
EVALUATOR 101: PLANNING FOR AUDITS/EVALUATIONS AND DEVELOPING FINDINGS

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 2021

3:30 ET/2:30 CT/1:30 MT/12:30 PT



TODAY'S MODERATOR

- Sam Hearn, Mississippi Joint Legislative Performance Evaluation and Expenditure Review Committee



TODAY'S WEBINAR IS BEING RECORDED

- The recording of today's webinar will be available within the week.
- All archived Evaluator 101 webinars will be available from the "Management" section of the NLPES Professional Development webpage.



CHAT BOX AND RESOURCES?

- Questions will be taken once the presentation has concluded, but feel free to enter them into the chat box at any time.
- The chat box is located in the lower left corner of the screen.
- Also, check out the tabs for resources and speaker bios located above the presentation.

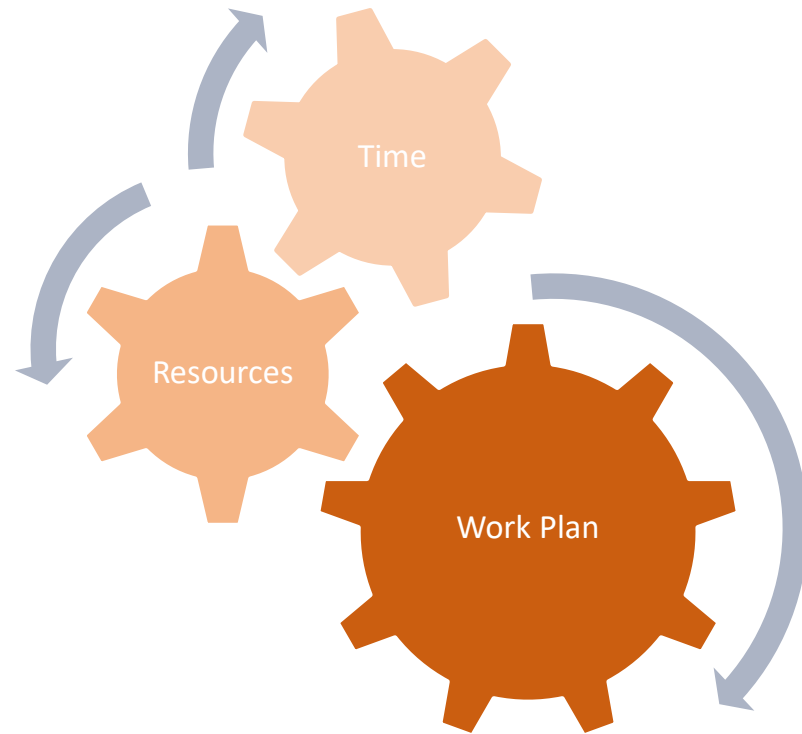


TODAY'S SPEAKERS

- Leslie McGuire from the Georgia Department of Audits and Accounts
- Jennifer Sebren from the Mississippi Joint Legislative Performance Evaluation and Expenditure Review Committee



PLANNING AN ENGAGEMENT



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Why is a solid work plan important?

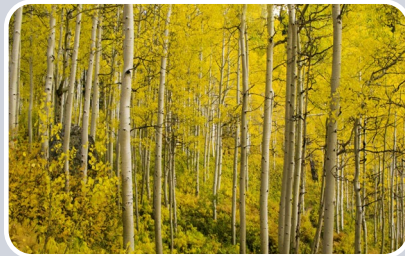
How to gain an understanding of the topic, program, or agency under review

Ways to identify the research objectives and develop a work plan

Suggestions for writing objectives

3 METHODS

LIKELY COMPONENTS OF A WORK PLAN



Background



Objectives,
sub-objectives



Scope



Method/Tasks



Budgeted
hours and/or
deadline

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SOLID WORK PLAN

Ensures sufficient, appropriate evidence that provides a reasonable basis for findings, conclusions, and recommendations is gathered

Conversely, ensures that flawed or erroneous conclusions are not drawn from incomplete or poor evidence and methods

Encourages early buy-in and agreement on direction and approach

Drives both your fieldwork and reporting



3 WAYS TO GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING & CONCEPTUALIZE A WORK PLAN



The 6
Questions
Framework

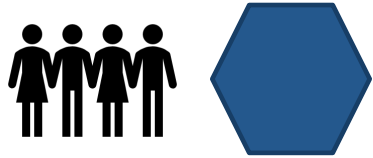


Internal
Control
Framework



Benchmarks &
Criteria

METHOD 1: THE 6 QUESTIONS FRAMEWORK



Who/What?



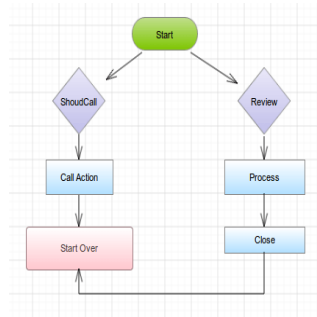
How much?



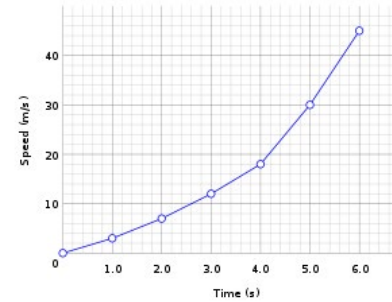
Where?



When?



How?



Why?

METHOD 2: WHAT IS INTERNAL CONTROL?



OR

The things that an entity does to help it achieve its objectives.

STRONG INTERNAL CONTROLS HELPS AN ENTITY



Run its operations
efficiently and
effectively

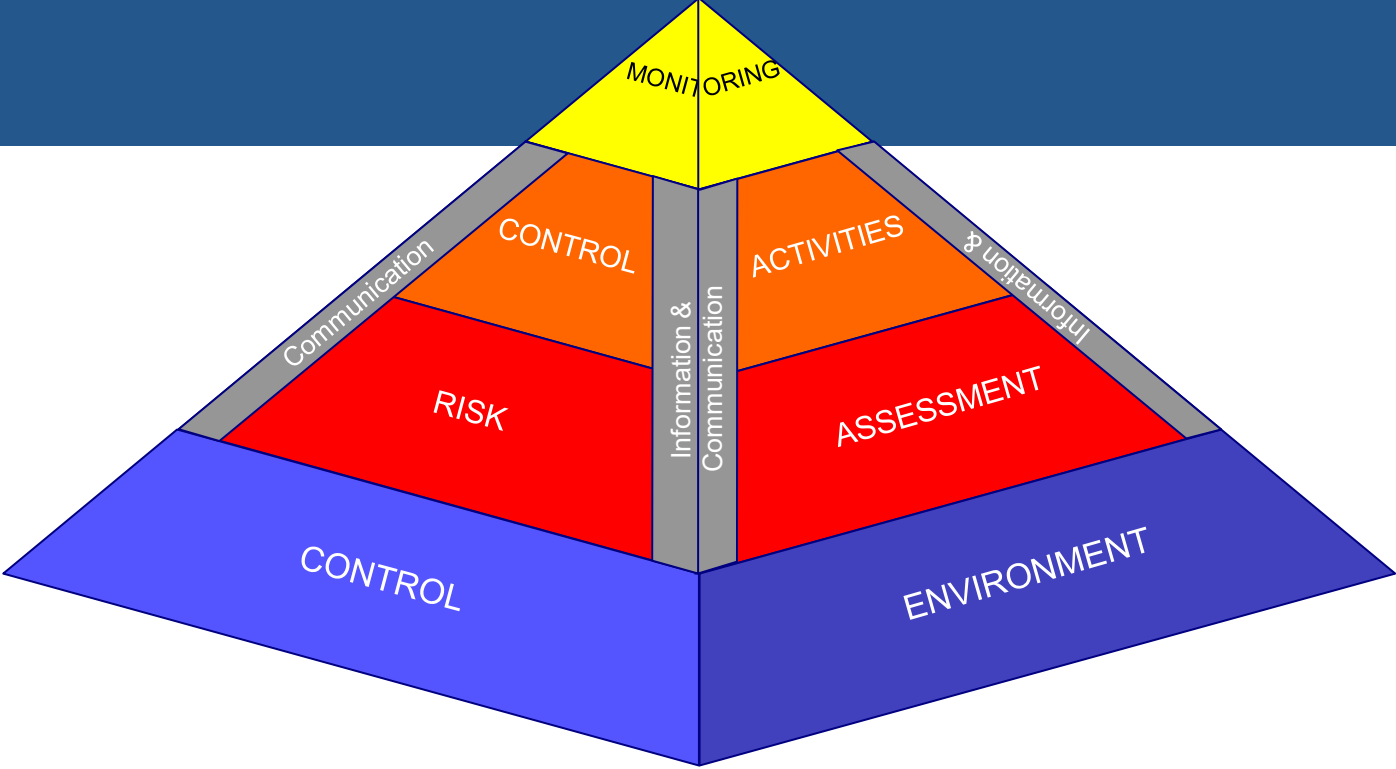


Report reliable
information about
its operations



Comply with
applicable laws
and regulations

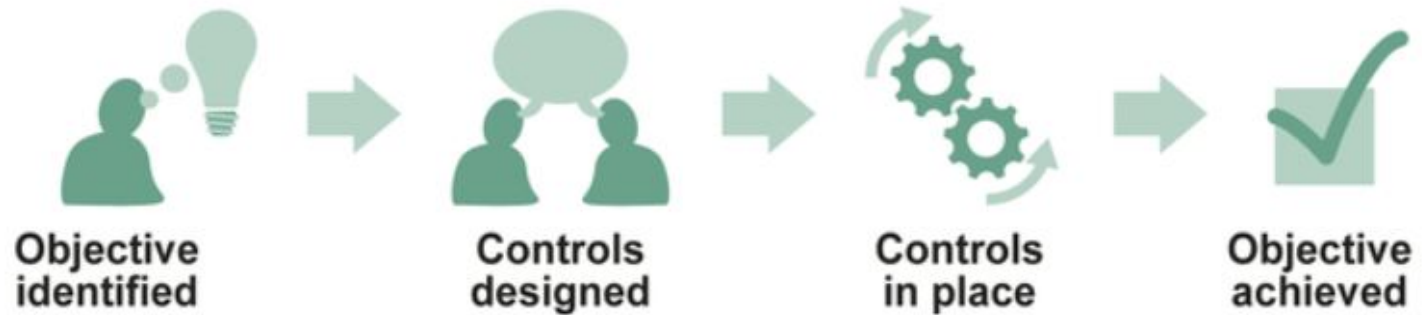
Internal Control Components



Resources: [COSO Framework](#), [GAO Greenbook](#)

AN INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

An entity uses the Green Book to help achieve its objectives related to operations, reporting, and compliance.



Source: GAO. | GAO-14-704G

METHOD 3: BENCHMARKING/CRITERIA

How will you determine if an entity or process is effective, efficient or is functioning as it should?



- Internal controls
- Laws, rules and regulations
- Policies and procedures
- Relevant industry or professional standards
- Academic research and literature
- Evidence-based research
- Comparisons other states or feds
- Best practices
- Trends over time

SELECTING OBJECTIVES

- Red flags
 - Control weaknesses
 - Poor performance metrics or concerning trends
 - Criteria – Condition = a GAP between what is vs. what should be
- Core functions/mission
- What do decision makers need or want to know?



TIPS FOR WRITING OBJECTIVES

Word objectives as questions.

Avoid writing questions that derive only yes or no answers.

For each objective or collection of like-objectives, ensure all elements of a finding are covered by your tasks/methods.

EXAMPLE: To what extent are the Farmers Markets meeting the needs of Georgia's agricultural industry?

EXAMPLE: To what extent are each of the farmers markets utilized by farmers, dealers, wholesalers, and consumers? If utilization is low, why?



TIPS FOR MOVING FORWARD WITH YOUR PLAN



Throughout field work, ask yourself often:
What is the answer to this objective today?



Objectives and the answers to these
objectives will serve as the foundation for
findings and conclusions in your report.

FINDING DEVELOPMENT

- Jennifer Sebren, Mississippi PEER Committee Principal Analyst
- Special thanks to Dr. Max Arinder, former Mississippi PEER Committee Executive Director (1995-2015)



FINDING DEVELOPMENT – THE FIVE ELEMENTS

CONDITION

- What is the problem?
- Determined and documented during fieldwork

- Examples
 - Non-compliance with law or policy
 - Process not efficient
 - Program not meeting a goal

FINDING DEVELOPMENT – THE FIVE ELEMENTS

CRITERIA

- What should be? Says who?
- Examples
 - State law
 - Program goals
 - Agency policy
 - Best practices
 - Generally accepted accounting principles
 - Performance of similar entities
 - Professional judgment

FINDING DEVELOPMENT – THE FIVE ELEMENTS

CAUSE

- Why is the condition happening? What is the *underlying* reason?
- Can result from a number of plausible factors
- Ask questions!

- Examples
 - Poorly designed or missing policies
 - Inconsistent, incomplete or incorrect implementation
 - Management issues
 - Factors beyond the agency's control

FINDING DEVELOPMENT – THE FIVE ELEMENTS

EFFECT

- So what?
- What was the result?

- Examples
 - Increased cost
 - Low performance
 - Harm to the public

FINDING DEVELOPMENT – THE FIVE ELEMENTS

RECOMMENDATION

- How can the condition be fixed?
- Should be developed with the same level of analytical rigor and precision as the other elements

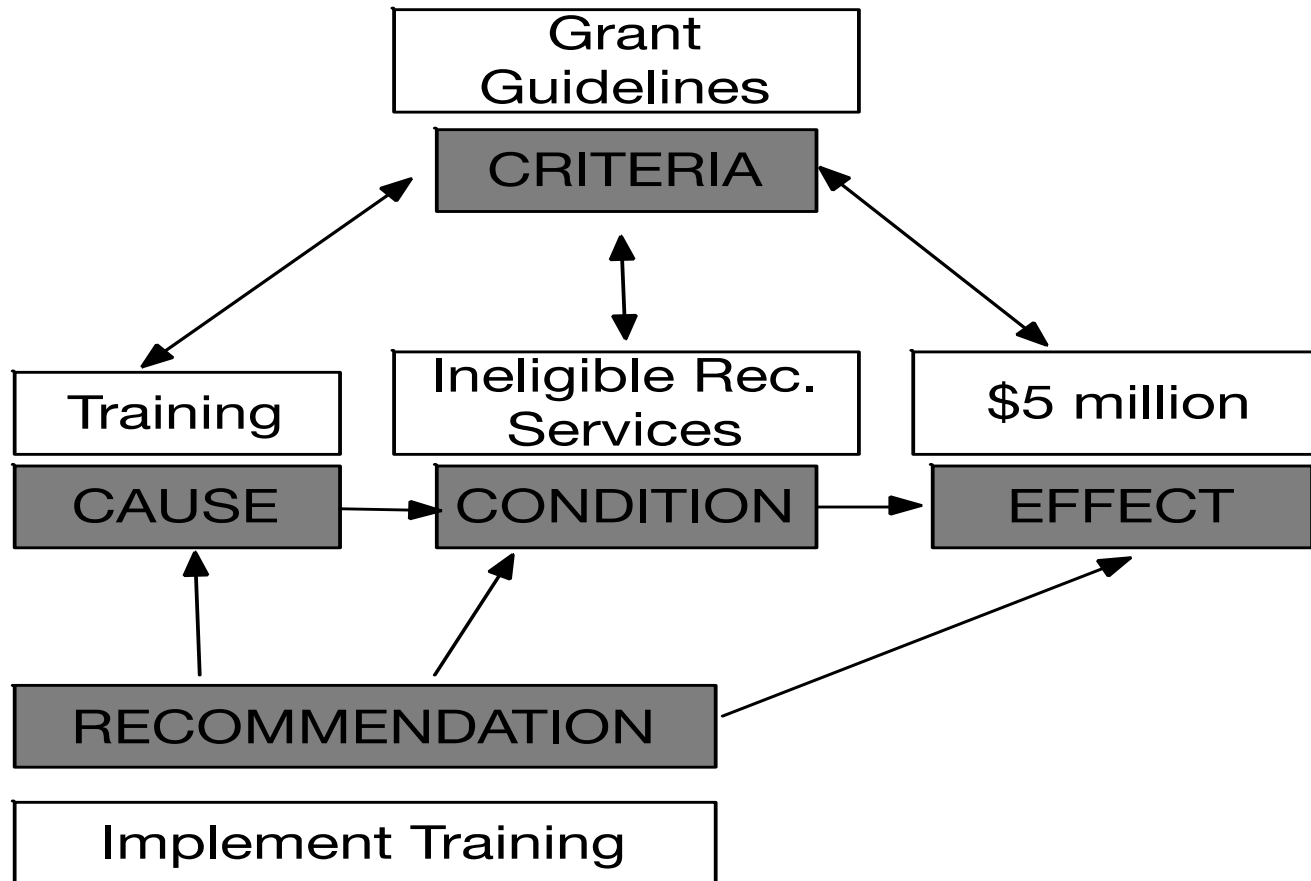
FINDING ELEMENTS: WHICH IS WHICH? (CONDITION, CRITERIA, CAUSE, AND EFFECT)



Example:

- Grant guidelines define eligibility requirements
- Agency staff not properly trained to screen applicants for eligibility
- \$5 million in grant funds spent on services for ineligible applicants, rather than services for additional eligible applicants
- Agency staff approved ineligible applicants, who subsequently received services

LOGIC MODEL



CONDITION, CAUSE, OR EFFECT?

The “Cause(s)” cause
the “Condition.”

Don't focus on
one single cause.

The “Condition” causes
the “Effect.”

Do focus on a
single condition.



THE GOOD FINDING

Includes the 5 basic elements

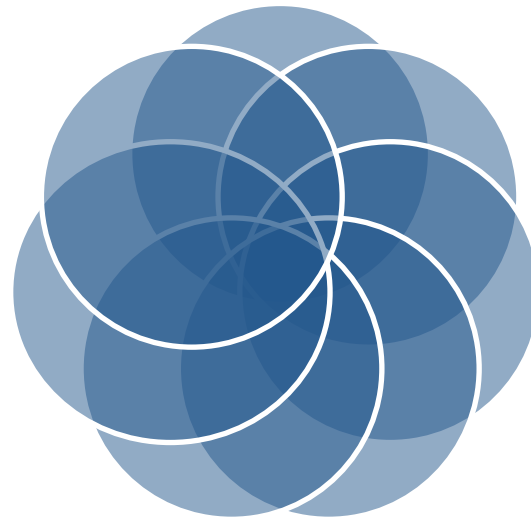
Easy to understand why there is a problem

Easy to read and understand

Facts—not opinions or impressions

Problem serious enough to warrant action

Support is relevant and sufficient



Logic leads reader to conclusion

THE BAD FINDING

Must be read
several times to be
understood

Can't tell who did
what

Vague, general
language

Lots of jargon

Lots of process and
extraneous
information

Problem seems
insignificant

Criteria imprecise,
shallow, or
debatable

Superficial effect

Not enough
information

Limp
recommendation or
recommendation
not linked to cause



WHAT'S WRONG HERE?

The SBI Laboratory scored Code 35 in the ISO-90125 accreditation review conducted by HJI auditors from OSA.

An annual review was conducted and stated that sites were not being properly evaluated.

Our staff reviewed 10 files and found that they each contained different information.

The agency's new staff members have made multiple errors. Our office believes that all new staff members should undergo onboarding to ensure they are properly trained for their positions.

Management should consider corrective action subject to funding availability.



GOOD OR BAD?



Because state law does not specifically authorize the Board of Licensed Counselors to perform background checks on applicants for licensure, the board accepts applicants' self-reporting of criminal history rather than utilizing background check resources available to it. As a result, the board may not be able to protect the public from applicants who do not disclose criminal histories and subsequently obtain counseling licenses.



The Board of Licensed Counselors uses a poor method for determining whether applicants have actually committed crimes.

GOOD OR BAD?



Students with disabilities participating in the ESA program have not been monitored. The schools they attended did not report any information to the state, nor were they approved by the state. Further, the students were not tested like other students who receive state funds.



The ESA program, as prescribed in state law, lacks the accountability structure needed to ensure that students with disabilities are receiving the services they need and progressing towards their special needs goals.

TESTS OF A GOOD FINDING

Does it contain the five basic elements?

Have you really identified the problem?

Why is not meeting the criteria a problem?

Who cares?

Is it accurate, truthful, & the whole story?



FINAL TIPS FOR DEVELOPING FINDINGS

Have solid criteria on the front end.

Start writing findings during fieldwork. Use an outline.

Start outlining the draft report early.

Determine whether you identified the root cause(s).

Ensure your recommendation is tied to your cause.



FINDING OUTLINE

PROJECT #XX – FINDING STATEMENT
[ENTER SUBJECT]

FINDING (Headline Statement):

BACKGROUND: Necessary background information

CONDITION: The problem [what is?]

CRITERIA: Standard of performance or acceptability [what should be?]

CAUSE: The underlying reason(s) why the condition occurred

EFFECT: Outcome or result of the condition [so what?]

RECOMMENDATION:



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Questions will be taken now.
- Enter your questions in the chat box.
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Questions?

Contact Brenda Erickson
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