CITY OF CORAL GABLES BUDGET/AUDIT ADVISORY BOARD

Meeting Minutes: Thursday, January 28, 2016

Conference Room First Floor, City Hall, 405 Biltmore Way, Coral Gables, Florida

MEMBERS	J	F	M	Α	M	J	J	Α	S	0	N	D	APPOINTED BY:
	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Jose E. Smith	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	P.	-	Р	Р	E	-	Р	Mayor Jim Cason
Erin Knight	Р	-	-	-		-	·	Р	Р	Р	-	Р	Commissioner Jeanette Slesnick
Alex Menendez	Р	P	Р	Р	P	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	-	Ε	Commissioner Vince Lago
John Holian	Р	ρ	Р	Α	Р	Р	-	Р	Р	Р	-	E	Commissioner Frank C. Quesada
Cheryl Goldstein	P	Р	E	Р	Р	₽	-	Р	P	Р	-	Ρ	Commissioner Pat Keon
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(Dash indicates no meeting) blank spaceindicate member not yet serving.)

- ^- New Member
- #- Special meeting
- **- Resigned Member

Staff:

Cathy Swanson-Rivenbark, City Manager Diana Gomez, Finance Director Lori St. John, Chief Compliance Office Keith Kleiman, Budget Director

Minutes preparation and Recording Secretary. Estela Valle, Bailey and Sanchez Court Reporting, Inc.

1	CITY OF CORAL GABLES														
2	BUDGET/AUDIT ADVISORY BOARD														
3	MEETING: THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 2016, 8:00 a.m.														
4	FIRST FLOOR, CITY HALL														
5	405 BILTMORE WAY, CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA														
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7	MEMBERS PRESENT:														
8	ALEX MENENDEZ, CHAIRMAN CHERYL GOLDSTEIN JOHN HOLIAN														
9	ERIN KNIGHT JOSE SMITH														
10	CITY STAFF PRESENT:														
11	CATHY SWANSON-RIVENBARK, CITY MANAGER DIANA GOMEZ, FINANCE DIRECTOR														
12	LORI ST. JOHN, CHIEF COMPLIANCE OFFICER KEITH KLEIMAN, BUDGET DIRECTOR														
13	ALSO PRESENT:														
14	OCTAVIO VERDEJA MANNY ALVAREZ														
15	VANESSA GUTIERREZ														
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THEREUPON:

(The following proceedings were held.)

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I'm going to get started if everybody is ready. It's 8:05, and we will call the meeting to order.

Is everyone here from the Audit/Budget Board? I believe all members are here, so we definitely have a quorum. Let's do our roll call.

Cheryl's here. John's here. Erin's here. Jose's here. Okay, great. So the first order is to approve the minutes from the December 3rd meeting, which I didn't attend, but I was able to read over them.

Does anybody have any changes they would like to do to the minutes or corrections?

MS. GOLD: Yes, I wish you would have been there to lead the meeting. That's all, for the record.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I apologize, I was not able to attend the meeting, but it looks like, from the minutes I read here, you guys did a great job. It was a lot of minutes.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

MR. MENENDEZ: Does anybody want to make a motion on the minutes from December 3rd?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I'll make a motion to accept the minutes.

1 MR. MENENDEZ: Anybody second? 2 MR. SMITH: I second. CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Everyone's in favor? 3 Okay. So we approved the minutes. 5 The next item is the discussion regarding Agreed Upon 6 Procedures, so I guess we're going to wait. 7 MS. GOMEZ: They're coming in now. MR. MENENDEZ: Yeah. We'll give them a chance to come 9 in. 10 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Mr. Chair, are we waiting? CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. We just finished approving 11 the minutes, and we were going to start the discussion 12 regarding the Agreed Upon Procedures Analysis of the 13 Internal Audit Function. 14 15 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: If you'd like, the 2506 Ponce 16 discussion, I can bring up now? 17 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Perfect. 18 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: This is not an Agenda item. 19 Normally, in a process where we are looking at purchasing 20 property, we would go to the Budget Advisory Board, we 21 would go to the Economic Development Board, we would go to the Property Advisory Board, and because of the nature of 22 23 the property I'm talking about, we would also go to the 24 Historic Preservation Board, because it's a historic site. 25 A building that is located at 2506 Ponce, which is

right next to Bugatti, which is set back, which is the premier example of Mediterranean style, not judged by me, but judged by the American Institute of Architecture, was on the market. It had been on the market unbeknownst to us for several months. Actually, two years, and we didn't learn about its availability until a restaurant was coming in interested in doing substantial renovations.

When I'm done, and they begin their item, I'll bring you pictures and you'll say, "Oh, I remember this building."

It was designed and occupied by H. George Fink, who was one of the premier architects for the City, when the City was only being founded. There were architects that were in as a part of the Coral Gables Land Corporation, which became the City of Coral Gables, and H. George Fink, who was so popular—that he also built in Miami Beach and Coconut Grove, and other areas. He designed 300 homes and buildings in Coral Gables. He was so popular that he had to have his own studio. This is the studio that we bought, and we think that it's a stunning example, not only of architecture, but commitment to our past.

Why did we rush? Because of the threat of the building being gutted. Arbor Parks, the most respected Historian, Coral Gables wise, has said that it is one of the two most significant intact interiors in Coral Gables,

meaning you walk in there, and you're walking into 1925, the furnishings, the fixtures. It is a really special, special building.

So the concept of an appaisal, the value to us, has more than just square footage to it. So ultimately, with the threat of the building being purchased by somebody with deeper pockets than the City of Coral Gables, which was true, we moved quickly and asked the Commission to allow us to waive the procurement process, so it would not come to you, it would not go to the Property Advisory Board, to the Economic Development Board, and we moved forward with what's called, the full asking price, and so that was approximately \$2.6 million.

How would you pay \$2.6 million, when you hadn't budgeted during the year for something like this, because it was not anticipated? We're calling it, informally, Our Pennies from Heaven Fund. Items that we never thought would come in or couldn't certainly be assured, so we didn't include it in the Budget meeting. One of them is the trash bills.

You'll recall that we made a change at the

Commission's leadership that we go aggressively after the

people that had perhaps a trash bill for ten years and

still not paying it. We offered, you know, payment plans.

We offered a variety of things, and we still had a group of

property owners that, for some reason, felt that they should get their trash picked up for free, because they weren't responding. So the Commission said, let's put it on the tax bill, got approval from the County. It was an extraordinary measure. We have now an agreement with the County on how to do that, and, amazingly, when these people got their tax bill in November, and they saw the outstanding waste fees.

Diana, how much have we collected to date?

MS. GOMEZ: Just out of the tax bills, it was \$1.2 million out of 1.7, but prior to putting it on the tax bill, we collected another 625, since they knew it was going to be on the tax bill. So, in total, we got about \$1.8 million.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: None of which was included in the 2016 budget, correct?

MS. GOMEZ: Correct.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: So that's the Pennies from Heaven Fund.

MS. KNIGHT: How many people was that?

MS. GOMEZ: Initially, it was like 800 people, then a bunch of people paid beforehand, and we put about 100 people on payment plans, so there's another \$400,000 or so-- \$450,000 of payment plans that we offered, and then we ended up putting like 350 people, roughly, on the tax bill

1 that equated to 1.7, \$1.8 million. 2 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: And there's still more money 3 out there. MS. GOMEZ: Yes. 4 5 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: But, remember, you can pay your taxes until the end of March. 6 7 MS. GOMEZ: Until March 30th, right. 8 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: And gain-- you know, you go to a higher rate. You don't get the benefit--9 10 MS. GOMEZ: You don't get the discount, right. 11 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: And so additional monies could 12 be at, what? 13 MS. GOMEZ: Yes, at about -- I think there's about 14 \$500,000 left to be collected. 1.5 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Because those certificates 16 will get sold. 17 MS. GOMEZ: Yes, exactly. We'll get it eventually. 18 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: We will get it. So about 1.7 million, let's say, from garbage, a 19 20 little more than that -- more to come. Then we have the 21 Gables Grand, which is where the Ruth's Chris Building is 22 at. You know, we have the apartments, we have public 23 parking, we have ground floor retail. It's a city dirt, in 24 the 99-year lease, and included in that 99-year lease is a 25 provision that from time to time, when the lease is sold to

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another group, the City is still owning the land; that the City will get a piece of the net profit. So Equity Residential, which held the lease on the property, has sold to Starwood Capital. Starwood Capital has bought out all of the equity residentials of the Florida portfolio, and so we will be getting permission to approve the transaction on Tuesday. That transaction will close with Starwood Capital Equity Residential on Tuesday. So that was a very rapid move, and we will get somewhere between \$550,000 and a million dollars, and I say, "Somewhere," because there is a daycare wanting to come in, and if the daycare comes in, we pick up significant more money. A ground floor daycare works for the workers in Downtown. It's a good kind of fresh Urban amenity for people that want to go have lunch with their kids at lunch time when they're working in the office. And so that will be-- let's just say that it's 500,000. Together, we have created a significant new fund, unbudgeted, to pay for the building.

In the short term, we went to the City Commission on Tuesday, and it was a rapid purchase-- not this Tuesday, but the last Commission meeting, and said, "We want to use the trash bill money, and we want to grab access to some of the Capital Improvement Fund," so that we had real dollars to write a real check at closing.

The Commission allowed us to waive the Procurement

Code. Highly unusual for us to do, but the threat was legitimate and great, and it also allowed us to access the Capital Improvement Fund. It's a capital purchase, it just wasn't an anticipated one.

We will go back to the City Commission after the transaction rent is received from Gables Grand, and ask them to put back the capital improvement money, and replace it with the Gables Grand transaction rent. But given—once you see the building, and as—you know, before you end, I will pass out photos of it. You will remember this building. You will see the inside, where very few people see the inside. There are ten tenants today, and we said, "We will take tenants that are in good standing." It is a month to month lease, but they are paying rent.

There are transfer development rights, not a lot, but a little bit, about \$70,000, that is still available.

We're going to save that, not put it out to the market, because that may be a roof money or an HVAC money in the future, but you will see why it was such a critical move on the City.

We said that we would take it as is, provided there was clear title. They had gone through their 40-year recertification. We had seen the roof permits-- you know, we're the City, we know what permits they pull-- so a 2011 roof permit. So we were able to track a guesstimate of the

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condition of the building, and the condition is actually in very good shape. Four owners, H. George Fink in the beginning sold to Dr. Kitchens, a very well-known doctor here in Coral Gables for many, many years in the '30s. He sold to a man named {Dabby} in the '70s, and {Dabby} sold to his son and daughter-in-law in the '90s. So we have had four owners, and that's why we think we've had such respect for the building inside, and it was one of the main reasons why we moved to acquire it. We were not trying to be disrespectful to the Budget Advisory Board. You are an important partner with us. We just -- the threat was too great, and so we're very excited about it, and we're happy to come back and give you reports as you want. Clear title already came through. We're going to be closing by the beginning of February, if not even sooner, so I wanted to share that with you before your item came up.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And we appreciate you sharing it with us. If anyone has any quick questions about it?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I just have one question. Was the vote unanimous?

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. Anyone else have any questions?

No. Okay, great. Thank you so much. We'll move on with the discussion regarding the Agreed Upon Procedures,

and we have the CPA Firm of Verdeja here.

MS. ST. JOHN: Excuse me, before we do that, I just want to make a comment, for the record. Cathy, I would love for an opportunity to have deferred this to talk to you in private, one on one, with regard to my response to the outside auditors report, and I haven't had an opportunity to do that. I did ask you in an email if we can discuss this before the Budget Advisory Board meeting, and I never did hear back from you. It is my preference that that take place before this meeting. I understand that that's not what you prefer at this time, but I just wanted to kind of put it out there, that this is what I was anticipating before this, in preparation of the meeting.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: I appreciate your comments. It's not my place to influence the report. We're looking at the Budget Advisory Board's insight and comment off of that report. I will take those comments and insight. I welcome your input, but meeting in advance would not have changed this report, because I said to our consultants, who, remember, are conflicted out on whatever their recommendations are, that their job is to give us their best recommendation, third party. I did forward to them your initial review, before the report was done, on the pros and cons of internal auditing that you provided, and so for me to-- what I wanted to do at the Budget Advisory

Board is hands off, let them present. Let the Budget

Advisory Board ask questions of them, and let's learn from
that discussion as I formulate my next steps.

MS. ST. JOHN: Okay. And that being said, I absolutely would not want or expect the discussion that we would have to affect their conclusions at all. I mean, that would absolutely be inappropriate.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: I understand. And so because of that, I didn't feel that that was necessary.

MS. ST. JOHN: Okay. So at this time, then, because I don't have the opportunity, I think that my response has significant information in it that really would be very important for this Board to consider before any decision making process were to bear down. And so in that regard, I would—this is not on the Agenda, and it's not the way I prefer, but I would like to submit to the Board Members, and to you, Cathy, my response.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Okay. So Mr. Chair--CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. This is not on the Agenda.

MS. ST. JOHN: I don't expect you to review it now, but I would like it here.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: So we're going to keep the meeting going, because since it wasn't on the Agenda, let's just have-- since we have time constraints, let's just hear this, and if something comes up at the next meeting, we

1 will take it into account.

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MS. ST. JOHN: Right.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: But for now we're going to keep on schedule. We're going to have Mr. Verdeja present his Analysis and Internal Audit Function.

MR. VERDEJA: All right. Good morning. I'm Octavio Verdeja. This is Manny and Vanessa. And just as a recap of what you asked us to do, these are Agreed Upon Procedures. Meaning, that you and us have agreed upon certain procedures that we're going to do.

This is as a form of background. I think I recognize most of the faces here from the last meeting. Our firm has been around for 45 years, and it's been— all of those 45 years has been in the Gables. We are conflicted out.

Meaning, that whatever we say, whichever way we go, we cannot— if we go the route of the external internal audit, we're not going to be a part of that. So in that sense, when we looked at this whole project, we had no conflicts in saying whatever we're going to say.

Just as a general overall— and I will let them give you the details. If you ask for more details— generally what we did was, reviewed your existing audits that were done, determined, through interview, and through all of the process that we went through, whether you were best suited to have internal/internal or external/internal, and if

that's-- just as a form of clarification, to me, an internal/internal is a person like you have now, who's internal to the City, and makes certain decisions regarding what's going to be audited, as far as your internal audit process.

External/internal would mean that you contract it out to a CPA firm, through an RFP process, and you request in that RFP process whatever you feel needs to be audited, and I would see that as the way to, you know, couple the fees. If we go that route or if you go that route, you would say to the external organization, "We would like audits— this number of audits during the year." If you want many, many audits, it's going to cost you more. If you want X amount of audits, it's going to cost you whatever. And then they are going to come back with some kind off fee, okay. And they are going to tell you, "You know, this is what you get. This is the price of what you get." And you may want to set a budget or you may not want to set a budget.

So you may want to say to the external auditors, "This is what we have available," and then find out how many hours they're going to give you for that, or you may say,

Just give us a price." That's part of the RFP process.

So, really, there's these two choices, if you will, and then--

(Thereupon, a telephonic interruption occurred, after

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which the following proceedings continued:)

MR. VERDEJA: So there's really two, right, internal/internal and external/internal. However, there is a possibility of a third one, which is what we are recommending here, which we're calling it co-sourcing or hybrid, whatever you want to call it, and the reason for that— you wouldn't be the only one who does this process. I'm going to get kind of to the end first, and then we'll go back and go through the details.

The end first is, what we're recommending is this hybrid model, which would be to go out for RFP, to get an external firm that's going to do your internal audit, but have someone in-house, who is going to be able to be a liaison between this external auditor force and us. Is it double the money? I don't think so. I don't think that the person that would be in-house would be at a certain level that would be too expensive. I think it should be a finance person or an accounting person, someone like that, but you do have to have someone who follows up from the external auditors, and their recommendations, their findings. You want to have somebody who at least has some financial savvy knowledge, that could say, "Well, this, in fact, was followed up on, and this is how it was followed up on," and not just a-- you know, a person serving as a contact, that really doesn't have any way of determining

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whether something that was recommended in the process was, in fact, followed up on. So that is the end. That's our

conclusion, to go via this hybrid model.

For that, you know, you would need to go through RFP, which, in my opinion, is not very risky, in the sense that you're going to go out, you're going to ask for dollars, you're going to ask for what you get for those dollars, and you're going to come back and you're going to review it.

And I don't think you have to— if, at the end, you determine that— after you review it, that it's too expensive or it's not suited for you, or for whatever reason nothing happened. So, you know, yes, it's time consuming to go through the process, but I do think it's worth the process.

There's reasons in the report, and we'll hand those out. I see some copies already out there. There are reasons why we're going through that model— that hybrid model. We have looked at— you know, now getting into more of the details, we did look at how many audits were done. We interviewed individuals. We looked to see how the processes were. And from there we made our conclusion. So it's not unusual. There's other cities that we called. We looked at CAFRS. There are cities—

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I'm sorry, what's CAFRS?

MR. VERDEJA: CAFRS is the-- what's the exact word for

them? It's the reports given by the cities, C-A-F-R-S. 1 MR. HOLIAN: Miami Beach, Homestead, something like 2 those? 3 MR. VERDEJA: Yeah. We looked at--4 MS. GOMEZ: The financial statements. 5 MR. VERDEJA: -- the annual financial statements for 6 7 the cities or the County. So what we did is, we did go to 8 other cities, in this case, more than these, but we tried to find those that were closest in size to you. We looked 9 at the City of Coral Gables -- I'm sorry, that's on Page 6. 10 11 If you don't have a report, I have one here. 12 Anybody else need one? So on Page 6-- these are 13 colored. We spent the money, you might as well use them. 14 All right. So we called North Miami Beach, looked at 15 their CAFRS. Homestead, Miami Beach. We also looked at 16 Miami, but it's really -- the size of the City is just much 17 bigger than this. So, you know, you see the case of the 18 City of Coral Gables, right now we estimate it, based on 19 our conversation, that it's costing you, between salaries, 20 expenses, and allocated expenses, about \$265,000 to run 21 your Internal Audit Department. 22 North Miami outsources the entire process at 140,000. 23 Homestead has a mix between the outsourced amount and 24 salaries and benefits within this hybrid model, if you want 25 to call it, or in-house person, for a total of 272,000, and

then Miami Beach has an in-house for 182,000.

The two closest in size, obviously, are North Miami and Homestead, to the size of Coral Gables. So, we did use those. There's a cost per resident, if that means anything to you, at the bottom. So right now it's costing us \$5 per resident. It's costing North Miami Beach 3.24 per resident. It's costing Homestead 4.13 per resident, and it's costing Miami Beach 9.7 per resident. And that's just taking the total dollars and dividing it by the amount of residents.

Now, if you were to stay internal, you may need additional help internally, and that may cost you more than the 265, and that's reported here. I think we're looking at 355, if you decide to go that route, just because we're suggesting that you may need more individuals there.

So, above and beyond this, you know, my general gut, and I served— and I realize it's not exactly comparable, but I served as the Chair of the Early Learning Coalition with a budget of \$180 million here located in Coral Gables. We outsourced— for eight years, I served as the Chair there, and we outsourced our whole entire internal audit process, and it worked out very well in a situation like that. What the benefit is of outsourcing is that there is someone else taking care of it. You can ask for one thing or the other. You can ask for more. You can ask for less.

They can put two-staff or four-staff, depending. If you say, "I want an audit of a certain department," and it requires more hours, then maybe that month you get more hours out of them, and maybe the next month there's nothing or there's less. So if you don't like the staff or the staff doesn't work for you or there is some kind of conflict with the staff, you ask that the staff be changed, so there's a benefit. You also have the fact that there may be more knowledge in a certain area, because you can switch staff, and maybe there are partners that are—within that outsourced external CPA firm—that are more savvy in a certain area than another, and they can switch staff.

The down side, of course, is you don't have anyone in-house, unless you have this liaison, and you don't have that immediate communication, perhaps, that you would have with an internal person. An internal also has—— and we listed all of the benefits and risks, if you will, for both, internal and external, and you'll see them there. But, you know, having gone through the process myself—and, again, I want to repeat that we are conflicted out, so I'm not saying this for any—— because we don't have any chance of getting this external audit, but having gone through it myself, it worked over there, and it was a very large budget at that, so there was a lot of work to be

done. So it was a very good way of getting firms— and I think that there are good quality firms— and you can go outside of the Gables, but there are quality firms within the Gables that would be able to do this, that I can think of, but if you want to go outside of the Gables, obviously, there would be many more firms to do that.

The other part, I guess, is if you want to take a look at-- maybe I'll let Manny or Vanessa explain Page 4 a little bit more, as to what that means, and all of those lines and graphs, and that sort of thing, and what we did.

MR. ALVAREZ: What we did here is— if you look at the last couple of pages, this is a summary of all of the reports that have been issued over the years, and we just graphed them out, to see if we can see a trend in the reports.

There is some trend with the number of employees you had in the department throughout the years, but it's just to depict kind of the type of audits that you've been doing, and how it graphs out to the number of reports that you have throughout the years.

As you can see, most of them are a downward trend, because the staff has been reducing significantly throughout the years, and there's also been medical leaves and other leaves in there. But there's really nothing else specific, unless you have a question about it.

MR. HOLIAN: I have a question. Did you happen to 1 look at the cost that we had for like whoever was 2 3 employed -- like if there were more people in Audit in 2009, than we had in 2015? Do we know what those numbers are? 4 5 Like within our total cost for audit right now is 265. we know what it was in 2009? Could it have been 465 or 365 6 7 or--8 MR. ALVAREZ: I don't have those numbers for you now, 9 but I can get you that number. 10 MR. HOLIAN: I'm just wondering, you know, because if 11 you're doing more reports, whether you're in-sourcing, it's 12 going to cost more. 13 MR. ALVAREZ: Yes, absolutely. 14 MS. KNIGHT: You did mention additional staff. 15 that on one of these charts? 16 MR. ALVAREZ: Yes. If you wanted to do it all 17 in-house, we estimated that it would be-- on Page 5--18 around 350,000, 360,000. 19 MS. KNIGHT: You were saying over the years, though, 20 there was additional staff. 21 MR. ALVAREZ: It was a total internal audit department 22 of three-- she's better with the time table-- for a certain 23 amount of time, and then it went down to two, and then it 24 went down to one. 25 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: But those changes happened in

'12, right? 1 MR. ALVAREZ: '12. 2 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: And we (inaudible) --3 MR. HOLIAN: I'm sorry, on that comment, then, so we 4 had the same amount of staff in 2009 as we had in 2012, is 5 that correct? 6 7 MR. ALVAREZ: Yes. 8 MS. GOMEZ: No. In 2009, you had three. In 2012, you 9 had two. Well, in 2012-- I'm sorry, in 2012, it reduced to 10 one. So in 2008 and '09, you had three. And then in '09 or the end of '08, you had two. 11 12 MS. ST. JOHN: Excuse me, actually you're all wrong. 13 In 2008, the first auditor left, at the end of 2008, and then the second auditor was with me until 2012, at which 14 15 time they left. 16 MS. GOMEZ: Yes, I'm sorry. 17 MR. HOLIAN: Okay. 18 MS. GUTIERREZ: You do see that on Page 3, at the 19 bottom, that the number at the end varied through 2012? 20 MS. ST. JOHN: Yes. But you say there were up to 21 three members, but we didn't. 22 MS. GUTIERREZ: Through 2012. 23 MS. ST. JOHN: No, we did not. We only had two. 24 member left at the end of 2008, and from 2008 to 2012 there were only two. 25

MS. GUTIERREZ: Okay.

MR. ALVAREZ: We'll just confirm that with the Human Resources Department, because they're the ones that gave us those dates.

MS. ST. JOHN: Yeah, I spoke with them directly, too.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Lori, I understand that you have specific comments. I'd like them to continue with their--

MS. ST. JOHN: That's fine.

MR. VERDEJA: Okay. So, as I said, you know, I think the RFP process is worth going through. I think it would cost you, in my opinion, and it's not-- I didn't know what Homestead was charging, and I didn't know what North Miami Beach was, my gut, at the beginning, was that it would be about \$150,000. I think that's what it will cost you.

Now, you're going to get X amount of hours for that.

If you divide it by 150 an hour, you're going to get 1,000 hours a year. If they charge you 200 per hour, then it may be less than that a year. So if you divide that by month, and you can do the math, you figure out how many hours you get.

Now, the way that I would see this is more of, if your budget-- and let's say you come up with a budget-- you say it's 150,000, "What are you going to give us for that," or you go back and say, "These are the four departments or the

three departments that we want to audit, how much is that going to cost us," and they'll come back with a number.

Now, they're going to need statistics, they're going to need amounts, they're going to need to know the size of the departments, all of these things. You can't just throw those numbers out there and expect a responder to know exactly, but some of these companies already do internal audit work. I've said this before, we do most of the internal audit work for the Archdiocese of Miami. I know what we charge them. So I know the type of work that is necessary for that sort of thing, and what it demands of the external organization. So I think it's doable. I don't-- I am not ruling out, and our report does not rule out internal audit. It just says that we believe it's

(Thereupon, a telephonic interruption occurred, after which the following proceedings were had:)

MR. HOLIAN: That's me, sorry.

MR. VERDEJA: We're not ruling that out. We're just saying, it's worth going through the process, and determining if this is something that is viable, because we do think, at the end, in our opinion, that it will probably be less expensive, and you may get more benefits out of it.

So, again, the liaison person we think is a good thing to have. Again, I'm not exactly sure what that's going to

cost you, but if you look at it from the money, what do we charge, what is that external company going to charge us, what is the internal liaison going to cost us, and put those together.

Homestead already does that, I think. They're up to 272,000, I think.

MR. HOLIAN: Yes.

MR. VERDEJA: With an external and internal. The outsource in North Miami Beach is 140,000. The outsource in Homestead is 144,000. So it's close to that 150,000 that my gut was telling me from the beginning.

I don't know if there's any other questions that you all have.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: One of the things that I've been thinking about in going through this is that from an external standpoint, you can get the expertise that you've been talking about, but I think there's also the other side, in that they can also use staff that are not—do not meet the experience or the technical experience for the number of audits that are necessary that we do on a regular basis or the work that the Internal Audit Department does. For example, reconciliations or other types of— I don't know, lower end work, and I'm not really sure how much falls into that higher end, that lower end, but would it be advisable, when we go out for an RFP, to somewhat try to

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define that, so that you know what level person you're looking for from the external standpoint, and not just an average hourly billing rate, you know, that type of thing.

I'm just asking it from your expertise.

MR. VERDEJA: Typically, RFPs--and we do RFPs constantly -- they ask you for the mix between partners, managers, supervisors, seniors, juniors, that sort of thing. You can get as specific as you want, and you can see the mix, so that if they're telling you that they're putting -- and I don't think that anybody would do this, but if they're telling you they're putting 80 percent juniors and only 10 percent partners, it should alarm you that this is what we're going to get for our buck in this case. you have to understand, the flip side is, you know, there is a level of work that can be handled by juniors or seniors, and it is the responsibility of the manager or partner to make sure that it's done correctly, at the end of the day. I mean, you know, you can't just hide behind your junior and say, "Well, he didn't know what he was doing." So, you know, it's the firm's responsibility.

I also think that the beauty of outsourcing is, if you do happen to come across that one situation that you felt or when you all sat down and you reviewed a report in a specific audit of a specific department, that the individuals there were not technical enough or not high

that the-that'

level enough, you can say to the company, "I don't want anyone who doesn't have three years experience here," and that would be part of your demands, you know, reviewing the-- but I do think, in fairness to the CPA firms, I think that's going to be something that will be determined by them, as to what they believe is necessary for a particular job. You know, I think that we can ask for a percentage of-- you know, what percent juniors or senios or managers are going to be at the job, but at the end, I think the CPA firm will determine whether that's the right balance.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Right. I think that's kind of the beauty of what the RFP process will show.

MR. VERDEJA: Absolutely. And within that RFP process— we get RFPs that are one-page long, and we get RFPs that are 50 pages, and within that RFP, you can ask for everything and anything you want to ask, about their experience, about comparable cities they might do, about internal audit work that they might do, you know—

MR. ALVAREZ: The number of employees.

MR. VERDEJA: Exactly, the number of employees, the breakdown between managers and partners and seniors and staff. You can ask for anything within the RFP process, and then they're going to come back, and then-- it's a process. For sure, it's a process. You have to review it. You have to determine-- you probably should have, whether

it's this Committee or a piece of this Committee or another Committee, that would review, score these RFPs, you know, with no bias, and say, "These are the best three." At the end, we're going to then, in my opinion, select the best one, and perhaps you want to have a bid, in a separate envelope, so it doesn't influence anybody. You can do that or you can have it within the same RFP response. We've done both. Sometimes they ask us for the response and a bid in a separate envelope, so that they do not knownobody says, "Well, this one's cheaper, let's go with this one," or "That one's expensive or this one's in the middle." You can do that or you can put it in the RFP itself, and you can get a feel, you know, of whether they're in the ballpark or not.

Any other questions?

MR. HOLIAN: I have a question. I'm not an accountant, but like someone mentioned an audit plan, like we should have an audit plan, and we probably do. I'm not saying we do or we don't. If you're budgeting X number of dollars per year, and you're doing three to five audits a year, will that be a moving target? Like if you're doing, let's say, a finance audit one year, would it go up an extra \$50,000 or how would that work?

MR. VERDEJA: I would say, more that you had a budget within the year, and then, within the year, you may be able

to capture more departments that you're going to audit or you're going to capture less departments. There may be a very small department that really has very little risk that you want to audit, but it may only take the auditors a week or two weeks to do, and then there may be a very large department that you want to audit, and that may take more, but that's-- you know, yes, you could-- as a committee, I suppose, you can say, "Well, we have \$150,000 budget for this, but we're going to raise it to 200,000, because now we want ten audits this year or we want the audits of these five complicated departments," or you say, "You know, this is our \$150,000 budget, we want these four departments audited this year," and maybe we do a mix of a large one with a small one.

MR. HOLIAN: And that would be my question, in what type of timeframe would it be reasonable? Are there certain departments that should be audited every year?

MR. VERDEJA: There are probably some that should be audited every year.

MR. HOLIAN: And then the other ones, they'll be on a--

MR. VERDEJA: Less frequent.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.

MR. HOLIAN: -- Once every three years or something like that, and you build that into a plan?

MR. VERDEJA: Right, once every three years. And, you know, if there are no findings within a certain department that's low risk, you may say, "We're going to put that on a two or three-year calendar." And those that are either high risk or a lot of findings, you may punish them, and say, "We have to do this every year until you fix your--"

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It's not a punishment.

MR. VERDEJA: But, you know, that's pretty typical.

You know, there are some places that we go to have all

sorts of providers, if you want to call it that, and we go

every single year. And then there are other ones that get

by for two years or three years, because they did such good

work, and we've gone a couple of times, and there's no

findings there, and all of their books and records are in

good order, and there's nothing going on.

MR. HOLIAN: Okay.

MR. VERDEJA: So I do think that that's something that's up to-- whether it's this Committee or another Committee, to determine how often it should be audited or reviewed.

MS. ST. JOHN: Would you like my expertise on that?

MR. HOLIAN: Sure.

MS. ST. JOHN: Because I believe when you take a look at all of the cities collectively, and a lot of them have online what their reports are, more times than not, you do

not revisit the same audit every single year, because you have your follow-up on recommendations, which ensures that those direct findings and recommendations are actually implemented, and there are so many things throughout a city or municipality that you're constantly moving around, based upon what you're finding, what management wants, and what have you. So certain things are done every single year on a regular basis, like we do now, but it's not typically done every single year. You need to look at Finace or you need to look at Parks and Recreation. That's not the norm.

MR. HOLIAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I have a question. I was reading the pros and cons report, I guess, that I think Lori provided, and one of the things that was bold in her report was on Page-- well, right at the beginning of the pros and cons section, Paragraph 3, there's a section that says, "The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) believes that oversight and responsiblity for the internal audit activity cannot be outsourced." And then it goes on to say, "According to the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), an in-house liaison, preferably an executive or senior management-level employee, should be assigned responsibility for management of the internal audit activity."

When I read this, it showed concerns about outsourcing

the function of the internal audit, but then, when I read the part about a liaison, preferably an executive or senior management-level employee should be assigned responsibility for management, is that the liaison/internal liaison that you are discussing in your hybrid model?

MR. VERDEJA: Right. I guess, I haven't read this, but as I see in bold here, you don't outsource to your internal auditors the same-- your internal auditors, whether external or not, should not be your same external auditors. So just to pick on Ernst & Young, Ernst & Young can't be your external auditors and be your internal auditors. There would be a conflict there.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Well, no, I'm simply discussing the external audit—outsourcing the internal audit portion, not the financials. I understand that's separate.

My question, to redirect, is that there's a concern here that it's being outsourced, the internal audit function, but then it says that you can have a management person as a liaison. Is that kind of the internal liaison that you were discussing in your hybrid?

MR. VERDEJA: That's exactly right.

MR. ALVAREZ: I think it's hard for us to comment on what specifically Ms. St. John meant there.

MS. ST. JOHN: Yeah. I think I could address that more clearly if you want when they have their opportunity

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CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.

MR. ALVAREZ: I don't know what specifically she-- I haven't read that, but-- specifically what she's trying to address there, but if she's saying that there should be someone in-house that should track the changes, then that's exactly what we're saying.

MR. VERDEJA: I think what we're-- we recognize that there's someone that should be here, within the City, that is responsible -- not a person who's a receptionist, that's just making a phone call and organizing an audit-- that is responsible, that if we find something, bank reconciliations are not being prepared on a timely basis, well somebody has to be knowledgeable enough to know what that means and how to follow up on that. It just can't be somebody that says, "I'm going to call the-- whatever facilities department, and try to see if they're available for audit." That's not enough. If we came back and said that within Property or Facilities or whatever other department, there was a finding because there was a missing-- that was missing inventory or whatever it is, somebody has to be knowledgeable enough to follow-up on that. I think it's a matter of responsibility, not a matter of outsourcing.

In other words, somebody has to be responsible for

that. Obviously, the outsourced external audit should be a responsible company, and you can look at all of their peer reviews. You can look at all of their quality control reviews. You can look at all sorts of things to make sure you're talking about the right company. After that, then somebody within the organization here should be responsible to make sure that the findings or the comments or weaknesses or whatever are being followed up on.

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MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Just to complicate the discussion, when we were looking at, do we provide more resources to internal audit or do we look at other ways of serving internal audit, I reached out to the University of Miami Business School, and talked to the internal auditing professor, to say, "Help me with this. Talk me through it, and what would you do?" And so that's what started this report on the examination.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. And that was one of my big concerns when we first met two meetings ago, was to make sure that we had somebody with institutional knowledge, that could help direct the external auditors, doing the in-house function, so it wouldn't become, you know, time consuming, and then also that's in communication with the City Manager, as well, so they know what's important and what actually to be focused on, and there would still be somebody in-house to be able to do special projects if the

need arose.

MR. VERDEJA: Right. And I think-- again, I haven't read this whole thing, just the bold, it says clearly, "Oversight and responsibility for the internal audit activity cannot be outsourced," and that's true, that's correct. You just can't give it to somebody and say, "Here, you run with it," because they don't know the City like an internal person knows the City. And then they go on to say that, your internal auditors should not be your external auditors-- the same firm should not be both-- which makes a lot of sense. You don't want the same firm to be the external and internal. Those things are true, but that's what we're talking about having this liaison, who would be familiar enough or would be able to follow-up on.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And one other thing, speaking to Cheryl's point about the external auditor firm having specialties, I know that some of these firms have actual departments that specialize in computer testing. That was one of the things I read in the meeting. You could contract out, if you wanted to do a special audit, or you might not need to, if you have an external audit firm that has different departments that can test different functions.

MR. VERDEJA: Well, I can tell you that, just within

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our firm, we have certain software that -- you know, to go to the technology piece of your audit, that we didn't have that many years ago, you know, that didn't exist. So right now we're able to extract a lot of information, and get a lot of data imaging software that allows us to audit all sorts of pieces, not just test that the bank reconciliations are done, but we know exactly how many checks you wrote, we know what days you wrote them, we know to whom you wrote them, we know what numbers they start with, we know whether you wrote checks on weekends, all sorts of information that you extract through a data imaging program, which could be held internally. It's not that you can't, but firms that are external may have more of a technological piece, because they are spreading those costs across many different audits, not just one organization.

Yes.

MS. KNIGHT: May I ask you a question on Page 5 of your report? Are you suggesting that we need to increase if we continue with the in-house internal audit?

MR. VERDEJA: Yes, that's exactly what we're saying is, if you had X amount of employees, and it's been going down, and it's due to you don't have enough resources in-house, then what else would we need? Do we need another senior, a staff, and then we calculated that number, you

know, based on what we have, and what we think we need to 1 2 get to that point. That's a decision for you all to say, 3 "No, we need one person or two persons. If we go internal, 4 we'll only have two people, and that's going to cost us, 5 not 355, it might cost us 300." You know, we're at 265 now. We're thinking, two more people staff and senior, 6 will cost you up to 355. So the number's going to be between 265 and 355. So you want to say an average of 8 300,000. If you only have one more individual, that might 9 10 be the correct number, you know, including benefits. Yes, you're paying more dollars to the outsource, but 11 you're not paying the benefits, you're not paying health, 12 you're not paying any of that stuff, directly, at least. 13 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Anybody else have any other 14 15 questions on the report provided? Okay. Now, we're going to move to the next item on 16 the Agenda. 17 MR. VERDEJA: So we're done? 18 MS. GOMEZ: Yeah. 19 20 MR. VERDEJA: Great. 21 MR. HOLIAN: For now. 22 MR. VERDEJA: No, but I mean--23 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I think you should stay for the pros and cons of the outsourcing. 24 25 MR. VERDEJA: Oh, okay. Okay.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: The next thing real quick will be

the pros and cons of outsourcing the internal audit

function, so I believe that's Lori's report, if that's okay

MR. VERDEJA: Yes, sure. Absolutely.

with you guys?

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MS. ST. JOHN: Thank you. You had an opportunity to review the report, I'm sure, all of you. At this time, what I'd prefer to do is to go over the things that I think are most significant, and some of those things that might actually address some of the questions that we might have here in the room today.

First, let it be stated that the data that was gathered and accumulated came from governing bodies; the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Institute of Internal Auditors, and the Association of Local Government Auditors. That's really important, because these are leading authorities as it pertains to management oversight, and they have established standards regarding government auditing, and I think those are critical with regard to this Board's job and review process as you're looking to make a decision.

In order to gain perspective about the pros and cons, there's numerous guidelines that are outlined on Page 1, and they're important enough for me to discuss very briefly, just even list them.

Independence is number one for a reason.

Standards that are across the board for all government

agencies.

Board.

 The Independent Audit Committee, which is you, the

Unrestricted access to local government. Unrestricted access for an auditor is extremely important, and is what actually provides the day-to-day oversight that is so very important. Now, I'm not sure whether we really want that for an outside firm. That's something you have to decide, but when I review undercover operations in the police department, is that something we really want an outsider to look at? I don't know.

Sufficient funding. When we talk about sufficient funding, you'll see later on, that the suggestion and recommendation by the standards is that you never cut the budget of internal audit, and that's on Page 9, when it talks about, "Budget of the audit function is typically exempt from the function from management proposed for budget reductions." Why? Because it's such an important function internally to any organization. These are not my recommendations, keep in mind. These are recommendations from authorative figures that we, as auditors, must follow.

We need competent leadership and staff. That's really important.

Response to audits. It requires that responsible government managers promptly respond in writing within a specified time to audit recommendations. You all know, and you know more than anyone, John, how numerous, and, you, yourself, have stated, when you reviewed the work here, how numerous some of those audit findings are; how detailed some of those were in payroll, when we had a broken system

at some point.

The follow-up is significant. I'm not sure how that follow-up would occur when you're breaking that system between an outside and an internal auditor. I see that there would be very many problems.

In order to remain independent, in fact and appearance, auditors must be free from conflicts, and this is on Page 2. You know, and why is that so very important? Because managers of functions that may be audited should not have authority over the work of auditors. You can't have someone in Finance that might be audited, you know, controlling and looking at what might be audited. You know, acting as a liaison when they might be audited or subject to audit at some time. That goes directly to your question, and I'll get to that.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: But these are general standards of audit, as I understand, right? And I'm going to go under the assumption that everybody's read this report?

1 MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: I don't think you've been 2 provided that, though. 3 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: No, the Board, though? Everyone 4 on the Board was provided --5 MS. ST. JOHN: You were provided that in July or some time ago. I provided you with that upon request. 6 MR. ALVAREZ: This? 7 8 MS. ST. JOHN: This report. 9 MR. ALVAREZ: Okay. 10 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: But my concern is that the Board Members have read it, and that they can ask questions about 11 12 it that they might have or concerns about it, and if we can go from the generalizations of the audit standards--13 14 because I'm sure it's safe to assume that we're not going 15 to choose an external auditor that has a conflict that 16 would go against the rules and regulations. But if we can 1.7 go just straight to the pros and cons. 18 MS. ST. JOHN: But, actually, it has something to do 19 with that. 20 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. 21 MS. ST. JOHN: Because in choosing someone, there are 22 some threats there. And if you look at Page 2, there are 23 some threats with-- self-interest threat, financial or other interest, which would inappropriately influence an 24

auditor's judgment.

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There's a bias threat as a result of a potentially political position.

There's a familiarity threat with aspects of a relationship with management that would lead an auditor maybe not to be objective.

Undue influence; management participation, and a structural threat.

These things are really viable and very important to consider, because it's not whether they would breach that, it's whether that independence and these standards could maintain themselves when you're looking at an outside auditor.

As a matter of fact, just recently, the City of Hollywood was under attack by the Broward Office of the Inspector General, and the Mayor just recently, two days ago, said he did not want an external auditor firm, he wanted an in-house auditor to look at the day-to-day operations of the organization, because of what they found in that organization. And I think that that's really important.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: And I also think that those standards are the same whether you have an internal or external auditor.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes, I agree.

MS. KNIGHT: That's also identified in the report--

the Verdeja Report, Page 7.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yeah. I mean, the risks are on both sides, and I don't think that we should, you know, go over and explore the risks on both sides. We're not questioning--

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Excuse me, Board. Lori, I just remind you that the Chair's in charge of this meeting.

MS. ST. JOHN: Yes, that's fine.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And we're not questioning either side's independence on either one of these issues. We're looking at this subjectively as just the hybrid versus the internal versus the internal functions.

MS. ST. JOHN: Okay. So if you'd like, I'll go to pros and cons of outsourcing on Page 4. In 2009, there was a study by the Institute of Internal Auditors, and I think it's important with regard to their position when it comes to utilizing external sources for a full or a partial outsourcing.

They concluded that it was not more efficient or effective to provide the internal needs of an organization. There was a general consensus that if a decision was made to partially or completely outsource, that an in-house auditor be on staff as an independent coordinator and liaison. That goes directly to your question with regard to, what does that mean when it says, the IIA believes that

the oversight and responsibility of the audit activity cannot be outsourced?

If you look below, it says, you can't really have someone on the inside who is a non-- who has non-internal audit responsibilities oversee that operation, because they can direct them in manners that might conflict with the independence. Its independence that's so critical with regard to an auditor's view of the operations of an entire city, what gets audited, what doesn't get audited. That paragraph--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Wait, wait. Do you think they're suggesting that, because I didn't hear that?

MS. ST. JOHN: I'm not saying they're suggesting anything, no. This is not--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: You're just going through your report?

MS. ST. JOHN: Right. This is not about them at all.

This is about the standards, and this is about what happens when you're looking to outsource.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Okay.

MS. ST. JOHN: This is what the IIA is suggesting.

All I'm doing is bringing forward what the governing bodies are suggesting, and it's the IIA's position, and they have done great studies on this, that you cannot outsource that activity, and have it be overseen by a non-internal audit person. And there's reasons for that, a great many that

get kind of complicated, but I'm trying to-- if you read through this very carefully, you'll see why.

The IIA recommends performing a very great pros and cons analysis when you're looking at outsourcing completely, and which requires a great deal of formal reporting. Some of the factors are listed on Page 5 with regard to the IIA's suggestions with regard to what you look at.

The independence, obviously, is always number one.

The staffing. You talked about staffing yourself, sir, with regard to possible change of staff.

The lack of institutional knowledge from an internal audit perspective.

The retention of knowledge when you change staff members in an outside firm.

The culture of the organization. You know, receptiveness to providers, and what have you.

The coordination of in-house internal auditing. Who's going to decide what gets done, and how is that decided?

Retention. We have problems, you know, maybe potentially with ownership of workpapers. That has to be clearly defined.

And I mentioned previously, the follow-up on recommendations, which is really important with regard to making sure that those recommendations get followed. It's

a little bit disjointed to have one organization issue a report with findings and recommendations, and then have a person on staff, that is not an auditor, to then follow through and make sure that those recommendations are implemented. Someone that might not even have the knowledge and expertise in order to make sure that that happens.

And then everyday access and availability to City staff. You know, that was really important in the recent Commission hearings that I listened to in Hollywood. They want someone there every single day, you know, to oversee the City's operations, to make sure that there was pretty much a watch dog, who someone could call on a daily basis, without additional billing, because, as you know, the Chief Compliance Officer's position is an exempt employee and works, you know, regardless of how many hours, to get the job done.

And then physical presence in the environment is also really, really important. I can't tell you how many times employees have come to me, personally, and, you know, talked about a situation or brought something to my attention, and feel very comfortable in doing that. I think that's a value of the internal audit organization, as well.

If you look, then, again, on Page 5, also, when you're

doing an analysis like this, you look at best practices,

and I brought to your attention the best practices outlined

in QFinance, which includes the Vice-Chairman of

PriceWaterhouseCoopers, to talk about the reasons why. And

I'm not suggesting that this firm or any particular firm

7 to my attention, which I'm now bringing to your attention,

does this. I'm talking about what this study has brought

for you to utilize in your evaluation.

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In this particular study, there was an international auditing guideline for both internal and external auditors, including public sector accounting standards, and they found, through this individual Board that performed the evaluations of partners in other firms, were looking at the individual's ability to garner greater fees from existing and new clients. So selling additional services, because people are now offering services as an internal audit basis, for other revenues for that firm, doesn't mean that it's a greater opportunity in all regards for the auditee. It could perhaps mean, as is stated in here, that these firms are looking to grow these services because it's highly lucrative.

In that regard, the chief auditor of the oversight committee commented on the emphasis of which these firms sought to capitalize on this, and, you know, the criteria sometimes was, are we making enough money?

In that regard, the advantages of engaging an external audit firm also in the same aspect, you know, are you all sometimes this higher quality of personnel? That's been disputed as well. As you know, you can get us a junior member. As you so clearly stated, you know, you can't argue, I don't like that staff member. They only have three years. We had an auditor with 35 years. You know, it's difficult to start having that discussion with someone that you have entertained a contract with.

And then, finally, as we move forward, I point out on-- it's very important, on Page 6, in addition to the threats posed to independence noted above, other fundamental principles of professionalism, including integrity, objectivity and due care, are threatened by the advocacy threat-- again, this is not what I'm saying. This is what the standards and the reviews and studies by governing bodies are saying-- the threat that a professional accountant will promote a client's position to the point that their objectivity is compromised. And, indeed, independence can be compromised and impaired when an outside firm is concerned about bringing to light issues criticizing management which could jeopardize their future engagement.

And, then, finally, as we move down the page, I brought up Arthur Anderson for a reason, everyone knows

about what happened with Enron. In a study done in analyzing what happened, it was widely believed that one of the contributing factors to this was the audit failure in the Enron case, is because there was an outside firm that was doing internal auditing, as well. And so they failed to concentrate sufficiently on its responsibility for the financial statements. Of course, there's a significant difference, obviously, between an internal auditor and an external auditor. The internal auditor, as we know, is designed to benefit the organization.

And then, if we look at the pros and the cons, as the external auditors here did today, the pros, you know, are obviously, a reservoir of knowledge about the City.

Nuances concerning the organizational structures. I mean, even something as small as the-- Cathy, that we spoke about at one point. You know, how do we bring that out to employees? Do we just throw it out there or do we make it mandatory? Even small little things like that, that someone on the inside would know, but someone on the outside won't know. You take that, and you magnify that on a much larger scale, and you get a significant difference in your results.

Also, the personal development and experience in dealing with the challenges of the organization. It's really important— and, John, you'll know this more than

anyone, you've been on this Board, I think, longer than everybody here. You know what has transpired from many years ago to today's period of time, and how that development has clearly enhanced the City and benefited the City. And as we know, there is so much more to be done.

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You can read the rest of the benefits yourself-- the pros. I think it's really important, though, you know, to understand the experience and the institutional knowledge, I think, is probably something that you-- not probably-- something that you cannot and will not get from an external auditor.

And finally, on Page 8, when we're looking at best practices, and this is citing the Institute of Internal Auditing, the internal auditing function should be maintained within the organization by a chief audit executive who is accountable to the organization's Board of Directors and its Chief Executive Officer.

The oversight and responsibility for establishing the scope and evaluating the performance of internal auditing cannot be outsourced.

And I really want you to take a look at that. It's not, again, my words, but this is from the Institute of Internal Auditors, and these standards are not just, well, are they not going to do it? This is something that the City of Coral Gables must establish. It has nothing to do

with who can and who cannot implement that.

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And as we look, then, to the bottom of this, this was a study done by the banking industry. Relevant to all industries, including government entities, the importance came about in this to realize that it came about in this particular study that if internal audit weaknesses materialize as a result of an outsourcing arrangement, a key component of internal control would be weakened, potentially, causing an unsafe and unsound operating environment.

And as we're moving toward the end of this, now I draw your attention to the top of Page 9, and specifically as it pertains to the AICPA. The AIPCA challenged the belief that external audit firms were the most efficient solution to outsourcing internal audit, because outsourcing this function to an external auditor has a high potential to compromise the external auditor's independence. And I want you, again, to really think about that when you're going through this process.

And so important is the internal audit function that if you look at the local Association of Government

Auditors, it talks about that sufficient funds, and I know we mentioned that previously, about that that's something that they encourage management not to cut. Because of all of the funding activities in the City, you need and want

that oversight. And the purpose of such guidelines is to make sure that the function is not compromised to support management in its goals and objectives. This is to add value to the City's operations.

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And then, finally, you know, the institutional knowledge we talked about. It's unparallel by someone that especially has been here for almost eight years, we talked a little bit about detail. You had suggested maybe there's too much detail. I'm suggesting that we had little detail here beforehand, and during the past eight years the detail that I brought to this organization has brought us five million from the Biltmore, and back rent has brought us one million in the beginning, when I got here, and 345,000 in recurring revenue.

Just recently, Cathy, in a recent study, I found out that we were overbilled \$52,000 by outside consultants on the City 2 pump station. About 25,000 of that we already paid. If I didn't pay attention to detail, if I didn't know how to review contractual language, work with the attorneys, and understand the nuances of all of that, all of this would be lost. And are you going to gain this type of experience and knowledge from an outside firm? I'm suggesting that you would not.

And then, finally, you know, the efficiency and effectiveness of citywide operations is really important,

not just to the City Manager, but to this oversight
authority, this Board, who is responsible to make sure that
the organization is run as it should. And not only that,
to make sure that any problems, any findings and
recommendations, come to the Board. That you are aware of

everything that is found in the Internal Audit Division.

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And then, finally, in the conclusion, it is -- we can't overemphasize institutional knowledge that's there. retension cannot be made -- the internal audit's position has always been at the disposal of the City Manager and used very frequently when the City Manager has asked me, not just this City Manager, I've been through four different management positions, you know, where I've worked for four different people, and many of them will call in on many of these different special projects, and some of them were timely, some of them were urgently calling for an evaluation, some of them were extremely complex, that an ordinary person in finance or accounting would not be able to handle, and I bring that to your attention because oftentimes, you know, auditors, we always tease each other in our little field. A lot of people don't really know what is involved in internal auditing. What does it really take when you're analyzing businesses profits, and bring to the Board that you are responsible to report to, because you want to make sure that the City is operating in the

most efficient and effective way possible. And so without that day-to-day, you know, onsight presence, with strong management on top, you know, a disconnect will follow. And I say strong management on top, because I need to share with this Board that in my experience in the past eight years, with several different managers, I see a direct correlation between the management tone on top, and the way employees function. I see a direct correlation with, are they behind internal audit and supporting internal audit as a function, and making sure the directors and the staff are following through? Because, if they are, I see things getting accomplished much more quickly. If they're not, I see that things are kind of faltering.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, Lori, that's good. I just want to make sure that we have time for questions, and I want the CPA firm also to go on their way if they have things to do, since we have been running long.

(Thereupon, a short recess was taken for the court reporter, after which the following proceedings continued:)

MR. VERDEJA: I appreciate the passion. I understand that this is an employee of the City. I'm just meeting you today for the first time.

We were asked to do something with no bias whatsoever, and it was told to us from day one, there's no bias here.

We're not going this route. We're not going this route.

You guys are going to come in, and you are going to look at this. So that's what we did, and we looked at it, and we thought this hybrid model would be the best. I don't think anything you've said-- maybe I shouldn't say everything you've said-- but almost everything you said conflicts with anything we've said. I think that we agree, you know, what

you were reading about.

I think independence was an area that you emphasized a lot, but I think, what is more independent than having an independent firm, you know, that doesn't get a payroll check, that's as independent as you get? Obviously, they get paid, but that's independent. So I don't think that is an issue. I mean, I think that if you found out that one of the partners was running for Mayor of the City, that would be a conflict, and you would stop it immediately, but I think that goes without saying. You know, you might run into things like that, but I think that everything that you've said, you know, I agree with.

The responsibility can't be outsourced. You know, at the end, whether this hybrid person, this person in-house, the responsibility has to be here. You know, it can't be something that you give and walk away. That person has to follow-up, as you said, and I think that most of the comments that were in your report, throughout the report, were correct, as far as, you know, what we've said and what

you've said pretty much align.

What we're saying is that we believe that this hybrid model should be tried; that it's worth going out for RFP.

It's worth finding out what's out there. It's worth finding out what you can get, and for how much, and make all of your demands up front, you know, with this firm, and make all of your demands in your RFP, everything. That's part of the process.

So, I guess I'm not shocked by anything that was in your report that would sway me to change my mind. You know, we have our pros and cons, and they're in the report— in our report, and many of them are exactly what you said for both, external and internal. So, I mean, again, you know, you did your homework, obviously, and we did ours, and we came to our conclusion, because that's what you asked us to do.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And we appreciate that.

Lori, you had a question, and I don't know if--

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Cheryl.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Cheryl.

MR. HOLIAN: It's a friendly term, Lori.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I'll hold my peace on that.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, great. We're going to move to the next discussion item. We appreciate the work you guys did, and thank you very much.

MR. VERDEJA: Thank you.

MS. GOMEZ: Thank you very much.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Chair, is there a need for me to remain?

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: No. I believe the rest is standard. Now we're going to go to the quarterly overtime reports.

Lori, do you have anything else for our meeting?

MS. ST. JOHN: No. Other than that, I just gave Cathy her copy, and I want to hand out the rest, everybody else's. I think you'll find that some of this is important. I did not want to go through their report.

There were many things that were in error in their report, and I brought that to your attention. And just there are a lot of things that are significant for this Board's review, that you want to look at in this particular package.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay, great. So let's go to the overtime reports. And we appreciate you coming in.

MR. KLEIMAN: Okay. Go to Page 2. It has the entire City. If you notice, there are some increases in overtime, and I'd like to go through those. The City Clerk and Human Resources has experienced overtime, and if you look at their percentages, they're a little high, but they budget overtime as needed. So if you need \$5,000 of overtime, we're budgeting 5,000 overtime, so it's very close to a

number that's higher than a 25 percent percentage. We don't budget ahead of time for those departments for overtime, because, again, it's budgeted as needed.

Development Services. Last year we mentioned we wanted to break out each of the different types of overtime, and, unfortunately, when their reimbursable overtime was set up-- the process internally-- it wasn't set up through me. So as you can tell, if you look at Development Services, under the 14-00 column, their actual in the first quarter is significantly high. What they're still doing, and we're now going to fix it, they're still registering all of their overtime in the 14-00 account, and then reimbursing it through the 14-01 account. We don't want that to happen.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. I have a quick question.

When you say, "reimburse," you mean you guys, for some reason, out of necessity, created a budget for overtime?

MR. KLEIMAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And that's where they reimburse from?

MR. KLEIMAN: No. The budget is \$2,318. They're charging regular City overtime, plus overtime that they're incurring, that is reimbursable.

MS. GOMEZ: From an outside source.

MR. KLEIMAN: From an outside source.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: So this is still reimbursable like when the police is shared with someone else?

MR. KLEIMAN: Right. Everyone else has been separated. This one was not set up correctly, so that's why you're going to see it the way it's working right now. All of the others have been set up correctly, so it's just a lot cleaner, okay. You know, overtime is no longer pensionable, so we now separate everything, and each one has nothing to do with the other, okay. So Development Services, we are owed money in collections, so that's basically what it is.

Okay. Public Works. Their number is 38 percent, which is high. What they've incurred is event—special event overtime, which should not be charged to them. This is one of the weaknesses that—actually, going through this has uncovered that Parks and Recreation is not budgeted for sufficient overtime for special events. So what we are going to do is journal the event overtime over to Parks, and then make Parks whole, because if you look at Parks right now, you're going to see that Parks and Recreation only has a small budget of like \$3,000. It's not enough to cover that.

Now, once we do the journal entry in the Public Works, it will bring it down close to 25 percent, which is right on the money. So we have some internal work to do to fix

up Parks and Recreation. And in the future, I've talked to the Parks and Recreation Director, for the FY17 budget, he's going to submit a new-- a decision package to correct the overtime budget for special events, okay. So going forward for next year, so you won't see it necessarily here until maybe the second or third quarter. We're going to fix this year temporarily.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Where is it coming from?

MR. KLEIMAN: Right now it's going to come from contingency. We have a contingency account. Next year, it will come as part of the budget process and be approved by Cathy during the decision making.

Okay. Let's go to the next page, for Fire and Police. Now, their numbers are up substantially. Now, just so you know, if you take a look at the bottom line of the first column on either side of these pages, you'e going to see a budget of \$1,170,00 last year, and this year it's \$1,235,00.

Homeland Security basically made recommendations that during the holiday period, that the City ramp up its coverage, and that's what we did for both, Police and Fire. For Police, it came out to \$65,000, of which we gave them money. We budgeted money from them. We took it from salary surplus, because they have so many vacancies, and we put it in here, because we had to make them whole. Their

overtime budget is not for that type of special coverage.

So we made them whole. That's where you see the budget has

gone up.

Now, that said, they are still experiencing tremendous amounts of vacancies. We have the Vacancy Report if anyone wants to see it. It's actually as of 1/21. If anybody wants it, please let me know, and I'll pass it out. So their overtime is going to be maintained well into the year. As you know, there have been issues with recruitment. They are actively recruiting, but it's been difficult, and every city, including Miami-Dade, I think their vacancies are 400 vacancies. So we are competing with a tremendous vacancy pool.

MR. HOLIAN: And the time frame. It's like 18 months to 24 months, something like that.

MR. KLEIMAN: Oh, it's been difficult. It's been very difficult.

MR. HOLIAN: Even if they wanted to hire, we're still a year-and-a-half out.

MR. KLEIMAN: Right. And keep in mind, also, that we've been increasing our range, the salary range for Police, and coming into FY17, we're going to boost it up one more time. At the end of the three-year period, we're boosting the range to be more competitive, okay. So their overtime is going to be going through at least until the

third quarter, and may go even further, okay.

Now, for Fire, their Homeland Security coverage was \$61,000, and we've made them whole for that. And then, on top of that, you can see it went from \$350,000 to 471. The 350 went— we gave them \$60,000 in the FY16 budget process, and that was to make sure they could have their minimum of 32 staffing on every shift, and so that was one piece. And then it goes from 410,000 to 471. That 61,000 is the special coverage that they did during the holidays, and we had no choice but to do it. The Commission knew about it, Cathy knew about it, and they were directed by the Director of Public Safety, in order to ramp up.

MR. HOLIAN: Is that 61,000-- I don't mean to interrupt-- something that's going to be ongoing, do we think? I mean, considering the environment. Or is that going to be an annual decision?

MR. KLEIMAN: So far, it's annual. This one came down very, very quickly. We didn't even know about it.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: This was Christmas, Halloween, Thanksgiving.

MR. KLEIMAN: Well, not Halloween. I think it was just Thanksgiving and—from November through—so it was significant. And that actually boosted the minimum staffing to 34, okay. So, now, their overtime is very heavy. For Fire, they have now, I think, eight vacancies.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: See, I'm not really okay, but I see the police overtime, and I keep hearing about the recurring issue of the police overtime, but when you see Fire with overtime, and you see that you gave a test and 60 people passed it, and 50 showed up for interviews, every time you pay overtime, you're paying time-and-a-half, and you are putting a strain on the individuals that are working. So I don't see why Fire has these vacancies at the same time the Police has it.

MR. KLEIMAN: Well, there's a lot of vacancies, because we're losing people very, very quickly. At least two-thirds are in the DROP right now, and they're ready to retire. Right now what the City has done is put a program into place where we're looking well in advance of their retirement, and so now we're working this current list of candidates, so that we're going to cover the ones that haven't even given us their notice yet.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I saw the-- forecast for Police was six people by May of this year. I don't remember seeing Fire.

MR. KLEIMAN: They probably haven't advertised it yet, but I spoke to the Chief, and there's another five or six coming off beyond what's showing on the Vacancy Report right now.

MR. HOLIAN: When you say two-thirds are in the DROP,

1 two-thirds of what, the whole force? MR. KLEIMAN: Yeah. 3 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: That means they have have, what, 4 two years? 5 MS. GOMEZ: Eight years. They have an eight-year 6 DROP. 7 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: For Fire? 8 MS. GOMEZ: For the Fire, yes. 9 MR. KLEIMAN: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I'm sure you guys have a schedule. MS. GOMEZ: Yes. 11 MR. KLEIMAN: Absolutely. 12 MS. GOMEZ: What we're doing now is we're budgeting 13 and starting the recruiting process before the person-- if 14 15 this person is going to leave in December, let's just say, 16 we may start now in February, March to recruit that person 17 who is out, so that we have the six to nine months in line and in place, both through --18 19 MR. KLEIMAN: And the current list of candidates is 20 sufficient to cover the anticipated retirements. 21 MS. GOMEZ: For Fire. 22 MR. KLEIMAN: For Fire, yes. 23 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: For Fire, once you take the test, 24 and once you come in and interview, what's the turn around 25 time until you're actually trained and put into the job,

1 because I remember with Police, it's ride alongs? It's a much longer process. 2 3 MS. GOMEZ: It is a longer process for Police. 4 not sure exactly what the process is for Fire. 5 MR. KLEIMAN: We can find that out for you, and get the information back to you if you'd like. 6 MR. HOLIAN: It's definitely shorter. MS. GOMEZ: It is shorter, right. 8 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: It's just that the overtime is 9 10 concerning, and you have people lining up for it. MR. KLEIMAN: Right. 11 MR. HOLIAN: I would think you would have-- well, you 12 13 probably do have a zillion people lined up, but I guess 14 it's qualified people. 15 MS. GOMEZ: Right. And if you think about it, it was 16 the Chief who requested the lead time within the six to so 17 months. So, obviosly, maybe it's within that period at some point, because they developed that schedule how early 18 in advance we're going to start recruiting. 19 20 MR. KLEIMAN: Right. Now, according to the Chief, we 21 should be leveling off close to the 60 percent by the end 22 of the second quarter. As far as those things, I'm sort of 23 a show me type of guy, okay, so show me that. But he said that he's very satisfied with the list that's out there 24 right now. It's enough to cover the current vacancies, 25

plus the anticipated vacancies. So I'm suggesting that it will equalize, I'm saying, conservatively, more into the third quarter, but he says possibly by the second, okay.

Any questions?

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CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. So we've gone over the overtime reports. There's no questions. Next on the Agenda is the Charter Review Memos. That's for the Board's information.

MS. GOMEZ: Right. I just provided them because, you know, it's something that's going on now, and one of them does potentially affect the Board, if it does get adopted by the-- it would be-- Charter Amendments are by referendum, so it will be a vote to the citizens-- you know, to the residents. And so it's the first one on the annual audit, so they're just saying-- this Board hasn't really had a lot of interaction with the external auditors, so this would just kind of make it that the -- you know, the auditor will report directly to the Commission and to the Budget Advisory Board. This is the external audit for the financial statement audit, and so it's also suggesting or mandating a mandatory rotation, every six years, at minimum, and so I just wanted to make you aware of that. And then there are other times that are there that if you had any questions about it, I can get some information for you, but, again, since the one item--

1 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Those are all of the recommendations from the Charter Review? 2 3 MS. GOMEZ: Yes. These are the ones that were provided to me from Legal. I'm not involved in the process. There's a committee that was established, the 5 Charter Review Committee, and when asked, these were the 6 7 items that had been recommended by them. 8 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Does anybody have a question about 9 the Charter Review? The next ting is discussion items. Informal 10 11 discussion among Board Members. So anybody have any new thing they want to bring up at this point? 12 MR. HOLIAN: I have a question. When are we going to 13 14 discuss this presentation, this information, and--15 MS. GOMEZ: I mean, I would have thought that it would 16 have been now. I don't know. I mean--17 MR. HOLIAN: We need to have a conversation about that. 18 19 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: My concern is that we keep going. 20 Now we have the findings, we have the reports. The decision is, obviously, in the hands of the City Manager, 21 and we just give a recommendation. 22 23 MS. GOMEZ: Right. I can ask the City Manager to come 24 back in and see what she's expecting. 25 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. I think that would be--

MR. HOLIAN: Yes, certainly.

MS. ST. JOHN: Now, keep in mind that I had asked you to please review, you know, this document, because there are significant things in there that are very important. There is much of the data in their report that is not true, like Miami Beach is not outsourced. I spoke directly with the City Manager and the Finance Department. It is, in fact, not outsourced. So there's some information in their reports that are inaccurate. And if you base your decision on the underlying data, you might be going down the wrong path. So I please just, again, for the record, say that you read that, because I think it's very significant with regard to your decision.

MS. GOLDSTEON: So I have a couple of comments that you can take. One, Lori, although I know it might be difficult, I don't see this as our personal evaluation of you and your work. And so in looking at the proposal on whether to stay internal or external or like that liaison function, I would look at it as management to decide what the qualifications are for that liaison person, and I would—you know, from my stand point, and I would hope from the Board, you know, that this is not our personal evaluation of your work, and we're just trying to look at what the options are and then go forward from there. So saying that, I think there's no harm in going out for an

RFP, and looking at what the options are to see what's out there, what they can do with whatever resources that the City decides that they want to put toward internal audit.

My second comment is that, from your report, I just want to make note that there's a lot of things that can change within an organization that will determine what a particular department budget is, and while I don't think anyone is explaining or is asking for the budget to be decreased, what I'm saying is that we see a need and we're looking at how to expand the function. Over time different procedures and policies can be in place and proven that—as you've said many times, improvements have been made to an organization. So, you know, I don't think you can say you should never decrease a budget.

And, lastly, I would just like to recommend that we move forward with the RFP process as a Committee, if that's on the table.

MS. ST. JOHN: Can I just make one comment about that?

It's not that--

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Lori, I don't want us to be argumentative.

MS. ST. JOHN: No, I'm not being argumentative. I'm just correcting her statement.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: You don't need to correct her statement. She's a Board Member, appointed by the

Commission.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: And my question was, we want to discuss this, and we don't have to discuss this openly, and I honestly thought Cheryl's comments— and this is not a personal thing— I didn't know as a Board if we can discuss this in private or if you are here as a public or private member.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Mr. Chair, if I can?
CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Thank you for inviting me back. This is your meeting. At this point, Lori and I are members of the public. You know, it's a public meeting.

We're allowed to come in and observe, but we don't have to participate. So if you step into conversations that are just amongst the Board, that is your prerogative as the Board. It is our right to be here to observe those discussions, but we don't get to comment, and we need to respect that.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: So at this point, what I would like to ask--

MR. GOLDSTEIN: And it's a public record.

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: Absolutely. It's being recorded, and we got you an outlet that works.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: So my question is, before the Board internally discusses our ideas behind these reports,

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can you give us a clarification on what you want from us in terms of recommendations or do we make a motion or procedurally what should we do next in regard to this one item?

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: So staffing is my sole and exclusive right. Who, what, how much, and any additions we would need to bring to the Commission through the budgeting process, which we work with Budget to do, in terms of needs, request, and all. But I value the input of the Budget Advisory Board, and so as we come to this crossroads of do we provide more monies internally or do we pursue external to compliment or what version do we do, I really need your input and expertise, because this is a partnership. You all are appointed by the Commission. I am appointed by the Commission. The role of good internal auditing and processes are very important. How to get there, we are looking for your recommendation. recommendation isn't necessarily to the Commission. It's included in the minutes. It's actually to us, so that I know the options of moving forward.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Great. I appreciate that. So apart from any personnel type decisions, we know we're not involved in at all, does anybody want to make any comments about the actual options that we were showed today and any opinions on them?

MS. ST. JOHN: Cathy, could I just ask one thing?

MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: He's the Chair.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Yes. I was asking the Board if anyone wants to say anything.

MR. HOLIAN: One question I have is, do we know what we want an RFP for? Like specifically if we just said we want an RFP for a hybrid internal/external audit plan, is that something--

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: I was going to ask if this third party-- this CPA firm could-- if we could increase the scope of their work to actually maybe draft or help with our decision. Once we talk about what best decision we would go with, maybe they can help with the structure, which is the concern you have. I know that we have overall-- you have overall decision and ownership of what's done in internal audit, but they can help, since they're independent, in that sense, come up with maybe some of the language that we would want. But before we get there, I guess we would have to ask, what do you guys feel about the options on the table?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I think I've stated mine.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay.

MS. KNIGHT: I would agree to move forward with an RFP.

MR. HOLIAN: I would agree to move forward with an

RFP, with the understanding that we know what we are RFP'ing. I know I don't have the skill set to add value in that. So I would agree with your words, if we can agree to have the external consultants prepare, and say, if we were to go forward with the RFP, please give us an outline of what we would like to request, so on and so forth, and, then, once we get that, I think—

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Or we can do it internally, and they can review it.

MR. HOLIAN: Yeah. If we know the scope of what we want, sure.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Jose?

MR. SMITH: I agree with going forward.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. And I believe we don't have to make a motion. But I believe there's a unanimous consent that we should look at the RFP process for a hybrid internal/external audit function, and that would be our recommendation from the Audit Board.

MR. HOLIAN: I just have one other comment. This liaison— internal liaison, I think there should be— I would like to see the scope of work for that person, because it's very important. It's not as important as being an internal auditor. I mean, we can't shrug the responsibility, so on and so forth. I would like the clear definition of what that role is. Is it a middle level

person? Is it a senior level person? And what costs that might fall under. I don't know if that's the RFP people that say that, but reading the word, "liaison," I don't know what that means. It talks between two parties, but what's the job set for that person— the job role. That's my thought.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Anyone else from the Board have any other comments to that? If not, I think we can move on from that discussion item.

Any other open discussion items?

No, okay. Then we'll discuss scheduling for our next meeting. The next meeting is proposed for Thursday,

February 25th. Does anyone have a conflict with that at this moment?

MR. SMITH: No.

MR. HOLIAN: No.

CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Okay. So as of now, there's no conflict for the 25th, so we'll send out an invite for that meeting. And then it's 9:44--

MS. GOMEZ: I have a quick question. Is there anything that the Board would like to see on that Agenda?

I'm not sure if, Lori, you'll have any other audit reports?

MS. ST. JOHN: The Police and Property Room audit will likely be done. It is done, except Cathy, we're waiting on the response from the police department auditing, but that

1 should be coming in any day now. 2 MS. GOMEZ: And then I will have the Quarterly 3 Financial Report for the first quarter, which should be presented to the Commission at the next Commission meeting. 4 5 MR. HOLIAN: Do you think we can have the information 6 back from the internal auditors on what the RFP would look 7 like at the next meeting? MS. SWANSON-RIVENBARK: We'll have to talk to them. 8 Let me reach out to them, and amend the scope, and go from 9 10 there. 11 MR. HOLIAN: Great. 1.2 CHAIRMAN MENENDEZ: Great. With that said, everything 13 seems to be adjourned. We're adjourning at 9:44. Thank 14 you guys. 15 MS. ST. JOHN: Thank you. 16 (Thereupon, the meeting was adjourned.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	CERTIFICATE
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3	STATE OF FLORIDA)
4	COUNTY OF DADE)
5	
6	I, ESTELA L. VALLE, Notary Public, certify that I was
7	authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing
8	proceedings, and that the transcript is a true and complete
9	record of my stenographic notes.
10	Dated this 5th day of February, 2016.
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12	
13	Estal a L. Valle
	ESTELA L. VALLE
14	Shorthand Reporter and
14 15	Shorthand Reporter and Notary Public.
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