**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E |
| **AL#:** | #93.659 |

**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****).**

**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

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

**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 Adoption Assistance program is to facilitate the placement of children with special needs in permanent adoptive homes and thus prevent long, inappropriate stays in foster care.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

### II. Program Procedures

**A. Overview**

The Adoption Assistance 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). The Adoption Assistance program provides federal matching funds to Title IV-E agencies with approved Title IV-E plans that provide ongoing subsidy and/or nonrecurring payments to parents who adopt eligible children with special needs and enter into an adoption assistance agreement.

Funding is provided to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands. Federally recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations and tribal consortia may also apply for Title IV-E funding via the submission of a Title IV-E plan. Funding is based on an approved 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. The Adoption Assistance program is an open-ended entitlement program. Federal financial participation in state or tribal expenditures for adoption assistance agreements is provided at the Medicaid match rate for medical assistance payments, which varies among states and tribes. Monthly payments to families made on behalf of eligible adopted children also vary from Title IV- E agency to Title IV-E agency. Federal financial participation (FFP) is made at an open- ended 50 percent match rate for administrative expenditures and at an open-ended 75 percent for most categories of state/tribal Title IV-E training expenditures. In addition, the program authorizes federal matching funds for Title IV-E agencies that reimburse the nonrecurring adoption expenses of adoptive parents of special needs children (regardless of AFDC or SSI eligibility) as administrative expenditures at an open-ended 50 percent FFP rate.

The designated Title IV-E agency for this program also administers ACF funding provided for other Social Security Act programs (e.g., Foster Care (Assistance Listing 93.658), 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) programs (Title IV-E of the Social Security Act); 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 Adoption Assistance 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.

Depending on the circumstances, the child may also need to meet the eligibility requirements of the 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 (PRWORA)) or the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. In cases when program eligibility requires an assessment of SSI program eligibility, the child will need to meet either all criteria or for an applicable child (defined in III.E.1.a.(1)(a), “Eligibility for Individuals,” of this program supplement) only the medical and disability criteria. 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 in determining the child’s AFDC eligibility)).

An adoption assistance agreement is a written agreement between the prospective adoptive parents, the Title IV-E agency, and other relevant agencies (such as a private adoption agency) specifying the nature and amount of assistance to be given on a monthly basis to parents who adopt eligible special needs children. A child with special needs is defined as a child who the Title IV-E agency has determined cannot or should not be returned home; has a specific factor or condition, as defined by the state or tribe, because of which it is reasonable to conclude that the child cannot be adopted without financial or medical assistance; and for whom a reasonable effort has been made to place the child without providing financial or medical assistance.

**B. Other**

*Adoption Savings*

Title IV-E agencies are required to enter into an adoption assistance agreement with the prospective adoptive parents of any child who meets specified criteria by applying differing, and less restrictive, program eligibility criteria (specified in III.E.1.a.(1)(a) and (c), “Eligibility - Eligibility for Individuals,” of this program supplement). This results in some number of children who, under previously applied program eligibility criteria, would not have been determined as Title IV-E eligible, but who will now be determined as Title IV-E eligible for adoption assistance. Each Title IV-E agency is required to calculate and spend an amount equal to any savings in Title IV-E agency expenditures as a result of applying the differing program eligibility criteria for a FFY for services permitted under Title IV-B or IV-E. These nonfederal funds are a component of this program and are hereafter referred to as “adoption savings.”

Beginning in FFY 2015, each Title IV-E agency is required to annually calculate and report on adoption savings. The calculation must be in accordance with procedures established by the Children’s Bureau. The report must identify the methodology used to calculate the savings, how savings are spent, and on what services.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

The Adoption Assistance 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 published at 45 CFR parts 1355 and 1356.

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 Adoption Assistance 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, Adoption Assistance – 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 Adoption Assistance program. This information may be accessed at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/laws-policies>.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

### Program Overview

This program is a reimbursement program. Eligibility and provider benefits paid will be tested at the State level as well as determining if the counties are negotiating with the families. This is due to the fact the State pays these benefits to the recipients. Therefore, County JFS testing will be the performed for the County JFS direct and indirect expenses.

Auditors should also note that Title IV-EAA and State Adoption Subsidy monies have separate eligibility and are not tested at the County JFS level.

[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.

The State develops a State Adoption Assistance Plan the counties follow.

**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 Adoption Assistance.

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.

• Adoption Assistance receives an initial pass-through Title IV-E allocation as described below for Title IV-E services. There is no cap on these dollars. Counties are reimbursed based on reported expenditures.

• 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)). 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 IV-E funding (Adoption Assistance / Foster Care)

ODJFS also utilizes adoption assistance funding to reimburse the public children services agency (PCSA) up to one thousand dollars per placement for nonrecurring adoption expenses for a child with special needs in accordance with rule [5101:2-49-21](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-49-21.stm) of the Administrative Code. The catalog of federal domestic assistance (CFDA) number for the federal portion is 93.659 (*CFAE Note*: CFDA is now Assistance Listing or AL). ODJFS contributes the non-federal share of county-reported expenses and reimburses the PCSA at one hundred per cent. The PCSA shall report allowable expenditures on JFS 02820 "Children Services Quarterly Financial Statement," as described in rule [OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm) of the Administrative Code.

For most grants, the County JFS can draw down funds on a weekly basis from the ODJFS. 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 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. Pursuant to 5101:9-7-29 of the administrative code, 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.

Adoption Assistance is a reimbursement grant.

Adoption Assistance is used for Title IV-E eligible children. Counties negotiate a monthly rate with the adoptive parents in accordance with [OAC 5101:2-49-05](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-49-05.stm). The Federal share is 63.02% for FFY20. During the pandemic period there was an additional 6.2% for a total of 69.22%. Effective October 1, 2021, the Federal share (FMAP) is 64.10%. The increase of 6.2%% brought the FMAP rate 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%. The match portion of each subsidy amount up to $250 is paid by the State through the GRF. SACWIS generates a payment for the federal and state share to the adoptive family. The county generates any local share payment to the adoptive family. These payments made by the county would become part of our population for testing.

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.

See [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)*

### 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).

* 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. Maximus discontinued PET in 2014. Effective March 30, 2018, ODJFS will end all support regarding the downloading of INF files in the Maximus Ledger Suite. Based on our review of the LR system and entities using it for 2018, we determined it was widely adopted for 2018 and it was not tested by DITA.
* 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. *Adoption Assistance Subsidies*

Funds may be expended for adoption assistance subsidy payments made on behalf of eligible children (see III.E.1, “Eligibility – Eligibility for Individuals”) in accordance with a written and binding adoption assistance agreement. Subsidy payments are made to adoptive parents based on the need(s) of the child (i.e., developmental, cognitive, emotional behavioral) and the circumstances of the adopting parents (42 USC 673(a)(2)). Subsidy payment amounts cannot be based on any income eligibility requirements of the prospective adoptive parents (45 CFR section 1356.41(c)). Adoption assistance subsidy payments cannot exceed the foster care maintenance payment (in accordance with the Title IV-E agency’s rate schedule) the child would have received in a foster family home; however, the amount of the subsidy payments may be up to 100 percent of that foster care maintenance payment rate (42 USC 673(a)(3)).

1. *Administrative Costs*
	1. Program Administration – Funds may be expended for costs directly related to the administration of the program. Approved public assistance cost allocation plans (states) or approved cost allocation methodologies (tribes) will identify which costs are allocated and claimed under this program (45 CFR section 1356.60(c)).
	2. Nonrecurring Costs – Funds may be expended by a Title IV-E agency under an adoption assistance agreement for nonrecurring expenses up to $2,000 (gross amount), for any adoptive placement (45 CFR section 1356.41(f)(1)). Nonrecurring adoption expenses are defined as reasonable and necessary adoption fees, court costs, attorney fees and other expenses that are directly related to the legal adoption of a child with special needs. Other expenses may include those costs of adoption incurred by or on behalf of the adoptive parents, such as, the adoptive home study, health and psychological examination, supervision of the placement prior to adoption, transportation and the reasonable costs of lodging and food for the child and/or the adoptive parents, when necessary, to complete the placement or adoptions process (45 CFR section 1356.41(i)).
	3. Adoption Placement Costs – Funds expended by the Title IV-E agency for adoption placements (including nonrecurring costs) are considered an administrative expenditure and are subject to the matching requirements in III.G.1.e, “Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking – Matching” (45 CFR section 1356.41(f)(1)).
2. *Training*
	1. Funds may be expended for short-term training of current or prospective adoptive parents and members of the staff of state/tribe-licensed or state/tribe-approved childcare institutions (including travel and per diem) at the initiation of or during their period of care (42 USC 674(a)(3)(B) and 45 CFR section 1356.60(b)(1)(ii)).
	2. 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)).
	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)).
3. *Demonstration Projects*

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 that are deemed as 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. 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).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Program Specific Requirements**

See State Region note in Matching Section G regarding 45 CFR 1356.41(f)(1).

**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> .
* 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 the 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:** [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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 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.

|  |
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| **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) if required
			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**5. 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.6. Obtain management’s explanation for any significant questionable expenditures/subawards. Analyze responses and obtain any additional documentation considered necessary.7. 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](2%20cfr%20part%20200.pdf) Cost Principles).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 recipient, as defined in the eligibility requirements.

**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 RMS system (See** [**OAC 5101:9-7-23**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm) **&** [**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.
4. Determine if the required number of observations were performed
5. Obtain RMS observations for 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 OMB cost principles in 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, Adoption Assistance – 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](2%20CFR%20Part%20200.pdf)). 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 example rent issue 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:

* + Rental costs of comparable property, if any;
	+ Area market conditions;
	+ Alternatives available; and
	+ 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). 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.

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, 200.329 and 200.439).

*(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%20the%20ICRP%20discussion.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 levela. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## C. CASH MANAGEMENT

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

***Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

***All Non-Federal Entities***

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

Non-Federal entities must establish written procedures to implement the requirements of 2 CFR 200.305 (2 CFR 200.302(b)(6)).

***States***

US Department of the Treasury (Treasury) regulations at [31 CFR Part 205](31%20CFR%20Part%20205.pdf) implement the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990 (CMIA), as amended (Pub. L. No. 101-453; 31 USC 6501 et seq*.*). Subpart A of those regulations requires state recipients to enter into Treasury-State Agreements that prescribe specific methods of drawing down federal funds (funding techniques) for federal programs listed in the Assistance Listing (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) that meet the funding threshold for a major federal assistance program under the CMIA. Treasury-State Agreements also specify the terms and conditions under which an interest liability would be incurred. Programs not covered by a Treasury-State Agreement are subject to procedures prescribed by Treasury in Subpart B of 31 CFR Part 205 (Subpart B), which at 31 CFR section 205.33(a) include the requirement for a state to minimize the time between the drawdown of federal funds and their disbursement for federal program purposes.

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

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

What constitutes minimized elapsed time for funds transfer will depend on what payment system/method a non-federal entity uses. For example:

* The US Department of Health and Human Service (HHS) processes its financial transactions with non-federal entities through HHS’s Program Support Center (PCS), which uses the Payment Management System (PMS). Usually, payments from PMS process overnight and the funds would be available in a non-federal entity’s account the next business day. HHS also processes payments through same day wires (mostly state governments).
* Federal agencies, such as the US Department of Commerce, and US Department of the Interior, use the US Treasury’s Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP) system for grant and cooperative agreement payments. Non-federal entities can use the ASAP on-line process to request and receive same-day payment.

Under the advance payment method, federal awarding agency or pass-through entity payment is made to the non-federal entity before the non-federal entity disburses the funds for program purposes (2 CFR section 200.3). A non-federal entity must be paid in advance provided that it maintains, or demonstrates the willingness to maintain, both written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the US Treasury and disbursement by the non-federal entity, as well as a financial management system that meets the specified standards for fund control and accountability (2 CFR section 200.305(b)(1)).

The reimbursement payment method is the preferred payment method if (a) the non-federal entity cannot the meet the requirements in 2 CFR section 200.305(b)(1) for advance payment, (b) the federal awarding agency sets a specific condition for use of the reimbursement or (3) if requested by the non-federal entity (2 CFR sections 200.305(b)(3) and 200.207)). The reimbursement payment method also may be used on a federal award for construction or for other construction activity as specified in 2 CFR section 200.305(b)(3), program costs must be paid by non-federal entity funds before submitting a payment request (2 CFR section 200.305(b)(3)) (i.e., the non-federal entity must disburse funds for program purposes before requesting payment from the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity).

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

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

**Cost-Reimbursement Contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation**

For cost-reimbursement contracts under the FAR, reimbursement payment is the predominant method of funding. Advance payments under FAR-based contracts are rare. The FAR clause at 48 CFR section 52.216-7 applies to reimbursement payment. Paragraph (b)(1) of that clause requires that the non-federal entity request reimbursement for (a) only allocable, allowable, and reasonable contract costs that have already been paid, or (b) if the non-federal entity is not delinquent in paying costs of contract performance in the ordinary course of business, costs incurred, but not necessarily paid. As defined in 48 CFR section 52.216-7(b)(1), with relation to supplies and services purchased for use on the contract, “ordinary course of business” would be in accordance with the terms and conditions of a subcontract or invoice, and ordinarily within 30 days of the request to the federal government for reimbursement.

For cost-reimbursement contracts using advance payment, the requirements are contained in the FAR clause at 48 CFR section 52.232-12. The non-federal entity is required to account for interest earned on advances from the federal government in accordance with paragraph (f) of that clause.

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

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

***Pass-through Entities***

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for cash management are contained in 2 CFR 200.302(b)(6) and 200.305, [31 CFR Part 205](31%20CFR%20Part%20205.pdf), [48 CFR 52.216-7(b)](48%20CFR%2052.216-7.pdf) and [52.232-12](48CFR52.232-12.pdf), program legislation, federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

*(Source: 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).

**Availability of Other Information**

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

No part 4 OMB program specific requirements.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

Note: There are no ODJFS specific requirements for cash management

Reminder – Title IV-E funding is on a reimbursement basis ([OAC 5101:9-6-28](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-28.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. For grants and cooperative agreements to States, determine whether States have complied with the terms and conditions of the Treasury-State Agreement or Subpart B procedures.

3. For grants and cooperative agreements to non-Federal entities other than States, determine whether payment methods minimized the time elapsing between transfer of Federal funds from the U. S. Treasury or the pass-through entity and the disbursement by the non-Federal entity and any interest earned on advances was properly remitted.

4. For grants and cooperative agreements to non-Federal entities that are paid on a reimbursement basis, supporting documentation shows that the costs for which reimbursement was requested were paid prior to the date of the reimbursement request.

5. Determine whether non-Federal entities that receive reimbursement payments under cost-reimbursement contracts under the FAR and cost-reimbursement subcontracts under these contracts requested payments in compliance with [48 CFR section 52.216-7(b)](48%20CFR%2052.216-7.pdf).

6. Determine whether non-Federal entities complied with applicable program requirements for loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, and insurance.

7. Determine whether pass-through entities implemented procedures to ensure that payments to subrecipients minimized the time elapsing between transfer of Federal funds from the pass-through entity to the subrecipient and the disbursement of such funds for program purposes by the subrecipient, as required by applicable cash management requirements in the Federal award to the recipient.

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)****(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note**: The following procedures are intended to be applied to each program determined to be major. However, due to the nature of cash management and the system of cash management in place in a particular entity, it may be appropriate and more efficient to perform these procedures for all programs collectively rather than separately for each program.**Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| *Grants and cooperative agreements to non-Federal entities other than States*1. Review trial balances related to Federal funds for unearned revenue. If unearned revenue balances are identified, consider if such balances are consistent with the requirement to minimize the time between drawing and disbursing Federal funds. 2. Select a sample of advance payments and verify that the non-Federal entity minimized the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury or pass-through entity and disbursement by the non-Federal entity. 3. When non-Federal entities are funded under the reimbursement method, select a sample of transfers of funds from the U.S. Treasury or pass-through entity and trace to supporting documentation and ascertain if the entity paid for the costs for which reimbursement was requested prior to the date of the reimbursement request (2 CFR 200.305(b)(3)). 4. When a program receives program income (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, or interest earned on such funds; perform tests to ascertain if these funds were disbursed before requesting additional Federal cash draws (2 CFR 200.305(b)(5)).5. Review records to determine if interest in excess of $500 per year was earned on Federal cash draws. If so, determine if it was remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System (2 CFR 200.305(b)(9)). *Cost-reimbursement contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation* 6. Perform tests to ascertain if the non-Federal entity requesting reimbursement (a) disbursed funds prior to the date of the request, or (b) meets the conditions allowing for the request for costs incurred, but not necessarily paid for, i.e., ordinarily within 30 days of the request ([48 CFR section 52.216-7(b](48%20CFR%2052.216-7.pdf))). *Loans, Loan Guarantees, Interest Subsidies, and Insurance*7. Perform tests to ascertain if the non-Federal entity complied with applicable program requirements.*All Pass-Through Entities*8. For those programs where a pass-through entity passes Federal funds through to subrecipients, select a representative sample of subrecipient payments and ascertain if the pass-through entity implemented procedures to ensure that the time elapsing between the transfer of Federal funds to the subrecipient and the disbursement of such funds for program purposes by the subrecipient was minimized (2 CFR 200.305(b)(1)). |

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

## G. MATCHING, LEVEL OF EFFORT, EARMARKING

**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

The specific requirements for matching, level of effort, and earmarking are unique to each Federal program and are found in the statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of awards pertaining to the program. For programs listed in this Supplement, these specific requirements are in Part 4, “Agency Program Requirements,” or Part 5, “Clusters of Programs,” as applicable.

However, for matching, 2 CFR 200.306 provides detailed criteria for acceptable costs and contributions. The following is a list of the basic criteria for acceptable matching:

- Are verifiable from the non-Federal entity’s records;

- Are not included as contributions for any other Federal award;

- Are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of project or program objectives;

- Are allowed under2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E (Cost Principles);

- Are not paid by the Federal Government under another award, except where the Federal statute authorizing a program specifically provides that Federal funds made available for such program can be applied to matching or cost sharing requirements of other Federal programs;

- Are provided for in the approved budget when required by the Federal awarding agency; and

- Conform to other provisions of this part, as applicable.

“Matching,” “level of effort,” and “earmarking” are defined as follows:

1. *Matching* or cost sharing includes requirements to provide contributions (usually non-Federal) of a specified amount or percentage to match Federal awards. Matching may be in the form of allowable costs incurred or in-kind contributions (including third-party in-kind contributions).

2. *Level of effort* includes requirements for (a) a specified level of service to be provided from period to period, (b) a specified level of expenditures from non-Federal or Federal sources for specified activities to be maintained from period to period, and (c) Federal funds to supplement and not supplant non-Federal funding of services.

3. *Earmarking* includes requirements that specify the minimum and/or maximum amount or percentage of the program’s funding that must/may be used for specified activities, including funds provided to subrecipients. Earmarking may also be specified in relation to the types of participants covered.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for matching are contained in 2 CFR 200.306, program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award. The requirements for level of effort and earmarking 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. **Matching**

The percentage of required state/tribal funding and associated federal funding (“federal financial participation” (FFP)) varies by type of expenditure as follows:

* 1. Third party in-kind contributions cannot be used to meet the state’s cost sharing requirements (Child Welfare Policy Manual Section 8.1F Q/A#2 8/16/02). The matching and cost sharing provisions of 45 CFR section 92.24/45 CFR section 75.306 do not apply to this program (45 CFR sections 1355.30(c) and 1355.30(n)(1); 45 CFR section 201.5(e)).

However, for program expenditures made in FY 2012 and thereafter, tribes receiving Title IV-E are permitted to use in-kind funds from any allowable third-party sources to provide up to the full required nonfederal share of administrative or training costs (42 USC 679c(c)(1)(D), 45 CFR section 1356.68(c)).

* 1. Adoption Assistance Subsidy Payments – The percentage of Title IV-E funding in Adoption Assistance subsidy payments will be the federal Medical Assistance Program (FMAP) percentage. This percentage varies by state and is available at <http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/health/fmap.htm> (42 USC 674(a)(1); 45 CFR section 1356.60(a)).

Separate tribal FMAP rates, which are based upon the tribe’s service area and population, apply to Foster Care program maintenance payments incurred by tribes that are participating in Title IV-E programs through either direct operation of an approved Title IV-E plan or through operation of a Title IV-E agreement or contract with a state Title IV-E agency. The methodology for calculating tribal FMAP rates was provided through a final notice in the Federal Register that is available at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-08-01/pdf/2011-19358.pdf>.

Information on specific tribal FMAP rates for many tribes applicable for each FY and a table where such rates can be calculated for unlisted tribes is posted on the Children’s Bureau’s website and is available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/focus-areas/tribes>. The calculated FMAP rate for each tribe applies unless it is exceeded by the FMAP rate for any state in which the tribe is located (42 USC 679B(d) and 42 USC 679B(e)).

* 1. Staff and Adoptive Parent Training – The percentage of federal funding in expenditures for short- and long-term training at educational institutions of employees or prospective employees, and short-term training of current or prospective foster or adoptive parents and members of staff of state/tribe- licensed or state/tribe-approved childcare institutions (including travel and per diem) is 75 percent (42 USC 674(a)(3)(A) and (B); 45 CFR section 1356.60(b)).
	2. Professional Partner Training – The percentage of federal funding in expenditures 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 is 75 percent in FY 2013 and thereafter (42 USC 674(a)(3)(B)).
	3. Administrative Costs
		1. The percentage of federal funding for expenditures for planning, design, development, and installation and operation of a statewide or tribal service area-wide automated child welfare information system meeting specified requirements (and expenditures for hardware components for such systems) is 50 percent (42 USC 674(a)(3)(C) and (D); 45 CFR sections 1355.52 and 1356.60(d)).
		2. The percentage of federal funding for adoption placement nonrecurring cost expenditures is 50 percent for Title IV-E agency expenditures up to $2000 for each adoptive placement (45 CFR section 1356.41(f)(1)).
		3. The percentage of federal funding of all other allowable administrative expenditures, is 50 percent (42 USC 674(a)(3)(E); 45 CFR sections 1356.41(f) and 1356.60(c)).
1. **Level of Effort**
	1. **Level of Effort** – *Maintenance of Effort –* Tested at State Level

**2.2 Level of Effort** – *Supplement Not Supplant* – Not Applicable

**3. Earmarking** – Not Applicable

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

Per ODJFS:

• The matching share is the same at the county level as the state level noted above. The Federal Share is 50% for administrative costs and it may be 50% or 75% for training. The final federal and matching share is determined based on a county’s federal penetration rate.

• Once the County uses all their non- federal allocation monies to cover match, they must use local funding for the match.

OAC [5101:9-7-50](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-50.stm) details requirements for the Federal Financial Participation (FFP) and the Nonfederal Matching Share.

***One note per the State Region***:

There are nonrecurring adoption expenses incurred by or on behalf of the parents. These expenses would primarily be legal and other fees associated with the adoption.

45 CFR 1356.41(f)(1) states: "Funds expended by the State under an adoption assistance agreement, with respect to nonrecurring adoption expenses incurred by or on behalf of parents who adopt a child with special needs, shall be considered an administrative expenditure of the title IV-E Adoption Assistance Program. Federal reimbursement is available at a 50 percent matching rate, for State expenditures up to $2,000, for any adoptive placement." The County would be responsible for ensuring this $2,000 limit is not exceeded for any individual case. If material to the program, auditors should review for compliance with the CFR section provided above. [OAC 5101:2-49-21](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/FamChild/FCASM/MgmtAdmin/5101-2-49-21.stm)(C) limits the Ohio non-recurring subsidy amount to $1,000 per child.

*(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. *Matching* – Determine whether the minimum amount or percentage of contributions or matching funds was provided.

3. *Level of Effort* – Determine whether specified service or expenditure levels were maintained.

4. *Earmarking* – Determine whether minimum or maximum limits for specified purposes or types of participants were met.

*(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.** |
| **1.** **Matching**a. Perform tests to verify that the required matching contributions were met.b. Ascertain the sources of matching contributions and perform tests to verify that they were from an allowable source.c. Test records to corroborate that the values placed on in-kind contributions (including third party in-kind contributions) are in accordance with 2 CFR 200.306, 200.434, and 200.414, and the terms and conditions of the award.d. Test transactions used to match for compliance with the allowable costs/cost principles requirements. This test may be performed in conjunction with the testing of the requirements related to allowable costs/cost principles.**2. Level of Effort****2.1** **Level of Effort** – *Maintenance of Effort –* Tested at State Level **2.2** **Level of Effort** – *Supplement Not Supplant –* Not Applicable **3. Earmarking** – 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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 thesubawardee 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 itssubawards. |
| Subaward Project Description | Describes the subaward project. |
| Subawardee Names and Compensation of HighlyCompensated 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**

There are no Program Specific requirements for this compliance requirement to be tested at the local level. However, in order for ODJFS to comply with the state requirements, Counties do need to comply with the requirements in the next section – Additional Program Specific Information - ODJFS Compliance Requirements.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, HHS, Adoption Assistance – Title IV-E and CFAE)*

### 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 payments/reimbursements are issued via electronic funds transfer (EFT). County JFS 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 of the random moment sampling 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 (over / under) reports for accuracy. The quarterly PCSA fund reconciliation review requirement is intended to correct instances where ODJFS or the county agency discover 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 in 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))

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))

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/file.asp?id=892&type=application/pdf> .

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.

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

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).

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.

Limited Data entry is available 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 of the following quarter the data quarter (i.e.; Before October 1, January 1, April 1 and July1)

Instructions for completing and generating the 4281 reports 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** |
| 1. Review applicable statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award pertaining to reporting requirements. Determine the types and frequency of required reports. Obtain and review Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, in the case of a subrecipient, instructions for completing the reports.a. For financial reports, ascertain the accounting basis used in reporting the data (e.g., cash or accrual).b. For performance and special reports, determine the criteria and methodology used in compiling and reporting the data.2. Select a sample of reports and perform appropriate analytical procedures and ascertain the reason for any unexpected differences. Examples of analytical procedures include:a. Comparing current period reports to prior period reports.b. Comparing anticipated results to the data included in the reports.c. Comparing information obtained during the audit of the financial statements to the reports.3. Select a sample of each of the following report types, and test for accuracy and completeness:a. *Financial reports*(1) Ascertain if the financial reports were prepared in accordance with the required accounting basis. (2) Review accounting records and ascertain if all applicable accounts were included in the sampled reports (e.g., program income, expenditure credits, loans, interest earned on Federal funds, and reserve funds).(3) Trace the amounts reported to accounting records that support the audited financial statements and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and verify agreement or perform alternative procedures to verify the accuracy and completeness of the reports and that they agree with the accounting records. If reports require information on an accrual basis and the entity does not prepare its accounting records on an accrual basis, determine whether the reported information is supported by available documentation.(4) For any discrepancies noted in SF-425 reports concerning cash status when the advance payment method is used, review subsequent SF-425 reports to ascertain if the discrepancies were appropriately resolved with the applicable payment system.b. *Performance and special reports*(1) Review the supporting records and ascertain if all applicable data elements were included in the sampled reports. Trace the reported data to records that accumulate and summarize data.(2) Perform tests of the underlying data to verify that the data were accumulated and summarized in accordance with the required or stated criteria and methodology, including the accuracy and completeness of the reports.c. Special reports for FFATA – *Only Applicable to Direct Recipients* d. *For each type of report*(1) When intervening computations or calculations are required between the records and the reports, trace reported data elements to supporting worksheets or other documentation that link reports to the data.(2) Test mathematical accuracy of reports and supporting worksheets.4. Obtain written representation from management that the reports provided to the auditor are true copies of the reports submitted or electronically transmitted to the Federal awarding agency, the applicable payment system, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient.**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 and Director and submitted to ODJFS no later than the tenth calendar day of the second month following the quarter the report represents

**SACWIS Reporting:**Reimbursement of Title IV-E foster care maintenance costs must 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.** 1. 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**1. Determine if the County/district JFS reviewed the grant reconciliation (over / under) report and responded to ODJFS.2. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
 |

## 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.)

|  |
| --- |
| **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**, 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **Cross-reference to internal control matters (significant deficiencies or material weaknesses), if any, documented in the FACCR:** |
|  |

|  |
| --- |
| **Cross-reference to questioned costs and matter of noncompliance, if any, documented in this FACCR:** |
|  |

**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.

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