**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NAME OF CLIENT:** |  |
| **YEAR ENDED:** | 2019 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers |
| **CFDA#:** | 84.287 |

**This File has been broken into following sections:**

* Discussion on Agency Adoption of the UG and example citations
* Introduction- Materiality Sheet – See the table of contents
* Part I- General OMB Compliance Supplement Information,
* Part II- Pass Through Agency Program Specific Introductory Information,
* Part III- Applicable Compliance Requirement Guidance
  + OMB compliance requirements
  + Pass through agency/grant agreement compliance requirements
  + Audit Objectives and Control Testing Procedures
  + Suggested Audit Procedures- Compliance/Substantive Tests
  + Audit Implications Summary
* Program Testing Conclusion

**NOTE:**

* **Information was obtained from the pass through agency, the Ohio Department of Education (Yolanda Mitchell-Garnes, David Ehle, Shannon Teague, & Jeremy Marks)**

# Important Information (please read)

**NOTE: This is the final version of the FACCR based upon the revised compliance supplement.**

**This FACCR has been tailored for local governments and Not-For–Profits. It does not include all required references and testing for Institutes of Higher Learning or State organizations.**

**NAVIGATION PANE**

**This file has been arranged to be navigable. Click on the view tab above and check the box that says “Navigation Pane” to bring up the headings. Click on the various sections within the navigation pane to go directly to that section.**

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# AGENCY ADOPTION OF THE UG AND EXAMPLE CITATIONS

Federal awarding agencies adopted or implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. The Federal awarding agency implementation gives regulatory effect to 2 CFR part 200 for that agency’s Federal awards and, thereby, establishes requirements with which the non-Federal entity must comply when incorporated in the terms and conditions of the federal award. The following code sections are where ED, HHS, USDA, DOT, EPA, DOL and HUD have adopted the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. For the complete list of agencies adopting 2 CFR 200, as of the date of the OMB Compliance Supplement, see [**Appendix II**](OMB_Compliance_Supplement_APP_II.pdf)**.**

In implementing the UG, agencies were able to make certain changes to the part 200 by requesting needed exceptions. A few adopted the UG with no changes; however most agencies did make changes to the UG by either adding specific requirements or editing/modifying the existing language within certain sections of the UG. OMB does not maintain a complete listing of approved agency exception to the UG. Auditors should review the OMB Compliance Supplement and, as necessary, agency regulations adopting/implementing the OMB uniform guidance in 2 CFR part 200 to determine if there is any exception related to the compliance requirements that apply to the program (see link below)

**Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exception.**

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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# Introduction: Materiality by Compliance Requirement Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Planning Federal Materiality by Compliance Requirement**  See Footnotes 1-6 below the matrix table for further explanation, in particular, review note 6 which discusses tailoring the matrix assessments. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **(1)** | **(2)** | **(6)** | **(6)** | **(3)** | **(4)** | **(5)** | **(5)** | **(6)** |
| **Compliance Requirement** | | | **Applicable per Compl.**  **Suppl.** | **Direct & material to program / entity** | **Monetary or nonmonetary** | **If monetary, population subject to require.** | **Inherent risk (IR) assess.** | **Final control risk (CR) assess.** | **Detection risk of noncompl.** | **Overall audit risk of noncompl.** | **Federal materiality by compl. requirement** |
|
|
|
| *(Yes or No)* | *(Yes or No)* | *(M/N)* | *(Dollars)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *typically 5% of population subject to requirement* |
| **A** |  | **Activities Allowed or Unallowed** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **B** |  | **Allowable Costs/Cost Principles** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **C** |  | **Cash Management** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **D** |  | ***RESERVED*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **E** |  | **Eligibility** | Yes – **£** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **F** |  | **Equipment & Real Property Mgmt** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** |  | **Matching, Level of Effort, Earmark** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **H** |  | **Period of Performance** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **I** |  | **Procurement & Sus. & Debarment** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **J** |  | **Program Income** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **K** |  | ***RESERVED*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **L** |  | **Reporting** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **M** |  | **Subrecipient Monitoring** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **N** |  | **Special Tests & Provisions – Participation of Private School Children** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |

**£: This is applicable per the OMB Compliance Supplement, however, we do not expect it to be applicable to local entities.**

**NOTE: For all compliance requirements marked as applicable in Column (1) you MUST document in your working papers or this FACCR why a requirement is not direct and material to your program/entity as marked in Column (2). When making that determination all parts of that compliance requirement have to be considered. For example, Equipment and Real Property contains procedures regarding Acquisitions, Dispositions, and Inventory Management. The documentation on why the compliance requirement is not be applicable to the program/entity must cover all parts of that compliance requirement.**

**(1)** Taken form Part 2, Matrix of Compliance Requirements, of the [OMB Compliance Supplement](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/2-CFR_Part-200_Appendix-XI_Compliance-Supplement_2019_FINAL_07.01.19.pdf). When Part 2 of the Compliance Supplement indicates that a type of compliance requirement is not applicable, the remaining assessments for the compliance requirement are not applicable.

**(2)** If the Supplement notes a compliance requirement as being applicable to the program in column (1), it still may not apply at a particular entity either because that entity does not have activity subject to that type of compliance requirement, or the activity could not have a material effect on a major program. If the Compliance Supplement indicates that a type of compliance requirement is applicable and the auditor determines it also is direct and material to the program at the specific entity being audited, the auditor should answer this question “Yes,” and then complete the remainder of the line to document the various risk assessments, sample sizes, and references to testing. Alternatively, if the auditor determines that a particular type of compliance requirement that normally would be applicable to a program (as per part 2 of the Compliance Supplement) is not direct and material to the program at the specific entity being audited, the auditor should answer this question “No.” Along with that response, the auditor should document the basis for the determination (for example, "per the Compliance Supplement, eligibility requirements only apply at the state level").

**(3)** Refer to the 2019 AICPA Audit Guide, Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits, chapter 10, Compliance Auditing Applicable to Major Programs, for considerations relating to assessing inherent risk of noncompliance for each direct and material type of compliance requirement. The auditor is expected to document the inherent risk assessment for each direct and material compliance requirement.

**(4)** Refer to the 2019 AICPA Audit Guide, Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits, chapter 9, Consideration of Internal Control over Compliance for Major Programs, for considerations relating to assessing control risk of noncompliance for each direct and material types of compliance requirement. To determine the control risk assessment, the auditor is to document the five internal control components of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) (that is, control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring) for each direct and material type of compliance requirement. Keep in mind that the auditor is expected to perform procedures to obtain an understanding of internal control over compliance for federal programs that is sufficient to plan the audit to support a low assessed level of control risk. If internal control over compliance for a type of compliance requirement is likely to be ineffective in preventing or detecting noncompliance, then the auditor is not required to plan and perform tests of internal control over compliance. Rather, the auditor must assess control risk at maximum, determine whether additional compliance tests are required, and report a significant deficiency (or material weakness) as part of the audit findings. The control risk assessment is based upon the auditor's understanding of controls, which would be documented outside of this template. Auditors may use the practice aid, Controls Overview Document, to support their control assessment. The Controls Overview Document assists the auditor in documenting the elements of COSO, identifying key controls, testing of those controls, and concluding on control risk. The practice aid is available in either a checklist or narrative format.

**(5)** Audit risk of noncompliance is defined in AICPA, Professional Standards, vol. 1, AU-C 935, as the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion on the entity's compliance when material noncompliance exists. Audit risk of noncompliance is a function of the risks of material noncompliance and detection risk of noncompliance.

**(6)** CFAE included the typical monetary vs. nonmonetary determinations for each compliance requirement in this program. However, auditors should tailor these assessments as appropriate based on the facts and circumstances of their entity’s operations. The 2019 AICPA Single Audit Guide 10.54 states the auditor's tests of compliance with compliance requirements may disclose instances of noncompliance. The Uniform Guidance refers to these instances of noncompliance, among other matters, as “audit findings.” Such findings may be of a monetary nature and involve questioned costs or may be nonmonetary and not result in questioned costs. AU-C 935.13 & .A7 require auditors to establish and document two materiality levels: (1) a materiality level for the program as a whole. The column above documents quantitative materiality at the COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT LEVEL for each major program; and (2) a second materiality level for the each of the applicable 12 compliance requirement listed in Appendix XI to Part 200.

*Note:*

a. If the compliance requirement is of a monetary nature, and

b. The requirement applies to the ***total*** population of program expenditure,

Then the compliance materiality amount for the program also equals materiality for the requirement. For example, the population for allowable costs and cost principles will usually equal the total Federal expenditures for the major program as a whole. Conversely, the population for some monetary compliance requirements may be less than the total Federal expenditures. Auditors must carefully determine the population subject to the compliance requirement to properly assess Federal materiality. Auditors should also consider the qualitative aspects of materiality. For example, in some cases, noncompliance and internal control deficiencies that might otherwise be immaterial could be significant to the major program because they involve fraud, abuse, or illegal acts. Auditors should document PROGRAM LEVEL materiality in the Record of Single Audit Risk (RSAR).

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

[***Performing Tests to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Controls throughout this FACCR***](Performing%20Tests%20to%20Evaluate%20the%20Effectiveness%20of%20Controls%20throughout%20this%20FACCR.pdf)

[***Improper Payments***](Improper%20Payments.pdf)

# Part I – OMB Compliance Supplement Information

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information:***

**Transition from the ESEA, as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), to the ESEA, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)**

The ESEA was amended December 10, 2015 by the ESSA (Pub. L. No. 114-95).

**Waivers and Expanded Flexibility**

Under Section 8401 of the ESEA, as amended, State educational agencies (SEAs), Indian tribes, local educational agencies (LEAs) through their SEA, and schools through their LEA and SEA may request waivers from ED of many of the statutory and regulatory requirements of programs authorized in the ESEA. In addition, some States may have been granted authority to grant waivers of Federal requirements under the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999.

**Cross-Cutting Requirements**

In recent years, the Office of Inspector General in ED has investigated a number of significant criminal cases related to the risk of misuse of Federal funds and the lack of accountability of Federal funds in public charter schools. Auditors should be aware that, unless an applicable program statute provides otherwise, public charter schools and charter school LEAs are subject to the requirements in this cross-cutting section to the same extent as other public schools and LEAs. Auditors also should note that, depending upon State law, a public charter school may be its own LEA or a school that is part of a traditional LEA.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### I. Program Objectives

***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

The objective of this program is to establish or expand community learning centers (Centers) that provide students with academic enrichment opportunities during non-school hours or periods when school is not in session (i.e., before school, after school, or during summer recess) to complement the students’ regular academic program. Centers must also offer families of these students literacy and related educational development; can be located in elementary or secondary schools or other similarly accessible facilities; and provide a range of academic enrichment activities and services to support student learning and development, including tutoring and mentoring, homework help, hands-on science and technology education programs, music, arts, sports and cultural activities. At the same time, Centers help working parents by providing a safe environment for students during non-school hours or periods when school is not in session.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information:***

Program objectives for programs covered by this cross-cutting section are set forth in the individual program sections of this Supplement.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### II. Program Procedures

***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

Under the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (CCLC) program, funds flow to State educational agencies (SEAs) by formula, based on the State’s share of Title I, Part A funds. SEAs, in turn, use their allocations to make competitive subgrants to eligible entities, which consist of local educational agencies (LEAs), community-based organizations (CBOs), Indian tribes or tribal organizations, and other public or private entities, or consortia of two or more of such agencies, organizations, or entities.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information:***

**A. Overview**

1. *ESEA Programs*

The ESEA requires an SEA to either, develop and submit separate, program specific individual State plans to ED for approval as provided in individual program requirements outlined in the ESEA or submit, in accordance with Section 8302 of the ESEA, a consolidated plan to ED for approval. Each State submitted a consolidated state plan. SEAs with approved consolidated State plans may require LEAs to submit consolidated plans or allow an LEA to submit individual program plans.

**B. Subprograms/Program Elements**

Unique Features of ESEA Programs That May Affect the Conduct of the Audit Subprograms/Program Elements.

The following unique features may affect the conduct of an audit:

1. *Consolidation of Administrative Funds*

SEAs and LEAs (with SEA approval) may consolidate Federal funds received for administration under many ESEA programs, thus eliminating the need to account for these funds on a program- by-program basis. The amount from each applicable program set aside for State consolidation may not be more than the percentage, if any, authorized for State administration under that program.

1. *Schoolwide Programs*

Eligible schools are able to use their Title I, Part A funds, in combination with other Federal, State, and local funds, in order to upgrade the entire educational program of the school and to raise academic achievement for all students. Except for some of the specific requirements of the Title I, Part A program, Federal funds that a school consolidates in a schoolwide program are not subject to most of the statutory or regulatory requirements of the programs providing the funds as long as the schoolwide program meets the intent and purpose of those programs. The Title I, Part A requirements that apply to schoolwide programs are identified in the Title I, Part A program-specific section. If a school does not consolidate Federal funds with State and local funds in its schoolwide program, the school has flexibility with respect to its use of Title I, Part A funds, consistent with Section 1114 of ESEA (20 USC 6314), but it must comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements of the other Federal funds it uses in its schoolwide program.

1. *Transferability*

SEAs and LEAs (with some limitations) may transfer up to 100% of their allotment from one or more applicable programs (Title II, Part A and Title IV, Part A for SEAs and LEAs; and 21st CCLC for SEAs only) to one or more of those programs or to other applicable programs: Title I, Part A; Title I, Part C; Title I, Part D; Title III, Part A; and Title V, Part B. Transferred funds are subject to all of the requirements, set-asides, and limitations of the programs into which they are transferred.

1. *Small Rural Schools Achievement Alternative Use of Funds*

Eligible LEAs may, after notifying the SEA, spend all or part of the formula funds they receive under two applicable programs (Title II, Part A and Title IV, Part A) for local activities authorized under one or more of five applicable programs (Title I, Part A; Title II, Part A; Title III; and Title IV, Parts A and B).Availability of Additional Program Information

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

III. Source of Governing Requirements***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

This program was previously authorized under Title IV, Part B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) (20 USC 7171-7176). In December 2015, Congress enacted the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) (Pub. L. No 114-95, December 10, 2015), which reauthorized the 21st CCLC program. Additional information regarding the ESSA is available at http://www.ed.gov/essa. A link to the text of the 21st CCLC program under ESSA is included on page 121 at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-114s1177enr/pdf/BILLS-114s1177enr.pdf>.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

### IV. Other Information

***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

**Availability of Other Program Information**

Under the ESEA, as amended by the ESSA, 21st CCLC program funds may be used to support authorized activities conducted during the school day as part of an expanded learning program that meets certain criteria. Additional information regarding the use of 21st CCLC program funds to conduct authorized activities to support expanded learning time can be found in the 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) Expanded Learning Time (ELT) under the ESEA Flexibility Optional Waiver (July 2013) at <http://www2.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/21stcclc-elt-faq.pdf>.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information:***

**Availability of Other Program Information**

The ESEA, as reauthorized by the ESSA, is available with a hypertext index at <http://legcounsel.house.gov/Comps/Elementary%20And%20Secondary%20Education%20Act%20Of%201965.pdf> .

An ED *Federal Register* notice, dated July 2, 2004 (69 FR 40360-40365), indicating which Federal programs may be consolidated in a schoolwide program, is available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2004-07-02/pdf/04-15121.pdf> .

A number of documents contain guidance applicable to the cross-cutting requirements in this section. With the exception of the first two documents, which were issued after enactment of the ESSA, the documents listed are applicable to the extent they are not inconsistent with any changes made by ESSA. They include:

1. ESSA Fiscal Changes & Equitable Services (which includes guidance on Transferability Authority) (November 21, 2016) (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaguidance160477.pdf> )
2. ESSA Schoolwide Guidance (September 29, 2016) (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf> )
3. Guidance on the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) (June 2003) (<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/reap03guidance.doc> )
4. State Educational Agency Procedures for Adjusting Basic, Concentration, Targeted, and Education Finance Incentive Grant Allocations Determined by the U.S. Department of Education (May 23, 2003) (<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/seaguidanceforadjustingallocations.doc>)
5. How Does a State or Local Educational Agency Allocate Funds to Charter Schools that are Opening for the First Time or Significantly Expanding Their Enrollment? (December 2000) (<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/cschools/cguidedec2000.doc> )
6. Title I Services to Eligible Private School Children (October 17, 2003) (<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/psguidance.doc> )
7. Title IX, Part E Uniform Provisions Subpart 1—Private Schools: Equitable Services to Eligible Private School Students, Teachers, and Other Educational Personnel (March 2009) (<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/equitableserguidance.doc> )
8. Serving Preschool Children Through Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended (April 16, 2012) (<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/preschoolguidance2012.pdf> )
9. Non-Regulatory Guidance: Early Learning in the Every Student Succeeds Act (January 2017) (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essaelguidance11717.pdf> )
10. Title I Fiscal Issues: Maintenance of Effort; Comparability; Supplement, not Supplant; Carryover; Consolidating Funds in Schoolwide Programs; and Grantback Requirements (February 2008) (<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/fiscalguid.doc> )
11. Letter to Chief State School Officers on Granting Administrative Flexibility for Better Measures of Success (September 7, 2012) (<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/gposbul/time-and-effort-reporting.html?exp=3> )

**Other Information**

1. *Consolidation of Administrative Funds (SEAs and LEAs)*

*ESEA programs in this Supplement to which this section applies are: Title I, Part A (84.010); MEP (84.011); CSP (84.282); 21st CCLC (84.287); Title III, Part A (84.365); Title II, Part A (84.367); and Title IV, Part A (84.424).*

State and local administrative funds that are consolidated (as described in III.A.1, “Activities Allowed or Unallowed – Consolidation of Administrative Funds (SEAs and LEAs”)) should be included in the audit universe and the total expenditures of the programs from which they originated for purposes of (1) determining Type A programs, and (2) completing the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA). A footnote showing, by program, amounts of administrative funds consolidated is encouraged.

1. *Schoolwide Programs* (LEAs)

*ESEA programs in this Supplement to which this section applies are: Title I, Part A (84.010); MEP (84.011); 21st CCLC (84.287); Title III, Part A (84.365); Title II, Part A (84.367); and Title IV, Part A (84.424).*

*This section also applies to IDEA (84.027 and 84.173) and CTE (84.048).*

Since schoolwide programs are not separate Federal programs, as defined in 2 CFR section 200.42, expenditures of Federal funds consolidated in schoolwide programs should be included in the audit universe and the total expenditures of the programs from which they originated for purposes of (1) determining Type A programs and (2) completing the SEFA. A footnote showing, by program, amounts consolidated in schoolwide programs is encouraged.

1. Prima Facie Case Requirement for Audit Findings

Section 452(a)(2) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 USC 1234a(a)(2)) requires that ED officials establish a *prima facie* case when they seek recoveries of unallowable costs charged to ED programs. When the preliminary ED decision to seek recovery is based on an audit under 2 CFR part 200, subpart F, upon request, auditors will need to provide ED program officials audit documentation. For this purpose, audit documentation (part of which is the auditor’s working papers) includes information the auditor is required to report and document that is not already included in the reporting package.

The requirement to establish a *prima facie* case for the recovery of funds applies to all programs administered by ED, with the exception of Impact Aid (CFDA 84.041) and programs under the Higher Education Act, i.e., the Family Federal Education Loan Program (CFDA 84.032) and the other ED programs covered in the Student Financial Assistance Cluster in Part 5 of the Supplement.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

### Program Overview

**State of Ohio**

Application Access

The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) administers a number of federal programs under which subawards are made to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs). ODE uses a Funding Application (FA), known as the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP), for several of these programs. The CA is an online form completed by the LEA and constitutes the LEA’s application for various federal programs (certain federal programs administered by ODE are not awarded through the consolidated application).

[Each LEA’s application is available on ODE’s website under the Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Planning section (CCIP)](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/default.aspx?ccipSessionKey=636323529333343128).

Also, see [Additional Grants Management Guidance and Forms](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants/Grants-Management-Online-Forms) and ODE [Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US).

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State Grants Management)*

### Testing Considerations

**Consolidation of Administrative Funds and Coordination Services Projects**

The Ohio Department of Education has not implemented consolidation of administrative funds or the coordination services projects for its ESEA programs. Consolidation is not prohibited by ODE however; the CCIP is not setup for the consolidation of administrative funds and services.

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal Programs)*

For assistance with transfers, please contact the Office of Federal Programs at 614-466-4161 and ask to speak with an educational specialist if there are questions.

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal Programs)*

PROJECT DURATION - Approved grants will be funded for a five-year period contingent upon new and continued USDOE's annual appropriation to the state. Beginning if FY 14, the first year of the grant awarded will be considered implementation or “probationary year”. Additional monitoring requirements will be addressed during the year including program implementation timeline, adherence to the approved grant application, implementation of service, sustainability planning, and program effectiveness will determine the continuation of funding into subsequent years. Additionally, the first three years will be funded at 100 percent, and the fourth and fifth years will be funded at 75 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

*(Source: 2014 21st Century CLC Request for Applications* [*http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Other-Resources/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Event-Information/FY14-Request-for-Applications.pdf.aspx*](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Other-Resources/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Event-Information/FY14-Request-for-Applications.pdf.aspx) *)*

FY 17 funding application will be for up to three years. Amounts vary upon the year and Path for the District. Please refer to the table on pages 6-7 of the below link for further information. There is no planning year for this grant award. In other words, your application is your plan and the plan should be ready for full implementation.

Second and third year awards will be provided contingent on available funds, evaluation results, and pending a successful application which demonstrates meeting established outcomes and measures, notably on PreK-4 literacy. All sub-recipients are required to submit continuation grants via the CCIP.

*(Source:* [*http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY-17-Request-for-Application-21st-Century.pdf.aspx*](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY-17-Request-for-Application-21st-Century.pdf.aspx)*)*

FY18 Funding for this grant is contingent upon the Department’s receipt of federal funding. Programs will be funded on a 5-year grant cycle. Funding allocations for years 4 and 5 will decrease as programs begin to demonstrate sustainable funding and resource efforts. Per federal requirements, the minimum grant award amount is $50,000. Applicants are permitted to request the necessary funds to operate their program; however, the requested amount should be appropriate and reasonable for the size and scope of the proposed activities. Applicants shall not request more than $200,000 per grant option for years 1-3. In year 4, applicants shall receive no more than $150,000 and year 5, no more than $100,000.

Applicants can apply for no more than three grants per fiscal year. An applicant has the option to select any variation of grants to apply; however, the Department will accept no more than three.

No more than 15 percent of awarded funds may be utilized for governance and administration.

Regardless of the option selected, continuation awards (years 2-5) will be provided which are contingent on available funds, evaluation results and pending a successful continuation plan. The plan must demonstrate meeting established outcomes and 7 measures. All sub-recipients are required to submit continuation requests via the CCIP. These submissions and evaluations are reviewed by the Ohio Department of Education to ensure adherence to the application, principles of effectiveness, evaluation outcomes and quality programming and whether a grantee made substantial progress toward meeting the objectives set forth in its initial approved application.

The recipient must implement the program upon notification of the award. There is no planning year for this grant award. In other words, the application is the applicant’s plan and the plan should be ready for full implementation.

FY18 Grant funds will primarily serve students attending schools that are implementing comprehensive support and improvement activities or targeted support (per Title I designation). Grant funding may serve students that attend schools that have been identified by the school district and/or the Department to need intervention and support. Ohio’s 21st CCLC program must primarily target students that are enrolled in Title I schoolwide buildings.

An additional priority focuses on geographic distribution to ensure, to the extent possible, an even and fair distribution throughout the state. Ohio will reserve, at minimum, a third of its FY18 funding for small town and rural programming. Applicants must select in the application their district typology designation to receive this priority. The applications scoring in the top third will qualify to receive priority.

*(Source:* [*https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/District-and-School-Continuous-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY18-RFA.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/District-and-School-Continuous-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY18-RFA.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US) *)*

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education)*

FY19 Funding for this grant is contingent upon the Department’s receipt of federal funding. Programs will be funded on a 5-year grant cycle. Funding allocations for years 4 and 5 will decrease as programs begin to demonstrate sustainable funding and resource efforts. Per federal requirements, the minimum grant award amount is $50,000. Applicants are permitted to request the necessary funds to operate their program; however, the requested amount should be appropriate and reasonable for the size and scope of the proposed activities and an allowable use of funds. Applicants shall not request more than $200,000 per grant option for years 1-3. In year 4, applicants shall receive no more than $150,000 and year 5, no more than $100,000.

Applicants can apply for no more than three grants per fiscal year. An applicant has the option to select any variation of grants to apply; however, the Department will accept no more than three.

No more than 15 percent of awarded funds may be utilized for governance and administration.

Regardless of the option selected, continuation awards (years 2-5) will be provided which are contingent on available funds, evaluation results and pending a successful continuation plan. The plan must demonstrate meeting established outcomes and performance measures. All sub-recipients are required to submit continuation requests via the CCIP. These submissions and evaluations are reviewed by the Ohio Department of Education to ensure adherence to the application, principles of effectiveness, evaluation outcomes and quality programming and whether a grantee made substantial progress toward meeting the objectives set forth in its initial approved application.

The recipient must implement the program upon notification of the award. There is no planning year for this grant award. In other words, the application is the applicant’s plan and the plan should be ready for full implementation.

FY19 Grant funds will primarily serve students attending schools that are implementing comprehensive support and improvement activities or targeted support (per Title I designation). Grant funding may serve students that attend schools that have been identified by the school district and/or the Department that need intervention and support. Ohio’s 21st CCLC program must primarily target students that are enrolled in Title I schoolwide buildings.

An additional priority focuses on geographic distribution to ensure, to the extent possible, an even and fair distribution throughout the state. Ohio will reserve, at minimum, a third of its FY19 funding for small town and rural programming. Applicants must provide the name of the district(s) to be served in the application, and the department verifies the district typology designation in order to receive this priority. The applications scoring in the top third will qualify to receive priority.

### Reporting

Note: See examples SEFA and Footnote shells available at <http://www.ohioauditor.gov/references/practiceaids.html>.

See additional SEFA Guidance in the “Single Audit SEFA 2019 Completeness Guide”at <http://www.ohioauditor.gov/references/practiceaids.html>.

*(Source: CFAE)*

# PART III – APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

## A. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED

**Federal awarding agencies adopted/implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. Throughout the FACCR 2 CFR part 200 has been referenced, however in determining compliance auditors need to refer the applicable agency codification of 2 CFR Part 200. Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exceptions. Auditors will need to start with the agency codification of the UG when citing exceptions.**

### OMB Compliance Requirements

**Important Note:** For a cost to be allowable, it must (1) be for a purpose the specific award permits and (2) fall within [2 CFR 200 subpart E](2CFR200_Subpart%20E.pdf) Cost Principles. These two criteria are roughly analogous to classifying a cost by both program/function and object. That is, the grant award generally prescribes the allowable program/function while 2 CFR 200 subpart E prescribes allowable object cost categories and restrictions that may apply to certain object codes of expenditures.

For example, could a government use an imaginary Homeland Security grant to pay OP&F pension costs for its police force? To determine this, the client (and we) would look to the grant agreement to see if police activities (security of persons and property function cost classification) met the program objectives. Then, the auditor would look to Subpart E (provisions for selected items of cost [§ 200.420-200.475](2CFR200.420_thru_200.475.pdf)) to determine if pension costs (an object cost classification) are permissible. (200.431(g) states they are allowable, with certain provisions, so we would need to determine if the auditee met the provisions.) Both the client and we should look at 2 CFR 200 subpart E even if the grant agreement includes a budget by object code approved by the grantor agency. Also, keep in mind that granting agencies have codified 2 CFR 200 and some agencies have been granted exceptions to provisions within 2 CFR 200.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

The specific requirements for activities allowed or unallowed are unique to each Federal program and are found in the laws, regulations, and the provisions of the Federal award contracts or grant agreements pertaining to the program. For programs listed in this Supplement, the specific requirements of the governing statutes and regulations are included in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements” or Part 5, “Clusters of Programs,” as applicable. This type of compliance requirement specifies the activities that can or cannot be funded under a specific program.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for activities allowed or unallowed are contained in program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

ED in 2 CFR 3474.5 may allow exceptions for classes of Federal awards or non-federal entities subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, however, those will only be permitted in unusual circumstances and will only be publishes on the OMB website at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/). The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the COFAR website here: <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014.

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

Subawards may be used to carry out a broad array of before-school and after- school activities (including during summer recess periods) that advance student academic achievement, including:

a. Remedial education activities and academic enrichment learning programs, including providing additional assistance to students to allow the students to improve their academic achievement.

b. Mathematics and science education activities.

c. Arts and music education activities.

d. Entrepreneurial education programs.

e. Tutoring services (including those provided by senior citizen volunteers) and mentoring programs.

f. Programs that provide after school activities for limited English proficient students that emphasize language skills and academic achievement.

g. Recreational activities.

h. Telecommunications and technology education programs.

i. Expanded library service hours.

j. Programs that promote parental involvement and family literacy.

k. Programs that provide assistance to students who have been truant, suspended, or expelled to allow the students to improve their academic achievement.

l. Drug and violence prevention programs, counseling programs, and character education programs (20 USC 7175(a)).

m. Under section 4204(a)(2), a subrecipient may use 21st CCLC funds to conduct authorized activities during the school day as part of an expanded learning program that meets certain criteria, in addition to conducting authorized activities during non-school hours or periods when school is not in session, such as:

(1) Using the additional time to increase learning time for all students in areas of need;

(2) Using the additional time to support a well-rounded education that includes time for academics and enrichment activities;

(3) Providing additional time for teacher collaboration and common planning;

(4) Partnering with one or more outside organizations, such as a nonprofit organization with demonstrated experience in improving student achievement;

(5) Redesigning the whole school day to use time more strategically, especially in designing activities that are not “more of the same;”

(6) Providing evidence-based activities and programs;

(7) Personalizing instructional student supports;

(8) Using data to inform expanding learning program activities and practices; and

(9) Directly aligning expanding learning program activities to student achievement and preparation for college and careers.

Note that a subrecipient may use any one or more of these types of activities, consistent with the SEA’s approved application or State Plan and the subrecipient’s 21st CCLC program application to the SEA.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information contains the following topics. Additional guidance on each topic can be found at this*** [***link***](Activities%20Allowed%20and%20Unallowed%20US%20Dept%20Ed%20Crosscutting.pdf)***:***

1. ***Consolidation of Administrative Funds*** (SEAs/LEAs)

2. ***Schoolwide Programs*** (LEAs)

3. ***Transferability*** (SEAs and LEAs) – Not Applicable

4. ***Small Rural Schools Achievement (SRSA) Alternative Uses of Funds Program – Not Applicable***

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

What are some examples of ways an eligible entity might use 21st CCLC funds to provide activities that support expanded learning time?

The 21st CCLC activities may be carried out at any point in time during an extended school day, week, or year.

* For example, if an LEA lengthens its school day beyond the State minimum, the LEA or another eligible entity might use 21st CCLC funds to provide supplemental science, reading, civics, or art instruction or other supplemental academic enrichment activities to students in the morning or afternoon to allow teachers time to collaborate or plan.
* Similarly, an LEA working with a community partner, might use 21st CCLC funds to extend its school week and incorporate enrichment activities, such as debate or college preparation, on either Saturday or a week day.
* Using 21st CCLC funds to support expanded learning time should not be just “more of the same”; it should involve careful planning by the eligible entity to ensure that the programs or activities will be used to improve student achievement and ensure a well-rounded education that prepares students for college and careers.

*(Source: ESEA Flexibility Waiver Impact on FY13 21st CCLC Applicants, February 15, 2012* [*https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/documentlibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=78081*](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/documentlibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=78081) *)*

**APPROVED ACTIVITIES**

In addition to academic support in reading and mathematics, 21st Century programs incorporate positive youth development activities. Programs provide a wide range of activities and efforts for students and their families that have included but are not limited to:

* Art, music and cultural education activities;
* Entrepreneurial education programs;
* Tutoring services;
* Limited English Proficient (LEP) programs that emphasize language skills and academic achievement;
* Global learning;
* Service learning projects;
* Recreational activities;
* Physical activities;
* Telecommunication education programs;
* Expanded library service hours;
* Health and nutrition programs;
* Programs that assist students who have been truant, suspended or expelled improve their academic achievement;
* Drug and violence prevention programs, counseling programs and character education programs.

**USE OF FUNDS**

Expenses are for purposes of approved grant application funds on the current budget and budget narrative in the CCIP. Expenses must be used toward academic (reading and mathematics), youth development and parent & family engagement enrichment initiatives for before and after school program.

Expenditures must be: Reasonable, Allowable, and Necessary

* Use good common sense when making expenditure/obligation decisions

Below is a chart indicating some of the allowable and unallowable use of funds.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allowable** | | **Unallowable** |
| Transportation costs (etc. driver salary & benefits, transportation vouchers, student bus passes) | | Food (of any kind) is not an allowable expense for program. However, if food is part of the curriculum supplies, then it is allowable and must be justified. |
| Curriculum materials related to afterschool programming | | Grant Writer fees |
| Programming staff salary and benefits such as teachers and tutors | | Vehicle/Van/Bus Purchase |
| Student, staff and parent incentives | | Capital expenses (a building or land for a building) |
| Program evaluation costs – up to $10,000 per grant | | Indirect Costs not pre-approved for an indirect cost rate by a federal or state government agency. |
| Youth development contractors or Parent/Family Engagement speakers | | Building Repairs/Renovations |
| Rent (for afterschool activities only) | | Supplies for fundraisers |
| Supplies, including computers/printers, pertaining to academic and enrichment activities. |
| Staff Professional Development for meetings, trainings and reimbursement of travel expenses. |
| Equipment purchases for instructional purposes (Refer to Local threshold) |

*(Source:* [*https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/District-and-School-Continuous-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY18-RFA.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/District-and-School-Continuous-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Elementary-and-Secondary-Education-Act/Programs-Administered-Under-ESEA/21st-Century/21st-CCLC-Archived-Information/FY18-RFA.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US) *)*

Program funds may be used for Consolidation of Administrative Funds, Coordinated Services Projects, and Schoolwide Programs under Title I. Also, unneeded Program Funds may be transferred to certain other federal programs. The requirements for these options and related testing guidance are included in Section G and N of this FACCR.

The ODE has additional guidance related to implementation of the UG and written policy requirements. It can be found in the [Grants Management Guidance](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants/Grants-Management-Online-Forms) and ODE [Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US).

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State Grants Management)*

**Unallowable Activities:**

No Federal funding may be used for the acquisition of real property unless specifically permitted by the authorizing statute or implementing regulations for the program (2 CFR 200.311).

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State* [*Grants Management Assurances*](ODE%20Grant%20Management%20Assurances.pdf) *#14)*

Ohio Revised Code 3313.24 states, in part: The board of education of each local, exempted village or city school district shall fix the compensation of its treasurer which shall be paid from the general fund of the district.

In spite of any additional duties in managing Federal or State funds, Federal and state law prohibits treasurers from receiving a supplemental contract for managing Federal or State funds.

The Department considers all chief financial officers of educational entities, including but not limited to, non-profit corporations, community schools, colleges and universities to be similarly situated to treasurers of school districts.

*(Source:* [*ODE Treasurer Supplemental Contracts*](ODE_Treasurer_Supplemental_Contracts.pdf)*)*

**Transferability**

Transfers between federal program funds that are covered by ESEA flexibility for federal purposes are allowable. Federal law takes precedence over State Laws and no Ohio Revised Code citations should be issued.

*(Source: CFAE)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Activities_Allowed_or_Unallowed_Audit_Objectives.pdf)

|  |
| --- |
| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

|  |
| --- |
| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Identify the types of activities which are either specifically allowed or prohibited by the laws, regulations, and the provisions of the contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.  2. When allowability is determined based upon summary level data, perform procedures to verify that:  a. Activities were allowable.  b. Individual transactions were properly classified and accumulated into the activity total.  3. When allowability is determined based upon individual transactions, select a sample of transactions and perform procedures to verify that the transaction was for an allowable activity.  4. The auditor should be alert for large transfers of funds from program accounts which may have been used to fund unallowable activities. |

### Audit Implications Summary

|  |
| --- |
| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## B. ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES

**Federal awarding agencies adopted/implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. Throughout the FACCR 2 CFR part 200 has been referenced, however in determining compliance auditors need to refer the applicable agency codification of 2 CFR Part 200. Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exceptions. Auditors will need to start with the agency codification of the UG when citing exceptions.**

### Applicability of Cost Principles

**Important Note:** For a cost to be allowable, it must (1) be for a purpose the specific award permits and (2) fall within 2 CFR 200 subpart E Cost Principles. These two criteria are roughly analogous to classifying a cost by both program/function and object. That is, the grant award generally prescribes the allowable program/function while 2 CFR 200 subpart E prescribes allowable object cost categories and restrictions that may apply to certain object codes of expenditures.

For example, could a government use an imaginary Homeland Security grant to pay OP&F pension costs for its police force? To determine this, the client (and we) would look to the grant agreement to see if police activities (security of persons and property function cost classification) met the program objectives. Then, the auditor would look to Subpart E (provisions for selected items of cost §200.420-200.475) to determine if pension costs (an object cost classification) are permissible. (200.431(g) states they are allowable, with certain provisions, so we would need to determine if the auditee met the provisions.) Both the client and we should look at 2 CFR 200 subpart E even if the grant agreement includes a budget by object code approved by the grantor agency. Also keep in mind that granting agencies have codified 2 CFR 200 and some agencies have been granted exceptions to provisions within 2 CFR 200.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

The cost principles in [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_Subpart%20E.PDF) (Cost Principles), prescribe the cost accounting requirements associated with the administration of Federal awards by:

* States, local governments and Indian tribes
* Institutions of higher education (IHEs)
* Nonprofit organizations

As provided in [2 CFR section 200.101](2CFR200.101.pdf), the cost principles requirements apply to all Federal awards with the exception of grant agreements and cooperative agreements providing food commodities; agreements for loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, insurance; and programs listed in [2 CFR section 200.101(d)](2CFR200.101(d).pdf) (see [Appendix I](2CFR200_APPENDIX_I.pdf) of this Supplement). Federal awards administered by publicly owned hospitals and other providers of medical care are exempt from 2 CFR part 200, subpart E, but are subject to the requirements [45 CFR part 75, Appendix IX](45CFR75_Appendix_IX.pdf), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) implementation of 2 CFR part 200. The cost principles applicable to a non-Federal entity apply to all Federal awards received by the entity, regardless of whether the awards are received directly from the Federal awarding agency or indirectly through a pass-through entity. For this purpose, Federal awards include cost-reimbursement contacts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The cost principles do not apply to Federal awards under which a non-Federal entity is not required to account to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity for actual costs incurred.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for allowable costs/cost principles are contained in [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_Subpart%20E.PDF), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award.

The requirements for the development and submission of indirect (facilities and administration (F&A)) cost rate proposals and cost allocation plans (CAPs) are contained in [2 CFR part 200, Appendices III-VII](2CFR200_Appendix_III_thru_VII.pdf) as follows:

* Appendix III to Part 200—Indirect (F&A) Const Identification and Assignment and Rate Determination for Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs)
* Appendix IV to Part 200—Indirect (F&A) Costs Identification and Assignment, and Rate Determination for Nonprofit Organizations
* Appendix V to Part 200—State/Local Government-Wide Central Service Cost Allocation Plans
* Appendix VI to Part 200—Public Assistance Cost Allocation Plans
* Appendix VII to Part 200—States and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals

Except for the requirements identified below under “Basic Guidelines,” which are applicable to all types of non-Federal entities, this compliance requirement is divided into sections based on the type of non-Federal entity. The differences that exist are necessary because of the nature of the non-Federal entity organizational structures, programs administered, and breadth of services offered by some non-Federal entities and not others.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

ED in 2 CFR 3474.5 may allow exceptions for classes of Federal awards or non-federal entities subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, however, those will only be permitted in unusual circumstances and will only be publishes on the OMB website at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/). The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the COFAR website here <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014.

**Basic Guidelines**

Except where otherwise authorized by statute, cost must meet the following general criteria in order to be allowable under Federal awards;

1. Be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under the principles in [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF).

2. Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in 2 CFR part 200, subpart E or in the Federal award as to types or amount of cost items.

3. Be consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally financed and other activities of the non-Federal entity.

4. Be accorded consistent treatment. A cost may not be assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to the Federal award as an indirect cost.

5. Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), except, for State and local governments and Indian tribes only, as otherwise provided for in 2 CFR part 200.

6. Not be included as a cost or used to meet cost-sharing or matching requirements of any other federally financed program in either the current or a prior period.

7. Be adequately documented.

**Selected Items of Cost**

[2 CFR sections 200.420 through 200.475](2CFR200.420_thru_200.475.pdf) provide the principles to be applied in establishing the allowability of certain items of cost, in addition to the basic considerations identified above. These principles apply whether or not a particular item of cost is treated as a direct cost or indirect (F&A) cost. Failure to mention a particular item of cost is not intended to imply that it is either allowable or unallowable; rather, determination of allowability in each case should be based on the treatment provided for similar or related items of cost and the principles described in [2 CFR sections 200.402 through 200.411](2CFR200.402_thru_411.pdf).

[List of Selected Items of Cost Contained in 2 CFR Part 200](Selected_Items_of_Cost_Part_3.2_ComplianceSupplement.pdf)

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information contains the following topics. Additional guidance on each topic can be found at this*** [***link***](Allowed%20Costs%20Cost%20Principles%20US%20Dept%20Ed%20Crosscutting.pdf)***:***

1. ***Alternative Fiscal and Administrative Requirements*** (SEAs/LEAs)

2. ***Documentation of Employee Time and Effort (Consolidated Administrative Funds and Schoolwide Programs)***

3. ***Indirect Costs*** (All grantees/all subgrantees)

4. ***Unallowable Direct Costs to Programs***

5. ***Unallowable Costs to Programs (Direct or Indirect)***

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

[2 CFR 200.302](2CFR200.302.pdf)(b)(7) requires written procedures for determining the allowability of costs in accordance with Subpart E-Cost Principles of this part and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

[2 CFR 200.430](2CFR200.430.pdf) states that costs of compensation are allowable to the extent that they satisfy the specific requirements of this part, and that the total compensation for individual employees: (1) Is reasonable for the services rendered and conforms to the established written policy of the non-Federal entity consistently applied to both Federal and non-Federal activities; (2) Follows an appointment made in accordance with a non-Federal entity's laws and/or rules or written policies and meets the requirements of Federal statute, where applicable; and (3) Is determined and supported as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses, when applicable.

[2 CFR 200.431](2CFR200.431.pdf) requires established written leave policies if the entity intends to pay fringe benefits.

[2 CFR 200.464](2CFR200.464.pdf)(a)(2) requires reimbursement of relocation costs to employees be in accordance with an established written policy must be consistently followed by the employer.

[2 CFR 200.474](2CFR200.474.pdf) requires reimbursement and/or charges to be consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in the non-Federal entity's non-federally-funded activities and in accordance with non-Federal entity's written travel reimbursement policies.

*(Source: CFAE/eCFR)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

During FY 15, ODE developed a new CCIP functionality designed to verify that there is a correct approved restricted indirect cost rate during the budget process. When an original budget (Rev 0) or a budget revision is done, a budget error message will appear if the district’s budget for indirect costs under object code 800 without an approved indirect cost rate, or if the budgeted indirect costs exceed the approved rate.

*(Source: ODE CCIP Note #331 -* <https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/documentlibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=79206>*)*

**Time and Effort**

Federal regulation requires that all employees who are paid with federal funds, in full or in part, retain specific documentation to demonstrate the amount of time personnel spent on grant activities (Time and Effort records).

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 9*)*

Under [2 CFR 200.430](2CFR200.430.pdf) Time and Effort is principles based and requires written policies establishing Time and Effort documentation and procedures. ODE approved a substitute system of time-and-effort reporting in their memo dated 3/17/2014: [2014-002-ODE-Time-and-Effort-Guidance-03-17-14](2014-002-ODE-Time-and-Effort-Guidance-03-17-14.pdf). This policy was revised in June 2016.

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 25-27*)*

**Transferability**

Transfers between federal program funds that are covered by ESEA flexibility for federal purposes are allowable. Federal law takes precedence over State Laws and no Ohio Revised Code citations should be issued.

*(Source: CFAE)*

### Indirect Cost Rate

Except for those non-Federal entities described in [2 CFR part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.1.b](2CFR200_Appendix_VII_Para_D(1)(b).pdf), if a non-Federal entity has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate, it may elect to charge a de minimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC). Such a rate may be used indefinitely or until the non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate a rate, which the non-Federal entity may do at any time. If a non-Federal entity chooses to use the de minimis rate, that rate must be used consistently for all of its Federal awards. Also, as described in [2 CFR section 200.403](2CFR200.403.pdf), costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct, but may not be doubled charged or inconsistently charged as both. In accordance with [2 CFR section 200.400(g)](2CFR200.400(g).pdf), a non-Federal entity may not earn or keep any profit resulting from Federal financial assistance, unless explicitly authorized by the terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

#### Audit Objectives (Deminimis Indirect Cost Rate) and Control Testing Procedures

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Allowable%20Costs%20audit%20objectives_deminimis%20indirect%20cost%20rate.pdf)

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

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#### Suggested Compliance Audit Procedures – De Minimis Indirect Cost Rate

**Note**: The following subsections identify requirements specific to each type of non-Federal entity.

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| The following suggested audit procedures apply to any non-Federal entity using a de minimis indirect cost rate, whether as a recipient or a subrecipient. None of the procedures related to indirect costs in the sections organized by type of non-Federal entity apply when a de minimis rate is used.  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Determine that the non-Federal entity has not previously claimed indirect costs on the basis of a negotiated rate. Auditors are required to test only for the three fiscal years immediately prior to the current audit period.  2. Test a sample of transactions for conformance with [2 CFR section 200.414(f)](2CFR200.414(f).pdf).  a Select a sample of claims for reimbursement of indirect costs and verify that the de minimis rate was used consistently, the rate was applied to the appropriate base, and the amounts claimed were the product of applying the rate to a modified total direct costs base.  b Verify that the costs included in the base are consistent with the costs that were included in the base year, i.e., verify that current year modified total direct costs do not include costs items that were treated as indirect costs in the base year.  3. For a non-Federal entity conducting a single function, which is predominately funded by Federal awards, determine whether use of the de minimis indirect cost rate resulted in the non-Federal entity double-charging or inconsistently charging costs as both direct and indirect. |

**2 CFR PART 200**

### Cost Principles for States, Local Governments and Indian Tribes

**Introduction**

[2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF), and [Appendices III-VII](2CFR200_Appendix_III_thru_VII.pdf) establish principles and standards for determining allowable direct and indirect costs for Federal awards. This section is organized into the following areas of allowable costs: States and Local Government and Indian Tribe Costs (Direct and Indirect); State/Local Government Central Service Costs; and State Public Assistance Agency Costs.

***Cognizant Agency for Indirect Costs***

[2 CFR part 200, Appendix V, paragraph F](2CFR200_Appendix_V_Para_F.pdf), provides the guidelines to use when determining the Federal agency that will serve as the cognizant agency for indirect costs for States, local governments, and Indian tribes. References to the “cognizant agency for indirect costs” are not equivalent to the cognizant agency for audit responsibilities, which is defined in [2 CFR section 200.18](2CFR200.18.pdf). In addition, the change from the term “cognizant agency” in OMB Circular A-87 to the term “cognizant agency for indirect costs” in 2 CFR part 200 was not intended to change the scope of cognizance for central service or public assistance cist allocation plans.

For indirect cost rates and departmental indirect cost allocation plans, the cognizant agency is the Federal agency with the largest value of direct Federal awards (excluding pass-through awards) with a governmental unit or component, as appropriate. In general, unless different arrangements are agreed to by the concerned Federal agencies or described in 2 CFR part 200, Appendix V, paragraph F, the cognizant agency for central service cost allocation plans is the Federal agency with the largest dollar value of total Federal awards (including pass-through awards) with a governmental unit.

Once designated as the cognizant agency for indirect costs, the Federal agency remains so for a period of 5 years. In addition, 2 CFR part 200, Appendix V, paragraph F, lists the cognizant agencies for certain specific types of plans and the cognizant agencies for indirect costs for certain types of governmental entities. For example, HHS is cognizant for all public assistance and State-wide cost allocation plans for all States (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), State and local hospitals, libraries, and health districts and the Department of the Interior (DOI) is cognizant for all Indian tribal governments, territorial governments, and State and local park and recreational districts.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

#### Audit Objectives/Compliance Requirements and Control Tests Allowable Costs –– Direct and Indirect Costs

The individual State/local government/Indian tribe departments or agencies (also known as “operating agencies”) are responsible for the performance or administration of Federal awards. In order to receive cost reimbursement under Federal awards, the department or agency usually submits claims asserting that allowable and eligible costs (direct and indirect) have been incurred in accordance with [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF).

The indirect cost rate proposal (ICRP) provides the documentation prepared by a State/local government/Indian tribe department or agency to substantiate its request for the establishment of an indirect cost rate. The indirect costs include (1) costs originating in the department or agency of the governmental unit carrying out Federal awards, and (2) for States and local governments, costs of central governmental services distributed through the State/local government-wide central service CAP that are not otherwise treated as direct costs. The ICRPs are based on the most current financial data and are used to either establish predetermined, fixed, or provisional indirect cost rates or to finalize provisional rates (for rate definitions refer to [2 CFR part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph B](2CFR200_Appendix_VII_Para_B.pdf)).

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Allowable%20Costs_DirectandIndirect_ComplianceReq_Auditobjectives.pdf)

**Additional Control Test Objectives for Written Procedures**

When documenting and identifying the key control(s) in place to address the compliance requirement, consider if the client has written procedures to document the control process.

* UG requires written policies for the requirements outlined in [2 CFR 200.302](2CFR200.302.pdf)(b)(7), [2 CFR 200.430](2CFR200.430.pdf), [2 CFR 200.431](2CFR200.431.pdf), [2 CFR 200.464](2CFR200.464.pdf)(a)(2), and [2 CFR 200.474](2CFR200.474.pdf)*.*
* Document whether the non-Federal entity established written procedures consistent with the following requirements:
  + 2 CFR 200.302(b)(7) for determining the allowability of costs in accordance with Subpart E-Cost Principles.
  + 2 CFR 200.430 for allowability of compensation costs.
  + 2 CFR 200.431 for written leave policies.
  + 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2) for reimbursement of relocation costs.
  + 2 CFR 200.474 for travel reimbursements.
* It is auditor judgment how to report instances where the entity either lacks having a written policy or their written policy is insufficient to meet the requirements of 2 CFR 200.302(b)(7), 2 CFR 200.430, 2 CFR 200.431, 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2), and 2 CFR 200.474.
  + While auditors would normally use a written policy as the basis for the compliance control, there could be other key controls in place to ensure program compliance.
  + The lack of a policy would be noncompliance, which could rise to the level of material noncompliance and even a control deficiency (SD / MW) if there were underlying internal control deficiencies.
    - If there are key controls in place operating effectively, AOS auditors would report the lack of the required UG policy as a management letter citation. However, in subsequent audits, evaluate if the noncompliance should be elevated if not adopted. Written policies aid in consistency and adherence to requirements strengthening internal control processes.

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

#### Suggested Compliance Audit Procedures – Direct and Indirect Costs

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| ***Direct Costs***  Test a sample of transactions for conformance with the following criteria contained in 2 CFR part 200, as applicable:   1. If the auditor identifies unallowable direct costs, the auditor should be aware that “directly associated costs” might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would not have been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. For example, fringe benefits are “directly associated” with payroll costs. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. 2. Costs were approved by the Federal awarding agency, if required (see the above table (Selected Items of Cost, Exhibit 1) or [2 CFR section 200.407](2CFR200.407.pdf) for selected items of cost that require prior written approval). 3. Costs did not consist of improper payments, including (1) payments that should not have been made or that were made in incorrect amounts (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; (2) payments that do not account for credit for applicable discounts; (3) duplicate payments; (4) payments that were made to an ineligible party or for an ineligible good or service; and (5) payments for goods or services not received (except for such payments where authorized by law).   d. Costs were necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and allocable under the principles of [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF).  e. Costs conformed to any limitations or exclusions set forth in 2 CFR part 200, subpart E, or in the Federal award as to types or amount of cost items.  f. Costs were consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally financed and other activities of the State/local government/Indian tribe department or agency.  g. Costs were accorded consistent treatment. Costs were not assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances was allocated to the Federal award as an indirect cost.  h. Costs were not included as a cost of any other federally financed program in either the current or a prior period.  i. Costs were not used to meet the cost-sharing or matching requirements of another Federal program, except where authorized by Federal statute.  j. Costs were adequately documented.  ***Indirect Costs***  a. If the State/local department or agency is not required to submit an ICRP and related supporting documentation, the auditor should consider the risk of the reduced level of oversight in designing the nature, timing, and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures* – The following procedures apply to charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards or used in formulating indirect cost rates used for recovering indirect costs under Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of [2 CFR sections 200.402 through 200.411](2CFR200.402_thru_411.pdf).  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost ([2 CFR sections 200.420 through 200.475](2CFR200.420_thru_200.475.pdf)).  Note: While several selected items of cost are included in Exhibit 1, one item to note is *Compensation - Personnel Services*, (formally referred to as Time and Effort/Semi Annual Certification). See [2 CFR 200.430](2CFR200.430.pdf).  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for State, Local Government, and Indian Tribe ICRPs (see also the AOS discussion on* [*testing the ICRP*](Testing%20the%20ICRP%20discussion.pdf)*)*  (1) Verify that the ICRP includes the required documentation in accordance with [2 CFR part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D](2CFR200_Appendix_VII_Para_D.pdf).  (2) *Testing of the ICRP* – There may be a timing consideration when the audit is completed before the ICRP is completed. In this instance, the auditor should consider performing interim testing of the costs charged to the cost pools and the allocation bases (e.g., determine from management the cost pools that management expects to include in the ICRP and test the costs for compliance with 2 CFR part 200). Should there be audit exceptions, corrective action may be taken earlier to minimize questioned costs. In the next year’s audit, the auditor should complete testing and verify management’s representations against the completed ICRP.  \The following procedures are some acceptable options the auditor may use to obtain assurance that the costs collected in the cost pools and the allocation methods used are in compliance with [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF):  (a) *Indirect Cost Pool* – Test the indirect cost pool to ascertain if it includes only allowable costs in accordance with 2 CFR part 200.  (i) Test to ensure that unallowable costs are identified and eliminated from the indirect cost pool (e.g., capital expenditures, general costs of government).  (ii) Identify significant changes in expense categories between the prior ICRP and the current ICRP. Test a sample of transactions to verify the allowability of the costs.  (iii) Trace the central service costs that are included in the indirect cost pool to the approved State/local government or central service CAP or to plans on file when submission is not required.  (b) *Direct Cost Base* – Test the methods of allocating the costs to ascertain if they are in accordance with the applicable provisions of 2 CFR part 200 and produce an equitable distribution of costs.  (i) Determine that the proposed base(s) includes all activities that benefit from the indirect costs being allocated.  (ii) If the direct cost base is not limited to direct salaries and wages, determine that distorting items are excluded from the base. Examples of distorting items include capital expenditures, flow-through funds (such as benefit payments), and subaward costs in excess of $25,000 per subaward.  (iii) Determine the appropriateness of the allocation base (e.g., salaries and wages, modified total direct costs).  (c) *Other Procedures*  (i) Examine the records for employee compensation to ascertain if they are accurate, and the costs are allowable and properly allocated to the various functional and programmatic activities to which salary and wage costs are charged. (Refer to [2 CFR section 200.430](2CFR200.430.pdf) for additional information on support of salaries and wages.)  (ii) For an ICRP using the multiple allocation base method, test statistical data (e.g., square footage, audit hours, salaries and wages) to ascertain if the proposed allocation or rate bases are reasonable, updated as necessary, and do not contain any material omissions.  (3) *Testing of Charges Based Upon the ICRA* – Perform the following procedures to test the application of charges to Federal awards based upon an ICRA:  (a) Obtain and read the current ICRA and determine the terms in effect.  (b) Select a sample of claims for reimbursement and verify that the rates used are in accordance with the rate agreement, that rates were applied to the appropriate bases, and that the amounts claimed were the product of applying the rate to the applicable base. Verify that the costs included in the base(s) are consistent with the costs that were included in the base year (e.g., if the allocation base is total direct costs, verify that current-year direct costs do not include costs items that were treated as indirect costs in the base year).  (4) *Other Procedures* – No Negotiated ICRA  (a) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, the auditor should determine whether documentation exists to support the costs. Where the auditee has documentation, the suggested general audit procedures under paragraph 3.b above should be performed to determine the appropriateness of the indirect cost charges to awards.  (b) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, and documentation to support the indirect costs does not exist, the auditor should question the costs based on a lack of supporting documentation. |

### Allowable Costs – State/Local Government-wide Central Service Costs

Most governmental entities provide services, such as accounting, purchasing, computer services, and fringe benefits, to operating agencies on a centralized basis. Since the Federal awards are performed within the individual operating agencies, there must be a process whereby these central service costs are identified and assigned to benefiting operating agency activities on a reasonable and consistent basis. The State/local government-wide central service cost allocation plan (CAP) provides that process. ([Refer to 2 CFR part 200, Appendix V](2CFR200_Appendix_V.pdf), for additional information and specific requirements.)

The allowable costs of central services that a governmental unit provides to its agencies may be allocated or billed to the user agencies. The State/local government-wide central service CAP is the required documentation of the methods used by the governmental unit to identify and accumulate these costs, and to allocate them or develop billing rates based on them.

Allocated central service costs (referred to as Section I costs) are allocated to benefiting operating agencies on some reasonable basis. These costs are usually negotiated and approved for a future year on a “fixed-with-carry-forward” basis. Examples of such services might include general accounting, personnel administration, and purchasing. Section I costs assigned to an operating agency through the State/local government-wide central service CAP are typically included in the agency’s indirect cost pool.

Billed central service costs (referred to as Section II costs) are billed to benefiting agencies and/or programs on an individual fee-for-service or similar basis. The billed rates are usually based on the estimated costs for providing the services. An adjustment will be made at least annually for the difference between the revenue generated by each billed service and the actual allowable costs. Examples of such billed services include computer services, transportation services, self- insurance, and fringe benefits. Section II costs billed to an operating agency may be charged as direct costs to the agency’s Federal awards or included in its indirect cost pool.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

#### Audit Objectives/Compliance Requirements and Control Tests Allowable Costs - State/Local Government-wide Central Service Costs

[**See here for the OMB Compliance Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Allowable%20Costs_StateLocal_Govtwide_Centralservicecosts_ComplianceReq_Auditobjectives.pdf)

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

#### Suggested Compliance Audit Procedures – State/Local Government-Wide Central Service Costs

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| a. For local governments that are not required to submit the central service CAP and related supporting documentation, the auditor should consider the risk of the reduced level of oversight in designing the nature, timing and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures for State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs* – The following procedures apply to charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards or used in formulating indirect cost rates used for recovering indirect costs under Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of [2 CFR part 200, subpart E](2CFR200_subpart%20E.PDF) (sections [200.402 through 200.411](2CFR200.402_thru_411.pdf)).  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost [(2 CFR sections 200.420 through 475](2CFR200.420_thru_200.475.pdf)).  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs*  (1) Verify that the central service CAP includes the required documentation in accordance with [2 CFR part 200 Appendix V, paragraph E](2CFR200_Appendix_V_Para_E.pdf).  (2) *Testing of the State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs – Allocated Section I Costs*  (a) If new allocated central service costs were added, review the justification for including the item as Section I costs to ascertain if the costs are allowable (e.g., if costs benefit Federal awards).  (b) Identify the central service costs that incurred a significant increase in actual costs from the prior year’s costs. Test a sample of transactions to verify the allowability of the costs.  (c) Ascertain if the bases used to allocate costs are appropriate, i.e., costs are allocated in accordance with relative benefits received.  (d) Ascertain if the proposed bases include all activities that benefit from the central service costs being allocated, including all users that receive the services. For example, the State-wide central service CAP should allocate costs to all benefiting State departments and agencies, and, where appropriate, non-State organizations, such as local government agencies.  (e) Perform an analysis of the allocation bases by selecting agencies with significant Federal awards to determine if the percentage of costs allocated to these agencies has increased from the prior year. For those selected agencies with significant allocation percentage increases, ascertain if the data included in the bases are current and accurate.  (f) Verify that carry-forward adjustments are properly computed in accordance with [2 CFR part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.3](2CFR200_Appendix_V_Para_G(3).pdf).  (3) *Testing of the State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs – Billed Section II Costs*  (a) For billed central service activities accounted for in separate funds (e.g., internal service funds), ascertain if:  (i) Retained earnings/fund balances (including reserves) are computed in accordance with the cost principles;  (ii) Working capital reserves are not excessive in amount (generally not greater than 60 calendar days for cash expenses for normal operations incurred for the period exclusive of depreciation, capital costs, and debt principal costs); and  (iii) Adjustments were made when there is a difference between the revenue generated by each billed service and the actual allowable costs.  (b) Test to ensure that all users of services are billed in a consistent manner. For example, examine selected billings to determine if all users (including users outside the governmental unit) are charged the same rate for the same service.  (c) Test that billing rates exclude unallowable costs, in accordance with the cost principles and Federal statutes.  (d) Test, where billed central service activities are funded through general revenue appropriations, that the billing rates (or charges) were developed based on actual costs and were adjusted to eliminate profits.  (e) For self-insurance and pension funds, ascertain if the fund contributions are appropriate for such activities as indicated in the current actuarial report.  (f) Determine if refunds were made to the Federal Government for its share of funds transferred from the self-insurance reserve to other accounts, including imputed or earned interest from the date of the transfer. |

### Allowable Costs – State Public Assistance Agency Costs

State public assistance agency costs are (1) defined as all costs allocated or incurred by the State agency except expenditures for financial assistance, medical vendor payments, and payments for services and goods provided directly to program recipients (e.g., day care services); and (2) normally charged to Federal awards by implementing the public assistance cost allocation plan (CAP). The public assistance CAP provides a narrative description of the procedures that are used in identifying, measuring, and allocating all costs (direct and indirect) to each of the programs administered or supervised by State public assistance agencies.

[2 CFR part 200, Appendix VI, paragraph A](2CFR200_Appendix_VI_Para_A.pdf), states that, since the federally financed programs administered by State public assistance agencies are funded predominantly by HHS, HHS is responsible for the requirements for the development, documentation, submission, negotiation, and approval of public assistance CAPs. These requirements are specified in [45 CFR part 95, subpart E](45CFR95%20Subpart%20E.pdf).

Major Federal programs typically administered by State public assistance agencies include: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (CFDA 93.558), Medicaid (CFDA 93.778), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (CFDA 10.561), Child Support Enforcement (CFDA 93.563), Foster Care (CFDA 93.658), Adoption Assistance (CFDA 93.659), and Social Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.667).

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

#### Audit Objectives/Compliance Requirements and Control Tests Allowable Costs - State Public Assistance Agency Costs

[**See here for the OMB Compliance Supplement Audi-t Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Allowable%20Costs_State%20Public%20Assistance%20Agency%20Costs_OMB%20supplement.pdf)

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

#### Suggested Compliance Audit Procedures – State Public Assistance Agency Costs

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| This may be applicable to public assistance programs at the local level  a. Since a significant amount of the costs in the public assistance CAP are allocated based on employee compensation reporting systems, it is suggested that the auditor consider the risk when designing the nature, timing, and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures* – The following procedures apply to direct charges to Federal awards as well as charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of 2 CFR part 200 ([sections 200.402 through 200.411](2CFR200.402_thru_411.pdf)).  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost ([2 CFR sections 200.420 through 200.475](2CFR200.420_thru_200.475.pdf)).  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for Public Assistance CAPs*  (1) Verify that the State public assistance agency is complying with the submission requirements, i.e., an amendment is promptly submitted when any of the events identified in [45 CFR section 95.509](45CFR95.509.pdf) occur.  (2) Verify that public assistance CAP includes the required documentation in accordance with [45 CFR section 95.507](45CFR95.507.pdf).  (3) *Testing of the Public Assistance CAP* – Test the methods of allocating the costs to ascertain if they are in accordance with the applicable provisions of the cost principles and produce an equitable distribution of costs. Appropriate detailed tests may include:  (a) Examining the results of the employee compensation system or in addition the records for employee compensation to ascertain if they are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated to the various functional and programmatic activities to which salary and wage costs are charged.  (b) Since the most significant cost pools in terms of dollars are usually allocated based upon the distribution of income maintenance and social services workers’ efforts identified through random moment time studies, determining whether the time studies are implemented and operated in accordance with the methodologies described in the approved public assistance CAP. For example, verifying the adequacy of the controls governing the conduct and evaluation of the study, and determining that the sampled observations were properly selected and performed, the documentation of the observations was properly completed, and the results of the study were correctly accumulated and applied. Testing may include observing or interviewing staff who participate in the time studies to determine if they are correctly recording their activities.  (c) Testing statistical data (e.g., square footage, case counts, salaries and wages) to ascertain if the proposed allocation bases are reasonable, updated as necessary, and do not contain any material omissions.  (4) *Testing of Charges Based Upon the Public Assistance CAP* – If the approved public assistance CAP is determined to be in compliance with the cost principles and produces an equitable distribution of costs, verify that the methods of charging costs to Federal awards are in accordance with the approved CAP and the provisions of the approval documents issued by HHS. Detailed compliance tests may include:  (a) Verifying that the cost allocation schedules, supporting documentation and allocation data are accurate and that the costs are allocated in compliance with the approved CAP.  (b) Reconciling the allocation statistics of labor costs to employee compensation records (e.g., random moment sampling observation forms).  (c) Reconciling the allocation statistics of non-labor costs to allocation data, (e.g., square footage or case counts).  (d) Verifying direct charges to supporting documents (e.g., purchase orders).  (e) Reconciling the costs to the Federal claims. |

### Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

If the federal program is an NPO, pull up the 2019 OMB compliance supplement [Allowable Costs/Cost Principles section](Cost%20Principles%20for%20Nonprofit%20Organizations.pdf). This section can be completed as an addendum to the FACCR, saved within in your working papers and can the cross referenced section can also be added on this page.

Cross Reference to the NPO Allowable cost principles testing: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

### Audit Implications Summary

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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## C. CASH MANAGEMENT

### OMB Compliance Requirements

**Federal awarding agencies adopted/implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. Throughout the FACCR 2 CFR part 200 has been referenced, however in determining compliance auditors need to refer the applicable agency codification of 2 CFR Part 200. Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exceptions. Auditors will need to start with the agency codification of the UG when citing exceptions.**

***Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

***All Non-Federal Entities***

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

Non-Federal entities must establish written procedures to implement the requirements of [2 CFR section 200.305](2CFR200.305.pdf) ([2 CFR section 200.302(b)(6)](2CFR200.302(b)(6).pdf)).

***States***

[U. S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) regulations at 31 CFR part 205 implement the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990 (CMIA), as amended (Pub. L. No. 101-453; 31 USC 6501 et seq.).](UG_Cash_Management_States_US_treasury_support.pdf)

***Non-Federal Entities Other Than States***

Non-Federal entities must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury or pass-through entity and disbursement by the non-Federal entity for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of allowable indirect costs, whether the payment is made by electronic funds transfer, or issuance or redemption of checks, warrants, or payment by other means (2 CFR section 200.305(b)).

[The following link provides for a further discussion on minimized elapsed time.](UG_Cash%20Management_Reimbursement_Advance_discussion.pdf)

To the extent available, the non-Federal entity must disburse funds available from program income (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional Federal cash draws (2 CFR section 200.305(b)(5)).

Except for interest exempt under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (23 USC 450), interest earned by non-Federal entities other than States on advances of Federal funds is required to be remitted annually to the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System, P.O. Box 6021, Rockville, MD 20852. Up to $500 per year may be kept for administrative expenses (2 CFR section 200.305(b)(9)).

[Cost-Reimbursement Contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation](UG_Cash%20Management_Cost-Reimbursement_Contracts_under_FAR.pdf)

***Loans, Loan Guarantees, Interest Subsidies, and Insurance***

Non-Federal entities must comply with applicable program requirements for payment under loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, and insurance.

***Pass-through Entities***

Pass-through entities must monitor cash drawdowns by their subrecipients to ensure that the time elapsing between the transfer of Federal funds to the subrecipient and their disbursement for program purposes is minimized as required by the applicable cash management requirements in the Federal award to the recipient (2 CFR section 200.305(b)(1)).

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for cash management are contained in [2 CFR sections 200.302(b)(6)](2CFR200.302(b)(6).pdf) and [200.305](2CFR200.305.pdf), [31 CFR part 205](31CFR205.pdf), [48 CFR sections 52.216-7(b)](48CFR52.216-7.pdf) and [52.232-12](48CFR52.232-12.pdf), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

ED in 2 CFR 3474.5 may allow exceptions for classes of Federal awards or non-federal entities subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, however, those will only be permitted in unusual circumstances and will only be publishes on the OMB website at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/). The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the COFAR website here <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014.

**Availability of Other Information**

Treasury’s Financial Management Service maintains a Cash Management Improvement Act web page (<http://www.fms.treas.gov/cmia/>). Information about the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System and the Department of the Treasury’ Automated Standard Application for Payments is available at <https://pms.psc.gov/>and [http://fms.treas.gov/asap/index.html,](http://fms.treas.gov/asap/index.html) respectively.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Note:** Violations of cash management rules *alone* generally should not result in a questioned cost unless the entity spent the interest earnings related to the excess grant cash balances on hand throughout the year (these monies would be payable back to the pass-through/federal agency). Further, the interest earnings expended must exceed $25,000 in a single major program to be a questioned cost.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information can be found at this*** [***link***](Cash%20Management%20US%20Dept%20Ed%20Crosscutting.pdf)***.***

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**State of Ohio**

Advances should only be requested to cover expenses that are ready to be paid. Advances can be requested to cover payroll expenses and invoices that have been received and will be paid within five business days of receiving grant funds. Advances should not be requested for encumbrances in which services and invoices have not been received unless you are certain that you will receive and pay the invoice within these established guidelines.

Subgrantees requesting advance payments are required to maintain both written procedures that demonstrate their willingness to comply with cash management guidelines and financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability as established in Uniform Guidance.

**Project Cash Request Assurances**

Cash advances are limited to the immediate cash needs of the requesting entity. By submitting this cash request, the entity certifies the request is in compliance with the Cash Management Improvement Act and 2 CFR 200, and advance funds will be disbursed within five days of receipt.

For cash requests submitted in July, August or September from a previous-year grant, the entity certifies that the underlying obligations were made prior to June 30.

Multiple advance requests may be submitted as long as the funds received are disbursed within five days of receipt. Organizations can request advance payment plus any applicable negative balance.

Advance payments must be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements. Advances must be pro-rated to meet immediate cash needs, and advance funds must be disbursed within five days of receipt.

Since funds must be expended within five business days of receipt, it is recommended that funds be requested after the invoice has been received and is ready to be paid.

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 20-21*)*

PCRs submitted for the subsequent month cannot be generated until the 25th of the current month. (i.e., The current month is April, a May’s request will not be generated by the grantee until 4/25.)

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State Grants Management)*

Due to ODE year-end shut down, Districts could not submit PCRs between June 15, 2019 and July 1, 2019. Therefore, ODE allowed Districts to draw down advanced funds to cover obligations through July 12, 2019. All requested funds to cover obligations during the shutdown were required to be spent as indicated on the PCR and the 5-day liquidation period was waived.

*(Source: ODE Office of Grants Management)*

See [Cash Management Additional Program Specific Guidance](Cash%20Management%20Additional%20Program%20Specific%20Guidance.pdf) for additional guidance on PCR’s transferred funds and cash management.

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](UG_Cash%20Management_Audit%20Objectives.pdf)

**Additional Control Test Objectives for Written Procedures**

When documenting and identifying the key control(s) in place to address the compliance requirement, consider if the client has written procedures to document the control process.

* UG requires a written policy for the requirements outlined in [2 CFR 200.302(b)(6)](2CFR200.302(b)(6).pdf) *Payments*
* Document whether the non-Federal entity established written procedures consistent with the requirements in 2 CFR 200.302(b)(6) to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds.
* It is auditor judgment how to report instances where the entity either lacks having a written policy or their written policy is insufficient to meet the requirements of 2 CFR 200.302(b)(6).
  + While auditors would normally use a written policy as the basis for the compliance control, there could be other key controls in place to ensure program compliance.
  + The lack of a policy would be noncompliance, which could rise to the level of material noncompliance and even a control deficiency (SD / MW) if there were underlying internal control deficiencies.
    - If there are key controls in place operating effectively, AOS auditors would report the lack of the required UG policy as a management letter citation. However, in subsequent audits, evaluate if the noncompliance should be elevated if not adopted. Written policies aid in consistency and adherence to requirements strengthening internal control processes.

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note**: The following procedures are intended to be applied to each program determined to be major. However, due to the nature of cash management and the system of cash management in place in a particular entity, it may be appropriate and more efficient to perform these procedures for all programs collectively rather than separately for each program.  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| *Grants and cooperative agreements to non-Federal entities other than States*  1. Review trial balances related to Federal funds for unearned revenue. If unearned revenue balances are identified, consider if such balances are consistent with the requirement to minimize the time between drawing and disbursing Federal funds.  2. Select a sample of advance payments and verify that the non-Federal entity minimized the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury or pass-through entity and disbursement by the non-Federal entity.  3. When non-Federal entities are funded under the reimbursement method, select a sample of transfers of funds from the U.S. Treasury or pass-through entity and trace to supporting documentation and ascertain if the entity paid for the costs for which reimbursement was requested prior to the date of the reimbursement request ([2 CFR section 200.305(b)(3)](2CFR200.305(b)(3).pdf)).  4. When a program receives program income (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, or interest earned on such funds; perform tests to ascertain if these funds were disbursed before requesting additional Federal cash draws [(2 CFR section 200.305(b)(5)](2CFR200.305(b)(5).pdf)).  5. Review records to determine if interest in excess of $500 per year was earned on Federal cash draws. If so, determine if it was remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System ([2 CFR section 200.305(b)(9)](2CFR200.305(b)(9).pdf)).  *Cost-reimbursement contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation*  6. Perform tests to ascertain if the non-Federal entity requesting reimbursement (a) disbursed funds prior to the date of the request, or (b) meets the conditions allowing for the request for costs incurred, but not necessarily paid for, i.e., ordinarily within 30 days of the request ([48 CFR section 52.216-7(b](48CFR52.216-7(b)(1).pdf))).  *Loans, Loan Guarantees, Interest Subsidies, and Insurance*  7. Perform tests to ascertain if the non-Federal entity complied with applicable program requirements.  *All Pass-Through Entities*  8. For those programs where a pass-through entity passes Federal funds through to subrecipients, select a representative sample of subrecipient payments and ascertain if the pass-through entity implemented procedures to ensure that the time elapsing between the transfer of Federal funds to the subrecipient and the disbursement of such funds for program purposes by the subrecipient was minimized ([2 CFR section 200.305(b)(1)](2CFR200.305(b)(1).pdf)). |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## L. REPORTING

**Federal awarding agencies adopted/implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. Throughout the FACCR 2 CFR part 200 has been referenced, however in determining compliance auditors need to refer the applicable agency codification of 2 CFR Part 200. Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exceptions. Auditors will need to start with the agency codification of the UG when citing exceptions.**

### OMB Compliance Requirements

For purposes of programs included in Parts 4 and 5 of this Supplement, the designation “Not Applicable” in relation to “Financial Reporting,” “Performance Reporting,” and “Special Reporting” means that the auditor is not expected to audit anything in these categories, whether or not award terms and conditions may require such reporting.

*Financial Reporting*

Recipients must use the standard financial reporting forms or such other forms as may be authorized by OMB (approval is indicated by an OMB paperwork control number on the form) when reporting to the Federal awarding agency. Each recipient must report program outlays and program income on a cash or accrual basis, as prescribed by the Federal awarding agency. If the Federal awarding agency requires reporting of accrual information and the recipient’s accounting records are not normally maintained on the accrual basis, the recipient is not required to convert its accounting system to an accrual basis but may develop such accrual information through analysis of available documentation. The Federal awarding agency may accept identical information from the recipient in machine-readable format, computer printouts, or electronic outputs in lieu of closed formats or on paper.

Similarly, a pass-through entity must not require a subrecipient to establish an accrual accounting system and must allow the subrecipient to develop accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of available documentation.

The financial reporting requirements for subrecipients are as specified by the pass-through entity. In many cases, these will be the same as or similar to those for recipients.

The standard financial reporting forms for grants and cooperative agreements are as follows:

* *Request for Advance or Reimbursement (SF-270) (OMB No. 0348-0004))*. Recipients are required to use the SF-270 to request reimbursement payments under non-construction programs, and may be required to use it to request advance payments.
* *Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs (SF-271) (OMB No. 0348-0002))*. Recipients use the SF-271 to request funds for construction projects unless they are paid in advance or the SF-270 is used.
* *Federal Financial Report (FFR) (SF-425/SF-425A) (OMB No. 0348-0061)).* Recipients use the FFR as a standardized format to report expenditures under Federal awards, as well as, when applicable, cash status (Lines 10.a, 10.b, and 10c). References to this report include its applicability as both an expenditure and a cash status report unless otherwise indicated.

Electronic versions of the standard forms are located on agency’s home page. Financial reporting requirements for cost reimbursement contracts subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) are contained in the terms and conditions of the contract.

*Performance and Special Reporting*

Non-Federal entities may be required to submit performance reports at least annually but not more frequently than quarterly, except in unusual circumstances, using a form or format authorized by OMB ([2 CFR section 200.328(b)(1)](2CFR200.328(b)(1).pdf)). They also may be required to submit special reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

Compliance testing of performance and special reporting are only required for data that are quantifiable and meet the following criteria:

1. Have a direct and material effect on the program.

2. Are capable of evaluation against objective criteria stated in the statutes, regulations, contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.

Performance and special reporting data specified in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements,” and Part 5, “Clusters of Programs,” meet the above criteria.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

**Reporting requirements are contained in the following:**

* Financial reporting, [2 CFR section 200.327](2CFR200.327.pdf)
* Monitoring and reporting program performance, [2 CFR section 200.328](2CFR200.328.pdf)
* Program legislation.
* Federal awarding agency regulations.
* The terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

ED in 2 CFR 3474.5 may allow exceptions for classes of Federal awards or non-federal entities subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, however, those will only be permitted in unusual circumstances and will only be publishes on the OMB website at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/). The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the COFAR website here <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014.

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

***US Department of Education Program Specific Information:***

**1. Financial Reporting**

See ED Cross-Cutting Section.

**2. Performance Reporting** – Not Applicable

**3. Special Reporting –** Not Applicable

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information contains the following topics. Additional guidance on each topic can be found at this*** [***link***](Reporting%20US%20Dept%20Ed%20Crosscutting.pdf)***:***

1. **Financial Reporting**

2. **Performance Reporting** - Not Applicable

3. **Special Reporting** - Not Applicable

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**State of Ohio**

At the end of the grant period, entities are required to submit a final expenditure report (FER). A FER must be submitted to show how grant funds were expended during the grant period. Any unused funds will be reported on the FER and, if permitted, moved forward for the next fiscal year. If funds were awarded but no grant funds were expended during the year, an FER must be filed reflecting zero expenditures.

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 15*)*

Final Expenditure Report for Paper Grants are due August 30.

Final Expenditure Report for CCIP Grants are due September 30.

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 5*)*

Submitting the FER late increases the risk of an audit finding. The grantee also will be considered higher risk for monitoring purposes. The FER can be started as early as July 1 of each fiscal year and is due no later than Sept. 30. The closeout of the grant involves reporting but could include issues regarding carryover, refunds and rebates, reviews and audits. Guidance on these areas is provided.

Carryover for applicable grants does not move forward into the current year’s application until the FER is approved by the Office of Grants Management.

*(Source:* [ODE Grants Manual](http://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Sections/Grants-Manual/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US), Page 16*)*

Actual expenditures authorized by the approved project application and charges to the project special cost center are to be reported (report amounts actually expended, not encumbered).

*(Source:* [*http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Expenditures-Information*](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Expenditures-Information)*)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Reporting_Auditobjectives.pdf)

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| --- |
| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| --- |
| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note for Direct Awards Only**: For recipients using HHS’ Payment Management System (PMS) to draw Federal funds, the auditor should consider the following steps numbered 1 through 4 as they pertain to the cash reporting portion of the SF-425A, regardless of the source of the data included in the PMS reports. (During FY2016, HHS is completing the transition from pooled payment to use of subaccounts.) Although certain data is supplied by the Federal awarding agency (e.g., award authorization amounts) and certain amounts are provided by HHS’ Payment Management Services, the auditor should ensure that such amounts are in agreement with the recipient’s records and are otherwise accurate.  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.**  **Additional ODE Pass Through Testing Steps** |
| 1. Review applicable statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award pertaining to reporting requirements. Determine the types and frequency of required reports. Obtain and review Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, in the case of a subrecipient, instructions for completing the reports.  a. For financial reports, ascertain the accounting basis used in reporting the data (e.g., cash or accrual).  b. For performance and special reports, determine the criteria and methodology used in compiling and reporting the data.  2. Select a sample of reports and perform appropriate analytical procedures and ascertain the reason for any unexpected differences. Examples of analytical procedures include:  a. Comparing current period reports to prior period reports.  b. Comparing anticipated results to the data included in the reports.  c. Comparing information obtained during the audit of the financial statements to the reports.  3. Select a sample of each of the following report types, and test for accuracy and completeness:  a. *Financial reports*  (1) Ascertain if the financial reports were prepared in accordance with the required accounting basis.  (2) Review accounting records and ascertain if all applicable accounts were included in the sampled reports (e.g., program income, expenditure credits, loans, interest earned on Federal funds, and reserve funds).  (3) Trace the amounts reported to accounting records that support the audited financial statements and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and verify agreement or perform alternative procedures to verify the accuracy and completeness of the reports and that they agree with the accounting records. If reports require information on an accrual basis and the entity does not prepare its accounting records on an accrual basis, determine whether the reported information is supported by available documentation.  (4) For any discrepancies noted in SF-425 reports concerning cash status when the advance payment method is used, review subsequent SF-425 reports to ascertain if the discrepancies were appropriately resolved with the applicable payment system.   1. Determine whether amounts reported were only those amounts actually expended during the report period, including obligations liquidated within 90 days of the report period (i.e., encumbrances should not be included).   (6) Determine whether the report was submitted within 90 days after the end of the project period.  b. *Performance and special reports*  (1) Review the supporting records and ascertain if all applicable data elements were included in the sampled reports. Trace the reported data to records that accumulate and summarize data.  (2) Perform tests of the underlying data to verify that the data were accumulated and summarized in accordance with the required or stated criteria and methodology, including the accuracy and completeness of the reports.  c. *For each type of report*  (1) When intervening computations or calculations are required between the records and the reports, trace reported data elements to supporting worksheets or other documentation that link reports to the data.  (2) Test mathematical accuracy of reports and supporting worksheets.  4. Obtain written representation from management that the reports provided to the auditor are true copies of the reports submitted or electronically transmitted to the Federal awarding agency, the applicable payment system, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## M. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

**Federal awarding agencies adopted/implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. Throughout the FACCR 2 CFR part 200 has been referenced, however in determining compliance auditors need to refer the applicable agency codification of 2 CFR Part 200. Auditors should review this** [**link**](Agency%20Adoption%20of%20the%20UG%20and%20Example%20Citations.pdf) **for a full discussion of agency adoption of the UG and how to cite non-compliance exceptions. Auditors will need to start with the agency codification of the UG when citing exceptions.**

**Note:** Transfers of Federal awards to another component of the same auditee under [2 CFR part 200, subpart F](2CFR200_subpart_F.pdf), do not constitute a subrecipient or contractor relationship.

### OMB Compliance Requirements

A pass-through entity (PTE) must (see here for [2 CFR 200.331(a)](2CFR200.331(a).pdf)):

- *Identify the Award* *and Applicable Requirements* – Clearly identify to the subrecipient: (1) the award as a subaward at the time of subaward (or subsequent subaward modification) by providing the information described in 2 CFR section 200.331(a)(1); (2) all requirements imposed by the PTE on the subrecipient so that the Federal award is used in accordance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award (2 CFR section 200.331(a)(2)); and (3) any additional requirements that the PTE imposes on the subrecipient in order for the PTE to meet its own responsibility for the Federal award (e.g., financial, performance, and special reports) (2 CFR section 200.331(a)(3)).

- *Evaluate Risk* – Evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward (2 CFR section 200.331(b)). This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following (see here for [2 CFR 200.331(b)-(f)](2CFR200.331(b)_through_(f).pdf)):

1. The subrecipient’s prior experience with the same or similar subawards;
2. The results of previous audits including whether or not the subrecipient receives single audit in accordance with 2 CFR part 200, subpart F, and the extent to which the same or similar subaward has been audited as a major program;
3. Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
4. The extent and results of Federal awarding agency monitoring (e.g., if the subrecipient also receives Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency).

- *Monitor* – Monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, complies with the terms and conditions of the subaward, and achieves performance goals (2 CFR sections 200.331(d) through (f)). In addition to procedures identified as necessary based upon the evaluation of subrecipient risk or specifically required by the terms and conditions of the award, subaward monitoring must include the following:

1. Reviewing financial and programmatic (performance and special reports) required by the PTE.
2. Following-up and ensuring that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the PTE detected through audits, on-site reviews, and other means.
3. Issuing a management decision for audit findings pertaining to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the PTE as required by [2 CFR section 200.521](2CFR200.521.pdf).

* *Ensure Accountability of For-Profit Subrecipients* – Some Federal awards may be passed through to for-profit entities. For-profit subrecipients are accountable to the PTE for the use of the Federal funds provided. Because 2 CFR part 200 does not make subpart F applicable to for-profit subrecipients, the PTE is responsible for establishing requirements, as necessary, to ensure compliance by for-profit subrecipients for the subaward. The agreement with the for-profit subrecipient must describe applicable compliance requirements and the for-profit subrecipient's compliance responsibility. Methods to ensure compliance for Federal awards made to for-profit subrecipients may include pre-award audits, monitoring during the agreement, and post-award audits ([2 CFR section 200.501(h)](2CFR200.501(h).pdf)).

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for subrecipient monitoring for the subaward are contained in 31 USC 7502(f)(2) (Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-156)), [2 CFR sections 200.330](2CFR200.330.pdf), [.331](2CFR200.331.pdf), and, [501(h)](2CFR200.501(h).pdf); Federal awarding agency regulations; and the terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

ED in 2 CFR 3474.5 may allow exceptions for classes of Federal awards or non-federal entities subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, however, those will only be permitted in unusual circumstances and will only be publishes on the OMB website at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/). The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the COFAR website here <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014.

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

There were no Part 4 OMB Program Specific Compliance Requirements noted for Subrecipient Monitoring.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education CFDA 84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

None noted.

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

[**See here for the OMB Supplement Audit Objectives and Compliance Requirements**](Subrecipient_Monitoring_Auditobjectives.pdf)

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note**: The auditor may consider coordinating the tests related to subrecipients performed as part of C., “Cash Management” (tests of cash reporting submitted by subrecipients); E., “Eligibility” (tests that subawards were made only to eligible subrecipients); and I., “Procurement and Suspension and Debarment” (tests of ensuring that a subrecipient is not suspended or debarred) with the testing of “Subrecipient Monitoring.”  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Review the PTE’s subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures to gain an understanding of the PTE’s process to identify subawards, evaluate risk of noncompliance, and perform monitoring procedures based upon identified risks.   2. Review subaward documents including the terms and conditions of the subaward to ascertain if, at the time of subaward (or subsequent subaward modification), the PTE made the subrecipient aware of the award information required by [2 CFR section 200.331(a)](2CFR200.331(a).pdf) sufficient for the PTE to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award.  3. Review the PTE’s documentation of monitoring the subaward and consider if the PTE’s monitoring provided reasonable assurance that the subrecipient used the subaward for authorized purposes in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward.  4. Ascertain if the PTE verified that subrecipients expected to be audited as required by [2 CFR part 200, subpart F](2CFR200_subpart_F.pdf), met this requirement [(2 CFR section 200.331(f)](2CFR200.331(f).pdf)). This verification may be performed as part of the required monitoring under [2 CFR section 200.331(d)(2)](2CFR200.331(d)(2).pdf) to ensure that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on deficiencies detected though audits. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Participation of Private School Children

### OMB Compliance Requirements

The specific requirements for Special Tests and Provisions are unique to each Federal program and are found in the statutes, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. For programs listed in this Supplement, the compliance requirements, audit objectives, and suggested audit procedures for Special Tests and Provisions are in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements.” or Part 5. “Clusters of Programs.” For programs not included in this Supplement, the auditor must review the program’s contract and grant agreements and referenced statutes and regulations to identify the compliance requirements and develop the audit objectives and audit procedures for Special Tests and Provisions which could have a direct and material effect on a major program. The auditor should also inquire of the non-Federal entity to help identify and understand any Special Tests and Provisions.

Additionally, both for programs included and not included in this Supplement, the auditor must identify any additional compliance requirements which are not based in statute or regulation (e.g., were agreed to as part of audit resolution of prior audit findings) which could be material to a major program. Reasonable procedures to identify such compliance requirements would be inquiry of non-Federal entity management and review of the contract and grant agreements pertaining to the program. Any such requirements which may have a direct and material effect on compliance with the requirements of that major program shall be included in the audit.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement 3.2)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

***US Department of Education Crosscutting Information can be found at this*** [***link***](Part%20of%20Private%20School%20Children%20US%20Dept%20Ed%20Crosscutting.pdf)***.***

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

See ODE’s “Nonpublic School Service Questions and Answers” for further info - <https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=80988>

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal Programs)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by [2 CFR section 200.514(c)](2CFR200.514(c).pdf) and using the guidance provided in the following:

* [Part 6](OMB_Compliance_Supplement_Part_6.pdf) of the OMB Compliance Supplement, Internal Control
* 2013 COSO (<http://www.coso.org/IC.htm>)
* GAO’s 2014 Green Book (<http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/665712.pdf>).

Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the remaining risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3.2)*

1. Determine whether (1) the LEA, SEA, or other agency receiving ESEA funds has conducted timely consultation with private school officials to determine the kind of educational services to provide to eligible private school children, (2) the planned services were provided, and (3) the required amount was used for private school children.

*(Source: 2019 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit): |

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| a. Verify, by reviewing minutes of meetings and other appropriate documents, that the SEA or LEA conducted timely consultation with private school officials in making its determinations and set aside the required amount for private school children.  b. Review program expenditure and other records to verify that educational services that were planned were provided.  c. For Title I, Part A, verify that the amount of funds available for equitable services in an LEA was determined by multiplying the proportion of private school children from low-income families residing in participating public school attendance areas by the LEA’s total Title I, Part A allocation.  d. If the LEA provides services to eligible private school students under an arrangement with a third-party provider, verify that the LEA retains proper administration and control by having a written contract that:  (1) Describes the services to be provided; and  (2) Provides that the LEA retains ownership of materials, equipment, and property purchased with Federal I funds.  e. For programs other than Title I, Part A, verify that expenditures are equal on a per-pupil basis for public and private school students, teachers and other educational personnel, taking into consideration their numbers and needs as required by 34 CFR section 299.7. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## Program Testing Conclusion

We have performed procedures sufficient to provide reasonable assurance for federal award program compliance requirements (to support our opinions). The procedures performed, relevant evidence obtained, and our conclusions are adequately documented. (If you are unable to conclude, prepare a memo documenting your reason and the implications for the engagement, including the audit reports.)

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| **Conclusion** | | |
| **The opinion on this major program should be:** | |  |
| **Unmodified:** |  | |
| **Qualified (describe):** |  | |
| **Adverse (describe):** |  | |
| **Disclaimer (describe):** |  | |

Per paragraph 13.39 of the **2019** **AICPA Audit Guide, *Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits*,** **[Permalink to here](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/view/docPermaLink?DocID=iAICPAIGS:767.2440&docTid=T0AICPAIGS:767.2440-1&feature=ttoc&lastCpReqId=97899&tlltype=AICPAIGS:767.2668)**, the **following are required to be reported** as audit findings in the federal awards section of the schedule of findings and questioned costs **(**[**see 2CFR200 section 516**](2CFR200.516.pdf)**):**

* Significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over major programs
* Material noncompliance with the federal statues, regulations, or the terms and conditions of federal awards related to major programs
* Known questioned costs that are greater than $25,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program. The auditor also must report (in the schedule of findings and questioned costs) known questioned costs when likely questioned costs are greater than $25,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program.
* Known questioned costs that are greater than $25,000 for programs that are not audited as major.
* The circumstances concerning why the opinion in the auditor's report on compliance for major programs is other than an unmodified opinion, unless such circumstances are otherwise reported as audit findings in the schedule of findings and questioned costs for federal awards (for example, a scope limitation that is not otherwise reported as a finding).
* Known or likely fraud affecting a federal award, unless such fraud is otherwise reported as an audit finding in the schedule of findings and questioned costs for federal awards.
* Significant instances of abuse relating to major programs
* Instances in which the results of audit follow-up procedures disclosed that the summary schedule\* of prior audit findings prepared by the auditee in accordance with [Section 200.511(b)](2CFR200.511(b).pdf) of the Uniform Guidance, materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding.

[Appendix I](OMB_Compliance_Supplement_APP_I.pdf) lists block grants and other programs excluded from the requirements of specified portions of 2 CFR part 200.

[Appendix II](OMB_Compliance_Supplement_APP_II.pdf) provides regulatory citations for Federal agencies’ codification of the OMB guidance on “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements” (in 2 CFR part 200).

All departments and agencies other than the following have OMB-approved exceptions as part of their adoption/implementation: Departments of Commerce, Homeland Security, Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Affairs; Gulf Coast Restoration Council; Institute of Museum and Library Services; National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities; Office of National Drug Control Policy; and Social Security Administration. The complete list of exceptions is available at <https://cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf> and Appendix II of the OMB Compliance Supplement.

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| **Cross-reference to internal control matters (significant deficiencies or material weaknesses), if any, documented in the FACCR:** |
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| **Cross-reference to questioned costs and matter of noncompliance, if any, documented in this FACCR:** |
|  |

**Per paragraph 13.49 of the 2019 AICPA Audit Guide, *Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits*,** the schedule of findings and questioned costs should include all audit findings required to be reported under the Uniform Guidance. A separate written communication (such as a communication sometimes referred to as a management letter) may not be used to communicate such matters to the auditee in lieu of reporting them as audit findings in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. See the discussion beginning at paragraph 13.33 for information on Uniform Guidance requirements for the schedule of findings and questioned costs. If there are other matters that do not meet the Uniform Guidance requirements for reporting but, in the auditor's judgment, warrant the attention those charged with governance, they should be communicated in writing or orally. If such a communication is provided in writing to the auditee, there is no requirement for that communication to be referenced in the Uniform Guidance compliance report. Per table 13-2 **a matter must meet the following in order to be communicated in the management letter:**

* Other deficiencies in internal control over compliance that are not significant deficiencies or material weaknesses required to be reported but, in the auditor's judgment, are of sufficient importance to be communicated to management.
* Noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations or terms and conditions of federal awards related to a major program that does not meet the criteria for reporting under the Uniform Guidance but, in the auditor's judgment, is of sufficient importance to communicate to management or those charged with governance.
* Abuse that is less than material to a major program and not otherwise required to be reported but that, in the auditor's judgment, is of sufficient importance to communicate to management and those charged with governance.
* Other findings or issues arising from the compliance audit that are not otherwise required to be reported but are, in the auditor's professional judgment, significant and relevant to those charged with governance.

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| **Cross-reference to any Management Letter items and explain why not included in the Single Audit Compliance Report:** |
|  |