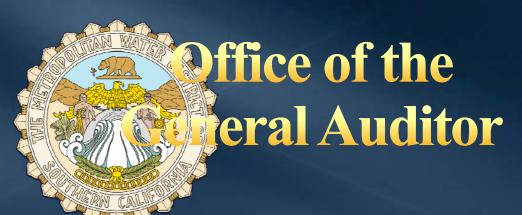
2009/10 Annual Audit Plan



Audit & Ethics Committee
June 23, 2009

Audit Department Mission



"Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps an organization accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes."

Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)
International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing and the profession's Code of Ethics



Why Do Organizations Need Internal Audit?



Objective and Independent - Internal Audit provides a fresh, unbiased views of the company. Internal Auditors should be independent of the activities they audit. Designing, installing, and managing operations are not audit functions. Also, drafting of procedures is not an audit function. Performing such activities is presumed to impair audit objectivity. Internal Audit cannot require corrective action; only management can.

ASSUFANCE - Board of Directors and Management need to assure themselves that the system of internal control is functioning as intended, that policies and procedures are complied with, that information is reliable, that assets are safeguarded, and that overall objectives and goals of the organization are being accomplished.



Risk-focused - Internal Audit focuses on risk and allocates time and resources accordingly. Internal Audit identifies and addresses critical risks and exposures before they develop into problems, shares insights gained from company experience across common business units and processes.

Engine of Corporate Governance Improvements.

As long as risk and cash flows represent two basic determinants of the enterprise value, proficiency of internal audit in mitigating risks and controlling cash flows represents an engine of enterprise value enhancement, which is the basic domain of corporate governance.





Proactive - Internal Audit is proactive, not only reactive. World-Class Internal Audit is about finding the right balance between protecting or safeguarding assets and enhancing stakeholder value. The level of consultative support required of the Internal Auditor correlates with the organization's ability to respond to business challenges.

Problem Solving - Internal Auditing is one of the very few activities solely concentrated on problem solving, and as such Internal Auditing becomes a catalyst for change. Treating symptoms rather than underlying reasons is probably acceptable in short-run, but it is not sufficient in the long-run since symptoms will certainly reappear. Therefore properly structured Internal Auditing helps in identifying problems and in solving them.



Consulting - In addition to being problem-focused, Internal Auditing is also opportunity-focused, providing out-of-the-box creative solutions to the issues of benchmarking; economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations; process improvements.

Empowered by Board/Respected by Management

The best reporting structure for the Internal Audit is to report directly to the Board of Directors. Internal auditors should also have the support of senior management so that they can gain the cooperation of audit clients and perform their work free from interference. Internal Audit is respected by all organizational levels as valued business advisors capable of thinking "out-of-the-box" and providing effective resources and solutions to business challenges.

Corporate Governance Defined

Corporate governance

is the systems and processes an organization has in place to protect the interests of and add value to its diverse stakeholder groups, e.g. member agencies, employees, customers, vendors, community, etc.



Worldwide Shift in Expectations

Transparency

Are stakeholders informed about the organization's strategy, prospects and performance?

Accountability

Can stakeholders be assured that the board of directors and management are keeping their best interests in mind?



Effectiveness of good governance



Risk

Does the organization identify and manage risks within the organization's risk appetite?



Control

Do the legal and economic structures of the organisation allow stakeholders to intervene if management is performing poorly?

Governance Roles



Board

Act on behalf of stakeholders; approve direction, objectives and policies and monitor implementation

Management

Execute Board direction to achieve objectives, consistent with policies

Internal Audit

Monitor and report on achievement of objectives in compliance with policies and requirements

External Audit

Monitor and report on achievement of financial reporting objectives in compliance with policies and accounting standards

Internal Audits Role In Auditing Corporate Governance

New Internal Audit Standards (Section 2130):

- Promote appropriate ethics and values within the organization
- Ensure effective organizational performance management and accountability.
- Effective communicating risk and control information to appropriate areas of the organization.
- Effective coordinating the activities of and communicating information among the board, external and internal auditors and management.

Determine Audit Universe



Source:

Board of Directors

Management

KPMG

Prior Audits

Auditors

Gather Input

Potential Audits

1.

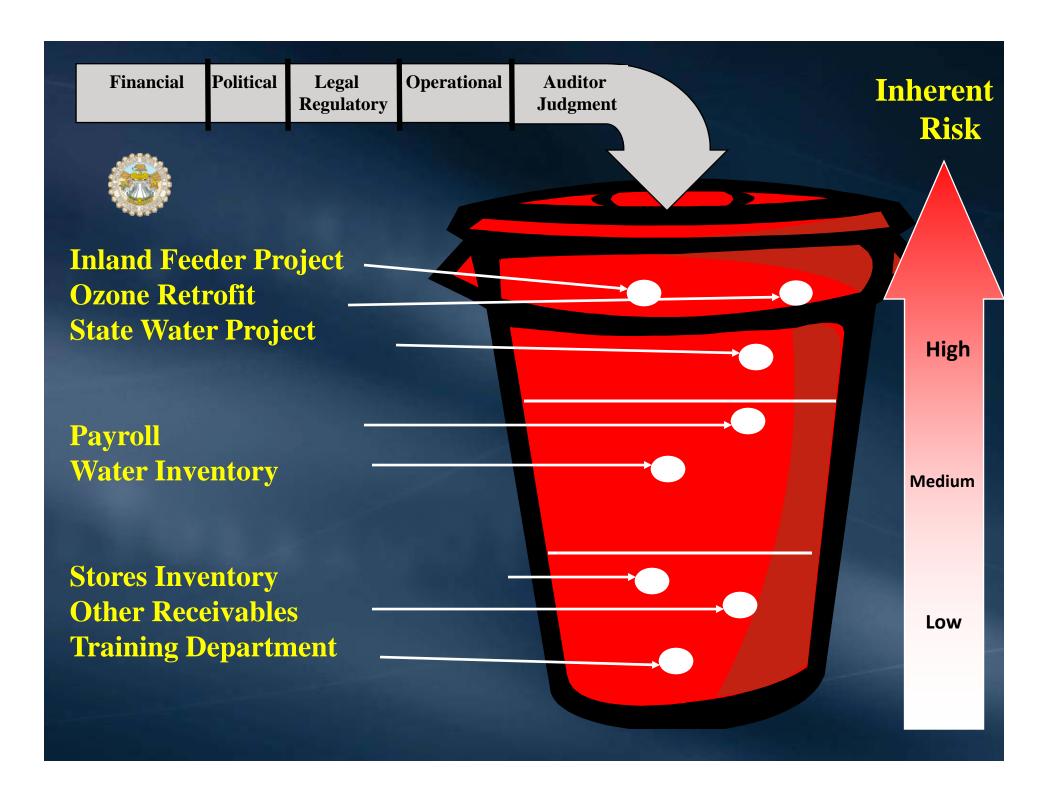
2.

Risk Factors



Financial	Political	Legal/ Regulatory	Operational	Auditor Judgment

- •Risk rating scale = 1 (low risk) through 5 (high risk)
- •Highest risk rating = 25
- •Lowest risk rating = 5



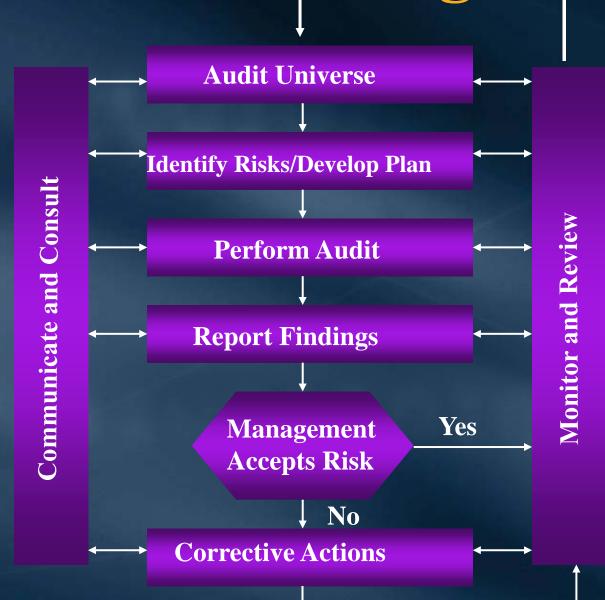


2009 - 10 Audit Plan

	Budgeted		
Audit Area	Hours	% of Total	
Finance/Operational/Compliance	7,640	59%	
IT Audits/Financial Reporting Controls	<i>1,680</i>	13%	
Board/Committee Meetings & Support	1,500	12%	
Follow-up Reviews	500	4%	
Contractually Required (KPMG)	700	5%	
Special Reviews	400	3%	
BOD and Management Initiatives	450	3%	
Comfort Letters	<i>150</i>	1%	
Total	13,020	100%	

Risk Based Auditing





Internal Audit Department 2009/10 Objectives



- Provide risk perspective and auditing advice/counsel to the Board and management in operational and financial activities.
- Effective risk focused audit reports designed to communicate the General Auditor's opinion regarding the internal control structure, significant control issues, and recommendations to mitigate noted risks.
- Completion time for audits and evaluating the adequacy and timeliness of management's responses to, and corrective action taken on, all significant control issues noted in audit reports.
- Emphasize test work of significant projects.



Internal Audit Department 2009/10 Objectives (continued)



- Identify training opportunities for audit staff to enhance competencies in risk assessment and broaden their knowledge of Metropolitan operations. Utilize this knowledge to fine-tune the Annual Audit Risk Assessment and Audit Plan.
- Find new ways to improve current performance through benchmarking and quarterly evaluation of the Audit Plan. Increase knowledge sharing and team processes.
- Efficiently manage the department's budget for maximum effectiveness of stated budgetary objectives.
- Uphold the mission, roles, and responsibilities of the Audit Department.

Internal Audit Department 2009/10 Proposed Audits



Water System Operations

- ➤ Oxidation Retrofit Program
- ➤ Infrastructure Reliability
- ➤ Sustainability of Water Supply
- ➤ Water Quality
- > WSO Storage Programs
- > Emergency Preparedness
- ➤ Colorado River Aqueduct programs
- ➤ WSO Proposition 13 Conjunctive Use Programs

Water Resource Management

- > State Water Project
- > SWP Water Transfer Program
- > WRM Programs

Corporate Resources Group

- > Inland Feeder Project
- > Consulting Contracts
- Major Construction Projects (excluding Inland Feeder and DVLR)
- Cost Savings Assessment
- > Facilities Maintenance
- ➤ Management System (AIMS)
- Monitor Perris Valley Pipeline Projects
- Quarterly Consulting Contracts Reporting
- ➤ Surplus Personal Property
- Employee Usage of Company Property
- Company Housing
- > Transit Reimbursement Program
- Purchasing Activities

Internal Audit Department 2009/10 Proposed Audits



Chief Financial Officer

- > Revenue Bond Issues
- Assist External Auditors
- ➤ Tax Revenue
- Employee and Director Expense Reports
- > Treasury Controls
- > Federal Grants
- ➤ State Grants
- > Budget and Financial Reporting
- Other Income, Expense, and Receivables
- ➤ Cash Management

Board of Directors

> Perform Board requests

Chief Executive Officer

- > Perform Management requests
- Business Outreach
- Communication and Services with Member Agencies and other Public Entities

Human Resources

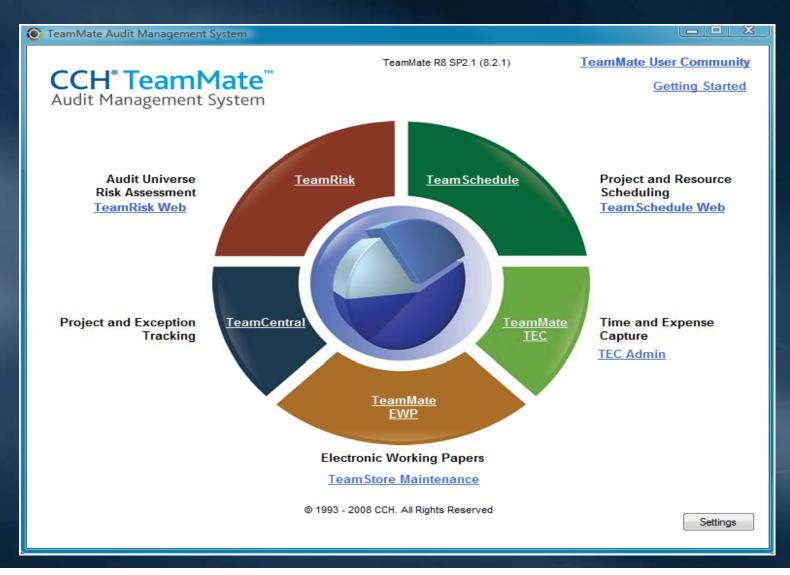
- Employee Benefits
- Disability Management
- ➤ Employee Memberships
- Employee Training Programs

Ethics

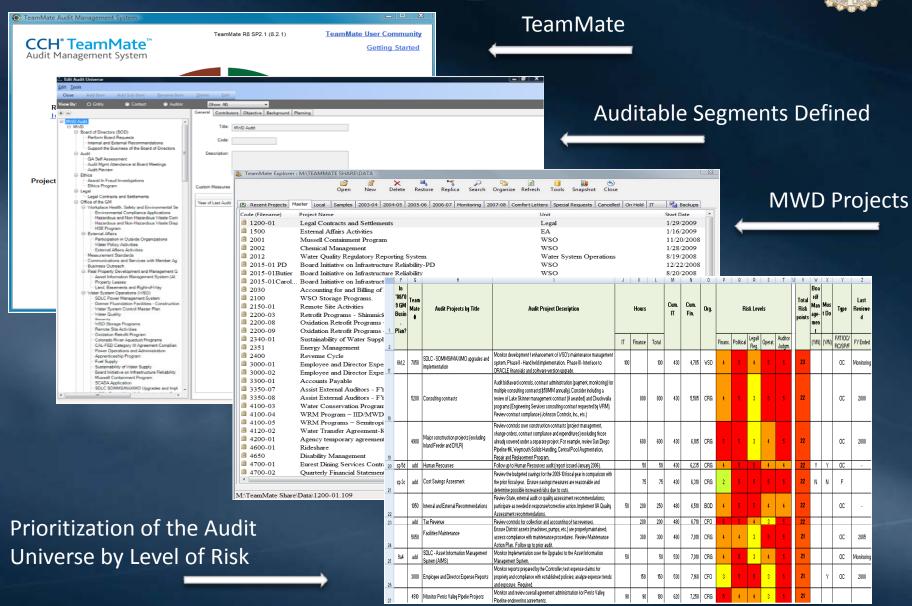
Assist in Internal and External Fraud Investigations

Internal Audit Department Automated Audit Systetm



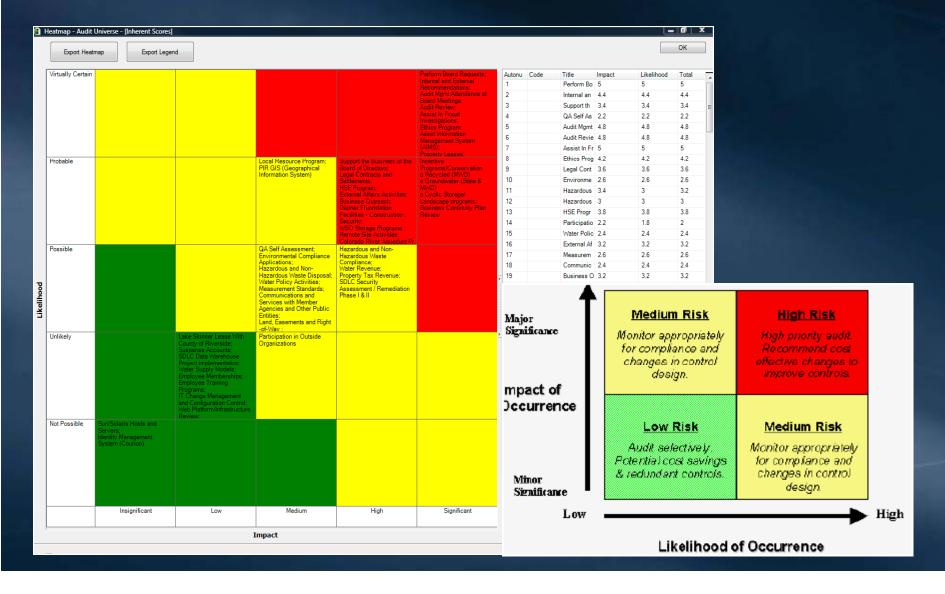






Internal Audit Department Risk-Based Internal Audit Plan





Internal Audit Department Web Page



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Audit Department



Audit Department Charter

The Mission of the Audit Department of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide independent, professional and objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve Metropolitan's operations. Metropolitan's Audit Department helps the District accomplish objectives by using a proactive, systematic approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.

SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work of the Audit Department is to determine whether the District's network of risk management, internal control and governance processes is adequate and functioning in a manner to ensure that:

- · Risks are appropriately identified, managed and monitored.
- Significant financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, reliable and timely.
- Employees' actions are in compliance with policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations.
- Resources are acquired economically, used efficiently and adequately protected.
- · Programs, plans and objectives are achieved.
- Quality and continuous improvement are fostered in the organization's control processes.
- Significant legislative or regulatory issues impacting the organization are recognized and addressed appropriately.

Opportunities for improving management internal control, efficiency and the organization's image may be identified during audits. They are communicated to the appropriate level of management.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The General Auditor reports to the Board of Directors and is accountable to the Executive Committee to:

- Provide an assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organization's processes for controlling its activities and managing its risks.
- Periodically report significant issues related to the processes for controlling the activities of the District, including potential improvements to those processes and to provide information concerning such issues through to resolution.
- Coordinate with other control and monitoring functions (risk management, legal, finance, ethics, security, and environmental).

For comments or questions please contact General Auditor Gerald C. Riss