## **Opportunities in an Evolving Audit Environment**

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22<sup>nd</sup> Biennial Forum of Government Auditors May 10, 2018



We Set the Standard for Good Government

### **Opportunities Within Existing Resources**

### School Districts' Fiscal Health



#### **Colorado Local Government Audit Law**

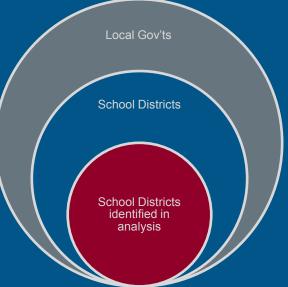
- All Local Governments submit audits

   Include School Districts
- Exemption Applications for Small Governments



#### All this data

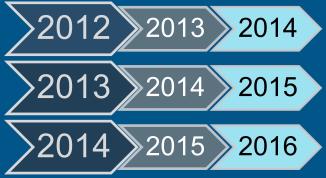
- What can we do to be proactive with all this data?
- Fiscal Health Analysis
  - Start with School Districts
    - Only 178 Districts





- Examines current rolling 3-year period of audited financial statements
  - All School Districts are required to have audits
- Uses a set of ratios and related benchmarks to evaluate financial indicators





- Financial Indicators to assess financial health:
  - The adequacy to meet obligations over the 3-year period
  - Revenue coverage of debt service payments
  - Reserves available to cover future expenses
  - Amount added to the reserves for every \$1 in revenue
  - Increase or decrease to the reserves in the general fund



#### EXHIBIT 2.1. FISCAL HEALTH ANALYSIS NUMBER OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS MISSING FINANCIAL BENCHMARKS<sup>1</sup>

#### FOR THE 3-YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30

		5	
FISCAL HEALTH RATIO	2014	2015	2016
Ratio 1: Asset Sufficiency Ratio	1	0	0
Ratio 2: Debt Burden Ratio	14	5	8
Ratio 3: Operating Reserve Ratio	1	0	0
Ratio 4: Operating Margin Ratio	57	34	22
Ratio 5: Change in Fund Balance Ratio	31	10	11
TOTAL INDICATORS	104	49	41
TOTAL DISTRICTS WITH ONE OR	70	26	24
MORE MISSED BENCHMARKS	70	36	54

SOURCE: Analysis performed by the Colorado Office of the State Auditor, Local Government Division, using data from audited financial statements submitted by school districts.

<sup>1</sup>Some districts had indicators in more than one category.

- Final Report includes
  - List of Districts missing two or more financial benchmarks for past 3 years

 Analysis of each District missing two or more financial benchmarks for current cycle, including

- Explanation from District
- Graphs of financial benchmarks
- Map of State and location of district
- Demographics of District



- Benefits
  - Noted by Districts
    - Starts the conversation
    - Access to Legislative Audit Committee (8 Legislators)
    - Promotes proactive analysis of data
      - Some Districts include information in their audit reports



- How to create a Fiscal Health Analysis
  - Create a database
    - Capture three years of data to begin
  - Staff enter data as they review audits
    - Takes about 15 minutes/audit
  - Annually run data to determine those districts that have missed financial benchmarks
  - 450-500 staff hours to compile report



## Opportunities Within Existing Resources

## Annual Report: Status of Outstanding Audit Recommendations



- Purpose of report
  - Track the implementation status of all recommendations
  - Identifies "high priority" outstanding recommendations
  - Provides Legislators information to hold auditees accountable to implement recommendations agreed to



- How implementation is determined
  - If the recommendation originated from the annual financial audit
    - Next annual audit determines implementation
  - If the recommendation originated from a performance or IT audit
    - Annual status request sent to each department/agency
    - Some desk reviews to confirm implementation



#### TOTAL NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS THAT AGENCIES/DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS AGREED TO IMPLEMENT AS OF JUNE 30, 2016, AND JUNE 30, 2017

	2016			2017		
	FINANCIAL RECS	PERFORMANCE/ IT RECS	TOTAL	FINANCIAL RECS	Performance/ IT Recs	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE	5	3	8	1	1	2
Colorado State Fair Authority	2		2	1		1
All Other Department of Agriculture	3	3	6	0	1	1
CORRECTIONS		13	13		0	0
EDUCATION			0			0
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	17	11	28	16	12	28
Governor's Office of Information Technology	11	11	22	15	12	27 🔺
All Other Governor's Office	6		6	1		1
TOTAL	64	52	116	49	48	97

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor's audit recommendation database.

NOTE:  $\Delta$  indicates that the number of outstanding audit recommendations increased in 2017 compared to 2016.



#### **Financial Audits**

#### COMPARISON OF SEVERITY LEVELS OF OUTSTANDING FINANCIAL AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016, AND JUNE 30, 2017

		ERIAL KNESS		PICANT IENCY	DEFICIENCY IN INTERNAL CONTROL		IN INTERNAL			OT SIFIED	TOTAL	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017		
AGRICULTURE	4	0					1	1	5	1		
Colorado State Fair Authority	1	0					1	1	2	1		
All Other Department of Agriculture	3	0							3	0		
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	3	3	9	11	5	2			17	16		
Governor's Office of Information Technology	0	3	6	11	5	1			11	15 🔺		
All Other Governor's Office	3	0	3	0	0	1			6	1		
TOTAL	17	12	35	27	9	8	3	2	64	49		

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor's audit recommendation database.

NOTE:  $\Delta$  indicates that the number of outstanding audit recommendations increased in 2017 compared to 2016.

- High Priority outstanding financial recommendations
  - Past its original implementation date and
    - A "material weakness" or
    - A "significant deficiency" recommendation outstanding for 3 years or more or



 A "not classified" (not an internal control deficiency) recommendation that has been outstanding for 5 years or more

#### COMPARISON OF OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY FINANCIAL AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016, AND JUNE 30, 2017

Agency/Department	Total Recs July 2011 through June 2016	OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY RECS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016	OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY RECS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017
AGRICULTURE	19	5	1
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	209	6	9 🔺
HEALTH CARE POLICY AND FINANCING	99	8	5
HIGHER EDUCATION	144	2	2
HUMAN SERVICES	207	8	1
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	22	0	2 🔺
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	93	10	6
PUBLIC SAFETY	13	0	2 🔺
TOTAL	806	39	28

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor's audit recommendation database.

NOTE:  $\Delta$  indicates that the number of outstanding high priority audit recommendations increased in 2017 compared to 2016.

 High priority outstanding performance and IT recommendations

## From a report that was released 3 years ago or more





#### COMPARISON OF OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY PERFORMANCE AND IT AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016, AND JUNE 30, 2017

Agency/Department	TOTAL RECS JULY 2011 THROUGH JUNE 2016	OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY RECS AS OF JUNE 30, 2016	OUTSTANDING HIGH PRIORITY RECS AS OF JUNE 30, 2017
AGRICULTURE	20	2	0
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	116	1	0
JUDICIAL BRANCH	74	0	2 🔺
LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT	53	2	2
NATURAL RESOURCES	35	0	3 🔺
PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION	91	4	2
PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	112	1	0
REVENUE	142	1	1
TOTAL	643	11	10

SOURCE: Office of the State Auditor's audit recommendation database.

NOTE:  $\Delta$  indicates that the number of outstanding high priority audit recommendations increased in 2017 compared to 2016.

#### **GOVERNOR'S OFFICE**



- Section for each department/agency includes
  - Graph of recommendations
  - Information on financial and performance recommendations

- SA Wist the shaded for Good Government
- Includes tables for outstanding financial recommendations and performance/IT recommendations
  - Highlights each "high priority" recommendation

- How to create and utilize a report on outstanding audit recommendations
  - Create a database
  - We use administrative staff to enter recommendations and status reports
  - Find someone who does an amazing job with tables and graphs
  - Present information to audit committees and those charged with governance

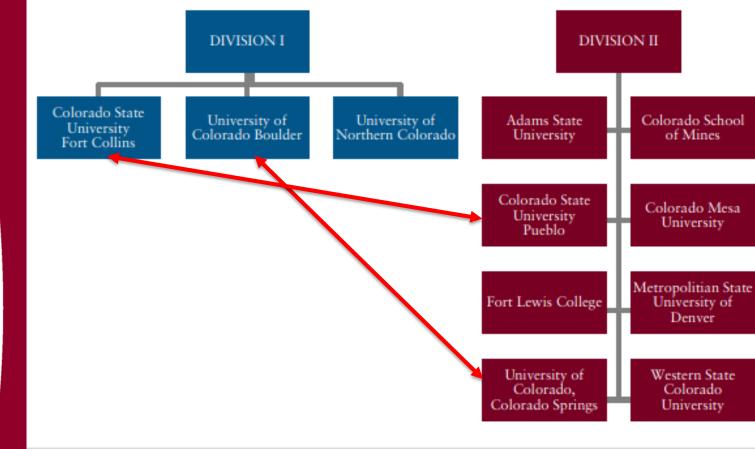


**Opportunities Within Existing Resources** 

NCAA Financial Data Compilation



#### EXHIBIT 1.1. STATE OF COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION DIVISION LEVELS



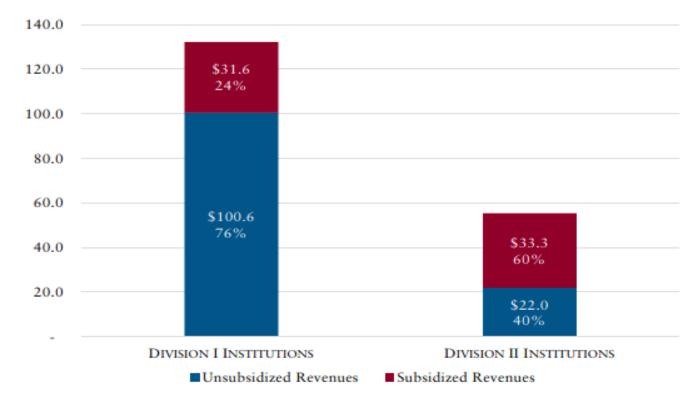
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SOURCE: NCAA members by Division from NCAA.org as of March 2017.

- The OSA contracts for the NCAA agreed upon procedures along with the financial audits of the higher education institutions
  - Division I schools every year
  - Division II schools every third year
- Data available for compilation every three years



#### EXHIBIT 1.3 STATE OF COLORADO NCAA PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS SUBSIDIZED AND UNSUBSIDIZED REVENUE (IN MILLIONS) FISCAL YEAR 2016





**SOURCE:** Office of the State Auditor analysis of and each of the State's public higher education institutions NCAA (unaudited) Statement of Revenues and Expenses for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016.

- Analysis of athletic programs
  - By division
  - Coverage of expenses
    - Unsubsidized revenue/subsidized
- Financial Aid by Sport
  - Unaudited information from each university/college



#### EXHIBIT 1.8. STATE OF COLORADO NCAA PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS – DIVISION I INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT ALLOCATED TO MAJOR SPORT BY INSTITUTION (IN THOUSANDS) FISCAL YEAR 2016

		NSUBSIDIZED TOTAL REVENUE – REVENUE EXPENSES TOTAL EXPENSES <sup>1</sup>		SUBSIE REVE (INSTITU SUPPO	NUE TIONAL		
	Colorado State University, Fort Collins	\$ 5,894.0	\$	14,171.0	\$ (8,277.0)	\$	-
FOOTBALL	University of Colorado, Boulder	37,297.3		18,372.3	18,925.1		247.4
FOOTBALL	University of Northern Colorado	 1,017.0		3,457.6	(2, 440.6)		2,440.6
	TOTAL	44,208.3		36,000.9	8,207.4		2,688.0



#### EXHIBIT 1.14. STATE OF COLORADO

#### NCAA PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS – DIVISION II INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT ALLOCATED TO MAJOR SPORT BY INSTITUTION (IN THOUSANDS) FISCAL YEAR 2016

		SIDIZED ENUE	Total Expenses	F	NSUBSIDIZED REVENUE – TOTAL EXPENSES <sup>1</sup>	RI (INST	BSIDIZED EVENUE ITUTIONAL IPPORT)
FOOTBALL	Adams State University	\$ 30.8	\$ 915.	9\$	(885.1)	\$	-
	Colorado School of Mines	251.8	1,751.	9	(1,500.1)		1,267.4
	Colorado State University, Pueblo	1,416.6	1,473.	8	(57.1)		770.0
	Colorado Mesa University	164.9	1,172.	2	(1,007.3)		987.2
	Fort Lewis College	331.0	1,403.	5	(1,072.5)		1,067.8
	Metropolitan State University of Denver	-		-	-		-
	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	-		-	-		-
	Western State Colorado University	523.7	1,317.	5	(793.8)		820.1
	TOTAL	\$ 2,718.8	\$ 8,034.	7 \$	(5,315.9)	\$	4,912.5



#### EXHIBIT 1.9. STATE OF COLORADO NCAA PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS – DIVISION I FINANCIAL AID BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND ALL OTHER SPORTS (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION	STUDENTS PARTICIPATING <sup>1, 3</sup>	STUDENTS RECEIVING AID <sup>1, 2</sup>	PERCENT	TOTAL Financial Aid <sup>s</sup>	AVERAGE AID PER STUDENT <sup>4</sup>
FOOTBALL	Colorado State University, Fort Collins	120	88	73.3%	\$ 3,657.8	s \$ 41.6
	University of Colorado, Boulder	111	87	78.4%	4,467.9	51.4
	University of Northern Colorado	102	88	86.3%	1,734.4	19.7



#### EXHIBIT 1.15 STATE OF COLORADO NCAA PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS – DIVISION II FINANCIAL AID BY MAJOR PROGRAM AND ALL OTHER SPORTS (DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION	STUDENTS PARTICIPATING <sup>1, 3</sup>	STUDENTS RECEIVING AID <sup>1,2</sup>	Percent Aided <sup>4</sup>	TOTAL FINANCIAL AID <sup>5</sup>	AVERAGE AID PER STUDENT <sup>4</sup>
	Adams State University	111	67	60.4%	\$ 399.3	\$ 6.0
	Colorado School of Mines	153	121	79.1%	803.2	6.6
	Colorado State University, Pueblo	175	105	60.0%	625.7	6.0
	Colorado Mesa University	120	85	70.8%	407.7	4.8
E de la U	Fort Lewis College	118	84	71.2%	789.0	9.4
Football	Metropolitan State University of Denver	-	-	-	-	
	University of Colorado, Colorado Springs	-	-	-	-	-
	Western State Colorado University	118	103	87.3%	599.9	5.8



- Creating NCAA compilation report
  - Collect NCAA agreed upon procedures reports
    - Other data to add to the reporting
      - e.g. students receiving financial aid
    - Aggregate data
    - Create related charts and tables
    - Took about 400 staff hours to complete report



### Other Work Products



• What is a Tax Expenditure?

 Statutory definition (Section 39-21-302, C.R.S)

 A tax provision that provides a gross or taxable income definition, deduction, exemption, credit or rate for certain persons, types of income, transactions, or property that results in reduced tax revenue
 Must meet all three elements



- Legislature passed SB16-203 requiring the OSA to
  - Evaluate each of Colorado's tax expenditures at least once every 5 years
  - Publish a multi-year tax expenditures evaluation schedule by September 15, 2017
  - Publish the first annual evaluation report by September 14, 2018
  - Publish subsequent annual evaluation reports by September 15 each following year



- Evaluation must include for each expenditure
  - Summary (purpose, intent, or goal and intended beneficiaries)
  - Comparison to similar expenditures in other states
  - Determination if it is accomplishing its purpose; others with similar purpose



- Evaluation must include for each expenditure
  - Intended economic costs and benefits
  - Other programs that have the same purpose (state, federal, other); coordination improved
  - Data constraints
  - Performance measures



- Include, if possible
  - Cost-effectiveness
  - Impact to competition; addresses stakeholder needs
  - Effect on local taxing jurisdictions



- Creating a comprehensive list
  - Considerations
    - State's taxpayers use Federal Taxable Income v. Federal Adjusted Gross Income
    - Little or no actual revenue impact (not claimed by any taxpayers)
    - Items that reduce fees
      - Reduced fee for certain military license plates
- Identified approximately 275 potential tax expenditures



- Narrowing the list
- Questions to consider
  - Is it a state provision?
    - SB16-203 requires evaluation of the "state's tax expenditures"
  - Does it have a tax impact?
    - TABOR: Tax v. Fee
  - Does it apply only to a subset?
    - Federal Taxable Income v. Federal Adjusted Gross



 Questions to Consider - Does/could it reduce state revenue? Actual v. Potential reduction of revenue – Can the state legally collect the taxes? Colorado's Tribal Income Tax Exemption - Is it outside of the State's annual budget/appropriation process? Senior & Disabled Veteran Property Tax Exemption



- Narrowing the list
- After analysis
  - 208 tax expenditures





- SB16-203 Requirements for Schedule
  - Endeavor to schedule
    - Oldest tax expenditures first
    - Tax expenditure with a statutory repeal date
      - Included on report the year prior to repeal



- Challenges
  - Some expenditures are very old
    - 1913 is the oldest on the list
  - Expenditures might be repealed/reenacted multiple times
  - Expenditures might be moved in statute or changes significantly



## Tax Expenditures Reports Information on Schedule

#### 5-YEAR TAX EXPENDITURE EVALUATION SCHEDULE SEPTEMBER 15, 2017



EXPENDITURE	STATUTORY REFERENCE (C.R.S.)	YEAR ENACTED	REPEAL/ EXPIRATION DATE	REVIEW YEAR
2018 TAX EXPENDITURES				
Insurance premiums collected exemptions	10-3-209	1913		2018
Fuel delivery two percent deduction	39-27-102(1)(b)(I)	1929		2018

2018 TAX EXPENDITURES WITH REPEAL OR EXPIRATION DATES									
Historic property preservation tax credit	39-22-514	1990	January 1, 2020	2018					
Child care contribution tax credit	39-22-121	1998	January 1, 2020	2018					



First Report to be made public September 14, 2018

- About 27 other states conduct some type of tax expenditure evaluations
  - Sample number of expenditures evaluated
    - Washington 627
    - Oregon 367
    - Minnesota 311
    - Connecticut 150 (only \$100k+ expenditures)
    - California 76 (only Corporate and Individual taxes)





#### We Set the Standard for Good Government

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