FY24 Proposed Internal Audit Plan

FY24 PROPOSED INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN

Based on our risk assessment process performed with Management, we have identified the following key risk areas to be audited for the FY24 Internal Audit plan pending approval by the Audit Committee:

1. **Infor ERP Implementation** – Significant financial, operational, and reputational risks exist across the organization if appropriate controls are not designed for key processes, as part of the Infor ERP implementation. It is critical for the health system to integrate capabilities and optimize benefits of the ERP implementation and transformation initiatives.

2. **Enterprise Contract Management** – An analysis is needed to evaluate compliance with legal, regulatory requirements and alignment with internal policy and protocols; this includes the efficiency, effectiveness and risk management practices within the contracting lifecycle.

3. **Physician Contracts** – Variability between Physician contracts across the system, and by specialty, introduce risks of insufficient governance over whether physicians are performing duties as expected and stated in their contracts, and the risk of incorrect rates being applied for physician compensation.

4. **Charge Capture and Billing** – Inconsistency in charge capture procedures and timeliness of reconciliation activities could result in incomplete, inaccurate or missing charges and increase the risk for delay or loss of cash receipts.

5. **Procure to Pay** – Process inefficiencies have been noted by multiple stakeholders in the system leading to sometimes significant delays in both a) procurement and b) paying of vendor invoices.

6. **Hospital Unit Mapping** – The CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) is the nation's most widely healthcare-associated infection tracking system. The NHSN requires that facilities map each patient care area in their facility to report surveillance data collected from these areas.

7. **Cybersecurity** – Increased focus is being placed on strengthening information security, identity and access management, IT infrastructure, data governance, and monitoring throughout the organization. Unauthorized access to protected health information (PHI), resulting from unauthorized access of sensitive patient information can lead to regulatory fines, and reputational damage.

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