

March 2015

Internal Controls and You

How Internal Controls Can Improve and Protect Our Energy Assistance Program

John M. Harvanko, Director
Office of Energy Assistance Programs
State of Minnesota
John.harvanko@state.mn.us



John Harvanko

- Minnesota State LIHEAP Director 15 years
- Also18 years in workforce development programs
- Participates on National Program Integrity Workgroup
- MN LIHEAP (called EAP) has been incorporating Internal Controls Framework (ICF) for the last 7 years



Presentation Intentions

- To show how internal controls work in the real world
- To explain new Green Standard requirement



Internal Control Framework (ICF)

- What is ICF?
- How does it Minnesota use ICF for EAP?
- What is the Green Standard



ICF Frameworks

There are a variety of framework options

- The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government, is known as the Green Standard.
- The <u>Green Book</u> provides a standard model for organizing, documenting, and discussing internal controls.
- The Green Book was selected because of its government focus, use of government terminology, and its similarities to the COSO Framework. (COSO is directed to private sector)
- Luckily Minnesota used the "Green Standard" 7 years ago

Internal Control Definition

Defines internal control as a process, affected by individuals within an organization, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of these **objectives**:

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

ICF Structure

The three objectives are supported by the framework. The framework, is comprised of five interrelated components that can react dynamically to changing conditions:

- Control Environment
- 2. Risk Assessment & Management
- Control Activities
- 4. Information & Communication
- 5. Monitoring



NEADA Presentation

Green Standard & 17 Guiding Principles

Control Environment

- 1. Demonstrate commitment to integrity & ethical values
- 2. Exercise oversight responsibility
- 3. Establish structure, responsibility, and authority
- 4. Demonstrate commitment to competence
- 5. Enforce accountability

Risk Assessment

- 6. Define objectives and risk tolerances
- 7. Identify, analyze, and respond to risk
- 8. Assess fraud risk
- 9. Analyze and respond to change

3. Control Activities

- 10. Design control activities
- 11. Design activities for the information system
- 12. Implement control activities

4. Information & Communication

- 13. Use quality information
- 14. Communicate internally
- 15. Communicate externally

Monitoring

- 16. Perform monitoring activities
- 17. Remediate deficiencies



Minnesota ICF



Frames within Framework (ICF)



- Federal & State Controls
 - Rules and fiscal practices
 - GAO, OLA, MMB
- Department of Commerce
 - Mission & fiscal control
- EAP State Office
 - Program policy & procedure requirement
 - Risk and quality controls
 - Fiscal allocation and auditing
 - Monitoring
 - T&TA
- EAP Service Providers (SP)
 - Execute program mission
 - Implementation of policies and procedures with a quality control environment
 - Manage SP specific risks

NEADA Presentation

EAP ICF – 1. Control Environment



Intraweb



EAP Intraweb Home Go

EAP State Office Internal Controls Framework

1. Control Environment relates to management & employees establishing & maintaining an environment throughout the organization that sets a positive & supportive attitude toward internal control & conscientious management.

Federal State and Departmental

Federal Context

- LIHEAP Legislation <u>Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget</u> Reconciliation Act of 1981
- 1.1 Guidance Policies and Procedures

Department Environment

- Commerce Internal Controls
- Commerce and Division of Energy Security Mission
- Commerce Org. Chart
- Human Resources Policies and Procedures
- Division of Energy Resources (DOER) Org Chart
- Commerce Employee Information Page
- 0.5 Commerce Enterprise efforts

State Office

- EAP Business Strategy Model BSM
- 0.0 Strategic Planning
 - o EAP Approach to Funding
- 0.4 Methodology
 - o ICF
- 0.2 Operational Planning
 - o EAP Framing Model
 - o EAP Sponsor Meetings
 - o EAP Approach to Funding
 - o EAP LIHEAP Assurance Requirements
- 1.10 Policy Advisory Committee (PAC)
- 1.3 State Plan
- 6.4 Staff Development
- 2.7 <u>Training</u> (2.7.1 Annual & 2.7.2 ongoing)
- 3.1 Contract
- 3.1.2 Local Plan
- 6.5 Office Procedure & DOC Employee Information Page

Service Provider (SP)

Organizational Leadership

Service Providers Local Plan & Internal Controls

Document are organization's descriptions of SP controls competency and their plans/objectives.

- SP description of how SP supports EAP mission and the
- Mature fiscal controls
- Human Resources competency
- Complete a Local Plan
- Support structure
- Train Local Staff



EAP ICF - 2. Risk Management

2. Risk Management Identifies priority activities within the organization for risk assessment by considering area that materially impact the financial position and results of operations (e.g., assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses or expenditures account balances that are material in dollar amount)

Federal State and Departmental	State Office	Service Provider (SP)
Commerce COOP DOC Pandemic Flu Response Emergency Procedures Fiscal Oversight	 3.10 Risk Management Directory 3.10.2 State EAP Risk Assessment & Effort Definition SP Risk Assessment (See EAPHome) Directory 3.10.10 Definition Key Components 3.10.4 Disaster Management 3.5.1.3 DupChecks (DupVendor & DupAdd) Definition 3.15 Data Privacy 2.10.4 eHEAT User Management & Agreements 3.7.3 Incident Management 3.10.3 Employee Apps 3.10.5 EAP COOP 6.5.1 DOC Evacuation Emergency Response 3.10.7 Government Shutdown 	 EAP Risk assessment Mitigation Activities Disaster Plan Employee Apps Incident Reporting Report on Dup checks Respond to Q&PC



NEADA Presentation EAP ICF – 3. Control Activities

3.16 eHEAT

3. Control Activities The financial accounting and budgeting operations for exercising control over the various activities. Management regularly relies on accounting/financial and programmatic data from its systems for decision making purposes and performance evaluation. Management looks to the information management function for critical operating data and supports efforts to make improvements in the systems as technology advances. Personnel operations have a high priority and senior executives emphasize the importance of good human capital management. Management places a high degree of importance on the work of the Inspector General, external audits, and other evaluations and studies and is responsive to information developed through such products

and other evaluations and studies and is responsive to information developed through such products				
Federal State and Departmental	State Office	Service Provider (SP)		
Allocation	1.0 EAP Business Models	Program Operational Support Offering		
 Assurances 	Core Business Models	 Receive Application (Log>Process>Pay) 		
Fiscal Division Support	 1. EAP Essential Service process Framing Model 	 Process Applications 		
 Budget & Expenditure oversight 	 2. Application & PH Handling Process Model 	 Assure documentations 		
 Travel rules & oversight 	3. Crisis Handling Process Model	Enter info		
 Purchase processes 	 4. ERR Handling - Payments & Reporting Model 	 Initiate Consumption Gathering 		
	 5. Payment Quality Control, Certification, Handling and 	 Request info as needed 		
	Refunds Process Model	 Determine Eligibility (PH, Crisis, ERR, A16) 		
	Policy and Procedure Offering	 Distribute payments and process refunds 		
	■ 2.1.3 Roundup	Outreach		
	■ 2.4 Benefit Tables	 Vendor Management (Agree, Train, Register, User) 		
	2.3 EAP Policy Manual	Program Closeout		
	 2.3.2 <u>Vendor Agreement & Chapter</u> 	Reporting (FSR, etc.)		
	= 3.1 Contracting	Request Funds		
	 Issues Management (EAP Home – SM Review)) 			
	Program Operational Support Offering			
	3.3 Start Up Initial Allocation			
	2.2 EAP Application			
	2.5 <u>Annual Mailing</u>			
	3.4 Consumption Gathering			
	2.13 EAP Notifications & Letter			
	■ 3.16.4 <u>eHEAT Rollover</u>			
	3.2 <u>Budget & Allocation</u>			
	3.3 Program (Start Up) Implementation			
	3.6 Program Field Auditing			
	 Program Audit <u>Methodology</u> 			
	= 3.7 Incident Management			
	• 3.7.1 <u>Appeal</u>			
	■ 3.7.2 Exceptions			
	3.7.3 Incident Reports			
	 3.7.5 <u>Fraud Investigations</u> 			
	• 3.8 <u>Outreach</u>			
	3.11 <u>Vendor Management</u>			
	3.2.5 <u>Spend down & ROOM</u>			
	3.2.6 Program Closeout			
	3.12 <u>SP Purchase Oversight</u>			

NEADA Presentation EAP ICF – 4. Communication & Information

4. Communication & Information relates to communicating the internal control policies and procedures to all staff so they understand what is expected of them and the scope of their freedom to act.

Federal State and Departmental	State Office	Service Provider (SP)
 DHHS Circulars LIHEAP Clearinghouse NLIEC NEADA DOC Intraweb News & Notes DOC Communication Policies & Procedures Staff Media Protocol Website Content Request Protocol Twitter Account Protocol 	Communication (Internal & External) 5.0 EAP Communication Plan EAP Unit Intraweb EAP Home Database 5.6.2 EAP Tools on the Web EAP Policy Manuals 5.1 The Energizer & 5.2 A Spark 5.5 Partners 5.5.1 EACA, 5.5.4 EAP SP MinnCAP Executive Directors 5.5.5. PUC OEO WAP Information & Reports 5.8 Summary Data & Info Requests 5.6 State Web & 800 & Language Line 4.4 Reports Carryover and Re-allotment Report HHD Report EPR	 Disseminate Program Info to Agency and partners Outreach Attend Meetings Read EZ's etc. Ask Questions

NEADA Presentation EAP ICF - 5. Monitoring

5. Monitoring Monitor the internal control system to assess its quality over time. This can be accomplished in two ways or a combination of the two:

Federal State and Departmental	State Office	Service Provider (SP)
 Office of Legislative Auditor Self Monitoring Government Accountability Office (GAO) 	 3.5 Operations Monitoring Q&PC Definition Report Descriptions 4.1 EAP Production Report 4.3 Program Audit OLA 3.5.1 Quality & Performance Control Aging Apps & Aging payments Average Days ROOM 3.5.2 WACT Desk Monitoring 6.2 Staff Meetings 	 Vendor Monitoring Self Monitoring of controls Agency Fiscal Audit Respond to Program Audit – Findings and Recommendations

NEADA Presentation

Green Standard & 17 Guiding Principles

One significant change is the codification of seventeen principles that support the five internal control components. The seventeen principles of effective internal control to implement with examples of EAP control activities are as follows:

Control Environment

- 1. Demonstrate commitment to integrity and ethical values
 - a. EAP Program Mission
 - b. Business Strategy Model (BSM) States management values
 - c. Commerce Code of Conduct
- 2. Exercise oversight responsibility
 - a. Conducts program audits and Q&PC
 - b. Develops guidance (Policies & Procedures)
 - c. Conducts risk mitigation activities
- 3. Establish structure, responsibility, and authority
 - a. EAP State Staff Structure
 - b. EAP Methodology assigns leads and taskers
 - c. Coordinator responsibilities (In Manual)
 - d. Require SP authorization for allocation, communication etc.
- Demonstrate commitment to competence
 - a. Conduct annual training
 - b. Conduct ongoing interaction at EACA
 - c. Offer T&TA
 - d. State staff learn and practice common methodology
 - e. State staff performance reviews
- Enforce accountability
 - a. Issues finding and recommendation requiring corrective action
 - b. Need consequence for underperforming and non-compliance SP

Risk Assessment

How EAP does:

- SP Risk Assessment
- State Level Risk assessment
- · Require SP to conduct EAP risk assessment
- 6. Define objectives and risk tolerances
 - a. Deduct based on risk level and appropriate mitigation
 - b. Have some tolerances determined in file examinations
- c. Need to do this Needs improvement
- Identify, analyze, and respond to risk a. Very strong
- a. Very
- 8. Assess fraud risk
 - a. Strong part of each
- 9. Analyze and respond to change

Control Activities

- 10. Design control activities
 - a. Strong Policies (Manual)
 - b. Benefit limits
 - c. eHEAT central Payments & other controls
 - d. Documented business processes (Shared, understood, extensibility and available for examination and re-engineering when controls issues are found)

Weakness/risk: Limitation on EAPWX oversight

- 11. Design activities for the information system
 - a. eHEAT
 - b. Service Delivery
 - c. Grants management
 - i. Allocation
 - ii. Fiscal oversight FSR, Cash request,



Meeting the 16 Assurance



Minnesota Department of Commerce Energy Assistance program

LIHEAP Assurances Section 2605

August 2014

Background: The Minnesota Department of Commerce plans, develops, and administers the Minnesota Energy Assistance Program (EAP). On the federal level the program is funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services through the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), a federal block grant. The block grant legislation (Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, as amended) gives states broad latitude to develop programs that assist low income households to meet their immediate home energy needs. (Refer DHHS web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/.)

ederal law also requires states to agree to comply with sixteen assurances specified in Section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute and included in the EAP State Plan. The assurances provide the principles states must use to develop their policies and procedures. The following table illustrates the list of LIHEAP Assurances and Minnesota Department of Commerce approaches to meet these conditions enumerated in LIHEAP Applications and Requirements. Section 2605.

APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS Section 2605

Minnesota Department of Commerce Status or Approach

(1) use the funds available under this title to-

(A) conduct outreach activities and provide assistance to low income households in meeting their home energy costs, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, consistent with paragraph (5);

Based on the LIHEAP statute DOC administers the required outreach activities to ensure households with the highest home energy burdens or needs, including the elderly or disabled, are made aware of potential EAP benefits. In doing so, Service Providers are required to plan and conduct outreach activities to meet these requirements

- Publishing articles in local newspapers or broadcast media announcements.
- Providing inserts in energy vendor billings to inform individuals.
- Execution of interagency agreements with other low income program offices to provide outreach to targeted populations.
- Non-EAP outreach worker helping households to complete EAP applications during home visits.
- Providing intake service via home visits or by telephone for seniors or people with disabilities.
- Placing posters, flyers or applications in local and county social service offices, clinics, offices of aging, Social Security offices, and VA offices.
- Mailing reminders to past recipients of EAP.
- Accepting applications for energy crisis assistance at sites geographically accessible to all households in the area to be served (required by the LIHEAP Act).

(B) intervene in energy crisis situations;

DOC intervene in energy crisis situations to prevent shut-off of residential energy sources, to reinstate service of residential energy sources, and to enable delivery of residential fuel in a timely manner. Crisis



Q & A