IACA’s Annual Report

Each year, IACA prepares an annual report for RIT senior management and the Audit Committee of the Board of Trustees. With the beginning of a new academic year already in full swing, I want to share with our readers some of the highlights from our Fiscal 2010 Annual Report and some of our plans for Fiscal 2011.

**Fiscal 2010 – A year of significant productivity**

The IACA staff was extremely busy last year. You may be aware of the services that IACA provides; however, if you are not, they are generally as follows: Advisory Services; Training Services; Audit, Business Process, and Questionnaire Reviews; Continuous Monitoring; and Financial Fraud Investigations. During Fiscal 2010, our department performed the following activities for RIT:

- Many Advisory Services for management in the Academic Affairs, Student Affairs, Research, and Finance & Administration Divisions
- 4 Internal Control and 4 Fraud in the Workplace Training Sessions through CPD
- Audit, business process and questionnaire review engagements in high risk areas (60%), moderate risk areas (38%), and low risk areas (2%)
- Participated as members of several campus committees

**Fiscal 2011 – New opportunities to strengthen RIT’s control environment**

All IACA auditors are Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) who collectively have expertise in various disciplines utilized in higher education environments such as sponsored program, construction, financial aid, information technology, and international auditing, as well as financial fraud investigation. CPAs in New York State are required to obtain 40 hours of continuing professional education annually to ensure that they remain current on auditing and accounting developments. IACA staff is able to reinforce existing expertise and develop new abilities through this annual training. Further, this continuing education enables IACA to deliver efficient and meaningful service to RIT.

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IACA’s Fiscal 2011 Work Plan was designed with the broad goal of assisting managers in strengthening RIT’s control environment. That Work Plan was approved by the Audit Committee of the RIT Board of Trustees and includes the following:

- Audit, business process and questionnaire review engagements to be performed across all RIT Divisions.
- IACA staff plans to spend approximately 58% of their time in higher risk areas, 41% in moderate risk areas, and 1% in lower risk areas.
- IACA will continue to augment our in-house IT expertise by collaboratively working with a technically accomplished member of the RIT Information Security Office in the delivery of our IT audits and reviews.
- Development of an Ethics Training Session to be offered through CPD is in the planning stage.

As you can see, for a relatively small department, we have an ambitious schedule. Having said that, we always welcome the opportunity to provide advisory services for RIT managers. So, please do not hesitate to contact any of the IACA team if you think we can be of help in any way. The following are examples (excerpted from our IACA brochure) of activities that IACA staff can perform in an advisory capacity for department managers.

We Will Help You By…

- Sharing insights with a fresh perspective
- Providing validation for things that you are doing well
- Exploring alternative ways to approach a problem
- Identifying risks you didn’t know you had
- Enhancing your management oversight skills
- Assisting you in acquiring skills that will help you monitor your operations more thoroughly
- Explaining control concepts and how to apply them to your operations

We Can Help You Determine…

- Why you are “putting out fires” instead of preventing them
- How to be assured that your department receives and records all the revenue it earns
- How to be assured that your department’s expenses are valid and properly recorded
- How you can safeguard your assets, including your data
- How your staff can achieve compliance
- How your information systems could be affected by intrusions and viruses
- Whether your department’s reputation is protected
- How you can improve and strengthen internal controls

IACA is a resource for the RIT community; we welcome the opportunity to serve you.

Steven M. Morse, CPA
Assistant Vice President, IACA
We’ve been talking about the “internal control” process in the Quaestor Quarterly for a few years now and we’ve provided several examples of how it’s built into RIT’s infrastructure. In this edition, we’re going to get back to basics and talk about why a strong internal control framework is an essential part of our organization. Here’s a quick review of the internal control process.

**Definition** – Internal control is a process, effected by people, designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of objectives in the following areas:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- Reliability of financial reporting
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

**Fundamental Concepts** – Internal control is:

1. **A process**; it’s a means to an end
2. Effected by **people** at every level of the organization
3. Provides only **reasonable assurance** to management and its board of trustees
4. Geared to the achievement of widely-shared organizational **objectives**

1. **A Process** – Internal control is a series of actions that permeate the entire organization; it’s an integral part of all business of the organization managed through the basic processes of planning, executing and monitoring. It enables the processes to function, monitoring the way the business is conducted as well as its continued relevance. Internal control is not something added on to an organization’s activities; it’s entwined with its activities – there are fundamental business reasons for its existence. In other words, the controls should be “built in,” not added on as an afterthought.

2. **People** – Internal control within an organization is carried out by its people, including its governance board, management, and other personnel. People establish the objectives and put the controls in place. Internal control affects the actions of employees. For example, employees are expected to understand what their responsibilities are as well as the limits of their authority.

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3. **Reasonable Assurance** – Even the best designed system of internal control can provide only reasonable assurance to management and the board about whether or not the objectives of the organization were achieved. Limitations inherent in an internal control system include:

- Decision-making is affected by human judgment, which can be faulty.
- Costs and associated benefits have to be considered by the individuals responsible for establishing controls.
- Simple errors or mistakes may cause breakdowns in the control system.
- Collusion of two or more people may make it possible for employees to get around controls.
- Management has the ability to override the control system.

4. **Objectives** – The objectives of a well-designed internal control system fall into three areas:

- Operations – Effective and efficient use of the organization’s resources
- Financial reporting – Preparation of reliable published financial statements
- Compliance – Compliance with applicable laws and regulations

These four concepts are linked, serving as criteria to assist in determining if the internal control system is functioning effectively. In the next newsletter, we’ll review the five interrelated components of internal control.

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**Contributed by Lyn Kelly**
Controller and Assistant Treasurer

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To learn more about ethics in the workplace, To learn more about RIT’s Code of Conduct and the RIT Ethics Hotline, check out http://finweb.rit.edu/svp/ethics/

**What about ethics in the workplace?**

**To learn more about RIT’s Code of Conduct and the RIT Ethics Hotline, check out http://finweb.rit.edu/svp/ethics/**
This past Spring quarter, Institute Audit, Compliance & Advisement (IACA) was an important part of the Dining Services team. Wendy Roy (Senior Internal Auditor) and Daniel Dellaquila (IACA Co-op Student Auditor) were busy working with our financial and compliance team members to assess our current controls and help us to discover better ways to protect university assets.

Historically, Dining Services had many processes that were somewhat decentralized from supporting units and over the past year we have been working together with supporting departments to improve our controls through technology. Wendy was invaluable in helping us to see what gaps we had in our controls, help assess future direction and make recommendations for interim security. As a result, we are far more comfortable in our understanding of what is in front of us and have a clear roadmap as to what needs to be done.

As one of the largest cash operations on campus, we have a significant responsibility to RIT to protect our resources. As a result of our work with IACA, I have a higher level of confidence in our controls supporting these activities.

Contributed by Patty Spinelli
Interim Executive Director
Dining Services Department

Ask the Auditor

Q: In the past, I have served on RIT committees with members from the IACA staff. Although they actively participate in the discussions, when it comes to actually writing/revising policy, they aren’t able to participate. Why is that?

A: The internal auditing function of an organization is required by its professional standards to maintain its independence and objectivity. Internal auditors are independent when they render impartial and unbiased judgment in the conduct of their audit responsibilities. Additionally, the internal auditor should have an impartial, unbiased attitude and avoid conflict of interest situations, as that could prejudice his/her ability to perform audit duties objectively. To achieve this, an internal audit department is structured to have a dual reporting relationship, reporting both to senior management AND to the Board of Trustees. Additionally, internal auditors are not allowed to have any operational responsibility (other than for their own department); objectivity is impaired when auditors perform audits of any activity for which they had any authority or responsibility. Therefore, since a significant component of IACA’s work involves evaluating the level of compliance with RIT policies, it would impair our objectivity to also have written those policies. IACA can offer recommendations; however, the content of RIT policies is ultimately a decision and responsibility of RIT management.

Upcoming Sessions:
October 12, 2010
9:00 am - 11:00 am
2140 Louise Slaughter Hall

January 11, 2011
9:00 am - 11:00 am
2140 Louise Slaughter Hall

April 12, 2011
9:00 am - 11:00 am
2140 Louise Slaughter Hall

July 26 2011
9:00 am - 11:00 am
2140 Louise Slaughter Hall

Sign up at the CPD website https://finweb.rit.edu/cpd/leadership/fraud.html
Pop Quiz Challenge

Take the Pop Quiz Challenge! Correctly answer the question below and you will be entered in a drawing to win a prize valued at $15. One lucky winner will be chosen randomly and notified by email.

Question: What is a healthy “Tone at the Top”?

A. A beauty bar on the upper shelf at Wegmans.
B. A back row choir singer’s ability to carry a tune.
C. A descriptor for some hairstyles seen around campus.
D. A visible willingness by management to let values drive decisions, to prioritize those values above other factors, and to expect all others in the organization to do the same.

Post your answer to our Quiz webpage at:
https://finweb.rit.edu/iaca/forms/quiz/

The winner’s name and answer will be included in the Winter ’11 Quaestor Quarterly Newsletter.

~ Ask the Auditor ~

Submit a question to the IACA webpage
http://finweb.rit.edu/iaca/forms/ask/
by December 1, 2010. If your question is chosen for publication in our newsletter, you will receive a prize valued at $15.

IACA TEAM:

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Daniel C. Brugger
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Correct

The goal of information security is to protect the:

A. Confidentiality of information
B. Availability of information
C. Integrity of information
D. All of the above

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