**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NAME OF CLIENT:** |  |
| **YEAR ENDED:** | 2022 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | Foster Care – Title IV-E |
| **AL#:** | 93.658 |

**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

# Important Information (please read)

**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.**

**If your program had COVID funding expenditures, please refer to the terms and conditions of the grant to determine if any additional requirements were imposed. If additional material requirements are identified, auditors will need to create procedures to test those requirements. If you have questions, AOS Auditors please open a Spiceworks ticket for assistance (IPAs email** [**AOSFederal@ohioauditor.gov**](mailto:AOSFederal@ohioauditor.gov)**).**

**Also see guidance in** [**Appendix VII**](OMB_Appendix%20VII.pdf) **of the Compliance Supplement.**

**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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**On the table of contents page, users can also click on listed sections to go directly to that section. Please note that as information is added into the unrestricted portions of the FACCRs, page numbering can change and won’t necessarily reflect the footer page numbers. The table of contents can be updated to reflect the proper footer page numbers by clicking on word “contents” directly above the line starting with Important Information, which will bring up the icon “update table”. Clicking on the update table icon will allow users to update the page numbers to reflect current footer page numbers.**

# 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 code sections where ED, HHS, USDA, DOT, EPA, DOL and HUD have adopted the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR Part 200 are located in the hyperlinked document below. For the complete list of agencies adopting 2 CFR Part 200, as of the date of the OMB Compliance Supplement, see [**Appendix II**](OMB_Appendix%20II.pdf)**.**

In implementing the UG, agencies were able to make certain changes to 2 CFR 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 exceptions 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** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **D** |  | ***RESERVED*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **E** |  | **Eligibility** | Yes |  | M/N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **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 – Payment Rate Setting and Application** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **N** |  | **Special Tests & Provisions – Operation of a Foster Care Demonstration Project** *Applicable Only for Title IV-E Agencies with ACF Approval to Operate a Foster Care Demonstration Project* | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |

**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/2022/05/2022-Compliance-Supplement_PDF_Rev_05.11.22.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 AICPA Single Audit Guide, 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 AICPA Single Audit Guide, 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 type 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. A “Low” assessment of Detection Risk in this matrix means that the risk has been reduced to an acceptable level.

**(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 AICPA Single Audit Guide 10.55 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***

Auditors should consider the following when evaluating, documenting, and testing the effectiveness of controls throughout this FACCR:

As noted in paragraph 9.08, the Uniform Guidance provides that the auditors must perform tests of internal controls over compliance as planned. (Paragraphs 9.40-9.42 of the *AICPA Single Audit Guide* discuss an exception related to ineffective internal control over compliance.) In addition, AU-C 330.08 states the auditor should design and perform tests of controls to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the operating effectiveness of relevant controls. Further, AU-C 330.09 states in designing and performing tests of controls, the auditor should obtain more persuasive audit evidence the greater the reliance the auditor places on the effectiveness of a control.

Testing of the operating effectiveness of controls ordinarily includes procedures such as (a) inquiries of appropriate entity personnel, including grant and contract managers; (b) the inspection of documents, reports, or electronic files indicating performance of the control; (c) the observation of the application of the specific controls; and (d) reperformance of the application of the control by the auditor. The auditor should perform such procedures regardless of whether he or she would otherwise choose to obtain evidence to support an assessment of control risk below the maximum level.

Paragraph .A24 of AU-C section 330 provides guidance related to the testing of controls. When responding to the risk assessment, the auditor may design a test of controls to be performed concurrently with a test of details on the same transactions. Although the purpose of a test of controls is different from the purpose of a test of details, both may be accomplished concurrently by performing a test of controls and a test of details on the same transaction (a dual-purpose test). For example, the auditor may examine an invoice to determine whether it has been approved and whether it provides substantive evidence of a transaction. A dual-purpose test is designed and evaluated by considering each purpose of the test separately.

Also, when performing the tests, the auditor should consider how the outcome of the test of controls may affect the auditor's determination about the extent of substantive procedures to be performed. See chapter 11 of the AICPA Single Audit Guide for a discussion of the use of dual-purpose samples in a compliance audit.

*(Source: Paragraphs 9.08 and 9.40 through 9.42 of the AICPA Single Audit Guide and AU-C 330.)*

[Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) of the 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement provides detailed guidance on assessing internal controls over the compliance requirements.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement)*

**Improper Payments**

Under OMB guidance, Public Law (Pub. L.) No. 107-300, the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended by Pub. L. No. 111-204, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act, Executive Order 13520 on reducing improper payments, and the June 18, 2010 Presidential memorandum to enhance payment accuracy, federal agencies are required to take actions to prevent improper payments, review federal awards for such payments, and, as applicable, reclaim improper payments. Improper payments include the following:

1. Any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount, including an overpayment or underpayment, under a statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirement; and includes -- (i) any payment to an ineligible recipient;(ii) any payment for an ineligible good or service; (iii) any duplicate payment; (iv) any payment for a good or service not received, except for those payments where authorized by law; and (v) any payment that does not account for credit for applicable discounts.
2. A payment that could be either proper or improper, but the agency is unable to discern whether the payment was proper or improper as a result of insufficient or lack of documentation.

Auditors must be alert to improper payments, particularly when testing the following parts of section III. – A, “Activities Allowed or Unallowed;” B, “Allowable Costs/Cost Principles;” E, “Eligibility;” and, in some cases, N, “Special Tests and Provisions.”

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

# Part I – OMB Compliance Supplement Information

### I. Program Objectives

The objective of the Foster Care program is to help agencies authorized to administer Title IV-E programs to provide safe, appropriate, 24-hour, substitute care for children who are under the jurisdiction of the administering Title IV-E agency and need temporary placement and care outside their homes.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### II. Program Procedures

**Overview**

The Foster Care program is administered at the federal level by the Children’s Bureau, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), a component of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Funding is provided to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and federally recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations, and tribal consortia with approved Title IV-E plans, based on a Title IV-E plan and amendments, as required by changes in statutes, rules, and regulations submitted to and approved by the ACF Children’s Bureau Associate Commissioner. This program is considered an open-ended entitlement program and allows the state or tribe to be funded at a specified percentage (federal financial participation) for program costs for eligible children.

The Foster Care program provides federal matching funds to Title IV-E agencies with approved Title IV-E plans for maintenance assistance payments to provide safe and stable out-of-home care to eligible children placed in qualifying foster care settings. The program also provides matching funds for child placement and other administrative or training costs associated with serving these children and others determined to be candidates for the Title IV-E Foster Care program or those either found to be at-risk of becoming or identified as a sex trafficking victim.

The designated state or tribal agency for this program, which is authorized under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, as amended, also administers ACF funding provided for other Title IV-E programs (e.g., Adoption Assistance (Assistance Listing 93.659); Guardianship Assistance (Assistance Listing 93.090) at agency option and John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Assistance Listing 93.674), as well as Child Welfare Services (Assistance Listing 93.645) and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Assistance Listing 93.556) programs (Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, as amended) (Assistance Listing 93.556) funds available to states and those tribes qualifying for at least a minimum grant of $10,000); and the Social Services Block Grant program (Assistance Listing 93.667) (Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended) (states only)). The Title IV-E agency may either directly administer the Foster Care program or supervise its administration by local level agencies. When the program is administered by a state, in accordance with the approved Title IV-E plan, it must be in effect in all political subdivisions of the state, and, if administered by them, program requirements must be mandatory upon them. When the program is administered by a tribe, it must be in effect in all political subdivisions within the tribal service area(s) and for all populations to be served under the plan. If the program is administered by a political subdivision of a tribe, program requirements must be mandatory upon them (42 USC 671(a)(1-4) and 42 USC 679B(c)(1)(B)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

The Foster Care program is authorized by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 USC 670 et seq.). This includes those amendments made by the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (Pub. L. No. 113-183 and the Family First Prevention Services Act (Pub. L. No. 115-123). Implementing regulations are at 45 CFR parts 1355, 1356, and 1357.

States and tribes are required to adopt and adhere to their own statutes and regulations for program implementation, consistent with the requirements of Title IV-E and the approved Title IV-E plan.

The regulations at 45 CFR Part 75 specifying uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for HHS awards are applicable to the Foster Care program. However, in accordance with 45 CFR sections 75.101(e)(1)(iii) and 75.101(e)(2), except for 45 CFR section 75.202, the guidance in Subpart C of 45 CFR Part 75 does not apply.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### IV. Other Information

The Children’s Bureau manages a policy issuance system that provides further clarification of the law and guides states and tribes in implementing the Foster Care program. This information may be accessed at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/laws-policies>.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

### Program Overview

The Public Children Services Association of Ohio has a separate website at <http://www.pcsao.org/>

Foster Care programs are usually on a direct fee for service reimbursement. Auditors should check what the County JFS submitted to what ODJFS paid.

[OAC 5101:9-4-09](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter04/5101-9-4-09.stm) includes guidance for Title IV-E direct-billed contract costs.

Auditors should also evaluate if the county JFS receives local foster care dollars (i.e. levy) to administer their program.

Provider licensing eligibility (placement eligibility) is determined by the State ODJFS; therefore, eligibility for licensing will be audited by the State Region. Counties can determine and negotiate the rates paid to providers. This does not impact the Federal reimbursement amount unless it is less than the Federal rate (paid up to a cap amount). County JFS must have a written contract in place with the provider and this information is housed in SACWIS. County agencies will also have an Individual Child Care Agreement (ICCA) that provides the provider with information about the child being placed.

A list of Certified Agencies and approved PCSA Master List is available at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/fostercarelicensing.stm>. See also Program funding section below for Title IV-E rates. Title IV-E rates are available in SACWIS as well as here: <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/publications.stm>.

Auditors of County programs will test eligibility for Title IV-E services.

Auditors should be aware of possible inter-state agreements. Eligibility requirements may be different for these agreements.

Common errors noted by ODJFS Bureau of Monitoring and Consulting Services (BMCS) are duplicate billings and inaccurate dates input into the system.

[OAC 5101:2-47-17](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-17.stm) was most recently reviewed and effective February 7, 2022. The FMAP was 63.02%. This was increased by 6.2% to 69.22% during the pandemic period for FFY20. The FMAP effective October 1, 2021 was updated to 64.10%. The increase of 6.2% brought the FMAP total to 70.30%. Effective October 1, 2022, the FMAP rate was updated to 63.58%. The increase of 6.2% is still in effect, bringing the total FMAP to 69.78%. This rule also updated [OAC 5101:2-47-18](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-18.stm) (effective May 1, 2019) and updated FCM references and modified the following language:

Child characteristics describing the child's special, exceptional or intensive placement services shall be entered into the statewide automated child welfare information system (SACWIS) thirty days of the Title IV-E agency receiving custody.

**County Structure**

Each County is segregated into the following three areas:

• County Department of Job and Family Services (CDJFS) - Administers the Food Assistance (SNAP) Cluster, TANF, Child Care Cluster, Social Services Block Grant, SCHIP, and Medicaid (i.e. all Public Assistance programs).

• Public Children Services Agency (PCSA) - Administers the Foster Care and Adoption Assistance programs.

• Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) - Administers the Child Support Enforcement program.

*Note: In some Counties, all three areas are combined (Combined Agencies), whereas in other Counties, there may be two or three separate agencies.*

**County Collaborations**

**Collabor8**

Collabor8, formed in 2011, is a project that involves nine county department and family services that will work together under a common agreement to process and manage administrative workloads as one project area.   The MOU was extended indefinitely, and there have not been any changes to participants for SFY 23 or SFY 22.  The fiscal sharing splits for SFY 23 & 22 obtained from Collabor8 documentation provided are below.  This information is unaudited.  Auditors should evaluate for accuracy / reasonableness not only the fiscal split percentages used below but also but also any other costs allocated as a result of this collaborative effort. [OAC 5101:4-1-16](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/CashFoodAssist/FACM/FAH1000/5101-4-1-16.stm) states that ODJFS issues the names of the approved county collaborations that can be found in the food assistance certification manual on the ODJFS website.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County** | **State Fiscal Year 22**  **IM Allocations** | **Percentage** | **State Fiscal Year 23**  **IM Allocations** | **Percentage** |
| Carroll | $278,076 | 7.28% | $288,586 | 7.65% |
| Delaware | 438,058 | 11.47% | 307,202 | 8.14% |
| Hancock | 409,280 | 10.72% | 423,853 | 11.23% |
| Holmes | 283,569 | 7.43% | 287,118 | 7.61% |
| Knox | 421,931 | 11.05% | 427,798 | 11.34% |
| Marion | 605,734 | 15.87% | 607,651 | 16.11% |
| Morrow | 283,651 | 7.43% | 286,094 | 7.58% |
| Sandusky | 438,058 | 11.47% | 450,852 | 11.95% |
| Wood | 659,530 | 17.27% | 693,812 | 18.39% |
| Total | $3,817,887 |  | $3,772,966 |  |

**Joint County Department of Job and Family Services**

Ohio Revised Code § 329.40-329.46 allows for the formation of joint county departments of job and family services. The boards of county commissioners of any two or more counties may enter into a written agreement to form a joint county department of job and family services. Once the agreement is in effect, the department should operate a single new entity replacing the contributing counties JFS offices. The agreements will specify the reporting periods for the new departments, which are not required to be on a 12/31 reporting timeframe. If auditors are aware of the formation of a new district, they should inquire as soon as possible with the district to determine the reporting period that was established. Auditors should familiarize themselves with the ORC code sections mentions and should also obtain the agreement establishing the district; perform a potential component unit evaluation to determine if the district is a legally separate entity and if they are a subrecipient of ODJFS or of the contributing counties. Also, keep in mind ORC § 329.44 allows for JFS Districts to hold title to real property. Auditors will need to evaluate if the district is holding title to real property and will need to import testing procedures from the General boilerplate FACCR. Also keep in mind costs incurred for the acquisition of buildings and land, as “capital expenditures,” are unallowable as direct charges, except where approved in advance by the awarding agency. See 45 CFR 75.318, 75.343, and 75.439(b)(1) ([2 CFR 200.311](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf), [200.329](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf) and [200.439](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)(b)(1)). We are aware of two districts that have currently formed. See below. [OAC 5101:4-1-16](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/CashFoodAssist/FACM/FAH1000/5101-4-1-16.stm) was updated and designated county collaborations as certification offices responsible for program operations which include, but not limited to: application processing; eligibility determinations; and operation of employment and training programs. Approved counties were removed from the code section and OAC 5101:4-1-16(B) indicates that approved county collaborations can be found in the food assistance change transmittal letters, which can be found in the [food assistance certification manual](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/CashFoodAssist/FACM/) at the ODJFS website.

1. South Central Job and Family Services District is a combination of Ross, Vinton and Hocking Counties and it is operating on a 6/30 state fiscal year end and,

2. Defiance/Paulding Consolidated Department of Job and Family Services is a combination of Defiance and Paulding Counties, and it is operating on a 12/31 federal fiscal year end.

**Subgrant Agreement**

Each County agency (or agencies) enters into an Ohio Department of Job and Family Services Subgrant Agreement. This agreement describes the subgrant duties, ODJFS & subgrantee responsibilities, effective date of the subgrant, amount of grant/payments, audits of subgrantee, suspension and termination, breach and default, etc. Auditors should review their applicable County’s subgrant agreement. This agreement indicates if each agency (Public Assistance (PA), Public Children Services Agency (PCSA), Child Support (CS)) is a stand-alone agency or if they are combined agencies. This will determine the cost pools that will need tested as part of the RMS process tested in Section A. The grants passed down from ODJFS are funded on a federal fiscal year. The various CFIS reports indicate grant years so receipt and expenditure of awards is identifiable.

ODJFS has county profiles and web links at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/County/County_Directory.pdf>.

**Additional information per ODJFS:**

• Counties cannot adopt policies to broaden or restrict the program.

• ODJFS Bureau of Monitoring and Consulting Services (BMCS) performs program County compliance reviews. The Counties do receive written results of these reviews. Auditors should consider the results of the reviews for planning purposes.

**This is a brief description of the Fiscal Process:**

The County JFS receives different types of Funding (See Program Funding Section in this introduction):

1. Mandated Share - does not apply to Foster Care.

2. Federal Allocation – There are two ways federal monies are allocated by the State:

• Allocation specific to the grant – Adoption, Foster Care, Child Care Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant and TANF receive allocations specific to their grants. These allocations are based on mandated methodology guidelines, including demographics, expenditure information pulled from CFIS, etc. There are no local requirements for the calculating or receiving of these allocations. The County receives notification of their grant allocation from ODJFS via the CFIS web system.

• Foster Care receives a Title IV-E allocation for Title IV-E services on a reimbursement basis.

• ODJFS issues initial pass-through allocations based on the greater of:

a. The average expenditures of the last two years reported expenditures: or

b. The total of the last four completed quarters’ reported expenditures.

3. State allocation that may be used as match for Title IV-E funding is the State Child Protection Allocation - SCPA ([OAC 5101:9-6-19](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-19.stm)) and Foster Parent Recruitment Allocation (OAC [5101:9-6-20](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-20.stm)). These monies can be used by the County JFS to meet their matching requirements for Foster Care and Adoption. In addition, the counties receive other state allocations which are noted in the SFAE Testing Spreadsheet (separately posted).

4. Income Maintenance (State Allocation) - does not apply to Foster Care.

For most grants, the County JFS can draw down funds on a weekly basis from the ODJFS (see Reporting Section L of this document). However, federal grants received by the Public Children Services Agency (PCSA) (Foster Care and Adoption Assistance) are reimbursement grants. PCSA’s do not have the ability to draw down funds. The CDJFS and Child support agencies draw down an advance of funds for anticipated needs. Quarterly adjustments are made for the differences between funds drawn and actual expenditures.

PCSA’s submit quarterly data to ODJFS via CFIS. There is a quarterly reconciliation process performed by ODJFS. See also [OAC 5101:9-7-01](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01.stm) and [5101:9-7-01.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01-1.stm) for additional information on the financing, reconciliation and closeout procedures. Auditors should review these sections for specific details on this process. See also Reporting Section L. Counties are still required to submit monthly financial data as an upload in CFIS no later than the eighteenth day of the month following the month of the transaction (see [OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm))

The reconciliation process in CFIS Web is reflected in [OAC 5101:9-7-01.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01-1.stm). The PCSA is accountable for the children services fund as reconciled each quarter and shall review reports and make adjustments and/or corrections prior to the final approval and submission of the financial data to the Ohio administrative knowledge system (OAKS) for the last month of the closing quarter. The PCSA has access to system reporting throughout the quarter in order to make ongoing adjustments/corrections. The PCSA enters expenditures monthly into CFIS Web and submit to OAKS quarterly. The PCSA is given five business days after the eighteenth day of the month following the last month of the quarter to review reports for accuracy. No later than five business days after the eighteenth day of the month following the last month of the quarter, the PCSA shall submit any final adjustments and/or revisions to OAKS. When the eighteenth day of the month falls on a weekend or state recognized holiday, the PCSA shall submit on the first business day following the weekend or recognized holiday. Once the five-day review period is complete, ODJFS suspends reporting access to OAKS for the closing quarter in order to begin the quarter reconciliation process. The PCSA shall make any allowable changes that arise after the five-day review period to open grants in the current quarter. The Ohio department of job and family services (ODJFS) notifies the PCSA when the quarter reconciliation process is completed. The PCSA shall review reports for accuracy and immediately notify ODJFS of any discrepancies. ODJFS reconciles state funded allocations and federally funded subgrants at the end of their funding period of availability. The period of availability includes the funding period and the liquidation period. [5101:9-7-01.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01-1.stm) states ODJFS uses the financial data approved and submitted by the PCSA in accordance with rule [5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm) of the Administrative Code to identify quarterly Title IV-E allowable reimbursement costs. Title IV-E administration and training expenditures identified via the reconciliation/Certification of funds process as described in [5101:9-6-28](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-28.stm) of the Administrate Code and Title IV-E direct contract costs as described in rule [5101:9-4-09](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter04/5101-9-4-09.stm) of the Administrative Code. Any PCSA that submits after the eighteenth day of the month following the last month of the quarter will be reimbursed on a delayed basis. OAC 5101:9-7-29 states that once the quarter is closed and complete, the PCSA submits the signed quarterly financial statement of expenditures to ODJFS via e-mail by the 10th day of the second month following the quarter the statement represents.

The CFIS Web system does not link information into the county auditor’s expenditure ledgers. Counties can manually reenter the information, or they may use a computer program for this upload process. Auditors should check to see if the information uploads to the County Auditor’s system accurately by reconciling Form 2820 to the County Auditor’s & JFS records (see Reporting Section L of this document).

Foster Care is a reimbursement grant.

**Additional Information:**

Juvenile courts that provide Title IV-E services are subrecipients with ODJFS not the County JFS offices. ODJFS currently has 27 court subrecipient contracts. The administrative and maintenance costs are billed by the court to ODFJS and paid. The courts have access to the Statewide Child Welfare System (SACWIS) (which is the ODJFS information system) for maintenance (placement costs) such as room and board for those children the court has placement and care responsibility. See the [State of Ohio Title IV-E Juvenile Court Contact List](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/JuvenileCourtContactList.stm).

Per [OAC 5101:9-6-19](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-19.stm), a PCSA may elect to transfer all or a portion of its SCPA allocation to the county's Families and Children First Council via transfer to a flexible funding pool, using codes established by ODJFS.

Each SFY, BCFTA sends out communication to all county agencies as noted in the following updates [BCFTA Update 2017-03](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/BCFTA_Update_Cost_Associated_with_County_Lay_off_or_SFY18.stm) and [BCFTA Update 2018-01](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/2018-Updates/2018-01_cost-associated-with-staff-lay-offs.stm) regarding costs associated with county lay-off of staff.

See also [FAPL No. 34](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/FAPL/FAPL-34.stm), Abnormal or Mass Severance Pay.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Program Funding

**Title IV-E rates:**

Foster Care Maintenance Rates are described in OAC [5101:2-47-17](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-17.stm) / [5101:2-47-18](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-18.stm) & [5101:2-47-19](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-19.stm).

See also <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/publications.stm> for Title IV-E reimbursement ceilings and payment calculators, the Title IV-E state plan and the Family, Children and Adult Services Manual.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Testing Considerations

Auditors should evaluate cost pools and reporting requirements that are consistent between ODJFS grant programs and only test these once rather than with each grant program. The following table shows where some efficiencies can be gained for common cost pools (FACCR Section A) and reports (FACCR Section L):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reported on:** | **Program:** | **County Fund Paid from:** | **RMS Cost Pool** |
| JFS 02827 | Medicaid, CHIP, Food Assistance, TANF, SSBG, CCDF | Public Assistance (PA) Fund | IMRMS / SSRMS |
| JFS 02750 | Child Support Enforcement | Child Support Administrative Fund | CSRMS |
| JFS 02820 | Foster Care & Adoption | Children Services Workers | CWRMS or SSRMS (if combined agency) |

For an overview of requirements tested by program: see AOS spreadsheet, ODJFS list of program & applicable requirements. These reports are in CFIS Web.

### Information systems, including a description on how they operate (i.e. statewide automated eligibility system, CFIS Web, CFIS Web LR)

**Computer Systems**

The following State-level systems are utilized by Counties for these programs:

* SACWIS - SACWIS is the statewide computer application use in support of day-to-day child welfare job tasks. The acronym “SACWIS” stands for Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System. More information on the SACWIS system is available at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/sacwis/>.

SACWIS is a statewide comprehensive case management computer system designed to automate the delivery of child welfare services. The system was designed to help you and other county, state, and private agency workers share information, manage your workloads, and maintain accurate data for decision making. SACWIS is administered by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), in partnership with the state’s 88 Public Children Services Agencies (PCSAs). The system’s mission is to support service delivery and practice for the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families.

SACWIS is used at the county level to:

* + Document intake and case information
  + Determine IV-E eligibility and reimbursement
  + Maintain services
  + Manage provider information, licensing, and payments
  + Process adoptions and subsidies
  + Make payments to private agencies
  + Maintain private agency service contracts
* Statewide automated eligibility system - Used primarily to determine eligibility and benefit amounts for Food Stamps, TANF, SCHIP, and Medicaid; and generates the voucher summary detail for these programs. It also maintains data entered by the case workers related to the recipients and their cases. ODJFS website gives specific Statewide automated eligibility system reporting tools for County PRC programs at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/OWF/prc/Reporting_Tool.stm>
* CFIS – (County Finance Information System) July 1, 2009 County JFS finance offices began using CFIS which drives the financial reporting (Forms 2827, 2750, and 2820, RMS activity, etc.). The CFIS application became a web-based application in 2012. The current and archived CFIS information can be accessed at the County JFS site. The County Finance Information System (CFIS) Web went live on July 1, 2012. At the county level, financial data is imported (pulled) from templates or from interfaced systems like WebRMS and SACWIS into the CFIS Web reporting system. Information flows from OAKS through CFIS and down to the county system. Each grant is coded separately. ODJFS has a spreadsheet for coding in CFIS. ODJFS updates this information each year.

DITA will be testing CFIS Web (including the RMS System used to track Random Moment Sampling activity and allocation of program expenditure. A recap of that work performed, and any user control considerations will be sent out when available for 2022.

The OAKS general controls portion tested as part of the Statewide SSAE 16 SOC 1 engagement, however, will continue to be on a state fiscal year (6/30).

* As noted previously, County JFS fiscal offices use CFIS Web to record their expenditures. However, this system does not link the information into the county auditor’s expenditure ledgers. The counties can manually reenter the information, or they may use a computer program for this upload process. The State Region does not look at these types of programs. In 2015 ODJFS made available to its subrecipients, a PET replacement system called the CFIS Web Ledger Reporting (LR) system.
* According to ODJFS, the list of allowable PAA's has been added to several times since BCFTA update # 2011-17 was issued on 3-24-11, the new CFIS Web Report CR112 shows all the valid PAA's and agencies can print this report.
* The process known as “Adjustment to a Prior Period Allocated and Approved Expenditure” or APAA, allows agencies to make adjustments in instances when direct coding is not available (i.e. audit, ERIP, and errors). This process can be initiated by the local agency or by ODJFS and is recorded on form JFS 01179. See [BCFTA updated 2013-17](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/20130228-BCFTA-Update-2013-17-APAA.stm) dated 2/28/13 for further information.

**NOTE:** ODJFS is not granting auditors of County JFS programs access to the JFS systems. ODJFS is encouraging County JFS offices to cooperate with audit requests. Per [Office of Fiscal and Monitoring Services’ County Monitoring Advisory Bulletin 2012-01 / Workforce Investment Act Advisory Bulletin 2012-01](https://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bmcs/County-Monitoring-Advisory-Bulletin-2012-01.pdf), dated February 13, 2012, in part:

“County agency management personnel are obligated to provide the necessary data to the regional auditors or their designees. However, due care must be taken to safeguard the information provided to the AOS and its contractors. Under no circumstances should agency management or staff give the AOS audit staff access to any ODJFS systems. Each agency must make a reasonable effort to limit the disclosure of protected health information to the minimum necessary to accomplish the intended purpose of the disclosure. The agencies must provide the data to the AOS via encrypted media, i.e. memory sticks, CDs or DVDs, external hard drives etc., in accordance with state guidelines on secure portable media. The method through which data are transferred is at the sole discretion of each local director.”

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Reporting

Additional SEFA and Footnote resources available for AOS Staff in the Audit Employees Briefcase and on the [IPA Resource Internet Page](http://www.ohioauditor.gov/references/practiceaids.html):

* Examples SEFA and Footnote shells
* Additional SEFA Guidance in the “Single Audit SEFA 2022 Completeness Guide”

*(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.**

All references to sections within 2 CFR Part 200 can be found [here](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)

### 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 Part 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 § 200.420-200.476) 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 Part 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 Part 200 and some agencies have been granted exceptions to provisions within 2 CFR Part 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the CFO website here: <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014. AOS evaluated agency exceptions through June 2022. AOS auditors only will need to reference our internal AOS evaluation process [at the following link](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120002FFBFB1F4A3C3F47AE37C7A44E1C1EDE&id=%2Fsites%2FIntranet%2FShared%20Documents%2FAudit%5FResources%2FFederal%2FOther%20Federal%20Resources&viewid=68cb3ab2%2D567e%2D456a%2D975c%2Da88f3e9c3727).

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. *Activities Allowed*
   1. Funds may be expended for foster care maintenance payments on behalf of eligible children, in accordance with the Title IV-E agency’s foster care maintenance payment rate schedule and in accordance with 45 CFR section 1356.21, to individuals serving as foster family homes, to child- care institutions, or to public or private child-placement or child-care agencies. Such payments may include the cost of (and the cost of providing, including certain associated administrative and operating costs of a child care institution) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to a child, and reasonable travel to the child’s home for visitation, as well as reasonable travel for the child to remain in the same school he or she was attending prior to placement in foster care (42 USC 672(b)(1) and (2), (c)(2), and 675(4)).
   2. Beginning October 1, 2018, Title IV-E agencies may claim Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and administrative costs consistent with 45 CFR 1356.60(c) for a child placed with a parent in a licensed residential family-based treatment facility for substance abuse for up to 12 months (42 USC 672(j) and 672(a)(2)(C)).
   3. Funds may be expended for training (including both short- and long-term training at educational institutions through grants to such institutions or by direct financial assistance to students enrolled in such institutions) of personnel employed or preparing for employment by the agency administering the plan (42 USC 674(a)(3)(A)). All training activities and costs funded under Title IV-E shall be included in the Title IV-E agency’s training plan for Title IV-B (45 CFR section 1356.60(b)(2)).
   4. Funds may be expended for short-term training of (1) relative guardians; (2) state/tribe-licensed or state/tribe-approved child welfare agencies providing services to children receiving Title IV-E assistance; (3) child abuse and neglect court personnel; (4) agency, child or parent attorneys; (5) guardians ad litem; and (6) court appointed special advocates (42 USC 674(a)(3)(B B)).
   5. Funds may be expended for short-term training, including associated travel and per diem, of current or prospective foster parents and staff of licensed or approved child-care institutions at the initiation of or during their period of care (45 CFR section 1356.60(b)(1)(ii)).
   6. Funds may be expended for costs directly related to the administration of the program that are necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the Title IV-E plan. The approved public assistance cost allocation plan (states) or approved cost allocation methodology (tribes) shall identify which costs are allocated and claimed under this program. Examples of allowable costs for the administration of the Foster Care program include those associated with eligibility determination and redetermination; referral to services; preparation for and participation in judicial determinations; hearings and appeals; rate setting; placement of the child; development of the case plan; case reviews; case management and supervision; recruitment and licensing of foster homes and institutions; costs related to data collection and reporting; and a proportionate share of related agency overhead (45 CFR section 1356.60(c)).
   7. Funds may be expended for activities defined as sex trafficking administrative activities (see list of examples below). These activities are meant to combat sex trafficking on behalf of any child or youth in the placement, care, or supervision of the Title IV-E agency who is at-risk of becoming a sex trafficking victim or who is identified as a sex trafficking victim. Such children do not need to be Title IV-E eligible and include those who are not removed from home; those who have run away from foster care and are under age 18 or such higher age elected under Section 475(8) of the Social Security Act; and youth who are not in foster care who are receiving services under the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Assistance Listing 93.674) and at the option of the agency, youth under age 26 who were or were never in foster care (42 USC 671(a)(9), USC 671(a)(34), and 671(a)(35)).

Examples of activities allowable as sex trafficking administration include

* developing and implementing policies and procedures to identify, document in agency records, and determine appropriate services for victims of sex trafficking
* conducting sex trafficking screenings and documenting victims of sex trafficking in agency files
* determining appropriate services for individuals identified as such victims, including referrals to services
* completing reports required for law enforcement and ACF of children or youth who the agency identifies as being a sex trafficking victim
* developing and implementing protocols to locate and assess children missing from foster care, including screening the child to identify if the child is a possible sex trafficking victim

Since the Title IV-E agency is not limited to performing the activities described above on behalf of individuals meeting Title IV-E eligibility requirements, application of a Title IV-E foster care participation rate is not needed in allocating these allowable administrative costs to the Title IV-E Foster Care program (42 USC 671(a)(9) and (a)(34), as amended by Pub. L. No. 113-183, and the Child Welfare Policy Manual section 8.1 Q/A#7).

* 1. To the extent that allowable activities constituting training and administrative costs are allocated to the program through application of a Title IV-E participation rate (sometimes called the eligibility, penetration, or discount rate), this rate must be calculated by dividing the number of Title IV-E foster care eligible children by the total number of children in foster care pursuant to the definition of foster care in 45 CFR section 1355.20. The numerator is comprised of the total number of children in foster care determined to meet all Title IV-E eligibility requirements. A Title IV-E agency may also include in the numerator otherwise eligible children placed with relatives pending foster family home approval or licensure (for the lesser of the average time it takes to license a foster home or 12 months) and children moving from a facility that is not licensed to one that is for up to one month pursuant to Section 472(i)(1) of the Social Security Act. The denominator comprises the total number of children who are in foster care, including those that are Title IV-E eligible and those that are not or have not yet been determined Title IV-E eligible. Any methodology for claiming administrative costs, including the calculation of the participation rate described above, must be a part of the state’s approved cost allocation plan or a tribe’s approved cost allocation methodology (42 USC 672(i) and 674(a)(3), 2 CFR Part 225 or 45 CFR Part 75, as applicable, in accordance with 45 CFR section 75.110, 45 CFR section 95.507(b)(4), 45 CFR section 1355.20, and Child Welfare Policy Manual section 8.1C Q/A#8).
  2. With any required ACF approval, funds may be expended for costs related to design, implementation and operation of a statewide or tribal service area-wide data collection system (45 CFR sections 1356.60(d) and 95.611).
  3. Funds may be expended for costs related to design, implementation, and operation of a statewide or tribal automated child welfare information system (S/TACWIS) that received any required ACF approval by July 31, 2016, or a comprehensive child welfare information system (CCWIS), which receives any required ACF approval on or after August 1, 2016. Funds for S/TACWIS costs are available only for expenditures made prior to or during the transition period of August 1, 2016 through July 31, 2018. Funds are available for CCWIS qualifying costs for expenditures made on or after August 1, 2016 (45 CFR sections 1355.52, 1355.56, 1355.57, 1356.60(e) and 95.611).
  4. Under Section 1130 of the Social Security Act, Title IV-E agencies may be granted authority to operate a demonstration project as set forth in ACF-approved terms and conditions. Any such terms and conditions applicable to the program identify the specific provisions of the Social Security Act that are waived, the additional activities deemed allowable, and the scope and duration (which may not exceed a maximum of five total years unless specifically approved for further continuation) of the demonstration project. All demonstration project operational activities, excluding project evaluation, must end no later than September 30, 2019. The demonstration project must remain cost neutral to the federal government, as provided for in a methodology contained in the approved project terms and conditions involving either a matched comparison group or a capped allocation (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).

Allowable activities for which funds may be expended under an approved demonstration project are as follows:

1. Costs incurred prior to project implementation for the development of the project that are included in an approved Developmental Cost Plan (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).
2. Costs incurred at any point during the project lifespan for project evaluation in accordance with an approved Project Evaluation Plan (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).
3. Costs for otherwise Title IV-E allowable program activities provided as part of the operation of a demonstration project (i.e., to the extent that geographic and Title IV-E funding category components are included in the scope of the approved project) on behalf of Title IV-E eligible children to the extent that the approved cost neutrality limit or payment schedule (if applicable) is not exceeded (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).
4. Costs for approved specified project intervention activities performed as part of the operation of a demonstration project on behalf of designated children and families (including those approved activities cited as otherwise Title IV-E unallowable) to the extent that the approved cost neutrality limit or payment schedule (if applicable) is not exceeded (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).
5. Costs for other activities performed throughout the jurisdiction of the Title IV-E agency deemed as allowable through specifically approved Title IV-E waiver provisions (including those approved activities cited as otherwise Title IV-E unallowable) to the extent that the approved cost neutrality limit or payment schedule (if applicable) is not exceeded (42 USC 1320a–9 and Section 201 of Pub. L. No. 112-34).
6. *Activities Unallowed*
   1. Costs of social services provided to a child, the child’s family, or the child’s foster family which provide counseling or treatment to ameliorate or remedy personal problems, behaviors, or home conditions are unallowable (45 CFR section 1356.60(c)(3)).
   2. Costs claimed as foster care maintenance payments that include medical, educational or other expenses not outlined in 42 USC 675(4)(A).
   3. Costs of conducting investigations of allegations of sex trafficking or other forms of child abuse or neglect or for providing social services, such as counseling or treatment, to victims of sex trafficking or other children or youth (Child Welfare Policy Manual section 8.1 Q/A#7).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

**RMS**

The following transmittal letters communicate the most recent changes to the OAC rules concerning the web-based RMS system:

* [OAC 5101:9-7-23](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm) Child Support Random Moment Sample (RMS) Time Study – See code section for tracked changes
* [OAC 5101:9-7-20](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-20.stm) Income Maintenance, Workforce, Social Services, and Child Welfare Random Moment Sample (RMS) Time Studies – See code section for tracked changes

See also BCFTA Web WebRMS reports at:

* <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/TOOLS/RMS/RMSTADocument.pdf>
* Desk Guide at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/TOOLS/RMS/RMSDeskGuide.pdf> .
* Web RMS user manual is available here <https://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/2018-Updates/RMS-Manual-Final-10302020.stm>

The RMS observations are time studies which are designed to measure county staff activity regarding income maintenance and social services programs. The RMS studies are completed on a quarterly basis by all positions performing directly related program functions, with the exception of positions performing administrative support or supervisory functions unless the person actually provides direct services. The RMS system selects the staff sample for completing the RMS from FTE roster as uploaded/entered into the RMS system.

Data collected from these time studies are used to calculate the percentage of time spent on the program. The percentages are used by the County agency system to allocate expenditures reported on the ODJFS 02820 financial statements.

County expenditures primarily consist of administrative expenses, most of which are captured through the RMS process discussed above; however, there may be non-RMS related expenditures as noted above performing administrative support or supervisory functions only, such as the JFS Director, human resource employees, etc. These are the administrative staff whose expenses belong in the shared cost pool. If it can be determined that a supervisor only supervises staff in one program- type cost pool, that supervisor’s expenses are included in the program-type cost pool and allocated along with their staff’s expenses by the RMS statistics for that particular program type.

RMS based funding has a one-month lag time. For example, RMS reporting for September, October and November drives the quarterly funding for October, November and December.

**RMS sample sizes required per OAC:**

**IMRMS/SSRMS/CWRMS/WFRMS:** [OAC 5101:9-7-20](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-20.stm)(G) – effective 12/1/2019

**CSRMS:** [OAC 5101:9-7-23](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm)(G) – effective 12/1/2019

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| --- | --- | --- |
| RMS Type | Agency Size | # of Observations |
| Income Maintenance (IMRMS) | Ten County Agencies with the Largest IM Cost Pool Expenditures | Minimum of 2,300 |
| Income Maintenance (IMRMS) | All Other County Agencies | Minimum of 354 |
| Social Services (SSRMS), Child Welfare (CWRMS), Juvenile Ct, WF | 1-10 Participating Positions | Minimum of 33 per worker |
| Social Services (SSRMS), Child Welfare (CWRMS), Juvenile Ct, WF | 11-74 Participating Positions | Minimum of 354 |
| Social Services (SSRMS), Child Welfare (CWRMS), Juvenile Ct | 75 or more Participating Positions | Minimum of 2,400 |
| Child Support (CSRMS) | 1-10 Participating positions | Minimum of 33 per worker |
| Child Support (CSRMS) | 11 or more Participating positions | Minimum of 354 |

**AOS Additional Testing Consideration**

Sections A & B are most often tested using them same sample. Additional program specific requirements / testing considerations are included in Section A that would also affect Section B.

County testing will primarily consist of the following:

* Administrative expenses
* FTE/RMS/Cost pools
* Direct expenditures

Auditors will need to test pooled costs separately (RMS) from direct charges (County ledgers).

All salaries and indirect expenses are included in cost pools. There are two levels of allocation for County JFS expenditures. Costs benefiting all programs (rent, leases, utilities, supplies, indirect employee costs for positions such as the agency director, personnel, fiscal, related compensation, etc.) are included in the Shared Costs Pool and are allocated based on the Quarterly Report of the County JFS Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Positions submitted to ODJFS. Shared costs are distributed in CFIS Web based on the IM, SS, and CSEA FTE percentages.

More information regarding FTE reporting is available at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/TOOLS/TOOLS.stm>. FTE reporting was previously accomplished on Form 4290, which has been replaced by CFIS Web form CR 445.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Allowable costs on FTE Report associated with Employees** | | | |
| **Reported on:** | **Program:** | **County Fund Paid from:** | **RMS Cost Pool** |
| JFS 02827 | Medicaid, CHIP, Food Assistance, TANF, SSBG, CCDF | Public Assistance (PA) Fund | IMRMS / SSRMS |
| JFS 02750 | Child Support Enforcement | Child Support Administrative Fund | CSRMS |
| JFS 02820 | Foster Care & Adoption | Children Services Workers | CWRMS or SSRMS (if combined agency) |

These electronic reports are in CFIS Web.

Costs are then allocated to the program level based on the RMS studies.

Auditors will need to test both FTE reporting and RMS.

Auditors can determine population for RMS testing from a summary report for the quarter on CFIS that uploads into the RMS system. There is a data file with this information in CFIS that can be downloaded at the County JFS site.

*(Source: ODJFS and CFAE)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

1. Determine whether Federal awards were expended only for allowable activities.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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):  **Here are some questions that can help in documenting the above control requirements:**  **(Note: The County/District JFS Policies should document controls for meeting compliance requirements. Auditors should review the information provided by the County/District JFS to gain an understanding of the procedures in place.)**   1. Does the County/district JFS pay expenditures to the County via a CAP? 2. How does the County ensure only applicable costs are included in the CAP? 3. What procedures does the County/district JFS have in place to ensure they are only paying for allowable activities? 4. What controls does the County/district JFS have to ensure costs are not paid through the CAP and directly to the County/Fiscal Agent? 5. What procedures does the County/district JFS have in place for only allowable costs input into CFIS? 6. What procedures does the County/district JFS have to ensure administrative employees / costs are not reported as part of RMS, unless these employees provide direct services? 7. How does the County ensure that:  * Employees are properly completing the RMS observation; * Documentation is available to support the program and activity claimed; * Observations for absent employees are properly completed; * FTE allocations for the shared cost pool are correct; * Employees are assigned to the correct cost pool; and * Employees are completing the correct RMS observation.  1. Interview the RMS Coordinator. Document RMS coordinator name and date of interview. Document any weaknesses noted. Interview could include questions such as the following:    1. Are you familiar with the RMS procedures summarized in the [RMS User Manual](https://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/2018-Updates/RMS-Manual-Final-10302020.stm)?    2. What is your role in the RMS process?    3. What do you do if you receive an RMS observation for an employee who no longer works in your office?    4. How do you ensure the observation is filled out correctly?    5. Have you received any special training or instructions on RMS procedures within the past 12 months?    6. How do you complete the RMS control sample? What is the purpose of the control sample? 2. Interview case workers who participate in RMS. Document employee name and date of interview. Interview could include questions such as the following:    * 1. Are you familiar with the RMS procedures summarized in the [RMS User Manual](https://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/2018-Updates/RMS-Manual-Final-10302020.stm)?      2. What do you do when you receive an observation?         1. Complete immediately         2. Hold until appropriate time         3. Complete at my convenience         4. Other (explain)      3. What items need to be completed for the observation?         1. What program you are working with         2. Activity code         3. Case number (or unique identifier)         4. Comment section completed |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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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.**  **Additional ODJFS Steps** |
| 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.  **Additional ODJFS Steps**  If the client has made subawards under the program, select a representative number of awards and determine whether they were only approved for activities as identified in step 1 above. See also Section M.  Obtain management’s explanation for any significant questionable expenditures/subawards. Analyze responses and obtain any additional documentation considered necessary.  In conjunction with Allowable Costs/Cost Principles in Section B, determine if the disbursements met 45 CFR 75 Subpart E ([2 CFR 200 Subpart E Cost Principles](2%20CFR%20part%20200.pdf)).  Other Attributes:   * Charges were properly coded. * Voucher was properly computed. * Invoice amount agrees to voucher amount * Invoice date precedes voucher date. * If a reimbursement, reimbursement was not claimed greater than 21 months following the payment of the expenditure. * Payments can be made on behalf of eligible and non-eligible children, allowable activities and non-allowable activities per federal terms and conditions.   *County Audit Procedures:*  1. Based on results of control testing, select reimbursement claims from the disbursement journal and perform the following procedures: **(Public and Private, Residential Centers, Group Homes and Maternity homes as well as private family foster home networks)**  Note: ODJFS recommended claims for testing should be pulled from the disbursement journal. Also, keep in mind, all maintenance costs must now be sought through SACWIS. See Section L.   * 1. Verify amount claimed for each service date agrees to amount invoiced by provider.   2. Verify amount invoiced by provider was actually paid by the County.   3. Verify the provider providing services for the child agrees with the County’s records, e.g. case file, SACWIS, etc., of where the child was placed.   4. Identify and document how much of amount invoiced by provider was for maintenance expenses (i.e. amount actually paid to the foster parent).   5. Identify and document how much of amount invoiced by provider was for administrative expenses (i.e. total amount invoiced less maintenance amount).   6. Identify the amount reimbursed.   7. Calculate the amount that should have been reimbursed considering the maximum allowable rate established for each private provider. (<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ocf/publications.stm>)   8. Identify the amount of overpayment, if applicable, by comparing the amount reimbursed per the Title IV-E disbursement journal with the amount that should have been reimbursed, as calculated in step 1g. above.   **Payments are made in the month following the service period (for example, July payments are made in August, etc.). Prior experience with State region testing noted that since going live on SACWIS some reimbursements are delayed.**  2. Depending upon the results of control tests, select an additional sample of disbursements for children placed in agency foster homes from the Title IV-E Disbursement Journal. (Public agency foster homes)  Note: ODJFS recommended claims for testing should be pulled from the disbursement journal instead; all maintenance costs must now be sought through SACWIS. See Section L.   * 1. Verify the amount reimbursed for each service date is not greater than the amount claimed for reimbursement through SACWIS by the County.   2. Verify the amount claimed for reimbursement by the County through SACWIS was not greater than the amount actually paid to the foster parent(s).   3. Verify the placement of the child agrees with the County’s records, e.g. case file, SACWIS, etc.   4. Considering steps a through c, above, determine whether amounts reimbursed were accurate and complete.   **Prior experience with State region testing noted in order to determine completeness auditors agreed the totals from the Board Bill Journal “Board Home Account Recap” (monthly recap by line item) for the months selected for testing to the RN-FIR137A, used as part of testing ODJFS 02820.**  **CAP (see also CAP testing in Section B)**   1. Summarize monthly payments to the County and review CAP for accuracy of payment. Ensure that payments made were for the current or prior period and they were within the current biennium. 2. Review CAP for reasonableness of County/district JFS expenditures.   **FTE Reporting- the roster is uploaded through the WebRMS system (See** [**OAC 5101:9-7-23**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm) **&** [OAC **5101:9-7-20**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-20.stm) **for additional information.)**   1. Determine if the number of FTE by program area category is consistent with the payroll in the previous quarter. 2. Select employees and determine if they are reported in the correct program area category based on documentation. (i.e. job duties, job description, personnel file, employee interview, etc.)   **RMS**   1. Determine RMS cost pools that require testing (i.e. Income Maintenance, Social Services, Child Support, Child Welfare). 2. Scan all 4 quarterly RMS Tabulation Reports to identify any indications of misuse or manipulation of RMS codes (could help determine which quarter to test in step 3):    1. High instances of un-funded codes    2. Large variances (over 20%) in RMS coding between quarters    3. Distribution of RMS codes between programs 3. The information that was previously included in the County RMS Sample Reference list (the list was a recap from ODJFS of the RMS observations information input into the system by the County/district JFS) is available in the WebRMS system.  * Determine if the required number of observations were performed  1. Obtain RMS observations for each cost pool being tested (i.e. Income Maintenance, Social Services, Child Support, Child Welfare)   Select one sample of observations across all applicable cost pools, test for the following attributes and note any exceptions.   * + 1. Observation includes a case number or other identifier     2. Observation includes the activity, where applicable     3. Determine if documentation exists to substantiate the claimed program and/or activity on the RMS sample observation     4. Employee must respond to the observation within 48 business hours.     5. The RMS Coordinator reviewed and approved all observation moment responses within 72 hours.     6. If the observation had been flagged as part of the quality assurance control group, determine the supervisor/supervisor designee validated the response within the same forty-eight-hour response period that is available to the employee.   Also, determine if it was approved by the supervisor/supervisor designee, and that the response was accepted by the RMS coordinator.     7. No unauthorized or vacant positions were included in the RMS sample     8. Obtain payroll listing with job titles and compare to RMS observations completed        1. Review job duties from observation and / or interview with employee        2. Match job activities from RMS with job descriptions in personnel file     9. If employee is an administrative or supervisory, determine whether they are appropriately completing the RMS observations        1. Administrative support employees can participate in RMS if they provide direct services 50% of the time        2. Supervisory employees can participate in RMS if they provide direct services over 50% of the time   **Reminder:** Auditors should not put confidential information in the current working papers and should follow established procedures for protection of confidential information. |

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## 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.**

All references to sections within 2 CFR Part 200 can be found [here](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)

### 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 Part 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 Part 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 Part 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 Part 200 and some agencies have been granted exceptions to provisions within 2 CFR Part 200.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

The cost principles in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E (Cost Principles), prescribe the cost accounting requirements associated with the administration of Federal awards by:

1. States, local governments and Indian tribes
2. Institutions of higher education (IHEs)
3. Nonprofit organizations

As provided in 2 CFR 200.101, 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 200.101(e) (see Appendix I 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](Appendix%20IX%20to%20Part%2075_%20Title%2045.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, 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 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the CFO website here: <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014. AOS evaluated agency exceptions through June 2022. AOS auditors only will need to reference our internal AOS evaluation process [at the following link](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120002FFBFB1F4A3C3F47AE37C7A44E1C1EDE&id=%2Fsites%2FIntranet%2FShared%20Documents%2FAudit%5FResources%2FFederal%2FOther%20Federal%20Resources&viewid=68cb3ab2%2D567e%2D456a%2D975c%2Da88f3e9c3727).

**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.

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 200.420 - 200.476 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 200.402 - 200.411.

[List of Selected Items of Cost Contained in 2 CFR Part 200](Selected_Items_of_Cost_Part_3_ComplianceSupplement.pdf)

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

Both states and tribes are subject to the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, as implemented by HHS at 45 CFR Part 75. States also are subject to the cost allocation provisions and rules governing allowable costs of equipment of 45 CFR Part 95 (45 CFR sections 1355.57, 95.503, and 95.705).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

2 CFR 200.302(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 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 requires established written leave policies if the entity intends to pay fringe benefits.

2 CFR 200.464(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 200.475 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

**ODJFS Program Specific Requirements**

**Sections A & B are most often test together using the same sample. See also Section A.**

The most significant administrative costs of the County JFS is compensation. Costs of compensation must be allocated by means of full-time equivalents (FTEs) and the RMS system, as set forth in the state cost allocation plan. The costs of providers should normally be charged directly to the benefiting program. Provider costs, including provider administrative costs, should not be charged to a cost pool as this would likely cause costs to be charged to non-benefiting programs, contrary to the federal cost allocation principles (45 CFR 75 Subpart E and 2 CFR 200 Subpart E). Costs which are readily assignable as direct costs should be charged in that manner and not charged to a cost pool, unless required by the statewide cost allocation plan. Costs, whether charged directly or indirectly, should be charged only to benefiting federal programs. Subrecipients may not be paid any amounts in excess of allowable costs, whether as a fee or any other increment. For example, where a contractor is providing both WIA and TANF program services (if it is assignable to each program), each cost should be allocated by the contractor to the appropriate program and charged as direct program costs. On the other hand, where a contractor is providing general administrative services, such as the development of an agency-wide classification system for employees and (is not assignable to individual programs), those costs are not direct program costs. As the costs benefit all programs within the agency, they should be charged to the shared cost pool.

Counties have a cost allocation plan (CAP) for centralized services that includes County JFS Agencies. County JFS pays the County Auditor for their portion of the CAP.

Agencies place administrative expenditures in a pool; for combined agencies it is referred to as the shared cost pool. ODJFS allocates funding from the shared cost pool through FTE statistics and divides the expenditures into program cost pools (IM, SS, CS). Random Moment Sampling (RMS) statistics are used to allocate the expenditures in each of the separate program (IM, SS, CS) cost pools.

Auditors should be alert for the following:

* Expenditures reimbursed as part of the County CAP and being paid directly (could be charged directly to the program or allocated to a cost pool). Many County CAPs include rent therefore the County JFS should not be paying for rent as a direct expense. The County JFS could be paying the County twice for the same expenditure.
* Instances where County JFS offices may show these County CAP expenditures in the CFIS system even when they did not pay them to the County (offset by a negative expenditure in order to balance to the county auditor’s records).
* Less than arm’s length transactions (see rent example discussed below).

County family services agencies are not authorized under Ohio law to hold title to real properly; however, joint county departments of Job and Family Services organized under ORC § 329 can hold title to real property. The agencies routinely rent or lease (for federal grants management purposes, the terms are interchangeable) the facilities necessary for their operation. Rental costs are allowable costs to federal programs under 45 CFR 75.465 ([2 CFR 200.465](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)). Rates must be reasonable; however in determining reasonableness, the agency shall research rental costs of comparable property, giving consideration to each of the flowing:

* + Area market conditions;
  + The type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased.
  + County Family Service Agency shall review rental/lease agreements periodically to determine if circumstances have changed and other options are available.

If the County JFS rents facilities from the board of county commissioners, they are subject to additional restrictions under 45 CFR 75.465 ([2 CFR 200.465](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)). As the county family services agency and the board of county commissioners are “related parties,” a rental transaction between the two is considered a “less-than-arm’s-length” transaction. As a result, allowable rental costs are limited to the amount that would be allowed had title to the property vested in the governmental unit; i.e., depreciation, maintenance, taxes, related interest, and insurance. If the lease amount is tied to a bond schedule for the repayment of the county’s indebtedness on the building in question, this amount may be more than the allowable rental costs under 45 CFR 75.465 (2 CFR 200.465), and the excessive amount would not be an allowable cost to federal programs.

ODJFS issued [County Monitoring Advisory Bulletin 2008-001](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/TOOLS/LEASE/CountyMonitoringAdvisoryBulletin2008-001.pdf) regarding this matter.

Please note if the County capitalizes the interest, they cannot charge the JFS depreciation + interest as this would result in the County double-charging for the interest.

See also [OAC 5101:9-4-11](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter04/5101-9-4-11.stm) Rental Costs and Lease Agreements for the rule governing this requirement.

Note: ORC § 329.44 allows for JFS Districts to hold title to real property. Auditors will need to evaluate if the district is holding title to real property and will need to import testing procedures from the General Boilerplate FACCR. Also keep in mind costs incurred for the acquisition of buildings and land, as “capital expenditures,” are unallowable as direct charges, except where approved in advance by the awarding agency. See 45 CFR 75.318, 75.343 and 75.439 (2 CFR [200.311,](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf) [200.329](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf) and [200.439](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)).

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Indirect Cost Rate

Except for those non-Federal entities described in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.1.b, 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). Effective on November 12, 2020, any non-federal entity can use the de minimus rate. 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 200.403, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. In accordance with 2 CFR 200.400(g), 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. A non-federal entity can always choose to charge the federal award less than the negotiated rates or the de minimis rate.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

1. Determine that the de minimis rate is applied to the appropriate base amount.
2. Determine that the de minimis rate is used consistently by a non-federal entity under its federal awards.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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 – 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 200.414(f).  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 and Appendices III-VII 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, 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 200.1\_Cognizant\_Agency.

For indirect cost rates and departmental indirect cost allocation plans, the cognizant agency is generally 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

#### 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.

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).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

**Audit Objectives: Direct Costs**

Determine whether the organization complied with the provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 as follows:

1. Direct charges to federal awards were for allowable costs.
2. Unallowable costs determined to be direct costs were included in the allocation base for the purpose of computing an indirect cost rate.

**Audit Objectives: Indirect Costs**

Determine whether the governmental unit complied with the provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 as follows:

1. Charges to cost pools used in calculating indirect cost rates were for allowable costs.
2. The methods for allocating the costs are in accordance with the cost principles, and produce an equitable and consistent distribution of costs (e.g., all activities that benefit from the indirect cost, including unallowable activities, must receive an appropriate allocation of indirect costs).
3. Indirect cost rates were applied in accordance with negotiated indirect cost rate agreements (ICRA).
4. For State/local departments or agencies that do not have to submit an ICRP to the cognizant agency for indirect costs (those that receive less than $35 million in direct Federal awards), indirect cost rates were applied in accordance with the ICRP maintained on file.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**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(b)(7), 2 CFR 200.430, 2 CFR 200.431, 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2), and 2 CFR 200.475*.*
* 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 200.475 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 200.475.
  + 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 200.407 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.  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 200.402 - 200.411.  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 - 200.476).  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.  (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 the ICRP discussion.pdf))*  (1) Verify that the ICRP includes the required documentation in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.  (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:  (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 200.430 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. When 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, 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

1. Determine whether the governmental unit complied with the provisions of 2 CFR part 200 as follows:
   1. Charges to cost pools allocated to Federal awards through the central service CAPs were for allowable costs.
   2. The methods of allocating the costs are in accordance with the cost principles, and produce an equitable and consistent distribution of costs, which benefit from the central service costs being allocated (e.g., cost allocation bases include all activities, including all State departments and agencies and, if appropriate, non-State organizations which receive services).
2. Cost allocations were in accordance with central service CAPs approved by the cognizant agency for indirect costs or, in cases where such plans are not subject to approval, in accordance with the plan on file.

**Compliance Requirements – State/Local Government-Wide Central Service Costs**

1. *Submission Requirements*
   1. Submission requirements are identified in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph D.
   2. A State is required to submit a State-wide central service CAP to HHS for each year in which it claims central service costs under Federal awards.
   3. A “major local government” is required to submit a central service CAP to its cognizant agency for indirect costs annually. *Major local government* means a local government that receives more than $100 million in direct Federal awards (not including pass-through awards) subject to 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E. All other local governments claiming central service costs must develop a CAP in accordance with the requirements described in 2 CFR part 200 and maintain the plan and related supporting documentation for audit. These local governments are not required to submit the plan for Federal approval unless they are specifically requested to do so by the cognizant agency for indirect costs.
   4. All central service CAPs will be prepared and, when required, submitted within the 6 months prior to the beginning of the governmental unit’s fiscal years in which it proposes to claim central service costs. Extensions may be granted by the cognizant agency for indirect costs on a case-by-case basis.
2. *Documentation Requirements*
   1. The central service CAP must include all central service costs that will be claimed (either as an allocated or a billed cost) under Federal awards. Costs of central services omitted from the CAP will not be reimbursed.
   2. The documentation requirements for all central service CAPs are contained in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph E. All plans and related documentation used as a basis for claiming costs under Federal awards must be retained for audit in accordance with the record retention requirements contained in 2 CFR section 200.334(f).
3. *Required Certification –* No proposal to establish a central service CAP, whether submitted to the cognizant agency for indirect costs or maintained on file by the governmental unit, must be accepted and approved unless such costs have been certified by the governmental unit using the Certificate of Cost Allocation Plan as set forth in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph E.4.
4. *Allocated Central Service Costs (Section I Costs)* – A carry-forward adjustment is not permitted for a central service activity that was not included in the approved plan, or for unallowable costs that must be reimbursed immediately (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.3).
5. *Billed Central Service Costs (Section II Costs)*
   1. Each billed central service activity must separately account for all revenues (including imputed revenues) generated by the service, expenses incurred to furnish the service, and profit/loss (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.1).
   2. Internal service funds for central service activities are allowed a working capital reserve of up to 60 calendar days cash expenses for normal operating purposes (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.2). A working capital reserve exceeding 60 calendar days may be approved by the cognizant agency for indirect costs in exceptional cases.
   3. Adjustments of billed central services are required when there is a difference between the revenue generated by each billed service and the actual allowable costs (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.4). A comparison of the revenue generated by each billed service (including total revenues whether or not billed or collected) to the actual allowable costs of the service will be made at least annually, and an adjustment will be made for the difference between the revenue and the allowable costs. The adjustments will be made through one of the following methods, at the option of the cognizant agency:
      1. If revenue exceeds costs, a cash refund to the Federal Government for the Federal share of the adjustment, including earned or imputed interest from the date of expenditure and debt interest, if applicable, chargeable in accordance with applicable cognizant agency for indirect costs regulations;
      2. Credits to the amounts charged to the individual programs;
      3. Adjustments to future billing rates; or
      4. Adjustments to allocated central service costs (Section I) if the total amount of the adjustment for a particular service (Federal share and non-Federal share) does not exceed $500,000.
   4. Whenever funds are transferred from a self-insurance reserve to other accounts (e.g., general fund), refunds must be made to the Federal Government for its share of funds transferred, including earned or imputed interest from the date of transfer and debt interest, if applicable, chargeable in accordance with applicable cognizant agency for indirect cost claims collection regulations (2 CFR section 200.447(d)(5)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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 (200.402 – 200.411).  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 – 200.476).  (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.  (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.  (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.

The 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VI, paragraph A, 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](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.pdf).

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives – State Public Assistance Agency Costs**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

1. Determine whether the governmental unit complied with the provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 as follows:
   1. Direct charges to Federal awards were for allowable costs.
   2. Charges to cost pools allocated to federal awards through the public assistance CAP were for allowable costs.
   3. The approved public assistance CAP correctly describes the actual procedures used to identify, measure, and allocate costs to each of the programs operated by the State public assistance agency. However, the actual procedures or methods of allocating costs must be in accordance with the cost principles, and produce an equitable and consistent distribution of costs.
   4. Charges to federal awards are in accordance with the approved public assistance CAP. This does not apply if the auditor first determines that the approved CAP is not in compliance with the cost principles and/or produces an inequitable distribution of costs.
   5. The employee compensation reporting systems are implemented and operated in accordance with the methodologies described in the approved public assistance CAP.

**Compliance Requirements – State/Local Government-Wide Central Service Costs**

1. *Submission Requirements*

Unlike most State/local government-wide central service CAPs and ICRPs, an annual submission of the public assistance CAP is not required. Once a public assistance CAP is approved, State public assistance agencies are required to promptly submit amendments to the plan if any of the following events occur (45 CFR section 95.509):

* 1. The procedures shown in the existing CAP become outdated because of organizational changes, changes to the Federal law or regulations, or significant changes in the program levels, affecting the validity of the approved cost allocation procedures.
  2. A material defect is discovered in the CAP.
  3. The CAP for public assistance programs is amended so as to affect the allocation of costs.
  4. Other changes occur which make the allocation basis or procedures in the approved CAP invalid.

The amendments must be submitted to HHS for review and approval.

1. *Documentation Requirements* – A State may claim Federal financial participation for costs associated with a program only in accordance with its approved CAP. The public assistance CAP requirements are contained in 45 CFR section 95.507.
2. *Implementation of Approved Public Assistance CAPs* – Since public assistance CAPs are of a narrative nature, the Federal Government needs assurance that the CAP has been implemented as approved. This is accomplished by funding agencies’ reviews, single audits, or audits conducted by the cognizant agency for audit (2 CFR Part 200 Appendix VI, paragraph E.1).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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 200.402 - 200.411.  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 - 200.476).  (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 95.509](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.pdf) occur.  (2) Verify that public assistance CAP includes the required documentation in accordance with [45 CFR 95.507](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.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, review the 2022 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 your working papers and the cross-referenced section can also be added on this page.

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## E. ELIGIBILITY

### OMB Compliance Requirements

The specific requirements for eligibility are unique to each Federal program and are found in the statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award pertaining to the program. For programs listed in the Supplement, these specific requirements are in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements,” or Part 5, “Clusters of Programs,” as applicable. This compliance requirement specifies the criteria for determining the individuals, groups of individuals (including area of service delivery), or subrecipients that can participate in the program and the amounts for which they qualify.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. **Eligibility for Individuals**

Foster care benefits may be paid on behalf of a child only if all of the following requirements are met:

* 1. Foster care maintenance payments are allowable only if the foster child was removed from the home of a relative specified in Section 406(a) of the Social Security Act, as in effect on July 16, 1996, and placed in foster care by means of a judicial determination, as defined in 42 USC 672(a)(2), or pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement, as defined in 42 USC 672(f), (42 USC 672(a)(1) and (2) and 45 CFR section 1356.21).
     1. Judicial Determination
        1. *Contrary to the welfare determination* – A child’s removal from the home (unless removal is pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement) must be in accordance with a judicial determination to the effect that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child’s welfare, or that placement in foster care would be in the best interest of the child. The judicial determination must be explicitly stated in the court order and made on a case-by-case basis. The precise language “contrary to the welfare” does not have to be included in the removal court order, but the order must include language to the effect that remaining in the home will be contrary to the child’s welfare, safety, or best interest (45 CFR section 1356.21(c)).
           1. *Prior to March 27, 2000* – For a child who entered foster care before March 27, 2000, the judicial determination of contrary to the welfare must be in a court order that resulted from court proceedings that are initiated no later than six months from the date the child is removed from the home, consistent with Departmental Appeals Board (DAB) Decision Number 1508 (DAB 1508). The Departmental Appeals Board, through Decision Number 1508, ruled that a petition to the court stating the reason for the state agency’s request for the child’s removal from home, followed by a court order granting custody to the state agency is sufficient to meet the contrary to the welfare requirement (Federal Register, January 25, 2000, Vol. 65, Number 16, pages 4020 and 4088-89).
           2. *On or after March 27, 2000* – For a child who enters foster care on or after March 27, 2000, the judicial determination of contrary to the welfare must be in the first court ruling that sanctions the child’s removal from home (45 CFR section 1356.21(c)). Acceptable documentation is a court order containing a judicial determination regarding contrary to the welfare or a transcript of the court proceedings reflecting this determination (45 CFR section 1356.21(d)). For the first 12 months that a tribe’s Title IV-E plan is in effect, the tribe may use nunc pro tunc orders and affidavits to verify reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare judicial determinations for Title IV-E foster care eligibility (42 USC 679c(c)(1)(C)(ii)(I), as added by Section 301, Pub. L. No. 110-351).
        2. *Reasonable efforts to prevent removal determination* – Within 60 days from the date of the removal from home pursuant to 45 CFR section 1356.21(k)(ii), there must be a judicial determination as to whether reasonable efforts were made or were not required to prevent the removal (e.g., child subjected to aggravated circumstances such as abandonment, torture, chronic abuse, sexual abuse, parent convicted of murder or voluntary manslaughter or aiding or abetting in such activities) (45 CFR sections 1356.21(b)(1) and (k)). The judicial determination must be explicitly documented (i.e., so stated in the court order and made on a case-by-case basis).
           1. *Prior to March 27, 2000* – For a child who entered foster care before March 27, 2000, the judicial determination that reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal or that reasonable efforts were made to reunify the child and family satisfies the reasonable efforts requirement (Federal Register, January 25, 2000, Vol. 65, Number 16, pages 4020 and 4088).
           2. *On or after March 27, 2000* – For a child who enters foster care on or after March 27, 2000, the judicial determination that reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal or were not required must be made no later than 60 days from the date of child’s removal from the home (45 CFR section 1356.21(b)(1)). Acceptable documentation is a court order containing a judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to prevent removal or a transcript of the court proceedings reflecting this determination (45 CFR section 1356.21(d)). For the first 12 months that a tribe’s Title IV-E plan is in effect, the tribe may use nunc pro tunc orders and affidavits to verify reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare judicial determinations for Title IV-E foster care eligibility (42 USC 679c(c)(1)(C)(ii)(I)), as added by Section 301, Pub. L. No. 110-351).
        3. *Reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan* – A judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan must be made within 12 months of the date on which the child is considered to have entered foster care and at least once every 12 months thereafter while the child is in foster care. The judicial determination must be explicitly documented and made on a case-by-case basis. If a judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan is not made within this timeframe, the child is ineligible at the end of the twelfth month from the date the child was considered to have entered foster care or at the end of the month in which the subsequent judicial determination of reasonable efforts was due, and the child remains ineligible until such a judicial determination is made (45 CFR section 1356.21(b)(2)).
           1. *Prior to March 27, 2000* – For a child who entered foster care before March 27, 2000, the judicial determination of reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan must be made no later than March 27, 2001, because such child will have been in care for 12 months or longer (January 25, 2000, Federal Register, Vol. 65, Number 16, pages 4020 and 4088).
           2. *On or after March 27, 2000* – For a child who enters foster care on or after March 27, 2000, the judicial determination of reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan must be made no later than 12 months from the date the child is considered to have entered foster care (45 CFR section 1356.21(b)(2). Acceptable documentation is a court order containing a judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan or a transcript of the court proceedings reflecting this determination (45 CFR section 1356.21(d)). For the first 12 months that a tribe’s Title IV-E plan is in effect, the tribe may use nunc pro tunc orders and affidavits to verify reasonable efforts and contrary to the welfare judicial determinations for Title IV-E foster care eligibility (42 USC 679c(c)(1)(C)(ii)(I), as added by Section 301 Pub. L. No. 110-351).
     2. Voluntary Placement
        1. *Agreement* – A voluntary placement agreement must be entered into by a parent or legal guardian of the child who is a relative specified in Section 406(a) (as in effect on July 16, 1996) and from whose home the child was removed (42 USC 672(a)(2)(A)(i); 45 CFR section 1356.22(a)). A voluntary placement agreement entered into between a youth age 18 or older and the Title IV-E agency can meet the removal criteria in Section 472(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act. In this situation, the youth age 18 or older is able to sign the agreement as his/her own guardian (Program Instruction ACYF-CB-PI-10-11 dated July 9, 2010, section B).
        2. *Best interests of the child determination* – If the removal was by a voluntary placement agreement, it must be followed within 180 days by a judicial determination to the effect that such placement is in the best interests of the child (42 USC 672(e); 45 CFR section 1356.22(b)).
  2. The child’s placement and care are the responsibility of either the Title IV- E agency administering the approved Title IV-E plan or any other public agency under a valid agreement with the cognizant Title IV-E agency (42 USC 672(a)(2)).
  3. A child (except if in placement (new or an existing placement) on or after October 1, 2018, with a parent residing in a licensed residential family- based treatment facility for substance abuse) must meet the eligibility requirements of the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program (i.e., meet the state-established standard of need as of July 16, 1996, prior to enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act) (42 USC 672(a)). Tribes must use the Title IV-A state plan (as in effect as of July 16, 1996) of the state in which the child resided at the time of removal (42 USC 679c(c)(1)(C)(ii)(II)). Program eligibility is limited to an individual defined as a “child.” This classification ordinarily ceases at the child’s 18th birthday (42 USC 672(a)(3), and 42 USC 675(8)(A)). If, however, the state in which the child was living at removal had as a Title IV-A state plan option (as in effect as of July 16, 1996), a Title IV-E agency may provide foster care maintenance payments on behalf of youth who have attained age 18, but are under the age of 19, and who are full-time students expected to complete their secondary schooling or equivalent vocational or technical training before reaching age 19 (45 CFR section 233.90(b)(3)).

A Title IV-E agency may also amend its Title IV-E plan to provide that an individual in foster care who is over age 18 (where an existing eligibility age extension provision for a full-time student expected to complete secondary schooling prior to attaining age 19 is not applicable) and has not attained 19, 20, or 21 years of age (as the Title IV-E agency may elect) remains eligible as a child when the youth meets prescribed conditions for continued maintenance payments. For a youth age 18 or older, who is entering or re-entering foster care after attaining age 18 consistent with the criteria above, AFDC eligibility is based on the youth without regard to the parents/legal guardians or others in the assistance unit in the home from which the youth was removed as a younger child (e.g., a child-only case). A youth over age 18 must also (as elected by the Title IV-E agency) be (1) completing secondary school (or equivalent), (2) enrolled in post- secondary or vocational school, (3) participating in a program or activity that promotes or removes barriers to employment, (4) employed 80 hours a month, or (5) incapable of any of these due to a documented medical condition (42 USC 675(8)(B) and Program Instruction ACYF-CB-PI-10- 11 dated July 9, 2010, section B).

The requirement to conduct annual AFDC redeterminations for purposes of determining continuing Title IV-E eligibility has been eliminated to ease an administrative burden. The Title IV-E agency must (for periods beginning on or after April 8, 2010) establish AFDC eligibility only at the time the child is removed from home or a voluntary placement agreement is entered (42 USC 672(a)(3)(A) and section 8.4A, Question and Answer No. 24 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual).

* 1. Beginning October 1, 2018, a child placed with a parent residing in a licensed residential family-based treatment facility for substance abuse who meets all the Title IV-E foster care eligibility requirements except the AFDC eligibility requirements in sections 472(a)(1)(B) and (3) of the Social Security Act shall be eligible for Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments for a period of not more than 12 months. The recommendation for such placement must be specified in the child’s case plan before the placement. The treatment facility must provide, as part of the treatment for substance abuse, parenting skills training, parent education, and individual and family counseling and these services must be provided under an organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma and in accordance with recognized principles of a trauma-informed approach and trauma-specific interventions to address the consequences of trauma and facilitate healing. Although the treatment facility must be licensed, there is no requirement that it meet the Title IV-E licensing and background check requirements for a childcare institution. Eligibility is limited for a period of not more than 12 months to foster care maintenance payments which includes such things as the cost of providing food, clothing, shelter, and daily supervision. Since a licensed residential family-based treatment facility for substance abuse is not a childcare institution, the Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments may not include the costs of administration and operation of the facility. Title IV-E agencies may claim administrative costs during the 12-month period consistent with 45 CFR 1356.60(c) for the administration of the Title IV-E program, which includes such things as case management (42 USC 672(a)(2)(C) and 672(j)).
  2. The provider, whether a foster family home or a child-care institution, must be fully licensed by the proper state or tribal foster care licensing authority responsible for licensing such homes or childcare institutions. The term “child care institution” as defined in 45 CFR section 1355.20 includes a private child care institution, or a public child care institution that accommodates no more than 25 children, which is licensed by the state in which it is situated or has been approved by the agency of such state responsible for licensing or approval of institutions of this type, as meeting the standards established for such licensing, but does not include detention facilities, forestry camps, training schools, or facilities operated primarily for the purpose of detention of children who are determined to be delinquent (42 USC 671(a)(10) and 672(c)). Effective October 1, 2010, the existing statutory definition of a childcare institution includes a supervised setting in which an individual who has attained 18 years of age is living independently, consistent with conditions the secretary establishes in regulations (42 USC 672(c)(2)).
  3. Beginning October 1, 2019 (or the elected delayed effective date of up to two years), limitations on Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments are applicable for new placements made in a childcare institution if that facility does not meet specified setting requirements. A “specified setting”, as per Section 472(k) of the Social Security Act (Act) includes only those childcare institutions as follows:
     1. A qualified residential treatment program (QRTP) as defined in Section 472(k)(4) of the Act.
     2. A setting specializing in providing prenatal, post-partum, or parenting supports for youth.
     3. In the case of a child who has attained 18 years of age, a supervised setting in which the child is living independently.
     4. A setting providing high-quality residential care and supportive services to children and youth who have been found to be, or are at risk of becoming, sex trafficking victims, in accordance with section 471(a)(9)(C) of the Act.

A QRTP placement must also meet additional requirements to avoid Title IV-E funding limitations as follows:

* + - 1. An assessment to determine the appropriateness of such placement must be completed by a “qualified individual” within 30 days after the placement as per Section 475A(c)(1) of the Act. If this deadline is not met, no foster care maintenance payments may be claimed for the duration of the placement (including those for the first two weeks of care) on behalf of the child.
      2. A court determination on the appropriateness of this placement must be made within 60 days of the start of each such placement. If this deadline is not met, foster care maintenance payments on behalf of the child may be Title IV-E claimed for only the first 60 days of the placement.
      3. If the required assessment determines that the placement of a child in a QRTP is not appropriate, a court disapproves such a placement under Section 475A(c)(2) of the Act, or other circumstances exist where the child is transitioning from a QRTP placement to another setting further Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments claiming is limited, as per Section 472(k)(3)(B) of the Act, to the period necessary to transition, up to 30 days after the cited action takes place.

If the placement in a childcare institution does not meet the requirements for a specified setting, Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments are limited to covering a two-week period for each placement. Payments for any continuous childcare institution placements with a start date prior to the effective date for Section 472(k)(2) of Act are not time limited.

Otherwise allowable administrative costs for an eligible child placed in a childcare institution may be Title IV-E claimed for the period of such placement regardless of whether the facility meets the specified setting requirements (42 USC 672(k) and 42 USC 675A(c)).

* 1. Beginning October 1, 2019 (or the elected delayed effective date of up to two years for Section 472(k) of the Act), the definition of a foster family home is revised from the one in federal regulations at 45 CFR 1355.20(a) to include only the home of an individual or family that meets requirements as follows:
     1. Is licensed or approved by the Title IV-E agency in the state in which it is situated as a foster family home.
     2. Is licensed or approved by a tribal authority with respect to a foster family home on or near an Indian Reservation, or a tribal authority of a tribal Title IV-E agency with respect to a foster family home in the tribal Title IV-E agency's service area.
     3. Meets the standards established for the licensing or approval.
     4. Provide care for not more than six children in foster care. This limitation may be exceeded, at the option of the Title IV-E agency as requested, for any of the reasons specified at Section 472(c)(1)(B)(i-iv) of the Act.
     5. The individual(s) in whose care a child has been placed in foster care reside in the home with the child and the Title IV-E agency has determined such individual(s) as being:
        1. Licensed or approved to be a foster parent; and
        2. Deemed capable of adhering to the reasonable and prudent parent standard; and
        3. Providing 24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or other caretakers.

A foster family home may not then include “group homes, agency- operated boarding homes or other facilities licensed or approved for the purpose of providing foster care…” as previously permitted in federal regulations at 45 CFR 1355.20(a) if that facility is not the home of an individual or family where the foster parent resides (42 USC 672(c)(1)).

* 1. The foster family home provider must satisfactorily have met a criminal records check, including a fingerprint-based check, with respect to prospective foster and adoptive parents (42 USC 671(a)(20)(A)). This involves a determination that such individual(s) have not committed any prohibited felonies in accordance with 42 USC 671(a)(20)(A)(i) and (ii). The requirement for a fingerprint-based check took effect on October 1, 2006, unless prior to September 30, 2005, the state has elected to opt out of the criminal records check requirement or state legislation was required to implement the fingerprint-based check, in which case a delayed implementation is permitted until the first quarter of the state’s regular legislative session following the close of the first regular session beginning after October 1, 2006. The requirement applies to foster care maintenance payments for calendar quarters beginning on or after the state’s effective date for implementation (Pub. L. No. 109, Section 152(c)(1) and (3)). States that opted out of the criminal records check requirement at Section 471(a)(20) of the Social Security Act prior to September 30, 2005, had until October 1, 2008, to implement the fingerprint-based check requirement. Effective October 1, 2008, a state is no longer permitted to opt out of the fingerprint-based check requirement. The opt-out provision does not impact tribes since they only became eligible to administer a Title IV-E plan on October 1, 2009.

The statutory provisions apply to all prospective foster parents who are newly licensed or approved after the Title IV-E agency’s authorized date for implementation of the fingerprint-based background check provisions. Title IV-E agencies may also require that certain other adult individuals living in the home be subject to a criminal records check. The completion or lack of completion of criminal records checks for persons other than prospective foster parents does not, however, impact Title IV-E eligibility (42 USC 671(a)(20)(B); Pub. L. No. 109-248, Section 152(c)(2); 45 CFR sections 1356.30(b) and (c); and the Child Welfare Policy Manual section 8.4F Q/A#4).

* 1. A Title IV-E agency must check, or request a check of, a state-maintained child abuse and neglect registry in each state the prospective foster and adoptive parents and any other adult(s) living in the home have resided in the preceding five years before the state can license or approve a prospective foster or adoptive parent. This requirement became effective on October 1, 2006, unless the state requires legislation to implement the requirement, in which case a delayed implementation is permitted until the first quarter of the state’s regular legislative session following the close of the first regular session beginning after October 1, 2006. The requirement applies to foster care maintenance payments for calendar quarters beginning on or after that date. Tribes first became eligible to administer a Title IV-E plan effective October 1, 2009, and must, therefore, comply with this requirement (42 USC 671(a)(20)(B); Pub. L. No. 109-248, Section 152(c)(2) and (3)).
  2. The licensing file for the child-care institution must contain documentation that verifies that safety considerations with respect to staff of the institution have been addressed (45 CFR section 1356.30(f)). Effective October 1, 2018, unless a legislative delay is approved, the safety considerations in the child-care institution licensing file must consist of proof that criminal background checks, including fingerprint- based criminal records checks of national crime information databases (as defined in section 534(f)(3)(A) of Title 28, United States Code) and child abuse and neglect registry checks for all adults working at the child-care institution were conducted. Title IV-E agencies may use alternative procedures to conduct these criminal records and child abuse registry checks. However, if the agency elects to use an alternate procedure, such procedures must still provide for conducting both checks on every adult working in the institution and the agency must describe in its approved Title IV-E Plan why alternative procedures for conducting the checks are appropriate for the agency (42 USC 671(a)(20)(D)).
  3. Foster care administrative costs for the provision of child-placement services generally are allowable only when performed on behalf of a foster child that is eligible to receive Title IV-E foster care maintenance payments (42 USC 674(a)(3)(E) and 45 CFR section 1356.60). The following exceptions apply:
     1. Activities specifically associated with the determination or redetermination of Title IV-E eligibility are allowable regardless of the outcome of the eligibility determination (DAB Decision No. 844).
     2. Otherwise allowable activities performed on behalf of Title IV-E eligible foster children placed in unallowable facilities and unlicensed relative homes can be allowable under limited circumstances as follows:
        1. For the lesser of 12 months or the average length of time it takes the state or tribe to issue a license or approval of the home when the child, otherwise Title IV-E eligible, is placed in the home of a relative who has an application pending for a foster family home license or approval (42 USC 672(i)(1)(A)).
        2. For not more than one calendar month for an otherwise Title IV-E eligible child transitioning from an unlicensed or unapproved facility to a licensed or approved foster family home or childcare institution (42 USC 672(i)(1)(B)).
     3. In the case of any other child not in foster care who is potentially eligible for benefits under a Title IV-E plan approved under this part and at imminent risk of removal from the home, only if—
        1. Reasonable efforts are being made in accordance with 42 USC 671(a)(15) to prevent the need for, or if, necessary to pursue, removal of the child from the home.
        2. The Title IV-E agency has made, not less often than every six months, a determination (or redetermination) as to whether the child remains at imminent risk of removal from the home (42 USC 672(i)(2)).
        3. Pre-placement administrative costs may be paid on behalf of a child determined to be a candidate for foster care only if all of the following requirements are met:
           1. A child who is a potentially Title IV-E eligible child is at imminent risk of removal from the home and the Title IV-E agency is either pursuing the removal of the child from the home or providing reasonable efforts to prevent the removal in accordance with Section 471(a)(15) of the Social Security Act (42 USC 672(i)(2)(A)).
           2. No earlier than the month in which the Title IV-E agency has made and documented a determination that the child is a candidate for foster care as evidenced by at least one of the following (section 8.1D, Question and Answer No. 2 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual):

A defined case plan, which clearly indicates that absent effective preventive services, foster care is the planned arrangement for the child.

An eligibility determination form which has been completed to establish the child’s eligibility under Title IV-E. Eligibility forms used to document a child’s candidacy for foster care should include evidence that the child is at serious risk of removal from home.

Evidence of court proceedings in relation to the removal of the child from the home, in the form of a petition to the court, a court order, or a transcript of the court’s proceedings. These proceedings include those where the Title IV-E agency is required to obtain a judicial determination sanctioning or approving such an attempt to prevent removal with respect to reasonable efforts or initiates efforts to obtain the judicial determinations related to the removal of a child from home.

* + - * 1. The Title IV-E agency determines that the planned out-of-home placement for the child will be a foster care setting (section 8.1D, Question and Answer No. 11 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual).
        2. In order to claim child specific candidate administrative costs, the Title IV-E agency may either (section 8.1C, Question and Answer No. 3 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual):

individually determine those children who are Title IV-E foster care candidates and claim 100 percent of the child specific allowable administrative costs incurred on behalf of these children, or

allocate costs to benefiting programs considering a determination both of candidacy for foster care and of potential Title IV-E eligibility; using a Title IV-E foster care participation rate is one acceptable means of allocation.

* + - * 1. The Title IV-E agency re-determines at least every six months that the child remains at imminent risk of removal from the home. If the Title IV-E agency does not make this determination at the six-month point, it must cease claiming administrative costs on behalf of the child (42 USC 672(i)(2)(B) and section 8.1D, Question and Answer No. 5 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual).
        2. Candidate administration on behalf of eligible children is limited to any allowable Title IV-E administrative cost that comports with or is closely related to one of the listed activities at 45 CFR section 1356.60(c)(2). The costs of investigations, physical or mental examinations or evaluations and services related to the prevention of placement are not foster care administrative costs and are therefore not reimbursable (section 8.1B, Question and Answer No. 1 of the Child Welfare Policy Manual).

1. **Eligibility for Group of Individuals or Area of Service Delivery** – *Not Applicable*
2. **Eligibility for Subrecipients** – *Not Applicable*

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

Per ODJFS, auditors should use the current Title IV-E FCM eligibility Federal Review Instrument as a guide for your audit. This is available at the following link: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/policy-guidance/title-iv-e-foster-care-eligibility-review-guide>

ODJFS provided the following OAC references for rules governing eligibility for Foster Care grant.

* [OAC 5101:9-6-28](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-28.stm) Title IV-E Funding.
* [OAC 5101:2-47-08](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-08.stm) Required Application/Update for Title IV-D Services and Referrals for Title IV-A; Healthcheck; Third Party Insurance; and Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
  + Guidance applicable Jan 2020 – October 2020 can be found in the archives at [OAC 5101:2-47-08](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-08.stm)
* [OAC 5101:2-47-09](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-09.stm) Administrative Procedure: Case Record Requirements for Foster Care Maintenance (FCM)
* [OAC 5101:2-47-12](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-12.stm) Foster Care Maintenance: Initial Determination of Program Eligibility and Reimbursability
* [OAC 5101:2-47-13](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-13.stm) Foster Care Maintenance Program Eligibility: Legal Responsibility Requirements
* [OAC 5101:2-47-14](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-14.stm) Foster Care Maintenance Program Eligibility: ADC-Relatedness
* [OAC 5101:2-47-14.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-14-1.stm) Title IV-E Eligibility under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

ODJFS Office of Fiscal and Monitoring Services include testing for proper county eligibility determination along with other program requirements as part of the program reviews. Auditors should consider the results of the reviews for planning purposes.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

2. Determine whether required eligibility determinations were made (including obtaining any required documentation/verification), that individual program participants or groups of participants (including area of service delivery) were determined to be eligible, and that only eligible individuals or groups of individuals participated in the program.

3. Determine whether subawards were made only to eligible subrecipients.

4. Determine whether amounts provided to or on behalf of eligible participants or groups of participants were calculated in accordance with program requirements.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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):** |
| **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 ODJFS Steps** |
| 1. *Eligibility for Individuals*  a. For some Federal programs with a large number of people receiving benefits, the non-Federal entity may use a computer system for processing individual eligibility determinations and delivery of benefits. Often these computer systems are complex and will be separate from the non-Federal entity’s regular financial accounting system. Typical functions that a computer system used for determining eligibility may perform are:  - Perform calculations to assist in determining who is eligible and the amount of benefits  - Pay benefits (e.g., write checks)  - Maintain eligibility records, including information about each individual and benefits paid to or on behalf of the individual (regular payments, refunds, and adjustments)  - Track the period of time during which an individual is eligible to receive benefits, i.e., from the beginning date of eligibility through the date when those benefits stop, generally at the end of a predetermined period, unless there is a redetermination of eligibility  - Perform matches with other computer databases to verify eligibility (e.g., matches to verify earnings or identify individuals who are deceased)  - Control who is authorized to approve benefits for eligible individuals (e.g., an employee may be approving benefits on-line and this process may be controlled by passwords or other access controls)  - Produce exception reports indicating likely errors that need follow-up (e.g., when benefits exceed a certain amount, would not be appropriate for a particular classification of individuals, or are paid more frequently than normal)  Because of the diversity of computer systems, both hardware and software, it is not practical for this Supplement to provide suggested audit procedures to address each system. However, generally accepted auditing standards provide guidance for the auditor when computer processing relates to accounting information that can materially affect the financial statements being audited. Similarly, when eligibility is material to a major program, and a computer system is integral to eligibility compliance, the auditor should follow this guidance and consider the non-Federal entity’s computer processing. The auditor should perform audit procedures relative to the computer system for eligibility as necessary to support the opinion on compliance for the major program. Due to the nature and controls of computer systems, the auditor may choose to perform these tests of the computer systems as part of testing the internal controls for eligibility.  b. *Split Eligibility Determination Functions*  (1) *Background* – Some non-Federal entities pay the Federal benefits to the eligible participants but arrange with another entity to perform part or all of the eligibility determination. For example, a State arranges with local government social services agencies to perform the “intake function” (e.g., the meeting with the social services client to determine income and categorical eligibility) while the State maintains the computer systems supporting the eligibility determination process and actually pays the benefits to the participants. In such cases, the State is fully responsible for Federal compliance for the eligibility determination, as the benefits are paid by the State. Moreover, the State shows the benefits paid as Federal awards expended on the State’s Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards. Therefore, the auditor of the State is responsible for meeting the internal control and compliance audit objectives for eligibility. This may require the auditor of the State to perform, coordinate, or arrange for additional procedures to ensure compliant eligibility determinations when another entity performs part of the eligibility determination functions. The responsibility of the auditor of the State for auditing eligibility does not relieve the auditor of the other entity (e.g., local government) from responsibility for meeting those internal control and compliance audit objectives for eligibility that apply to the other entity’s responsibilities. An exception occurs when the auditor of the other entity confirms with the auditor of the State that certain procedures are not necessary.  (2) Ensure that eligibility testing includes all benefit payments regardless of whether another entity, by arrangement, performs part of the eligibility determination functions.  c. Perform procedures to ascertain if the non-Federal entity’s records/database includes all individuals receiving benefits during the audit period (e.g., that the population of individuals receiving benefits is complete).  d. Select a sample of individuals receiving benefits and perform tests to ascertain if  (1) The required eligibility determinations and redeterminations, (including obtaining any required documentation/verifications) were performed and the individual was determined to be eligible in accordance with the compliance requirements of the program. (Note that some programs have both initial and continuing eligibility requirements, and the auditor should design and perform appropriate tests for both. Also, some programs require periodic redeterminations of eligibility, which should also be tested.)  (2) Benefits paid to or on behalf of the individuals were calculated correctly and in compliance with the requirements of the program.  (3) Benefits were discontinued when the period of eligibility expired.  e. In some programs, the non-Federal entity is required to use a quality control process to obtain assurances about eligibility. Review the quality control process and perform tests to ascertain if it is operating to effectively meet the objectives of the process and in compliance with applicable program requirements.  **Additional ODJFS Steps**  **Per ODJFS, auditors should use the current** [Title IV-E FCM eligibility Federal Review Instrument](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/policy-guidance/title-iv-e-foster-care-eligibility-review-guide) **as a guide for your audit.**  Review each case file and determine whether:  A The initial eligibility determination form was located within the case file.  B The child was removed from home by means of judicial determination or voluntary placement. (42 USC 672(f))(42 USC 672 (a))  C If by judicial determination, there is a court order that includes reasons for removal indicating remaining in home would be contrary to the child’s welfare and addresses that reasonable efforts to prevent removal or reasonable efforts to reunify child and family. (45 CFR 1356.21(c))  D If by judicial determination, court action was initiated within 60 days of child’s removal. (45 CFR 1356.21(b)(1))  E If by voluntary placement, judicial determination regarding the child’s best interest follows within 180 days of the date of placement. (42 USC 672 (e); and 45 CFR section 1356.22(b))Per ODJFS, Ohio requires a different time frame for obtaining Best Interest if a child enters care via a JFS 01645 voluntary agreement for custody (60 days instead of 180)(see [OAC 5101:2-47-12](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-12.stm))  F If by voluntary placement, agreement was signed by parent/legal guardian and the agency representatives.  G Judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan within 12 months of the date the child is considered to have entered foster care.  H Subsequent judicial determination regarding reasonable efforts to finalize the permanency plan at least once within each 12-month period following the initial determination.  I Child was living with the specified relative (relative used to determine AFDC eligibility) within 6 months of the initiation of court proceedings or the voluntary placement agreement.  J Child was living with and removed from the same specified relative.  K State determined that the child was AFDC/TANF-eligible at the time of removal. (42 USC 672(a))  - Financial need was established  - Deprivation of parental support or care was established (per ODJFS, *Counties are only responsible for meeting ADC relatedness, including deprivation, in the month of, but prior to, the removal.* [OAC 5101:2-47-14.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-14-1.stm) *(*Paragraph (D) All aid to dependent children ADC-relatedness eligibility determinations for the Title IV-E program shall be based upon whether the household from which the child was removed would have met the ADC-relatedness eligibility requirements that were in effect on July 16, 1996. ADC eligibility must be met in the month of, but prior to, the child's removal from the specified relative, including the date of removal. Paragraph (E) The ADC-relatedness Administrative Code rules defining these requirements are contained in appendix A of this rule.)  L Child was under age 18 or a full-time student in secondary school or its equivalent and expecting to graduate prior to the 19th birthday. (42 USC 672 (a))  M The State/County have responsibility for placement and care of the child.  N Child was placed in a licensed foster home  O Redetermination was performed at least once every twelve months (if applicable).  P Based on the results of the above attributes, the child appears to be eligible.  Q The child’s case information was accurately input into SACWIS, if applicable.  2. *Eligibility for Group of Individuals or Area of Service Delivery – Not Applicable*  3. *Eligibility for Subrecipients – Not Applicable* |

### 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.**

**All references to sections within 2 CFR Part 200 can be found** [**here**](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)

### OMB Compliance Requirements

*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 200.329(c)(1)). 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 is only included in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements” and Part 5, “Clusters of Programs,” if such reporting has been identified by a federal agency as subject to audit. Further, compliance testing of performance and special reports is only required for data, identified by agencies in parts 4 and 5 as key line items, that are quantifiable and are capable of evaluation against objective criteria stated in the statutes, regulations, contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.

Performance and special reports in parts 4 and 5 are assumed to meet the above criteria. However, if an agency does not identify key line items for a performance or special report, auditors are only required to test that the report was submitted in a timely manner and no other procedures are required. Similarly, if key line items are identified in parts 4 and 5 that would not be quantifiable and capable of evaluation against objective criteria (e.g., narratives, futuristic information, information that would require verification at the program beneficiary level), auditors are not required to perform testing of such items.

**Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act**

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282), as amended by Section 6202 of Pub. L. No. 110-252, hereafter referred as the “Transparency Act” that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS). In accordance with OMB Memorandum M-20-21, Implementation Guidance for Supplementing Funding Provided in Response to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), existing Transparency Act subaward reporting requirements may be leveraged to meet the transparency requirements outlined in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). Information input to FSRS is available at USASpending.gov as the publicly available website for viewing this information (https://www.usaspending.gov/search).

Where the Reporting type of compliance requirement is marked as a “Y” in the Part 2 Matrix of Compliance Requirements, indicating it is subject to audit, auditors must test the compliance with the reporting requirements of 2 CFR Part 170 using the guidance in this section when the auditor determines Reporting to be direct and material and the recipient makes first tier awards.

*Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act*

Aspects of the Transparency Act that relate to subaward reporting (1) under grants and cooperative agreements were implemented in OMB in 2 CFR Part 170 and (2) under contracts, by the regulatory agencies responsible for the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR at 5 FR 39414 et seq., July 8, 2010). The requirements pertain to recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements who make first-tier subawards and contractors (i.e., prime contractors) that award first-tier subcontracts. There are limited exceptions as specified in 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR. The guidance at 2 CFR Part 170 currently applies only to federal financial assistance awards in the form of grants and cooperative agreements (e.g., it does not apply to loans made by a federal agency to a recipient), however the subaward reporting requirement applies to all types of first-tier subawards under a grant or cooperative agreement.

As provided in 2 CFR Part 170 and FAR Subpart 4.14, respectively, federal agencies are required to include the award term specified in Appendix A to 2 CFR Part 170 or the contract clause in FAR 52.204-10, Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards, as applicable, in awards subject to the Transparency Act.

Consistent with the OMB guidance,

• 2 CFR Part 170 “subaward” has the meaning given in 2 CFR 200.1 and means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract.

• FAR 52.204-10(a) defines “first-tier subcontract” to mean a subcontract awarded directly by a contractor to acquire supplies or services (including construction) for performance of a prime contract, but excludes the contractor’s supplier agreements with vendors, such as long-term arrangements for materials or supplies that benefit multiple contracts or the costs of which would normally be applied to a contractor's general and administrative expenses or indirect cost.

While 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR implement several distinct Transparency Act reporting requirements, including reporting of executive compensation, the Supplement addresses only the following requirements: (1) recipient reporting of each first-tier subaward or subaward amendment that results in an obligation of $30,000 or more in federal funds; and (2) contractor reporting of each first-tier subcontract award of $30,000 or more in federal funds (this requirement was phased in based on the value of the new prime contract as specified below under “Effective Date of Reporting Requirements”).

*Reporting Site*

Grant and cooperative agreement recipients and contractors are required to register FSRS and report subaward data through FSRS. To do so, they will first be required to register in the System for Award Management (SAM) (if they have not done so previously for another purpose (e.g., submission of applications through Grants.gov) and actively maintain that registration. Prime contractors have previously been required to register in SAM. Information input to FSRS is available at USASpending.gov as the publicly available website for viewing this information (<https://www.usaspending.gov/search> ).

*Key Data Elements*

Compliance testing of the Transparency Act reporting requirements must include the following key data elements about the first tier subrecipients and subawards under grants and cooperative agreements.

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| **Subaward Data Element** | **Definition** |
| Subawardee Name | This is the Sub-Awardee’s Name |
| Subawardee DUNS # | The subawardee organization’s nine-digit Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number. |
| Amount of Subaward | The net dollar amount of federal funds awarded to the  subawardee including modifications. |
| Subaward Obligation/Action Date | Date the subaward agreement was signed. |
| Date of Report Submission | Date the recipient entered the action/obligation into FSRS. |
| Subaward Number | Subaward number or other identifying number assigned by the prime awardee organization to facilitate the tracking of its  subawards. |
| Subaward Project Description | Describes the subaward project. |
| Subawardee Names and Compensation of Highly  Compensated Officers | Names of officers if thresholds are met. |

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.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

1. Financial reporting, 2 CFR 200.328
2. Monitoring and reporting program performance, 2 CFR 200.329
3. Program legislation.
4. Transparency Act, implementing requirements in 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR, and the previously listed OMB guidance documents.
5. Federal awarding agency regulations.
6. The terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the CFO website here: <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014. AOS evaluated agency exceptions through June 2022. AOS auditors only will need to reference our internal AOS evaluation process [at the following link](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120002FFBFB1F4A3C3F47AE37C7A44E1C1EDE&id=%2Fsites%2FIntranet%2FShared%20Documents%2FAudit%5FResources%2FFederal%2FOther%20Federal%20Resources&viewid=68cb3ab2%2D567e%2D456a%2D975c%2Da88f3e9c3727).

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. **Financial Reporting**
   1. *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement* – Not Applicable
   2. *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs* – Not Applicable
   3. *SF-425, Federal Financial Report* – Not Applicable
   4. *CB-496, Title IV-E Programs Quarterly Financial Report (OMB No. 0970-0205)* – Title IV-E agencies report current expenditures and information on children assisted for the quarter that has just ended and estimates of expenditures and children to be assisted for the next quarter.

Prior quarter adjustment (increasing and decreasing) expenditures applicable to earlier quarters must also be separately reported on this form.

*Key Line Items* – The following line items contain critical information:

* + 1. *Part 1, Expenditures, Estimates and Caseload Data*, columns (A) through (D) (sections A and E (Foster Care Program))
    2. *Part 2, Prior Quarter Expenditure Adjustments* *– Foster Care*, columns (A) through (E)
    3. *Part 3, Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Demonstration Projects*, columns (A) through (F)

1. **Performance Reporting –** Not Applicable
2. **Special Reporting –** Not Applicable
3. **Special Reporting for Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act** – See OMB Compliance Requirements section above for audit guidance.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

[OAC 5101:9-7-01](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01.stm)and [5101:9-7-01.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01-1.stm), provide guidance on the financing, cash management, quarterly reconciliation, and grant closeout procedures for county PCSA (including requirements in [OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm)). ODJFS reimburses the PCSA quarterly for allowable expenditures when the quarterly reconciliation is finalized. Available funds are limited by state appropriation and federal grant awards. All reimbursements are issued via electronic funds transfer (EFT). County PSCA shall report receipt of revenue, disbursements of funds and provide documentation to justify the allocation of costs and various funds by the submission of the random moment observations. A state expenditure reconciliation report of the data is prepared quarterly to show a summary of net expenditures and receipts. The county agency is given the opportunity to review the reconciliation reports for accuracy. The quarterly fund reconciliation review requirement is intended to correct instances where ODJFS or the county agency discovers errors, i.e. incorrect splits of shared costs or wrong allocations, incorrect time study codes, and/or codes and expenditures. Quarterly close - The PCSA fund is reconciled each quarter based on the final reconciliation reports.

**County Level Requirements**

In order for ODJFS to prepare the financial reports required, they must obtain financial information from the counties. The report is generated in CFIS web, however the County Auditor still needs to sign and certify the final report. If the report generated from CFIS web is not signed it is not considered final. Due to the COVID-19 remote working conditions and signatures cannot be obtained for the Quarterly Certification report (CR520), unsigned forms will be considered certified by both the director and county auditor when the CR520 Is sent directly from the agency Director’s email account. See [OAC 5101:9-7-01](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-01.stm) & [5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm). The following items will be tested:

1. The PCSA Director must certify the accuracy of the receipt and disbursement amounts, then submit the quarterly financial statement to the county auditor for signature.

2. The signed quarterly financial statement shall be submitted to BCFTA no later than the tenth calendar day of the second month following the quarter the report represents ([OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm)(C)(2)(c))

**Please note: Amounts should be reported on a cash basis.**

ODJFS 02820 form and instructions can be found at <http://www.odjfs.state.oh.us/forms/findform.asp?formnum=02820>

Auditors should test the ODJFS 02820 in conjunction with other programs also reported on the Form. Foster Care is also reported on the ODJFS 02820 Financial Statement PCSA Fund Certification Sheet.

Counties are still required to submit monthly financial data as an upload in CFIS no later than the eighteenth day of the month following the month of the transaction (see [OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm))

Title IV-E agencies seeking reimbursement of Title IV-E foster care maintenance costs should no longer utilize forms JFS 01925 Monthly FCM Facility Invoice and JFS 01659 Title IV-E Auxiliary Payment Authorization forms contained throughout Chapter 5101:2-47 of the OAC. Reimbursement of Title IV-E foster care maintenance costs must now be sought through SACWIS (Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System) and carried out in accordance with [OAC 5101:2-47-11](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-11.stm).

4281 Data is entered into SACWIS and is updated daily within CFIS Web.

**Note:** [BCFTA Update 2015-01](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/BCFTA-Update-4281Statistics_2015-01.stm) (dated 8/21/14) Beginning with the July-September 2014 financial quarter, PCSA agencies have additional time to update 4281 quarterly statistics in SACWIS. These statistics are used to allocate IV-E expenditures. Previously, updates to the 4281 could only be made through the last day of the second month of a financial quarter, now the 4281 can be updated through the last day of the financial quarter.

The 4281 data from SACWIS is updated daily in CFIS Web in the C/R 511. Changes need to be made within SACWIS. SACWIS data is closed (data is considered final) the last day of the following quarter (April-June placement stats can be adjusted through the end of September).

Limited Data entry is required is required for the 4281 report, manual completion of parts 1 & 2 are no longer required. Parts 3 and 4 of the 4281 still require manual data entry. County’s still need to review and ensure that parts 3 and 4 are entered accordingly. Per FSCASPL 238 data within parts 3 & 4 shall be entered prior to the first day the following quarter the data quarter (i.e.; Before October 1, January 1, April 1 and July 1).

Instructions for completing and generating the 4281 report will be in the SACWIS Knowledge Base.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

2. Determine whether required reports for federal awards include all activity of the reporting period, are supported by applicable accounting or performance records, and are fairly presented in accordance with governing requirements.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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 ODJFS Steps** |
| **Additional ODJFS Steps**  **ODJFS 02820**   * + - 1. Based on the results of the test of controls, select the quarterly ODJFS 2820 reports and perform the following:   Review each report to determine if:   * All amounts reported are traceable to appropriate supporting documentation and appear to be code properly. * All amounts reported agree to the Quarterly CFIS reconciliation from ODJFS. * All amounts reported agree to the County Auditors/fiscal agents records. * Form 2820 was signed by County Auditor/fiscal agent and Director and imported into CFIS Web no later than the tenth calendar day of the second month following the quarter the report represents   **SACWIS Reporting**  2. Reimbursement of Title IV-E foster care maintenance costs must now be sought through SACWIS (Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System) and carried out in accordance with rule [5101:2-47-11](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-47-11.stm) of the OAC.  **ODJFS 4281:**  3. Based on the results of the test of controls select two 4281 reports reported in SACWIS and perform the following:   * That parts 3 and 4 were entered accordingly * All amounts reported are traceable to appropriate supporting documentation.   Within SACWIS, test roster information, such as placement dates paid (DOS) to eligible placement dates, trace payments to vouchers, eligibility and determine if they paid an approved provider.  **Other**  Determine if the County/district JFS reviewed the grant reconciliation (over / under) report and responded to ODJFS.  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 Adoption of the UG and Example Citations.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.**

**All references to sections within 2 CFR Part 200 can be found** [**here**](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)

**Note:** Transfers of Federal awards to another component of the same auditee under 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, do not constitute a subrecipient or contractor relationship.

### OMB Compliance Requirements

A pass-through entity (PTE) must (see here for 2 CFR 200.332(a)):

- *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 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 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 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 200.331(b)). This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following (see here for 2 CFR 200.332(b)-(f)):

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 200.332(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 200.521.

* *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 200.501(h)).

**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 200.331, 200.332 and 200.501(h); Federal awarding agency regulations; and the terms and conditions of the award.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

The most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions is provided on the CFO website here: <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf>. However, this list is only updated through 12/2014. AOS evaluated agency exceptions through June 2022. AOS auditors only will need to reference our internal AOS evaluation process [at the following link](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120002FFBFB1F4A3C3F47AE37C7A44E1C1EDE&id=%2Fsites%2FIntranet%2FShared%20Documents%2FAudit%5FResources%2FFederal%2FOther%20Federal%20Resources&viewid=68cb3ab2%2D567e%2D456a%2D975c%2Da88f3e9c3727).

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

No Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements noted.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

County JFS can contract out private placement agencies, outreach services (if waiver county), etc. While County JFS offices should have already performed a vendor / subrecipient evaluation, auditors should review contracts entered into by the County JFS (especially waiver counties) to determine if a vendor or subrecipient relationship exists. Auditors should find that most if not all private placement agencies have a vendor relationship with the County JFS.

ODJFS has a mandated process for subrecipient monitoring in OAC 5101:9-1-88. Subrecipient annual risk assessment review and subrecipient monitoring process. This rule was rescinded 08/10/2020 and replaced with [5101:9-4-88](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter04/5101-9-4-88.stm).

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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.

2. Determine whether the PTE identified the subaward and applicable requirements at the time of the subaward (or subsequent subaward modification) in the terms and conditions of the subaward and other award documents sufficient for the PTE to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

3. Determine whether the PTE monitored subrecipient activities to provide reasonable assurance that the subrecipient administered the subaward in compliance with the terms and conditions of the subaward.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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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):  **Here are some questions that can help in documenting the above control requirements**  Does the County have procedures in place to perform an annual risk assessment review, considering the following:   * + Extent and frequency of the review;   + Type of subrecipient organization;   + Subrecipient’s prior experience;   + Subrecipient’s prior monitoring results;   + Complexity of the program requirements;   + Subrecipient’s organizational stability; and   + Subrecipient’s reporting history   Are there risk assessment review mechanisms to identify the following:   * + When unallowable activities or costs could be charged to a federal program and be undetected or misappropriated, or improper disposition of property acquired with federal funds;   + Changes to eligibility determination systems;   + Accuracy of underlying report source data and the validity of the reports;   + Level of management commitment and understanding of federal requirements and regulatory changes;   + Various internal changes that may affect performance such as financial problems, loss of personnel and rapid growth; and   + If required to be audited as required by 45 CFR part 75, subpart F, that they met that requirement   The County/District JFS policies should document controls for meeting compliance requirements. Auditors should review the information provided by the County/District JFS to gain an understanding of the procedures in place. |

### 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); I., “Procurement and Suspension and Debarment” (tests of ensuring that a subrecipient is not suspended or debarred), and L, “Reporting (tests of performance data reported to funding sources) 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 200.332(a) 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, met this requirement (2 CFR 200.332(f)). This verification may be performed as part of the required monitoring under 2 CFR 200.332(d)(2) 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 – PAYMENT RATE SETTING AND APPLICATION

### 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

Title IV-E agencies establish payment rates for maintenance payments (e.g., payments to foster parents, childcare institutions or directly to youth). Payment rates may also be established for Title IV-E administrative expenditures (e.g., payments to child placement agencies or other contractors, which may be either subrecipients or vendors) and for other services. Payment rates must provide for proper allocation of costs between foster care maintenance payments, administrative expenditures, and other services in conformance with the cost principles. The Title IV-E agency’s plan approved by ACF must provide for periodic review of payment rates for foster care maintenance payments at reasonable, specific, time-limited periods established by the Title IV-E agency to ensure the rate’s continuing appropriateness for the administration of the Title IV-E program (42 USC 671(a)(11); 45 CFR section 1356.21(m)(1); 45 CFR section 1356.60(a)(1) and (c)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

No Additional Program Specific Information Noted.

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

1. Determine whether (1) the Title IV-E agency reviewed foster care maintenance payment rates for continued appropriateness in accordance with its established periodicity schedule; (2) the Title IV-E agency established foster care maintenance and administrative expenditure payment rates which provide only for costs which are necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the program and which are for allowable costs (i.e., reasonable, allowable, and properly allocated in compliance with the applicable cost principles and program requirements); and (3) charges to the program were based upon the established payment rates properly applied and the charges to the program were properly classified as foster care maintenance payments or administrative expenditures.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

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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.** |
| 1. Identify the Title IV-E agency’s schedule for the required periodic review to determine the continued appropriateness of amounts paid as foster care maintenance payments and ascertain if the current foster care maintenance payment rates were last reviewed and adjusted in accordance with the Title IV-E agency established schedule. 2. Review the Title IV-E agency’s policies and procedures for establishing foster care maintenance and administrative expenditure payment rates to ascertain if these policies and procedures will properly determine that the costs charged to the program based upon these payment rates will be allowable. 3. Test a sample of Title IV-E foster care maintenance and administrative expenditure payment rates to ascertain if the rates have been properly calculated in accordance with the Title IV-E agency’s policies and procedures to ensure only allowable costs are charged to the program. 4. Test a sample of Title IV-E foster care rate-based maintenance payments to ascertain if they were based upon the established payment rates per the Title IV-E agency’s rate schedule and that these rates were properly applied to ensure that only costs allowable as maintenance payments were charged to the program. 5. Test a sample of Title IV-E foster care rate based administrative expenditures to ascertain if they were based upon the established payment rates per the Title IV-E agency’s rate schedule and that these rates were properly applied to ensure that only costs allowable as administrative expenditures were charged to the program. |

### 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 – OPERATION OF A FOSTER CARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

**Applicable Only for Title IV-E Agencies with ACF Approval to Operate a Foster Care Demonstration Project**

### 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

Those Title IV-E agencies that receive approval to operate a foster care demonstration project for a specified period of time must do so in accordance with ACF-approved terms and conditions that define the operational parameters and the waivers granted. The funding for operation of such a project is subject to a cost neutrality limit that is calculated either through an experimental design (involving experimental group cases and either a control or matched comparison group process) or an established capped allocation table for identified populations (including agency-wide) in specific funding categories.

All Title IV-E agencies that operate a foster care demonstration project are also simultaneously continuing to operate the traditional (non-demonstration) foster care program for some portion of the agency’s service population and/or funding. Operation of a foster care demonstration project, therefore, includes both the continuation of assistance payments and, where applicable, administration or training under the existing approved Title IV-E Plan and provision of project interventions or other waiver-based services for an identified population. Demonstration project operational costs, to the extent that they provide payments, administration or training that is allowable for traditional Title IV-E foster care funding, must be in compliance with all applicable Title IV-E requirements (unless waived) and are subject to separate identification as part of financial reporting. Funding is also available, subject to separate ACF approvals, for the costs of demonstration project developmental and evaluation costs.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

Ohio participated in a Federal waiver demonstration project which ended on September 30, 2019.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Please see the following guidance links applicable to this section:**

* [Part 6](OMB_Part%206.pdf) (Internal Control) of the OMB Compliance Supplement
* [2013 COSO](https://www.coso.org/Shared%20Documents/Framework-Executive-Summary.pdf)
* [GAO’s 2014 Green Book](https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf)

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).

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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

2. Determine for those Title IV-E agencies with an approved operational foster care demonstration project whether (1) the Title IV-E agency properly tracked and classified those costs consisting of demonstration project operational, developmental, or evaluation costs; (2) the Title IV-E agency separately identified those project operational costs that are reportable as Title IV-E allowable costs (without a waiver) from other project operational costs; (3) the Title IV-E agency properly identified the applicable project operational cost neutrality limits and cumulative project operational costs for each relevant funding category; and (4) the Title IV-E agency properly tracked and classified those costs consisting of Title IV-E foster care (non-demonstration) costs.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, AL #93.658 Foster Care Title IV-E)*

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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.** |
| 1. Determine whether a Title IV-E agency is operating a foster care demonstration project and, if so, review the applicable terms and conditions as approved by ACF. 2. Review the Title IV-E agency’s cost tracking procedures for segregating costs properly classified as a component of the approved foster care demonstration project as developmental costs, evaluation costs, or operational costs. 3. Test a sample of Title IV-E claims (current quarter and any prior quarter adjustments) reported on Form CB-496 Part 3 designated as foster care demonstration project developmental or evaluation costs to determine that the claims are properly classified and reported and that they comply with applicable approvals. 4. Test a sample of Title IV-E claims (current quarter and any prior quarter adjustments) reported on Form CB-496 Part 3 designated as foster care demonstration project operational costs in each of the funding categories reported to determine that the claims are properly classified as project operational costs based on (1) the funding category is within the scope of the project’s operational costs, (2) the type of cost, (3) the population served, and (4) the applicable period. 5. Test a sample of Title IV-E claims (current quarter and any prior quarter adjustments) reported on Form CB-496 Part 3 designated as foster care demonstration project operational costs in each of the funding categories reported to determine that the claims are properly reported as either “Title IV-E Operations” costs (i.e., Title IV-E allowable without the approved demonstration project) or as “Project Intervention and Other Waiver Based Expenditures” (i.e., Title IV-E allowable only with the approved demonstration project). 6. Review the Title IV-E agency’s Form CB-496 Part 3 reported “Cumulative Cost Neutrality Limit” (for the current quarter and the next quarter estimate) in applicable funding categories to ensure that it is consistent with a calculation through the applicable period as designated in the demonstration project’s approved terms and conditions or, if applicable, an ACF approved quarterly payment schedule. 7. Review the Title IV-E agency’s Form CB-496 Part 3 reported “Currently Reported and Cumulatively Funded Operational Costs” (for the current quarter and the next quarter estimate) in applicable funding categories to ensure that it is consistent with a calculation through the applicable period based on any such claims submitted on reports for previous periods. 8. Test a sample of Title IV-E claims (current quarter and any prior quarter adjustments) reported on Form CB-496 Part 1 as foster care (non-demonstration) costs in each of the funding categories identified in the project’s approved terms and conditions as included within project operational costs to determine that the claims are properly classified as outside of project operational costs based on (1) specific exclusions contained in the project’s approved terms and conditions, (2) the type of cost, (3) the population served, and (4) the applicable period. |

### 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 **AICPA Single Audit Guide[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 **(2 CFR 200.516):**

1. Significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over major programs.
2. Material noncompliance with the federal statues, regulations, or the terms and conditions of federal awards related to a major program.
3. 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.
4. Known questioned costs that are greater than $25,000 for programs that are not audited as major.
5. 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.
6. Significant instances of abuse relating to major programs.
7. 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 example, a scope limitation that is not otherwise reported as a finding).
8. 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 2 CFR 200.511(b) of the Uniform Guidance, materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding.

[Appendix I](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf) lists block grants and other programs excluded from the requirements of specified portions of 2 CFR Part 200.

[Appendix II](OMB_Appendix%20II.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://www.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:** |
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**Per paragraph 13.50 of the AICPA Single Audit Guide,** the schedule of findings and questioned costs must 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 13.34 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 verbally. 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.
* 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:** |
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