

Disclaimer

The information contained herein is general in nature and is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal, accounting, or tax advice or opinion provided by CliftonLarsonAllen LLP to the user. The user also is cautioned that this material may not be applicable to, or suitable for, the user's specific circumstances or needs, and may require consideration of non-tax and other tax factors if any action is to be contemplated. The user should contact his or her CliftonLarsonAllen LLP or other tax professional prior to taking any action based upon this information. CliftonLarsonAllen LLP assumes no obligation to inform the user of any changes in tax laws or other factors that could affect the information contained herein.





Your Presenters

Christine DiMenna, Director



Christine provides audit and risk assessment services to a wide variety of companies and nonprofit organizations, including foundations, colleges, universities, independent schools,

and health care organizations. She provides services such as Sarbanes-Oxley readiness and compliance, corporate compliance, internal audit, risk management, and assessment of internal controls. She brings more than 20 years of experience to her role.

Jocie Dye, Principal



Jocie Dye leads CLA's Business
Opportunity Assessments (BOA)
practice. She has more than 20 years'
experience in financial, operational
and IT management and leverages this
experience to assist clients in
assessing the structure,

processes and systems of their finance and operations, with an eye toward integration of cloud-based systems and automated processes. Prior to joining CLA, Jocie was the Managing Director of Finance for a national charter school network based out of PA. Jocie currently works with a wide variety of nonprofit and for-profit clients, with a focus in the charter school sector.



Learning Objectives

By the end of this session, you will be able to:

- Describe potential risks that can impact a school
- Identify opportunities to mitigate risks







Enterprise Risk Management -Reimagined





Polling Question

When is the last time the organization performed or updated an ERM assessment?

- A. Never
- B. In the past 6 months
- C. In the past year
- D. Over 1 year ago
- E. Unsure

Traditional ERM Methodology

Phase I

Governance, Culture, Strategy and Objective-Setting



Phase II

Risk Identification & Prioritization



Phase III

Risk Mitigation & Testing



Phase IV

Risk Monitoring & Tracking





Enterprise Risk Management - Reimagined

- Be proactive not reactive
- Challenge the current process risks are too unpredictable for traditional approach
- Facilitate regular risk discussions
- Monitor for emerging threats and opportunities
- React quickly
- Mitigate emerging risks on a continuous basis
- Need real time systems not a periodic risk review





Top 10 Risks

- 10. Preserving community
- 9. Retaining and hiring quality teachers
- 8. Virtual classrooms / privacy concerns
- 7. Student engagement







Top 10 Risks

6. Enrollment uncertainty / International student population

5. Financial aid / refund requests / uncertainty of funding climate

4. Health and safety standards





Top 10 Risks

3. Remote work

2. Changes to processes and controls

1. Cybersecurity







ERM of the Future

- Scenario analysis
- Identify trends and evolving risks
- Predictive analytics
- Automate processes for rapid response
- Use of specialized software and dashboarding
- Embed ERM at all levels







Operational Risk: Common **Challenges in K-12 Schools Today**







CLA approach to Assessing Operations

Structure

• Critically review roles and responsibilities, job descriptions and skill sets needed, staff capacity and workload, reporting structure, team culture, and other structural components.

Process

•Walk through all core processes to identify areas of potential risk, opportunities for automation, spots with likely errors, controls concerns, and redundancy. This includes everything from entering an invoice to budgeting and reporting.

Systems

•Seek to understand the key components of the core technology systems, how they are structured, and where the organization isn't using technology, but could to help automate or streamline. Look at how data flows through the organization. Review systems of record and system integrations, and analyze areas where the movement of data between systems or functional areas is a manual process.





Methodology for Assessing Operational Risk

Documentation Review

- Audit findings; management letter comments
- Large variances on financial statements
- Gaps, vacancies in org charts
- Heavy reliance on paper processes

Staff Surveys

- Where are staff spending the bulk of their time
- Major pain points
- Areas of duplication





Methodology for Assessing Operational Risk

Interviews and Walkthroughs

- Step through each process from start to finish; process mapping
- How many hands touch it?
- Approvals and audit trails
- How much are we tracking in Excel?

Observations and Recommendations

- What did you learn?
- What is the impact inefficiency, duplication of efforts, risks from inaccurate reporting to the potential for fraud, real cost to the organization
- How can we better leverage technology to gain efficiencies and mitigate risk?



Team/Structure- Common Observations

Lack of time for professional development and team skill building.

Critical operational teams, e.g. finance and accounting, has not grown at pace with the org.

Teams are missing critical skillsets – often analysis, planning, and compliance.

Are there broader cultural issues impacting compliance and risk of the entire organization?





Process- Common Observations

Processes are paper-heavy; manual signatures; lost documents; requires in-person execution.

Lack of segregation of duties lead to concentrated risk in the hands of specific individuals.

Decentralized purchasing power with lack of control of spend to budget.

Lack of formal month end close process. Late financials and mess at month end.





Systems – Common Observations

Assuming automation is too expensive; avoiding add-on systems.

External facing systems are prioritized while internal systems fall behind.

Lack of internal capacity or skill sets to truly manage cybersecurity risk.

Lack of data integration causing manual movement of data is prone to risk and human error.







Polling Question

What is your plan to evaluate IT security in light of personnel changes due to the pandemic?

- A. Assessment or review is underway
- B. Planning to assess or review in the next 90 days
- C. No current plans for an assessment or review

Impact of Observations

- Lack of compliance oversight due to overworked or untrained staff
- Weak internal controls over financial operations
- Manual processes lead to increased error and opportunities for fraud
- Data silos lead to unclear systems of record or single points of truth
- Increased reliance on a remote work environment has led to greater exposure to cybersecurity risk



Important things to consider

- The overall goal: better mitigate risk for the organization
- Engage all related staff in the process
- Frame the discussions as a way for everyone to help shape the future of organization; not as an "audit" or restructuring
- Gain insight from stakeholders and leadership, too
- Once you identify opportunities for improvement, go the next step and develop an actionable, yet realistic plan to implement the changes





Implementation Roadmap

- Identify the top 3 4 priorities
- Determine sequencing & resources required
- Take a long view to improvement what can we implement over the next 12 – 18 months
- Engage external resources as appropriate to assist with implementation







Questions

WEALTH ADVISORY | OUTSOURCING | AUDIT, TAX, AND CONSULTING

Dennis Osuch, Principal

Dennis.Osuch@CLAConnect.com 602.604.3630

Christine DiMenna, Director

Christine.DiMenna@CLAconnect.com 860.570.6439

Jocie Dye, Principal

Jocie.Dye@CLAconnect.com 267.419.1141



CLAconnect.com







