

June 4, 2013

Gregory Harman, General Manager/Chief of Police
Kensington Police Protection & Community Services District
217 Arlington Avenue
Kensington, CA 94707

Dear Chief Harman:

Attached is a copy of **Grand Jury Report No. 1311, "Assessing Fiscal Risk"** by the 2012-2013 Contra Costa Grand Jury.

In accordance with California Penal Code Section 933.05, this report is being provided to you at least two working days before it is released publicly.

Section 933.5(a) of the California Government Code requires that (the responding person or entity shall report one of the following actions) in respect to each finding:

- (1) The respondent agrees with the finding.
- (2) The respondent disagrees with the finding.
- (3) The respondent partially disagrees with the finding.

In the cases of both (2) and (3) above, the respondent shall specify the portion of the finding that is disputed, and shall include an explanation of the reasons therefore.

In addition, Section 933.05(b) requires that the respondent reply to each recommendation by stating one of the following actions:

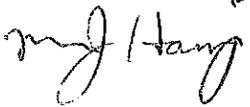
1. The recommendation has been implemented, with a summary describing the implemented action.
2. The recommendation has not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future, with a time frame for implementation.
3. The recommendation requires further analysis. This response should explain the scope and parameters of the analysis or study, and a time frame for the matter to be prepared for discussion. This time frame shall not exceed six months from the date of the publication of the Grand Jury Report.

4. The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted or is not reasonable, with an explanation thereof.

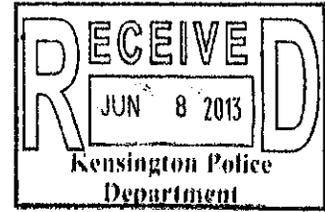
Please be reminded that Section 933.05 specifies that no officer, agency, department or governing body of a public agency shall disclose any contents of the report prior to its public release. Please insure that your response to the above noted Grand Jury report includes the mandated items. We will expect your response, using the form described by the quoted Government Code, no later than **SEPTEMBER 4, 2013.**

It would be greatly appreciated if you could send this response in hard copy to the Grand Jury as well as by e-mail to clope2@contracosta.courts.ca.gov (Word document).

Sincerely,



Marc Hamaji, Foreperson
2012-2013 Contra Costa County Civil Grand Jury



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5 **A REPORT BY**
6 **THE 2012-2013 CONTRA COSTA COUNTY GRAND JURY**
7 725 Court Street
8 Martinez, California 94553

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10 **REPORT 1311**

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12 **ASSESSING FISCAL RISK**

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17 APPROVED BY THE GRAND JURY:

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19 Date: 5/30/13

Martha Whittaker
20 MARTHA WHITTAKER
21 GRAND JURY FOREPERSON- PRO TEM
22

23 ACCEPTED FOR FILING:

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25 Date: 6/3/13

John T. Laettner
26 JOHN T. LAETTNER
27 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Contra Costa County Grand Jury Report

REPORT 1311

ASSESSING FISCAL RISK

Who is Minding the Store?

TO: Contra Costa County, Cities, School Districts and other Special Districts in Contra Costa County, LAFCO (Local Agency Formation Commission)

SUMMARY

Contra Costa County (“County”), its cities, school districts and other special districts (collectively “County Organizations”) have an obligation to establish and maintain a proper system of fiscal controls (“Internal Controls”), including financial and physical oversight, in order to safeguard the public assets. Any financial loss or additional expenditure as a result of lack of oversight is never acceptable.

Internal Controls include but are not limited to: adequate segregation of duties, physical control over assets and records, proper financial reporting and independent checks/oversight on performance. These controls are important when it comes to grant administration. The County, cities and most school districts vie for state and federal grants which require separate reporting and performance according to grant terms. Proper controls are critical to ensuring that grant funds are expended as intended, program activities are carried out in accordance with the terms of the grant, and there is no required repayment to the grantor.

As part of the annual financial statement audit, independent auditors evaluate Internal Controls to the extent that they believe necessary to issue their audit opinion. In doing so, they will report to the organization any problems or findings identified with Internal Controls (including more serious problems which they characterize as “Material Weaknesses” and “Significant Deficiencies”) and instances of non-compliance with grant programs. The reaction of the governing body to any deficiencies in terms of Internal Control Material Weaknesses or Significant Deficiencies and grant non-compliance reported as part of the audit is significant. If the deficiencies are taken seriously and corrected quickly and an environment exists of not allowing repetitive findings, then a robust control environment is promoted. Where reaction is lax and accountability weak, the potential exists for further abuse. This is particularly important in the case of the County, cities and special districts which lack other independent, direct oversight (unlike the relationship of the County Office of Education to the school districts).

A review of auditor reports on Internal Controls and grant compliance from the County, selected cities, school districts and other special districts suggests that the control environment is far from optimum among County Organizations. The majority of County Organizations reviewed had problems with Internal Controls and/or grant compliance identified by the independent auditors, including Material Weaknesses and Significant Deficiencies. In a number of instances, these findings were recurring over multiple years. Furthermore, there is a significant difference among officials interviewed regarding the importance of establishing and maintaining a rigorous Internal Control environment and responding to/fixing findings raised by the independent auditors.

The Grand Jury considers Internal Controls an important element in establishing and maintaining integrity in financial reporting and safeguarding assets on behalf of the citizens of the County.

METHODOLOGY

In evaluating the Internal Control environment maintained by County Organizations, the following tasks were performed:

- Interviews with financial and management officials from selected County Organizations;
- Interviews with representatives from the California State Controller's Office ("SCO");
- Review of audited financial statements for selected County Organizations for the Fiscal Years ("FY") 2011 and 2012;
- Review of auditor communication letters for selected County Organizations related to their audits for the FY2008-FY2012 periods;
- Review of auditor "Management Letters" and/or "Reports on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards" for selected County Organizations related to their audits for the FY2008-2012 periods;
- Review of auditor-prepared Single Audit Reports and/or "Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance with Requirements that could have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133" for selected County Organizations related to their audit for the FY2008-2012 periods;
- Preparation of a detailed control questionnaire and survey of selected County Organizations;
- Review of State Controller Office Audit report to assess the adequacy of the system of Internal Controls at both the City of Hercules and the Hercules Redevelopment Agency (SCO.ca.gov);
- Review of Contra Costa County internal audit reports and City of Richmond internal audit report – "Internal Audit of Library and Cultural Services Department" dated

February 2013;

- Review of selected outside grant audit reports provided by selected County Organizations;
- Review of requirements for preparation of the Single Audit report, as maintained by the California State Controller's Office (SCO.ca.gov); and,
- Review of selected Government Accounting Standards as promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

BACKGROUND

There have been a number of high-profile financial problems involving local government entities documented in the media over the past several years. From a state perspective this includes The City of Bell in Southern California – where there are allegations of massive corruption, and the bankruptcy filings of Vallejo, Stockton and San Bernardino. In Contra Costa County, the State authorities have intervened in the cities of Richmond and Hercules and the West Contra Costa Unified School District. In certain of these instances, the underlying problems were a lack of financial resources, exacerbated by inadequate financial reporting. In other instances, the problems were caused by a lack of controls over the financial operations of the affected organization.

See Appendix 1 for a glossary of key terms used throughout this report.

Internal Controls

County Organizations have a responsibility to the citizens they serve to safeguard their organizations' assets and report the results of their operations. Internal Controls are the policies and procedures established by an organization to ensure reliable financial reporting, effective and efficient operations, compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the safeguarding of assets against theft and unauthorized use, acquisition, or disposal. A system of Internal Controls should encompass both the control environment and specific control activities.

The management style and the expectations of management, particularly their control policies, determine the control environment. An effective control environment helps to ensure that established policies and procedures are followed. The control environment includes independent oversight provided by a governing board (including audit committees); independent audit of the organization's finances; management's integrity, ethical values, and philosophy; a defined organizational structure with competent and trustworthy employees; and the assignment of authority and responsibility within the organization.

An effective control environment includes the following:

- **Adequate segregation of duties.**

This requires that different individuals be assigned responsibility for different elements of related activities, particularly those involving authorization, custody, or recordkeeping. For example, the same person who is responsible for an asset's recordkeeping should not be responsible for physical control of that asset. Having different individuals perform these functions creates a system of checks and balances.

- **Proper authorization of transactions and activities.**

This helps ensure that all of an organization's activities adhere to established guidelines unless variances are properly authorized by management.

- **Adequate documents and records which provide evidence that financial statements are accurate.**

- **Controls designed to ensure adequate recordkeeping.**

This includes the creation of invoices and other documents that are easy to use and sufficiently informative; the use of pre-numbered, consecutive documents, such as receipt logs; and the timely preparation of documents and financial reports including actual versus budgeted results.

- **Physical controls over assets and records.**

This helps protect an organization's assets. These control activities may include electronic or mechanical controls (such as a safe, employee ID cards, cash registers, and fireproof files) or computer-related controls dealing with system access privileges or established backup and recovery procedures.

- **Independent checks on performance.**

This includes checks which are carried out by employees who did not do the work being checked and will help ensure the accuracy and reliability of accounting information and the efficiency of operations. For example, a supervisor verifies the accuracy of an accounting clerk's account reconciliations. Internal auditors may also verify that the supervisor performed the required review.

In order to identify and establish effective controls, management must continually assess the risk, monitor control implementation, and modify controls as needed.

Annual Audit Internal Control Reporting

Each year, as part of the annual financial statement audit, the independent auditors evaluate those Internal Controls they feel are necessary for them to issue their audit opinion (this could range from a comprehensive review of controls to no review of controls). The auditors do not look at all Internal Controls (for example, the outside auditors for the City of Richmond did not report on any findings with regard to the library, while a separate internal audit found multiple issues and proposed 29 corrective recommendations). At the conclusion of their audit, the auditors are required to communicate with management as to certain key information involved with the audit (often referred to as "Required Communications") and communicate any findings with regard to Internal Controls (often referred to as a "Management Letter").

Since the outside auditors' review is by its nature limited in scope, when the outside auditors describe an inadequate Internal Control environment, a more detailed or thorough review may be required to determine if even more serious or pervasive issues exist (which, if not corrected, could potentially lead to major financial reporting errors, fraud, or other fiscal problems in the future). In addition, for those organizations that received federal funds in excess of \$500,000, the auditors also issue a report on the organization's compliance with the grants (often referred to as "Single Audit Report").

The auditors' control findings are typically categorized as "Material Weaknesses", "Significant Deficiencies" and "Other Matters or Findings". The professional literature provides the following definitions:

- "Material Weakness" is "a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis."
- "Significant Deficiency" is "a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance."
- "Other Matters or Findings", while not specifically defined, refers to any additional issues which the independent auditor wishes to communicate to the governing body of the organization.

Both Material Weaknesses and Significant Deficiencies are considered serious conditions by the outside auditors that warrant immediate attention and correction. An organization's management is required to formally respond to these findings. An entity can receive a "clean" or unqualified opinion on its financial statements and still have problems with its Internal Controls.

Survey and Report Review Results

A detailed survey covering certain Internal Controls was sent by the Grand Jury to selected County Organizations. This survey focused on identifying the size of finance/accounting functions within the organizations, the adequacy of segregation of duties and what impact, if any, recent budgetary constraints may have had on the size of accounting and finance functions. The surveyed County Organizations were Contra Costa County; the cities of Richmond, Pinole, Antioch and Walnut Creek; the Acalanes Unified, West Contra Costa Unified, Mount Diablo Unified and Pittsburg Unified school districts; Pleasant Hill Recreation District; Contra Costa Water District and Kensington Police and Community Services District. A review of the survey responses and reports from the independent auditor for the five most recent fiscal years (2008-2012) identified the following items:

- Three organizations - City of Richmond, Richmond Housing Authority and West Contra Costa USD - received “qualified” audit opinions from the independent accountants in 2011. The qualifications with respect to the City of Richmond and Richmond Housing Authority relate to the Housing Authority’s ability to continue as a going concern due to its current dire financial position. The qualification on the 2011 West Contra Costa USD financial statements related to the improper exclusion in the financial statements of certain trust/agency activities. The West Contra Costa USD corrected the exclusion in 2012.
- In approximately 75% of the entities reviewed, there was communication from the auditors indicating that a significant number of audit adjustments (for example, approximately 120 separate adjustments in the case of Richmond for 2011) were required to the financial statements as prepared by the organization. This may suggest that monthly or interim information prepared during the year was incorrect, potentially impacting budgetary controls and/or information presented to management/governing boards for decision-making or oversight purposes.
- A majority of the entities reviewed had at least one Internal Control issue noted as Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies. The total number of control issues identified for the five-year period ranged from 1 (Contra Costa Water District and City of Antioch) to greater than 125 (City of Richmond). In many instances, the issues identified were recurring.
- A majority of the entities reviewed had at least one grant compliance finding over the past five fiscal years. The total number of findings ranged from 0 (Contra Costa Water District) to greater than 40 (City of Richmond). In many instances, the issues identified were recurring.

- In the smaller cities and special districts there is not a sufficient number of staff to achieve an adequate segregation of duties.

Contra Costa County has an internal audit group that currently formally reports to the County Auditor-Controller and informally to an "Audit Committee" that includes two County supervisors and representatives from the Auditor-Controller's Office. The internal audit group reviews the various operating County departments on a 2-5 year cyclical basis (more frequently where problems have been identified). The scope and plans for these audits are determined by the Auditor-Controller, with input from the Audit Committee. The professional literature indicates that the internal audit function should have direct reporting responsibility to the governing board of an organization.

Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies

A more detailed view of the number of Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies identified by the independent auditors for the County Organizations reviewed, including the recurring nature of some of the findings, is presented below in Table 1.

Table 1- Summary of Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies -

Entity	Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies by Fiscal Year					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	Recurring
Contra Costa County	1	1	2	0	0	Yes
City of Richmond/Richmond Housing Authority	*	15	18	12	11	Yes
City of Antioch	0	1	0	0	0	No
City of Walnut Creek	0	0	0	0	0	No
City of Pinole	0	0	0	0	0	No
City of Hercules	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Pleasant Hill Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	No
Kensington Police (KPPCSD)	1(1)	0	0	0	0	Yes
Contra Costa Water Dist.	0	0	0	0	0	No
Acalanes USD	0	0	0	1	1	Yes
Mt. Diablo USD	2	2	1	3	1	Yes
West Contra Costa USD	1	2	0	0	0	Yes
Pittsburg USD	2	1	5	11	0	Yes

Legend / Notes –

* Reporting for 2012 not yet completed

- (1) KPPCSD has not completed a timely audit for either 2011 or 2012 due to the credit card charges allegations and investigations. Due to the inability to produce audited financial statements on a timely basis– there is deemed to be a Material Weakness.
- (2) City of Hercules/Hercules RDA – Information based on separate State Controller Office Audit Report of Controls for 2005-2010.

With respect to the school districts, there has been noted improvement in Internal Controls measured by a reduction in auditor findings in the last five years. The Contra Costa Office of Education has regular involvement with the various school districts to assist them in confronting their internal control issues. The County Office of Education has, at times, inserted monitors or consulting experts to assist the districts. The majority of the recent findings relate to identified inadequacies in the controls over cash receipts (most often student/parent donations or contributions) and timely recordkeeping/reconciliation in the area of “Associated Student Funds” – student clubs and organizations for which the school districts have oversight and accounting responsibility.

A number of the organizations reviewed had recurring findings of Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies. The repetition of significant findings from year to year could call into question a management’s or governing board’s commitment to the control environment. Additional background on certain of the information reviewed is as follows:

- **Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District –**

In 2010, the independent auditor identified as an internal control weakness the issue of unsubstantiated credit card purchases. Subsequently, there were allegations of improper credit-card spending. . The District had to incur approximately \$25,000 in costs related to an additional independent, forensic audit of the spending allegations as a result of the lack of functioning of internal controls.

- **The City of Hercules (including the Hercules Redevelopment Agency) -**

An audit by The State Controller’s Office found “control deficiencies were serious and pervasive – in effect, non-existent. In addition, the City Council did not appear to exercise any oversight over the City’s operations.” (SCO Audit Report). The audit (which covered the period 2005-2010) indicates that there were millions of dollars of questionable spending and property transfers by the RDA, misuse of city-issued credit cards, improper budgeting and a lack of competitive bidding on public contracts.

- **The City of Richmond -**

Significant issues were identified in regard to library operations, including inadequate controls over purchases, improper credit card use, significant shrinkage or theft of library materials, unauthorized purchases, lack of control over cash receipts and inadequate controls over fines/billings for lost items. These items could aggregate as much as \$450,000 in losses (2013 City of Richmond Library Internal Audit Report).

- **The City of Richmond/Richmond Housing Authority -**

There are an excessive number of issues noted from an overall perspective. While many of the issues deal with the accuracy and timeliness of financial reporting, there are many which document losses (or potential losses) due to inadequate controls, including: unauthorized city credit card usage, significant levels of uncollectible employee/other loans (which aggregate to approximately \$1 million over the period reviewed), and significant disallowed grant/program costs requiring the city to fund activities initially to be covered under grants (several million dollars).

- **Contra Costa County –**

The Contra Costa County Auditor-Controller department is currently operating at approximately 6-9 headcount below its budgeted headcount level, primarily due to a high level of unplanned retirements (which did not leave time for adequate succession planning) and employee turnover. Additionally, as longer-term employees have retired/left, they have been replaced by less-experienced personnel with an attendant loss of cumulative institutional knowledge.

Internal Audit Reports for the past four years prepared by Contra Costa County internal audit staff identify a number of different internal control issues at the various County operating departments. The majority of issues relate to proper safeguarding of assets and controls associated with ensuring the integrity of financial reporting. The issues at various County departments include:

- A lack of compliance with County credit card guidelines, including personal use, charges for non-permitted items, exceeding transaction authority limits, and missing approvals (primarily for travel) and documentation. According to the internal audit reports there have been instances where the non-compliance resulted in unreimbursed losses.
- Instances where there was a lack of segregation of duties at the operating department level.
- Controls over cash receipts in terms of depositing funds on a timely basis and maintaining adequate control logs over all receipts.
- Concerns with respect to petty cash funds and the timely reconciliation of these funds.
- Controls over various “trust funds” and the timely reconciliation and correction of identified reconciling items, processing disbursement/refunds of such funds and the necessity for proper tax reporting related to certain of these funds.
- Results of periodic inventory observations by the internal audit staff that show both overages and shortages (including items such as medical supplies/pharmacy inventories, fuel inventories, and various supplies).
- Failure to properly and fully reconcile various accounts, many of which show differences between the general ledger system and the related subsidiary systems. This included the

timely resolution (and correction where necessary) of differences identified when reconciliations were performed, rather than just carrying these differences forward. These differences could result in undetected errors or losses and/or inaccurate financial reporting.

- Failure to properly use asset tags to safeguard County equipment and properly certify equipment inventories at fiscal year-ends.

In the case of the County, cities and independent special districts, responsibility for remedy and oversight of findings with respect to Internal Controls lies with management and the related governing board. There is no additional on-going oversight over the County, cities and independent special districts by a supervising entity, similar to the role played by the Contra Costa Office of Education with regard to school districts. According to representatives from the California State Controller’s Office, that organization may intervene in extreme situations including those where state funds are required to be provided as part of a temporary solution to a crisis situation.

In the smaller cities and special districts (such as Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District, Pleasant Hill Recreation District and the City of Pinole) there is not sufficient staff to achieve an adequate segregation of duties. In instances such as these, the professional literature describes the need for additional “compensating controls” – typically a person(s) independent of the day-to-day processes who can exercise a meaningful level of supervisory oversight (including check signatory control for large expenditures). This supervisory oversight could include someone from the related governing board.

Single Audit/Grant Findings

A summary of the Single Audit Report Findings – which focuses on compliance with Federal and State grants, is presented below in Table 2.

Table 2 – Single Audit Report (Grant) Findings (FY2008-2012) -

Entity	Single Audit Report (Grant Findings) Total Grant Issues Identified by Fiscal Year					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	Recurring
Contra Costa County	6	5	3	0	2	Yes
City of Richmond/Richmond Housing Authority	*(1)	12	9	7	11	Yes
City of Antioch	1	0	3	0	0	No
City of Walnut Creek	0	0	0	0	0	No
City of Pinole	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	No
Pleasant Hill Recreation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Entity	Single Audit Report (Grant Findings) Total Grant Issues Identified by Fiscal Year					
Kensington Police (KPPCSD)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contra Costa Water Dist.	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
Acalanes USD	0	1	0	1	0	Yes
Mt. Diablo USD	1	3	3	2	5	Yes
West Contra Costa USD	0	1	2	1	3	Yes
Pittsburg USD	0	2	2	3	4	Yes

Legend / Notes –

* Reporting for FY12 not yet complete

N/A – Not applicable

- (1) An employee in the City of Richmond has identified issues with a Library Grant, including allegations of improper accounting and this has been acknowledged by the City per media reports. This is not included in the totals for this year. A separate internal audit of the library function revealed multiple Internal Control weaknesses and 29 corrective recommendations.

Single Audit Report Findings represent identified instances of non-compliance with a grant or award. While the report does not necessarily cover all grants and awards – it does cover those the auditor believes are most significant. The impact of non-compliance instances on grants typically ranges from required remediation to repayment of disallowed grant funds. This could potentially involve the loss of the grant or impact the ability to receive future grants. There were a number of instances where costs charged to grants were disallowed and had to be repaid or entities were not able to identify grant disallowances or required repayments. Specific examples include:

- The City of Richmond 2011 Single Audit Report identified multiple instances aggregating in excess of \$200,000 where repayment of grant funds was required. Additionally information suggests that there are Richmond Library grant funds in excess of \$50,000 which were improperly charged to a grant. Many of these instances related to control problems that were identified for multiple, consecutive years by the independent auditors.
- The 2011 financial statement audit report for the Richmond Housing Authority states that “the allowance for HUD disallowed costs was increased to \$2.4 million” and this was one of the reasons for the auditors questioning the ability of this entity to continue as a going concern or financially-viable entity.
- Contra Costa County was unable to identify the level of disallowed grant or program costs for the past two years.

Single Audit Reports are submitted to the California State Controller's Office which notifies the relevant state agency involved in the grant of any issues raised and it is the individual agency's responsibility to resolve the findings with the grant recipient. Granting agencies may also perform their own audits of grant activity and compliance.

Significant differences exist between County Organizations in the level of importance placed on the various auditor findings in regard to Internal Controls and grant compliance and the control environment considered as a whole. The views ranged from "not important at all" to significant importance coupled with immediate efforts to ensure the findings were corrected and were not recurring.

FINDINGS

1. Several of the entities reviewed showed Material Weaknesses, Significant Deficiencies and other deficiencies in Internal Controls each year as reported by the external auditors.
2. In several instances, the Material Weaknesses, Significant Deficiencies and other deficiencies were repeated from one year to the next by the external auditors without being remedied.
3. Weaknesses in Internal Controls could ultimately result in financial losses, loss of public confidence (reputational risk), inaccurate or faulty financial reporting and decision-making based on incomplete or inaccurate information.
4. Several of the entities reviewed showed issues (including Material Weaknesses/Significant Deficiencies) with respect to compliance with grants which they have been awarded.
5. Unresolved problems with grants could potentially result in the loss of future grants and required repayment of expended grant funds. Where repayment of grant funds is required, unrelated general fund resources are being used. This can result in a loss of public confidence (reputational risk).
6. There is a significant difference among County Organizations as to the level of importance placed on the control and grant compliance findings of the outside auditors and need to remedy, on a timely basis, the issues noted.
7. Many of the entities reviewed had communications from the auditors indicating that a significant number of audit adjustments were required to the financial statements as prepared by the organization. This may suggest that monthly or interim information prepared during the year was incorrect, potentially impacting budgetary controls and/or information presented to management/governing boards for decision-making or oversight purposes.
8. Based on the entities reviewed, the County Board of Supervisors, the City Councils, and the governing boards in the case of school districts and special districts, are not providing adequate oversight over the entities that they govern to ensure that Material Weaknesses, Significant Deficiencies and other deficiencies in regard to Internal Controls and outside grant compliance are being remedied in a timely manner. Most County Organizations do not have an Audit Committee, independent of the organization's financial management, which is chartered to provide financial oversight.

9. A recurring finding by the independent auditors with respect to school districts related to the need for improved controls over “Associated Student Body Funds” – the various student clubs and organizations for which the districts have financial oversight and accounting responsibility. The improved control recommendations involved controls over cash receipts, timely accounting and reconciliation of funds held by the organizations and controls over disbursements. Continued and significant problems in this area could result in both losses and negative publicity (reputational risk).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends that:

1. Financial management of the County, all cities, all school districts and all special districts remedy within 12 months the Material Weaknesses, Significant Deficiencies and other deficiencies in Internal Controls reported by the external auditors.
2. County Organizations maintain or add audit report results to appropriate financial managements’ performance goals to ensure that such individuals are held accountable for promptly remedying deficiencies identified in audit reports, and consider the legality of maintaining or adding such performance goals on audit reports to financial managements’ evaluations.
3. The County Organizations improve direct financial oversight and assessment of the control environment including:
 - a. The Board of Supervisors more actively provide oversight in the case of the County and appoint a formal Audit Committee from among their members to ensure that Internal Control and grant compliance deficiencies are promptly remedied and there are sufficient direct and detailed discussions between the Board and the outside auditors.
 - b. The City Councils more actively provide oversight by appointing an Audit Committee from among their members as well as an ad hoc citizens’ committee to ensure that Internal Control deficiencies are promptly remedied.
 - c. The governing boards of school districts appoint a formal Audit Committee from among their members and provide direct oversight to district operating and financial management to ensure that Internal Control deficiencies are promptly remedied.
 - d. The governing boards of special districts appoint a formal Audit Committee from among their members and provide direct oversight to district operating and financial management to ensure that Internal Control deficiencies are promptly remedied. In instances where the size of the entity precludes an adequate segregation of duties, governing board members need to consider direct involvement in key financial processes.
 - e. The Superintendent of the County Office of Education continue to provide oversight over governing boards of school districts and continue to use the power of this office to compel remediation of Internal Control deficiencies.
 - f. LAFCO (Local Agency Formation Commission) encourage governing boards of special districts to promptly remedy Internal Control deficiencies that are identified.
 - g. The Board of Supervisors have the County internal audit staff report directly to the Board of Supervisors rather than the Auditor Controller. The governing boards of

other County Organizations have the internal audit groups of other County Organizations maintain their independence and not report to financial management but instead to the City Council in the case of cities and the governing boards in the case of school districts and special districts.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Each County Organization needs to respond only in regards to its own practices.

	Findings	Recommendations
Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors	1-8	1,2,3a,3g
City of Antioch	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Brentwood	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Clayton	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Concord	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
Town of Danville	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of El Cerrito	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Hercules	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Lafayette	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Martinez	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
Town of Moraga	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Oakley	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Orinda	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Pinole	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Pittsburg	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Pleasant Hill	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Richmond	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of San Pablo	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of San Ramon	1-8	1,2,3b,3g
City of Walnut Creek	1-8	1,2,3b,3g

	Findings	Recommendations
Acalanes Union High School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Antioch Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Brentwood Union School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Byron Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Canyon School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Contra Costa Community College District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
John Swett Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Knightsen Elementary School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Lafayette School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Liberty Union High School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Martinez Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Moraga School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Mount Diablo Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Oakley Union Elementary School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Orinda Union School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Pittsburg Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
San Ramon Valley Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Walnut Creek School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
West Contra Costa Unified School District	1-9	1,2,3c,3g
Contra Costa County Office of Education	1-9	1,2,3e
Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)	1-8	1,2,3f
Kensington Police Protection and Community Services District	1-8	1,2,3d,3g
Pleasant Hill Recreation and Park District	1-8	1,2,3d,3g
Contra Costa Water District	1-8	1,2,3d,3g

Appendix 1 – Glossary of Key Terms

Audit Committee – An operating committee of an organization’s governing board charged with oversight of the organization’s audit and control functions.

Management Letter- The required communication of the independent auditor and those charged with governance of an organization in regards to deficiencies identified during the audit in the system of internal controls. In the Public Sector, these are also commonly referred to as “Reports on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards.”

Material Weakness -A deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal controls such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Required Communications – The independent auditor is required to formally communicate with those charged with governance in relation to an audit of financial statements. This typically involves a governing board and any audit committee established by such governing board. The communication typically includes the auditor’s responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, an overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings from the audit.

Significant Deficiency - A deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Single Audit Report – All non-federal government entities that expend \$500,000 or more of Federal awards or grants are required to obtain an annual audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act and rules set forth by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This audit, typically done in conjunction with the annual financial statement audit, focuses primarily on grant/award compliance. This report is often titled “Independent Auditors’ Report on Compliance with Requirements that could have a Direct And Material Effect on Each Major Program an on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB CircularA-133.”

System of Internal Accounting Controls or Internal Controls – The policies and procedures established by an organization designed to ensure reliable financial reporting, effective and efficient operations, compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the safeguarding of assets against theft and unauthorized use, acquisition, or disposal. A System of Internal Accounting Controls should encompass both the control environment and specific control activities.