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SAM—AUDITING OF STATE AGENCIES

INTRODUCTION

20000

(Revised 09/13)

California state government employs a variety of audit resources to assist management in assuring that:

State assets are protected

Laws and regulations are followed

Financial and management information is reliable

Organizations and programs are operating effectively and efficiently

These audit resources include central audit organizations with statewide responsibilities, as well as internal auditors located within many state agencies.

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used throughout this section of the State Administrative Manual:

SAM	State Administrative Manual
Finance	Department of Finance
OSAE	Office of State Audits and Evaluations
State Auditor	California State Auditor
SCO	State Controller's Office
GC	Government Code
OMB	Federal Office of Management and Budget
FISMA	Financial Integrity and State Manager's Accountability Act

The following SAM sections describe the functions and responsibilities of the various audit resources within state government. These sections do not cover revenue/tax auditors.

SAM—AUDITING OF STATE AGENCIES

CENTRAL AUDIT ORGANIZATIONS

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(Revised 09/13)

The state's central audit organizations include the Department of Finance, the California State Auditor, and the State Controller's Office.

[Department of Finance](#)

The Director of the Department of Finance has general responsibility for supervising matters concerning the state's financial and business policies. Additionally, the Director is responsible for coordinating the internal audit function for the executive branch of state government, as well as acting as the Governor's representative in coordinating the executive branch response to the State Auditor's annual single audit of the state.

Numerous statutes require Finance to perform audits of various state funds and/or programs. Finance's Office of State Audits and Evaluations assists in fulfilling these responsibilities. Finance's broad oversight responsibilities result in a wide variety of audits being conducted, including financial audits, financial related audits, performance audits, information technology audits, and compliance audits. Additionally, Finance monitors and coordinates the implementation of the Financial Integrity and State Manager's Accountability Act as described in SAM sections 20050 and 20060. As part of its internal control oversight function, Finance evaluates the work of the state's internal audit organizations by completing quality assurance reviews, and issues Audit Memos instructing internal audit organizations on audit policies, procedures, and requirements. Finally, Finance performs reviews of suspected instances of fraud and special program reviews as requested by the Governor's Office, the Director of Finance, or other state agencies. Many of these activities are conducted on a cost reimbursement basis.

[California State Auditor](#)

Senate Bill 37, Chapter 12, Statutes of 1993 ([GC 8543](#)), created the Bureau of State Audits. GC 8543 was amended in September 2012, establishing the California State Auditor. To assure its independence, the State Auditor is free from the control of the Executive and Legislative branches; a state commission oversees its administrative operations. The State Auditor performs an annual examination (single audit) of the state's general-purpose financial statements as prepared by the SCO. The federal government, as a condition of receiving federal funds, requires this audit. The single audit also includes a review of major federal programs for compliance with federal laws and regulations, and recommendations to improve the state's financial systems and internal control.

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SAM—AUDITING OF STATE AGENCIES

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CENTRAL AUDIT ORGANIZATIONS

20010 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

The State Auditor also conducts financial and performance audits as directed by statute, and other government audits requested by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. The State Auditor has the explicit authority to audit any entity that receives state funds. Consequently, it sometimes audits at the local government level. In addition, the State Auditor administers the "Reporting of Improper Governmental Activities Act," which includes a hotline for anonymous reporting.

[State Controller's Office](#)

The primary function of the State Controller's Office is to provide sound fiscal control over both receipts and disbursements of public funds and to report periodically on the financial operations and condition of both state and local government. Consequently, the SCO performs financial audits and financial related audits of federal and state funds, and audits state entities' payroll procedures in connection with the SCO's central disbursing function. Additionally, the SCO performs audits under contract for state and federal entities and is responsible for coordinating single audit activities in local government and K-12 school districts.

The SCO also provides pre-audits and post-audits of claims for payment as part of the state's central disbursement function. The SCO functions in a coordinating role for Auditor/Controllers at the local government level.

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AUDIT COORDINATION

20020

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General

To prevent duplication of the annual financial audit conducted by the State Auditor, [GC 8546.4\(e\)](#) prescribes that except for those state agencies that are required by state law to obtain an annual audit, no state entity shall encumber funds appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding annual financial audits that may be covered by the single audit performed by the State Auditor.

In addition, GC 8546.4(e) states that no state entity shall enter into a contract for a financial or compliance audit without prior written approval of the Director of Finance and the State Controller.

Internal Audit Coordination

[GC 13071](#) assigns the Director of Finance the primary responsibility of coordinating state internal audit activities. This coordination will not affect audit activities that are an integral part of an entity's functions, such as regulatory and tax auditors, or other auditors who work directly with selected industries or taxpayers.

Finance also issues Audit Memos. These memos may establish uniform policy, interpretations, procedures or technical requirements, or provide advice or information. Copies are available from OSAE, or electronically on the Finance website at http://www.dof.ca.gov/Programs/Osae/Audit_Memos/.

In addition, Finance may coordinate the implementation of internal audit standards by conducting quality assurance reviews of internal audit units.

Single Audit Coordination

Pursuant to the Federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the Single Audit Act Amendment of 1996, the Federal Office of Management and Budget has issued [Circular A-133](#). This circular sets standards for the audits of states, local governments, and non-profit organizations expending federal awards.

At the state level, California meets the federal requirements through the State Auditor's annual single audit of the general purpose financial statements included in the SCO's Annual Report to the Governor.

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AUDIT COORDINATION

20020 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

As part of its annual audit of the state, the State Auditor requests the Director of Finance to make certain representations regarding the state's financial operations. To allow Finance to submit a single representation letter to the State Auditor, each entity head is required to submit annually to Finance a representation letter on the entity's operations. A sample representation letter can be obtained from [OSAE](#). The "as of" date for the representation letter will be communicated annually to the agencies by OSAE. These letters are compiled into a single representation letter that Finance submits to the State Auditor for the state's annual single audit.

Finance also compiles information from state entities for inclusion in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

In conjunction with the single audit, the SCO submits an audit inquiry letter to the Attorney General requesting information on pending or threatened litigation. This information is then forwarded to the State Auditor.

Federal Audit Coordination

To ensure that federal audit requests are coordinated, state agencies shall immediately notify the Director of Finance, the State Auditor, and the State Controller, when they are required to obtain federally required audits as stated in [GC 8546.4\(d\)](#). The three audit agencies shall coordinate the procurement by state agencies of the federally required audits, including any negotiations with cognizant federal agencies.

INTERNAL AUDIT ORGANIZATIONS

20030

(Revised 09/13)

Many state agencies have internal audit organizations. These organizations assist management in finding and correcting problems in financial operations, perform special operational reviews and fraud investigations, and review internal control. Internal control reviews help management fulfill its responsibilities under the [Financial Integrity and State Manager's Accountability Act](#). See SAM sections 20050 and 20060

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AUDIT STANDARDS

20040

(Revised 09/13)

Various organizations promulgate audit standards for auditors to follow. Standards are designed to enhance the quality and consistency of audits and audit reports. [GC 13886.5](#) specifies that all state agencies that have their own internal auditors or that conduct internal audit activities shall conduct internal audit activity under the general and specified standards of internal auditing prescribed by the Institute of Internal Auditors or the Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, as appropriate.

Internal Audit Standards

The [Institute of Internal Auditors](#) promulgates standards and guidelines for internal auditors in a publication titled the *International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing* (ISPPIA). These standards are designed for all types of internal audits.

The ISPPIA cover independence, professional proficiency, scope of work, performance of audit work, and management of the internal audit organization. However, management must ensure that an internal audit organization is independent of the activities and programs it audits.

Government Auditing Standards

The United States [Government Accountability Office](#) has developed *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS) for all types of governmental audits. *Government Auditing Standards*, a publication by the Comptroller General of the United States and often referred to as the “Yellow Book,” explains the standards.

Various federal laws and regulations, such as the Single Audit Act of 1984, the Single Audit Act Amendment of 1996, and OMB [Circular A-133](#), require that governmental and non-governmental auditors of state and local governments and various other federal funds recipients follow GAS when auditing federal funds in order for the audit results to be accepted by the federal government.

Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ([AICPA](#)) requires adherence to Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) for external audits of financial statements as codified in GAAS and in interpretations of those standards. Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements supplement these standards. Together, these standards provide a general framework and guidelines when performing various audits from an external audit perspective.

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AUDIT STANDARDS

20040 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

Quality Assurance Reviews

Consistent with [GC 13071](#), Finance may perform quality assurance reviews of the state's internal audit units to determine their compliance with appropriate audit standards. The reviews result in reports containing an opinion that the internal audit unit fully complies, adequately complies, or does not comply with the required standards.

INTERNAL CONTROL

20050

(Revised 09/13)

State entity heads, by reason of their appointments, are accountable for activities carried out in their agencies. This responsibility includes the establishment and maintenance of internal accounting and administrative controls. Each system an entity maintains to regulate and guide operations should be documented through flowcharts, narratives, desk procedures, and organizational charts. The ultimate responsibility for strong internal control rests with management.

[Financial Integrity and State Manager's Accountability Act](#)

Because governments are susceptible to fraud, waste, and abuse, increased attention has been directed toward strengthening internal control to help restore confidence in government and improve its operations. In particular, the Financial Integrity and State Manager's Accountability Act was enacted to inhibit waste of resources and create savings. [GC 13400 through 13407](#) describes the legislative findings, entity responsibilities, and entity reports on the adequacy of internal control.

[GC 13403](#) defines internal accounting and administrative controls and sets forth the elements of a satisfactory system of internal control. As stated in GC 13403, internal accounting and administrative controls are the methods through which state entity heads can give reasonable assurance that measures to safeguard assets, check the accuracy and reliability of accounting data, promote operational efficiency, and encourage adherence to prescribed managerial policies are being followed.

All levels of management must provide active, ongoing oversight and monitoring processes for the prevention and early detection of fraud and errors in program administration, and must routinely monitor, evaluate, and improve internal controls when necessary. Internal accounting controls comprise the methods and procedures directly associated with safeguarding assets and assuring the reliability of accounting data. Internal administrative controls comprise the methods and procedures that address operational efficiency and adherence to management policies.

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INTERNAL CONTROL

20050 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

Furthermore, [GC 13403](#) states the elements of a satisfactory system of internal accounting and administrative controls, shall include, but are not limited to:

1. A plan of organization that provides segregation of duties appropriate for proper safeguarding of state assets.
2. A plan that limits access to state assets to authorized personnel who require these assets in the performance of their assigned duties.
3. A system of authorization and record keeping procedures adequate to provide effective accounting control over assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures.
4. An established system of practices to be followed in performance of duties and functions in each of the state agencies.
5. Personnel of a quality commensurate with their responsibilities.
6. An effective system of internal review.

These elements, as important as each is in its own right, are expected to be mutually reinforcing and, thus, to provide the system with “internal checks and balances.” All the elements are so basic to adequate internal control that serious deficiencies in any one could preclude effective operation of the system and signal a problem.

Symptoms of Control Deficiencies

Experience has indicated that the existence of one or more of the following danger signals is usually indicative of a poorly maintained or vulnerable control system. These symptoms may apply to the organization as a whole or to individual units or activities. Entity heads and managers must identify and make the necessary corrections when warned by any of the danger signals listed below.

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INTERNAL CONTROL

20050 (Cont. 2)

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1. Policy and procedural or operational manuals are either not currently maintained or are nonexistent.
2. Lines of organizational authority and responsibility are not clearly articulated or are nonexistent.
3. Financial and operational reporting is not timely and is not used as an effective management tool.
4. Line supervisors ignore or do not adequately monitor control compliance.
5. No procedures are established to assure that controls in all areas of operation are evaluated on a reasonable and timely basis.
6. Internal control weaknesses detected are not acted upon in a timely fashion.
7. Controls and/or control evaluations bear little relationship to organizational exposure to loss.

Institute of Internal Auditors

The *International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing*, issued by the [Institute of Internal Auditors](#), defines internal control as a process designed to provide an organization reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the following primary objectives:

1. The reliability and integrity of information.
2. Compliance with policies, plans, procedures, laws and regulations.
3. The safeguarding of assets.
4. The economical and efficient use of resources.
5. The accomplishment of established objectives and goals for operations or programs.

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INTERNAL CONTROL

(Revised 09/13)

20050 (Cont. 3)

COSO Framework

The auditing profession has widely accepted the [Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission's](#) report titled *The Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (COSO Report) as a general definition of internal control. The COSO Report defines internal control as a process, effected by an entity's board of directors, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following three categories:

1. Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
2. Reliability of financial reporting.
3. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Internal control consists of five interrelated components:

1. Control Environment. The organization's tone; the foundation for all other components of internal control.
2. Risk Assessment. Management establishes activity-level objectives and mechanisms for identifying and analyzing risks related to their achievement.
3. Control Activities. Policies and procedures that ensure management's directives are carried out and help ensure that necessary actions are taken to minimize risks to achievement of the entity's objectives.
4. Information and Communication. Information must be identified, captured, and communicated in a form and time frame that enable people to carry out their responsibilities.
5. Monitoring. Assessing the quality of the system's performance over time. This is accomplished through ongoing monitoring activities, separate evaluations or a combination of the two.

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INTERNAL CONTROL REPORTING

20060

(Revised 09/13)

Pursuant to FISMA ([GC 13405](#)), the head of each state entity shall, on a biennial basis but no later than December 31 of each odd-numbered year, conduct an internal review and prepare a report on the adequacy of their entity's systems of internal accounting and administrative control in accordance with the guidance provided by Finance. The report shall identify any material inadequacy or material weakness in an entity's systems of internal accounting and administrative control that prevents the head of the entity from stating that the entity's systems comply with FISMA. The submission should consist of a transmittal letter and the review report on internal accounting and administrative control.

For entities that report to an Agency Secretary, the transmittal letter and review report should be addressed and sent to the Agency Secretary. The entity should e-mail copies of the transmittal letter and review report to the Legislature, State Auditor, Governor's Office, Director of Finance, State Library, State Controller's Office, State Treasurer's Office, and Attorney General. Refer to Audit Memo on the Finance website for instructions.

For entities that do not report to an Agency Secretary, the transmittal letter and review report should be addressed and e-mailed to the Director of Finance at FISMAHotline@dof.ca.gov. The entity should e-mail copies of the transmittal letter and review report to the Legislature, State Auditor, Governor's Office, State Library, State Controller's Office, State Treasurer's Office, and Attorney General. Refer to Audit Memo on the Finance website for instructions.

Within 30 days after the report is submitted, the entity will provide to the Director of Finance at FISMAHotline@dof.ca.gov a plan and schedule for correcting the identified inadequacies and weaknesses described in the entity's report. The plan will be updated and submitted every six months until all corrections are completed.

The state entity head must investigate any allegation that an employee provided false or misleading information in connection with the review of an entity's system of internal control or in connection with the preparation of the biennial report. The state entity head must submit a report on all the allegations made and the actions taken to resolve them to the Director of Finance within 90 days of receiving the allegation.

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INTERNAL CONTROL REPORTING

20060 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

All internal reviews are to be completed in accordance with the guidance provided by Finance. The management of each entity is responsible for conducting the review, identifying risks and controls, mitigating the identified risks, and reporting the results. Internal audit units may support this effort by reviewing the design and operating effectiveness of the entity's controls, in accordance with appropriate standards as required by [GC 13886.5](#). The review shall examine internal accounting control and fiscal compliance practices in use at the time of the review.

Tools, templates, Audit Memos, and other guidance are available on the Finance website at <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Programs/OSAE/SLAA/> Questions on the review and reporting processes can be addressed to Finance's FISMA Hotline e-mail address at FISMAhotline@dof.ca.gov.

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FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH FUNDS

20070

(Revised 09/13)

The Federal Single Audit Act of 1984 as amended by the Single Audit Act Amendment of 1996 and amendments in conjunction with OMB [Circular A-133](#), defines a pass-through entity as a non-federal entity that provides a federal award to a sub recipient to carry out a federal program. OMB Circular A-133, section .310(b), requires a schedule of expenditures of federal awards be prepared each year and lists the requirements for completing the schedule of expenditures, including the requirement to identify the total amount provided to sub recipients.

To facilitate the identification and tracking of federal funds transferred between state agencies or state agencies and local governments, each contract, interagency agreement, or any other document controlling the disbursement of federal financial assistance must cite the applicable catalog number from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. If state matching funds are involved, specify the percentage of state and federal funds. Where federal funds are disbursed through a claim schedule, the catalog number should be recorded.

OMB Circular A-133, Subpart D, describes the responsibilities of federal agencies and pass-through entities. Specifically, section .400(d) prescribes the responsibilities of a pass-through entity for the federal awards it makes.

To ensure that the State of California carries out its responsibilities in accordance with this federal act, the following procedures shall apply:

1. As part of the annual Single Audit, Finance requires state agencies to provide certain financial information related to federal awards received. Specifically, agencies must provide schedules of cash and non-cash federal assistance. The information provided is consolidated by Finance and forwarded to the State Auditor for inclusion in the Single Audit Report. Refer to Audit Memos on the Finance website for further guidance.

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FEDERAL PASS-THROUGH FUNDS

20070 (Cont. 1)

(Revised 09/13)

2. The [SCO](#) will coordinate single audit compliance with local governments.
 - a. Each state entity will monitor the federal funds it disburses to local governments to ensure compliance with federal laws and regulations. State entities will receive local government audit reports performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1984, P.L. 98-502, and the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-156, from the SCO when the audit report includes a schedule of findings and questioned costs with respect to federal funds that were passed through state entities. In addition, the SCO will distribute the single audit reports to state entities when the prior fiscal year's single audit report included audit findings related to federal funds. The state entity will review these reports and evaluate the corrective action plans submitted in response to findings of noncompliance.
 - b. All contracts or agreements issued by state entities concerning disbursement of federal funds to local governments will include the requirement for an audit in accordance with P.L. 104-156 and amendments.
 - c. The SCO will inform units of local government to submit copies of audit reports and corrective action plans, when warranted, prepared in accordance with P.L. 104-156 and amendments directly to the SCO.
 - d. The SCO will distribute copies of each audit report and corrective action plan to state entities affected by audit findings.
 - e. State entities will follow up on audit findings pertaining to federal programs which they administer, and the SCO will follow up on general findings such as those relating to internal control.
 - f. The SCO will review and monitor the audit reports issued by external independent auditors. The SCO will determine whether or not the audit reports conform to *Government Auditing Standards*.

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NOTIFICATION OF ACTUAL OR SUSPECTED FRAUDS AND IRREGULARITIES

20080

(Revised 09/13)

An entity will notify [OSAE](#) and the [State Auditor](#) of all cases of actual or suspected fraud, theft, or other irregularities it has become aware of either internally or by referral. This requirement applies to all incidents involving state assets, whether alleged against state employees or others.

Notification will be made to OSAE and the State Auditor in writing not later than the first business day following the actual or suspected fraud, theft, or irregularity. The notification will include, as a minimum, the sequence of events, the internal controls that failed, the means of discovery, the corrective actions taken, the actual or estimated dollar amount, and any punitive actions taken or being considered. In those instances where complete information is not available by the first business day following discovery, a preliminary notification will be made. A complete notification will be made within thirty days. If not completed within thirty days, a progress report will be submitted every thirty days until the entity has resolution or has referred the incident to the proper authority.

Additionally, agencies will notify OSAE of material irregularities in their annual Letter of Representation in accordance with SAM section 20020 (Single Audit Coordination). For reporting lost, stolen or destroyed property, see SAM section [8643](#).

SAM—AUDITING OF STATE AGENCIES

REPORTING MATRIX (Revised 09/13)

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<u>Document</u>	<u>Required from</u>	<u>Due Date</u>	<u>Submit to</u>
Single Audit Representation Letter	All State entities	Upon notification, each year	Finance
FISMA Transmittal Letter and Review Report	All State entities	Biennial, but no later than December 31 of each odd-numbered year	See SAM 20060
Corrective Action Plan	All State entities	Within 30 days after submitting the FISMA Report	Finance
Subsequent Corrective Action Plan	All State entities	Every six months until all corrections are completed	Finance