

Moving Utah Forward —

INTERNAL CONTROL PROGRAM

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Table of Contents

1.	Revision Table	3
l.	Purpose Statement	4
II.	Regulatory / Legislative Requirements	. 4
III.	Scope	. 4
	References	
V.	Definitions	4
VI.	Roles & Responsibilities	5
VII.	Policy	6
	Control Environment	
IX.	Risk Assessment	7
	Risk Probability Scale	8
	Risk Impact Scale	8
	Control Activities	
XI.	Information and Communication	.10
XII.	Monitoring Activities	11
	Control Testing	
	Corrective Actions	

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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1. Revision Table

Version	Effective Date	Revision Author	Summary of Revisions
2.0	January 20,	Amy Brown	Added Definitions and Roles & Responsibilities Tables;
	2022	Coffin	Enhanced and defined processes for risk assessment,
			internal controls, control testing, and corrective actions
2.1	December 14,	Amy Brown	Changed from PO-10 to BP-09; Update title from Director
	2022	Coffin	of Compliance to Chief Compliance Officer in Roles &
			Responsibilities
2.2		Amy Brown	Updated to new template and role titles; Minor
		Coffin	grammatical fixes; Corrected ranged to include > or =



Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
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I. Purpose Statement

This policy was developed to assist the Utah Inland Port Authority (UIPA) in the implementation, assessment, and maintenance of good internal controls over agency operations, financial reporting, and compliance.

II. Regulatory / Legislative Requirements

None

III. Scope

This policy covers the risk and internal control framework and process for the UIPA compliance program for all UIPA employees, contractors, interns, partners, and vendors.

IV. References

- FIACCT 20-00 Internal Controls
- COSO Internal Control Integrated Framework

V. Definitions

Term	Definition
Control Test	A periodic validation that ensures the control is working effectively.
Corrective Action	Step-by-step plan designed and implemented to address and correct those issues or deficiencies, as well as facilitate ongoing compliance activities.
Inherent Risk	The amount of risk that exists in the absence of controls.
Internal Control	A process designed to provide reasonable assurance that agency

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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	objectives are achieving effectiveness and efficiency of operations; reliability of financial reporting; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
Pillar or Process	A risk category of connected organizational processes or areas.
Residual Risk	The amount of risk that remains after controls are accounted for.
Risk	The threat posed to a company's financial, organizational, or reputational standing resulting from violations of laws, regulations, codes of conduct, or organizational standards of practice.
Risk Impact	The impact of a risk event to the organization and its ability to achieve desired results and objectives.
Risk Probability	The likelihood of a risk event occurring.
Risk Severity Score	Average risk impact score + average risk probability score

VI. Roles & Responsibilities

Role	Responsibility		
Chief Risk &	Oversee Compliance program and strategy including risk		
Compliance	identification and assessment, internal control creation and		
Officer	implementation, control testing, and correction action		
	documentation and remediation.		
Pillar / Process	Helps identify and associate existing risks to process / pillar		
Owner	May propose risk owner		
	Approves description and assignment of related policies,		
	procedures, and records		
	Determines inherent risk		
	Assesses associated risk probability and impact		
Control Owner	Recommend control test		
	Propose control test owner		
	Approve control description		

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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	May assess related risk probability and impact	
	Regularly review internal control according to predetermined	
	control review frequency	
Risk Owner	Recommend controls to mitigate risk	
	Propose control owner	
	Approve risk description, inherent risk, residual risk, person(s)	
	impacted, and source of risk	
	Assess risk probability and impact	
	Regularly review risk according to predetermined risk review	
	frequency	
Test Owner	Recommends test frequency	
	May propose tester	
	Approves testing steps	
	May assess related risk's probability and impact	
Corrective	Draft and approve root cause, and corrective action plan	
Action Owner	Manage the corrective action plan	

VII. Policy

This policy is established to reduce risk of fraud and errors in financial statements and reports; risk of loss, misuse, or waste of taxpayer dollars or other assets; risk of noncompliance with state and federal laws, policies, and procedures; and assist the agency in fulfilling their internal responsibilities.

Internal controls consist of five interrelated components: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information, and communication, and monitoring activities. These five components are derived from the way in which management runs operations and how they are integrated throughout the management process. In establishing effective and efficient operations, all five components are required to be present for an internal control program.

VIII. Control Environment

UIPA's control environment begins with the tone at the top. The objective of UIPA's control environment is to ensure ethics and integrity that includes living the code of

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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conduct, adhering to policies, and embracing organizational values. Effective controls are created through implementing compliance structures and processes with a foundation based upon proper risk management that includes preventative, detective, and responsive controls. Compliance structures ensure that the code of conduct and requirements to abide by the law are effectively implemented. Compliance processes include an analysis of legal risks, publishing and implementing internal regulations, training, and handling concerns and infringements.

The following principles support the control environment:

- The UIPA demonstrates a commitment to integrity and ethical values.
- The board of directors demonstrates independence from management and exercises oversight of the development and performance of internal control.
- Management establishes, with board oversight, structures, reporting lines, and appropriate authorities and responsibilities in the pursuit of objectives.
- UIPA demonstrates a commitment to attract, develop, and retain competent individuals in alignment with objectives.
- The UIPA holds individuals accountable for their internal control responsibilities in the pursuit of objectives.

IX. Risk Assessment

Risk assessment involves a dynamic and iterative process for identifying and assessing risk to the achievement of objectives. This identification and analysis of risks that may get in the way of achieving agency objectives forms the basis of managing risks. The following principles support risk assessment:

- The UIPA specifies objectives with sufficient clarity to enable the identification and assessment of risks relating to objectives.
- The UIPA identifies risks to the achievement of its objectives across the entity and analyzes risks as a basis for determining how the risks should be managed.
- The UIPA considers the potential for fraud in assessing risks to the achievement of objectives.
- The UIPA identifies and assesses changes that could significantly affect the system of internal control.

Risks include but are not limited to environmental & health, external events, financial, information security & operational technology, people, political, project, regulatory &

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Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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legal, reputational, and vendor risk categories, also referred to as risk processes or pillars. Risks will be assigned to one or more processes / pillars to provide holistic risk oversight. All processes / pillars will be assigned to a risk owner.

All risks will be assigned to a risk owner. Risk owners will ensure that the risks have been appropriately identified, documented, and mitigated through internal controls. Risk documentation will include capturing: risk number, risk title, risk owner, status, risk statement, control requirements, review frequency, inherent risk, residual risk, person(s) impacted, source of risk, risk probability, risk impact, risk severity score, and key dates.

Risk impact and probability are assessed upon initial risk intake and ongoing review iterations.

Risk Probability Scale

Highly	Risks in the highly likely category are almost certain to occur. Typically,
Likely	risks with 91 percent or more likelihood fall into this category.
Likely	A likely risk has a 61-90 percent chance of occurring. These risks need
	regular attention, as they are bound to reoccur and therefore require a
	consistent mitigation strategy.
Moderate	Moderate risks may happen about half the time — they have a 41-60
	percent chance of occurring and need attention.
Unlikely	Risks in the unlikely category have a relatively low chance of occurring —
	11 to 40 percent. But they may still affect your business, so it's a good
	idea to keep an eye on them.
Rare	Rare risks are exactly as they sound, with a less than 10 percent chance
	of occurring.

Risk Impact Scale

Extreme	A risk event, that if it occurs, will have a severe impact on achieving
	desired results, to the extent that one or more of UIPA's critical outcome
	objectives will not be achieved.
Major	A risk event, that if it occurs, will have a significant impact of achieving
	desired results, to the extent that one or more of UIPA's stated outcome
	objectives will fall below acceptable levels.
Medium	A risk event, that if it occurs, will have a moderate impact of achieving
	desired results, to the extent that one or more of UIPA's stated outcome

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
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	objectives will fall well below goals but above minimum acceptable		
	levels.		
Minor	A risk event, that if it occurs, will have a minor impact of achieving		
	desired results, to the extent that one or more of UIPA's stated outcome		
	objectives will fall below goals but well above minimum acceptable		
	levels.		
Trivial	A risk event that, if it occurs, will have little or no impact on achieving		
	UIPA's outcome objectives.		

Risk severity scores will be calculated based upon key stakeholder, risk owner, pillar / process owner, and executive leadership risk assessment. Risk mitigation efforts and reviews will be prioritized and reassessed based upon risk severity scores as well as association to a regulation, standard, or statute according to the following:

- Biannually: Risk Severity Score > 7 or associated regulation, standard, or statute
- Annually: Risk Severity Score > or = 4 & < or = 7
- Biennially: Risk Severity Score < 4

X. Control Activities

Control activities include internal control management through the creation of policies and procedures that help ensure that management's directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of objectives are carried out. Control activities are performed at all levels of the organization, at various stages within program processes, and over the technology environment.

The following principles support control activities:

- The UIPA selects and develops control activities that contribute to the mitigation of risks to the achievement of objectives to acceptable levels.
- The UIPA selects and develops general control activities over technology to support the achievement of objectives.
- The UIPA deploys control activities through policies that establish what is expected and procedures that put policies into action.

An internal control is associated to at least one or more risks. All internal controls will be assigned a control owner. Control owners will ensure that the internal controls have been appropriately identified, documented, and updated. Internal control documentation will

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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include capturing: control number, control title, control owner, status, control type, control testing requirement, control description, review frequency, and key dates.

Control types are detective or preventative. A detective control is designed to discover an unintended event or result after the initial processing has occurred but before the ultimate objective has concluded (e.g., issuing financial reports). A preventive control is designed to avoid an unintended event or result at the time of initial occurrence (e.g., upon initially recording a financial transaction). Controls that are created due to a corrective action considered responsive and will be classified as detective or preventative.

Internal controls will be created and associated to a risk based upon the following requirements:

- Control Required: Risk Severity Score > 7 or associated regulation, standard, or statute
- Control Recommended: Risk Severity Score > or = 4 & < or = 7
- Control Optional: Risk Severity Score < 4

Internal controls will be reviewed based upon their associated risk severity scores as well as association to a regulation, standard, or statute according to the following:

- Biannually: Risk Severity Score > 7 or associated regulation, standard, or statute
- Annually: Risk Severity Score > or = 4 & < or = 7
- Biennially: Risk Severity Score < 4

For internal controls with more than one associated risk, the more frequent review period will be designated for the control.

XI. Information and Communication

Capturing information and communicating to the right people in a timely manner enabling individuals to make decisions and carry out their responsibilities. It is also important that the message from the top of the agency is clearly stated that control responsibilities are a top priority.

The following principles support information and communication:

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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BP-09 Internal Control Program

- The UIPA obtains or generates and uses relevant, quality information to support the functioning of internal control.
- The UIPA internally communicates information, including objectives and responsibilities for internal control, necessary to support the functioning of internal control.
- The UIPA communicates with external parties regarding matters affecting the functioning of internal control.

Compliance risks, controls, control testing, and corrective actions will be documented and retained in a centralized system of record for efficient reporting.

XII. Monitoring Activities

Internal control systems need to be monitored over time, both through ongoing activities and separate evaluations. Monitoring activities include but are not limited to control testing, corrective actions, internal audit, post-audit reviews, and sustainability testing.

The following principles support monitoring activities:

- The UIPA selects, develops, and performs ongoing and/or separate evaluations to ascertain whether the components of internal control are present and functioning.
- The UIPA evaluates and communicates internal control deficiencies in a timely manner to those parties responsible for taking corrective action, including senior management and the board of directors, as appropriate.

Control Testing

Control testing will be created and associated to an internal control based upon the following conditions:

- Control Test Required for (1) or more associated related controls: Risk Severity
 Score > 7 or associated regulation, standard, or statute
- Control Test Recommended: Risk Severity Score > or = 4 & < or = 7
- Control Test Optional: Risk Severity Score < 4

All control tests will be assigned to a control owner. Control test owners will ensure that the control tests have been appropriately documented and updated. Control testing

Document Number:	BP-09	Version:	2.2
Effective Date:	December 2019	Last Revision Date:	
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documentation will include capturing: test number, test title, test owner, status, testing steps, and test frequency.

The frequency of which control tests are performed are dependent upon the risk and control mitigation; however, at minimum a control test should be performed annually. All control tests will be assigned to a control test owner. The control test owner may also be the individual that performs the control testing.

Additionally, control tests will be reviewed based upon their associated risk severity scores as well as association to a regulation, standard, or statute according to the following:

- Biannually: Risk Severity Score > 7 or associated regulation, standard, or statute
- Annually: Risk Severity Score > or = 4 & < or = 7
- Biennially: Risk Severity Score < 4

Corrective Actions

Corrective actions are essential for improving internal controls, enhancing control testing, ensuring compliance, and mitigating risk. Corrective actions may be identified from monitoring activities, audits, testing, or other process gaps or issues.

Any proposed corrective action is to be submitted to the Chief Risk & Compliance Officer for review. All corrective actions will be assigned a corrective action owner. Corrective action owners will ensure that the corrective action steps have been appropriately documented and completed. Corrective action documentation will include capturing: corrective action number, corrective action title, corrective action owner, status, priority risk rating, who identified the issue, issue description, root cause, corrective action plan, and key dates.

The targeted due date for the corrective action plan will be dependent upon the risk remediation and impact of the issue. The more significant the impact, the faster the closure date. The dates will be discussed and approved by the corrective action owner and Chief Risk & Compliance Officer.

Upon closure of the corrective action plan, the corrective action may be entered into sustainability testing to ensure long term remediation of the corrective action plan.

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