested to provide necessary information relative to internal controls, data, and analysis related to the specific objectives of the Carson City audit committee.

(Ord. 2008-10 § 5, 2008)

(Ord. No. 2009-24, § 1, 10-1-2009)

2.14.040 - Responsibilities of the Carson City audit committee.

1. The Carson City audit committee will review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors regarding the annual financial audit, performance, compliance and efficiency audits, including specific issues of concern providing a higher level of accountability over the use of public funds. As appropriate, background documents related to specific audit issues will be sent to the committee during the course of each year.
2. The Carson City audit committee will:
 - a. Provide input into the annual risk assessment plan developed by the city auditor to identify areas of risk or exposure facing the city's organization; review and assess the steps necessary to minimize such risks in the future and improve operating efficiencies;
 - b. Identify with key directors significant risks or exposures facing their organizations/operations to develop a "risk plan" and "audit work plan" to prioritize the city auditor's work load and assess the need for professional services;
 - c. Annually review the audit scope and work plan of the city auditor in conjunction with the external auditors plan to address the coordination of audit efforts to ensure the completeness of coverage, reduction of redundant efforts and effective use of audit resources;
 - d. Discuss the fiscal health of the city in relation to the adopted budget with the city manager and the director of finance;
 - e. Consider matters related to the systems of internal controls, including overseeing compliance by management with applicable policies and procedures;
 - f. Review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors regarding audit findings including the status and implementation of recommendations for both internal and external audits;
 - g. Review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors pertaining to the internal audit budget for operating expenses and capital expenditures;
 - h. Oversee the appointment of the independent auditors to be engaged by the board of supervisors for external reporting and recommend to the board of supervisors the related audit fees;
 - i. Recommend to the board of supervisors to engage outside professional services when deemed appropriate for audit issues;
 - j. Review the internal audit charter and make recommendations to the board of supervisors when changes are deemed necessary;
 - k. Review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors for special requests for audit projects and have the authority to perform other duties as may be delegated to it by the board of supervisors;
3. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) and Government Auditing Standards require an independent auditor to evaluate the city's internal controls in connection with determining the extent of their audit procedures. The external auditors are required to alert the Carson City audit committee and the governing body regarding material matters. The Carson City audit committee will:
 - a. Review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors pertaining to the external auditors annual audit plan and inquire into external audit matters as deemed appropriate;
 - b. Oversee the appointment of the independent auditors to be engaged by the board of supervisors for external reporting and establish the related audit fees; review and evaluate the performance of the independent auditors and establish a regular schedule for periodically re-bidding the annual audit;
 - c. Review and make recommendations to the board of supervisors regarding all significant written communications between the independent auditors and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

(Ord. 2008-10 § 6, 2008)

2.14.050 - Meetings of the Carson City audit committee.

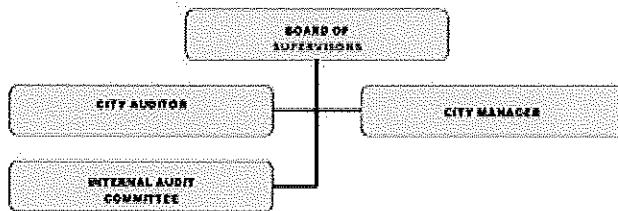
1. The Carson City audit committee will meet quarterly. All members are expected to attend on a regular basis.

2. The Carson City audit committee may ask members of management or others to attend meetings and to provide pertinent information when necessary.
3. Meetings are scheduled in accordance with the state's open meeting laws. The city auditor shall establish the agenda for meetings and will provide to members in advance, all appropriate briefing material.

(Ord. 2008-10 § 7, 2008)

(Ord. No. 2009-24, § II, 10-1-2009)

2.14.060 - Organizational chart.



(Ord. 2008-10 § 8, 2008)

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11/11/11

Interactive IPPF
[\(http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/interactive-ippf/\)](http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/interactive-ippf/)

 [Introduction](#)[International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing](#)

Introduction to the International Standards

Internal auditing is conducted in diverse legal and cultural environments; within organizations that vary in purpose, size, complexity, and structure; and by persons within or outside the organization. While differences may affect the practice of internal auditing in each environment, conformance with The IIA's *International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing (Standards)* is essential in meeting the responsibilities of internal auditors and the internal audit activity.

If internal auditors or the internal audit activity is prohibited by law or regulation from conformance with certain parts of the *Standards*, conformance with all other parts of the *Standards* and appropriate disclosures are needed.

If the *Standards* are used in conjunction with standards issued by other authoritative bodies, internal audit communications may also cite the use of other standards, as appropriate. In such a case, if inconsistencies exist between the *Standards* and other standards, internal auditors and the internal audit activity must conform with the *Standards*, and may conform with the other standards if they are more restrictive.

The purpose of the *Standards* is to:

1. Delineate basic principles that represent the practice of internal auditing.
2. Provide a framework for performing and promoting a broad range of value-added internal auditing.
3. Establish the basis for the evaluation of internal audit performance.
4. Foster improved organizational processes and operations.

The *Standards* are principles-focused, mandatory requirements consisting of:

- Statements of basic requirements for the professional practice of internal auditing and for evaluating the effectiveness of performance, which are internationally applicable at organizational and individual levels.

- Interpretations, which clarify terms or concepts within the Statements.

The *Standards* employ terms that have been given specific meanings that are included in the Glossary. Specifically, the *Standards* use the word "must" to specify an unconditional requirement and the word "should" where conformance is expected unless, when applying professional judgment, circumstances justify deviation.

It is necessary to consider the Statements and their Interpretations as well as the specific meanings from the Glossary to understand and apply the *Standards* correctly.

The structure of the *Standards* is divided between Attribute and Performance Standards. Attribute Standards address the attributes of organizations and individuals performing internal auditing. The Performance Standards describe the nature of internal auditing and provide quality criteria against which the performance of these services can be measured. The Attribute and Performance Standards are also provided to apply to all internal audit services.

Implementation Standards are also provided to expand upon the Attribute and Performance standards, by providing the requirements applicable to assurance (A) or consulting (C) activities.

Assurance services involve the internal auditor's objective assessment of evidence to provide an independent opinion or conclusions regarding an entity, operation, function, process, system, or other subject matter. The nature and scope of the assurance engagement are determined by the internal auditor. There are generally three parties involved in assurance services: (1) the person or group directly involved with the entity, operation, function, process, system, or other subject matter - the process owner, (2) the person or group making the assessment - the internal auditor, and (3) the person or group using the assessment - the user.

Consulting services are advisory in nature, and are generally performed at the specific request of an engagement client. The nature and scope of the consulting engagement are subject to agreement with the engagement client. Consulting services generally involve two parties: (1) the person or group offering the advice - the internal auditor, and (2) the person or group seeking and receiving the advice - the engagement client. When performing consulting services the internal auditor should maintain objectivity and not assume management responsibility.

The review and development of the *Standards* is an ongoing process. The Internal Audit Standards Board engages in extensive consultation and discussion prior to issuing the *Standards*. This includes worldwide solicitation for public comment through the exposure draft process. All exposure drafts are posted on The IIA's Web site as well as being distributed to all IIA institutes.

Suggestions and comments regarding the *Standards* can be sent to:

The Institute of Internal Auditors
Standards and Guidance
247 Maitland Avenue
Altamonte Springs, FL 32701-4201, USA

E-mail: guidance@theiia.org

[\(mailto:guidance@theiia.org\)](mailto:guidance@theiia.org)

Attribute Standards

1000 - Purpose, Authority, and Responsibility (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8238>)

The purpose, authority, and responsibility of the internal audit activity must be formally defined in an internal audit charter, consistent with the Definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, and the *Standards*. The chief audit executive must periodically review the internal audit charter and present it to senior management and the board for approval.

Interpretation:

The internal audit charter is a formal document that defines the internal audit activity's purpose, authority, and responsibility. The internal audit charter establishes the internal audit activity's position within the organization, including the nature of the chief audit executive's functional reporting relationship with the board; authorizes access to records, personnel, and physical properties relevant to the performance of engagements; and defines the scope of internal audit activities. Final approval of the internal audit charter resides with the board.

1000.A1 - The nature of assurance services provided to the organization must be defined in the internal audit charter. If assurances are to be provided to parties outside the organization, the nature of these assurances must also be defined in the internal audit charter.

1000.C1 - The nature of consulting services must be defined in the internal audit charter.

1010 - Recognition of the Definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, and the Standards in the Internal Audit Charter (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8240>)

The mandatory nature of the Definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, and the *Standards* must be recognized in the internal audit charter. The chief audit executive should discuss the Definition of Internal Auditing, the Code of Ethics, and the *Standards* with senior management and the board.

1100 - Independence and Objectivity (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8241>)

The internal audit activity must be independent, and internal auditors must be objective in performing their work.

Interpretation:

Independence is the freedom from conditions that threaten the ability of the internal audit activity to carry out internal audit responsibilities in an unbiased manner. To achieve the degree of independence necessary to effectively carry out the responsibilities of the internal audit activity, the chief audit executive has direct and unrestricted access to senior management and the board. This can be achieved through a dual-reporting relationship. Threats to independence must be managed at the individual auditor, engagement, functional, and organizational levels.

Objectivity is an unbiased mental attitude that allows internal auditors to perform engagements in such a manner that they believe in their work product and that no quality compromises are made. Objectivity requires that internal auditors do not subordinate their judgment on audit matters to others. Threats to objectivity must be managed at the individual auditor, engagement, functional, and organizational levels.

1110 - Organizational Independence (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards-standards-items/?C=3093&i=8242>)

The chief audit executive must report to a level within the organization that allows the internal audit activity to fulfill its responsibilities. The chief audit executive must confirm to the board, at least annually, the organizational independence of the internal audit activity.

Interpretation:

Organizational independence is effectively achieved when the chief audit executive reports functionally to the board. Examples of functional reporting to the board involve the board:

- Approving the internal audit charter;
- Approving the risk based internal audit plan;
- Receiving communications from the chief audit executive on the internal audit activity's performance relative to its plan and other matters;
- Approving decisions regarding the appointment and removal of the chief audit executive; and
- Making appropriate inquiries of management and the chief audit executive to determine whether there are inappropriate scope or resource limitations.

1110.A1 - The internal audit activity must be free from interference in determining the scope of internal auditing, performing work, and communicating results.

1111 - Direct Interaction with the Board (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards-standards-items/?C=3093&i=8243>)

The chief audit executive must communicate and interact directly with the board.

1120 - Individual Objectivity (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&I=8244>)

Internal auditors must have an impartial, unbiased attitude and avoid any conflict of interest.

Interpretation:

Conflict of interest is a situation in which an internal auditor, who is in a position of trust, has a competing professional or personal interest. Such competing interests can make it difficult to fulfill his or her duties impartially. A conflict of interest exists even if no unethical or improper act results. A conflict of interest can create an appearance of impropriety that can undermine confidence in the internal auditor, the internal audit activity, and the profession. A conflict of interest could impair an individual's ability to perform his or her duties and responsibilities objectively.

1130 - Impairment to Independence or Objectivity (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&I=8245>)

If independence or objectivity is impaired in fact or appearance, the details of the impairment must be disclosed to appropriate parties. The nature of the disclosure will depend upon the impairment.

Interpretation:

Impairment to organizational independence and individual objectivity may include, but is not limited to, personal conflict of interest, scope limitations, restrictions on access to records, personnel, and properties, and resource limitations, such as funding.

The determination of appropriate parties to which the details of an impairment to independence or objectivity must be disclosed is dependent upon the expectations of the internal audit activity's and the chief audit executive's responsibilities to senior management and the board as described in the internal audit charter, as well as the nature of the impairment.

1130.A1 - Internal auditors must refrain from assessing specific operations for which they were previously responsible. Objectivity is presumed to be impaired if an internal auditor provides assurance services for an activity for which the internal auditor had responsibility within the previous year.

1130.A2 - Assurance engagements for functions over which the chief audit executive has responsibility must be overseen by a party outside the internal audit activity.

1130.C1 - Internal auditors may provide consulting services relating to operations for which they had previous responsibilities.

1130.C2 - If internal auditors have potential impairments to independence or

objectivity relating to proposed consulting services, disclosure must be made to the engagement client prior to accepting the engagement.

1200 - Proficiency and Due Professional Care (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8246>)

Engagements must be performed with proficiency and due professional care.

1210 - Proficiency (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8247>)

Internal auditors must possess the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform their individual responsibilities. The internal audit activity collectively must possess or obtain the knowledge, skills, and other competencies needed to perform its responsibilities.

Interpretation:

Knowledge, skills, and other competencies is a collective term that refers to the professional proficiency required of internal auditors to effectively carry out their professional responsibilities. Internal auditors are encouraged to demonstrate their proficiency by obtaining appropriate professional certifications and qualifications, such as the Certified Internal Auditor designation and other designations offered by The Institute of Internal Auditors and other appropriate professional organizations.

1210.A1 - The chief audit executive must obtain competent advice and assistance if the internal auditors lack the knowledge, skills, or other competencies needed to perform all or part of the engagement.

1210.A2 - Internal auditors must have sufficient knowledge to evaluate the risk of fraud and the manner in which it is managed by the organization, but are not expected to have the expertise of a person whose primary responsibility is detecting and investigating fraud.

1210.A3 - Internal auditors must have sufficient knowledge of key information technology risks and controls and available technology-based audit techniques to perform their assigned work. However, not all internal auditors are expected to have the expertise of an internal auditor whose primary responsibility is information technology auditing.

1210.C1 - The chief audit executive must decline the consulting engagement or obtain competent advice and assistance if the internal auditors lack the knowledge, skills, or other competencies needed to perform all or part of the engagement.

1220 - Due Professional Care (<http://www.theiia.org/guidance/standards-and-guidance/ippf/standards/standards-items/?C=3093&i=8249>)

Internal auditors must apply the care and skill expected of a reasonably prudent and competent internal auditor. Due professional care does not imply infallibility.

GAO

By the Comptroller General of the
United States

11/12

August 2011

Government Auditing Standards

2011 Internet Version



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