**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse |
| **AL#:** | #93.959 |

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

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

# Important Information (please read)

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

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

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

**NAVIGATION PANE**

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

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# AGENCY ADOPTION OF THE UG AND EXAMPLE CITATIONS

Federal awarding agencies adopted or implemented the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR Part 200. The OMB guidance is directed to Federal agencies and, by itself, does not establish regulatory requirements binding on non-federal entities. The Federal awarding agency implementation gives regulatory effect to 2 CFR Part 200 for that agency’s Federal awards and, thereby, establishes requirements with which the non-Federal entity must comply when incorporated in the terms and conditions of the federal award. The code sections where ED, HHS, USDA, DOT, EPA, DOL and HUD have adopted the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR Part 200 are located in the hyperlinked document below. For the complete list of agencies adopting 2 CFR Part 200, as of the date of the OMB Compliance Supplement, see [**Appendix II**](OMB_Appendix%20II.pdf)**.**

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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# Introduction: Materiality by Compliance Requirement Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Planning Federal Materiality by Compliance Requirement**  See Footnotes 1-6 below the matrix table for further explanation, in particular, review note 6 which discusses tailoring the matrix assessments. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | **(1)** | **(2)** | **(6)** | **(6)** | **(3)** | **(4)** | **(5)** | **(5)** | **(6)** |
| **Compliance Requirement** | | | **Applicable per Compl.**  **Suppl.** | **Direct & material to program / entity** | **Monetary or nonmonetary** | **If monetary, population subject to require.** | **Inherent risk (IR) assess.** | **Final control risk (CR) assess.** | **Detection risk of noncompl.** | **Overall audit risk of noncompl.** | **Federal materiality by compl. requirement** |
|
|
|
| *(Yes or No)* | *(Yes or No)* | *(M/N)* | *(Dollars)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *(High/Low)* | *typically 5% of population subject to requirement* |
| **A** |  | **Activities Allowed or Unallowed** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **B** |  | **Allowable Costs/Cost Principles** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **C** |  | **Cash Management** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **D** |  | ***RESERVED*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **E** |  | **Eligibility** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **F** |  | **Equipment & Real Property Mgmt** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** |  | **Matching, Level of Effort, Earmark** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **H** |  | **Period of Performance** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **I** |  | **Procurement & Sus. & Debarment** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **J** |  | **Program Income** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **K** |  | ***RESERVED*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **L** |  | **Reporting** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **M** |  | **Subrecipient Monitoring** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | *5%* |
| **N** |  | **Special Tests & Provisions** | 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 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) program is to provide funds to states, territories, and one Indian tribe for the purpose of planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities to prevent and treat Substance Abuse (SA) and other related activities as authorized by the statute.

The SABG is the primary tool the federal government uses to fund state SA prevention and treatment programs. While the SABG provides federal support to addiction prevention and treatment services nationally, it empowers the states to design solutions to specific addiction problems that are experienced locally.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### II. Program Procedures

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), an operating division of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the SABG program. program. For purposes of this guidance, the term “state” includes the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Marshall Islands, the Federated states of Micronesia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Palau, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, and the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians. The states generally subaward funds for the provision of services to public and nonprofit organizations. Service providers may include for-profit organizations, but for-profits may not receive financial assistance.

Examples of SABG activities are:

1. *Alcohol Treatment and Rehabilitation* – Direct services to patients experiencing primary problems for alcohol, such as community outreach, detoxification, outpatient counseling, residential rehabilitation, hospital-based care (not inpatient hospital services), abuse monitoring, vocational counseling, case management, central intake, and program administration.
2. *Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation* – Direct services to patients experiencing primary problems with illicit drugs, such as outreach, detoxification, methadone maintenance and detoxification, outpatient counseling, residential rehabilitation, including therapeutic communities, hospital-based care (not inpatient hospital services), vocational counseling, case management central intake, and program administration.
3. *Primary Prevention Activities* – Education, counseling, and other activities designed to reduce the risk of substance abuse.

The SABG funds are allocated to the states according to a formula legislated by Congress. States may then distribute these funds to cities, counties, or service providers within their jurisdictions based on need. Of the SABG funds dispensed to each state annually, Congress has specified that the state will expend not less than 20 percent for programs for individuals who do not require treatment for substance abuse. The programs should (1) educate and counsel the individuals on such abuse; and (2) provide for activities to reduce the risk of such abuse by the individuals. SABG statutory “set asides” were established to fund programs targeting special populations, such as services for substance using pregnant women and women with dependent children, and, in certain “designated states,” for screening for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The submit to SAMHSA for approval, an annual application which includes a state plan for SA prevention and treatment services objectives described above and signed assurances required by the Act and implementing regulations. The entire application, including the plan, must be reviewed by SAMHSA to ensure that all of the requirements of the law and regulations are met.

The state plan addresses how the state intends to comply with the various requirements of Title XIX, Part B, subparts II and III of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 300x-21-66) and its program objectives and specific allocations by (1) conducting state and local demand and need assessments; (2) establishing statewide prevention and treatment improvement plans with specific multi-year goals for narrowing identified service gaps, implementing training efforts, and fostering coordination among SA treatment, primary health care, and human service agencies; and (3) addressing human resource requirements, clinical standards and identified treatment improvement goals, and ensuring coordination of all health and human services for addicted individuals.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

This program is authorized under Title XIX, Part B, subparts II and III of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 300x-21-67). The implementing regulations are published at 45 CFR Part 96. Those regulations include general administrative requirements for the covered block grant programs in 45 CFR sections 96.46 through 96.120. Specific SABG requirements are included in 45 CFR sections 96.121 through 96.137. Section 75.202 and sections 75.351 through 75.353 of Subpart D, and Subpart F of 45 CFR 75 are applicable to the SABG. With the exceptions noted, 45 CFR 75.101(d) exempts SABG from the general administrative requirements of 45 CFR Part 75.

States are to administer their SABG programs according to the plan that they submitted to SAMHSA. States are to use the fiscal policies that apply to their own funds in administering the SABG. Procedures must be adequate to assure the proper disbursal of and accounting for federal funds paid to the grantee, including procedures for monitoring the assistance provided (45 CFR section 96.30).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### IV. Other Information

**Availability of Other Program Information**

SAMHSA published a notice in the *Federal Register* on July 6, 2001 (66 FR 35658), that details approval requirements for nonrecurring expense exclusions from maintenance-of-effort calculations. A second SAMHSA *Federal Register* notice, published on November 23, 2001 (66 FR 58746-58747), addresses retroactive application of the nonrecurring expense exclusion.

**Other Information**

As described in Part 4, Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program (Assistance Listing 93.667), III.A, “Activities Allowed or Unallowed,” a state may transfer up to 10 percent of its annual allotment under SSBG to this and other specified block grant programs.

Amounts transferred into this program are subject to the requirements of this program when expended and should be included in the audit universe and total expenditures of this program when determining Type A programs. On the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, the amounts transferred in should be shown as expenditures of this program when such amounts are expended.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

### Program Overview and Testing Considerations

The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) is the state agency responsible for administration of the SAPT program in Ohio. OhioMHAS makes subawards to not-for-profit organizations and local governments. Local government recipients are typically alcohol, drug addiction, and mental health services boards; alcohol and drug addiction services boards; or similar boards (hereafter referred to as BOARDS). SAPT services may be provided directly by the Board or the Board may enter into an agreement with a service provider. In either case, the service provider will be referred to as “Provider” throughout this document.

OhioMHAS requires Boards to evaluate each Provider receiving pass-through funds from OhioMHAS to determine if they entered into a Subrecipient or Contractor relationship as required per Uniform Guidance. (Refer to the Ohio Department of Mental Health (ODMH) Financial and Compliance Audit Guidelines, Appendix A).

BOARDS receive SAPT under two funding methods. Board Allocations are received by all BOARDS based on a formula. Allocations must be used in accordance with the Board’s “Community Plan” as approved by OhioMHAS. The Community Plan is a narrative depiction of how the funding will be expended, as well as a financial budget. Once the Community Plan has been approved by OhioMHAS, the BOARD must sign a written statement of BOARD assurances (i.e., the “Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Board Assurances”). These assurances cover several of the applicable federal requirements in the FACCR.

BOARDS also receive SAPT funds via Grant Awards. For grants, the Board submits an application/proposal via the Grants Funding Management System (GFMS) in response to an OhioMHAS purpose and must be administered in accordance with the RFP, approved proposal, and assurances.

Throughout this document “allocation” and “grant” are used to differentiate among these two funding methods. This document uses “awards” and “SAPT” to refer to the SAPT program in general.

As with most block grants, SAPT awards are made for various purposes. This document will identify the general requirements applicable to SAPT awards made by OhioMHAS, however, auditors will need to carefully review the terms of the specific award, retain a copy of relevant award documents (e.g., approved application/proposal, assurances, RFP/application instructions) in the work papers, and audit compliance with the specific requirements of the award.

*(Source: AOS CFAE and Brittany Maufort/Chiwayi Lin, OhioMHAS on 12/06/2021)*

**Ohio Specific:**

Auditors should refer to the OhioMHAS Financial and Compliance Audit Guidelines, which are applicable to Alcohol and Drug Addiction Programs, agencies, and Community Mental Health Agencies receiving Federal, State, and other funding that originates from and/or passes through OhioMHAS or ADAMHS/ADAS/CMHS Boards (Audit Guidelines). The latest version, issued on August 2, 2019, is effective for audits ending on or after June 30, 2019.

*(Source: AOS CFAE and Brittany Maufort/Chiwayi Lin, OhioMHAS on 12/06/2021)*

While certain sections of 2 CFR 200 (as noted above) do not apply, subawards through Ohio MHAS must comply with the provision of 45 CFR Part 75 and 45 CFR Part 96.

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#31, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#31.)*

### Reporting

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

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

*(Source: CFAE)*

# PART III – APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

## A. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

For example, could a government use an imaginary Homeland Security grant to pay OP&F pension costs for its police force? To determine this, the client (and we) would look to the grant agreement to see if police activities (security of persons and property function cost classification) met the program objectives. Then, the auditor would look to Subpart E (provisions for selected items of cost § 200.420-200.476) to determine if pension costs (an object cost classification) are permissible. (200.431(g) states they are allowable, with certain provisions, so we would need to determine if the auditee met the provisions.) Both the client and we should look at 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E even if the grant agreement includes a budget by object code approved by the grantor agency. Also, keep in mind that granting agencies have codified 2 CFR Part 200 and some agencies have been granted exceptions to provisions within 2 CFR Part 200.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

*1. Activities Allowed*

a. SABG funds may be expended to provide for a wide range of activities to prevent and treat substance abuse and may be expended to deal with the abuse of alcohol, the use or abuse of illicit drugs, the abuse of licit drugs, and the use or abuse of tobacco products as identified in the Overview section above (sections 1921 to 1954 of the PHS Act, 42 USC 300x-21– 300x-35; 58 FR 17062 No. 60, March 1993).

b. The state may use grant funds for loans from a revolving loan fund for provision of housing in which individuals recovering from alcohol and drug abuse may reside in groups. Individual loans may not exceed $4,000 (45 CFR section 96.129).

*2. Activities Unallowed*

a. The state shall not use grant funds to provide inpatient hospital services except when it is determined by a physician that (a) the primary diagnosis of the individual is SA and the physician certifies this fact; (b) the individual cannot be safely treated in a community-based non-hospital, residential treatment program; (c) the service can reasonably be expected to improve an individual’s condition or level of functioning; and (d) the hospital based SA program follows national standards of SA professional practice. Additionally, the daily rate of payment provided to the hospital for providing the services to the individual cannot exceed the comparable daily rate provided for community based non-hospital residential programs of treatment for SA and the grant may be expended for such services only to the extent that it is medically necessary (i.e., only for those days that the patient cannot be safely treated in a residential community based program) (42 USC 300x-31(a) and (b); 45 CFR sections 96.135(a)(1) and (c)).

b. Grant funds shall not be used to make cash payments to intended recipients of health services (42 USC 300x-31(a); 45 CFR section 96.135(a)(2)).

c. Grant funds shall not be used to purchase or improve land, purchase, construct, or permanently improve (other than minor remodeling) any building or any other facility or purchase major medical equipment. The secretary may provide a waiver of the restriction for the construction of a new facility or rehabilitation of an existing facility, but not for land acquisition (42 USC 300x-31(a); 45 CFR sections 96.135(a)(3) and (d)).

d. The state shall not use grant funds to satisfy any requirement for the expenditure of nonfederal funds as a condition for the receipt of federal funding (42 USC 300x-31(a); 45 CFR section 96.135(a)(4)).

e. Grant funds may not be used to provide financial assistance (i.e., a subgrant) to any entity other than a public or nonprofit entity. A state is not precluded from entering into a procurement contract for services since payments under such a contract are not financial assistance to the contractor (42 USC 300x-31(a); 45 CFR section 96.135 (a)(5)).

f. The state shall not expend grant funds to purchase sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug, provided that such limitation does not apply to the use of funds for elements of a program other than making such purchases if the relevant state or local health department, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, determines that the state or local jurisdiction, as applicable, is experiencing, or is at risk for, a significant increase in hepatitis infections or an HIV outbreak due to injection drug use, and such program is operating in accordance with state and local law (42 USC 300ee-5; 45 CFR section 96.135 (a)(6); and Pub. L. No. 114-113, Division H, Title V, Section 520).

g. Grant funds may not be used to enforce state laws regarding sale of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18, except that grant funds may be expended from the primary prevention set-aside of SABG under 45 CFR section 96.124(b)(1) for carrying out the administrative aspects of the requirements such as the development of the sample design and the conducting of the inspections (45 CFR section 96.130 (j)).

h. No funds provided directly from SAMHSA or the relevant state or local government to organizations participating in applicable programs may be expended for inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization (42 USC 300x-65 and 42 USC 290kk; 42 CFR section 54.4).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

***OhioMHAS:***

The purpose of these funds is to provide financial assistance to programs for the delivery of alcohol and other drug services/activities. Any use of funds for equipment, furniture or computer software, or for food purchases must be justified in terms of the relationship of the equipment, furniture or computer software, or the food purchases, to the program or activity. Justification to purchase equipment, furniture, computer software, or food must be submitted to DEPARTMENT for prior approval and include consideration of how the equipment, furniture or computer software, or the food, will be used, why the purchase is necessary, what alternatives were considered, how the cost was determined and why the program considers the cost reasonable. Funds cannot be expended for equipment, furniture or computer software, or food, until approved by OhioMHAS.

Tuberculosis Services [45 CFR 96.127]. The SUB-AWARDEE shall ensure that agencies receiving SAPT Block Grant funds for operating a program of substance abuse treatment (A) will, directly or through arrangements with other public or nonprofit private entities, routinely make available tuberculosis services to each individual receiving treatment for such abuse; and (B) in the case of an individual in need of such treatment who is denied admission to a program on the basis of lack of the capacity of the program to admit the individual, will refer the individual to another provider of tuberculosis services [45 CFR 96.127].

SUB-AWARDEE will provide to the DEPARTMENT by JULY 31 of each year a report on 1) The number of clients receiving treatment for tuberculosis in the previous fiscal year ending JUNE 30 and 2) The amount of public non-federal dollars expended for tuberculosis treatment including dollars spent by the Board of County Commissioners or county executives and county councils established pursuant to O.R.C. 339.75. Funds spent for tuberculosis treatment are not limited to those receiving services for substance abuse treatment but include public non-federal funds for all patients receiving tuberculosis treatment.

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#37 and #45, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#37 and #45.)*

**Prohibited Expenditures:** (FY2022)

Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block funds may not be used to:

A. to provide inpatient hospital services, with limited exceptions; see statute

B. to make cash payments to intended recipients of health services;

C. to purchase or improve land, purchase, construct, or permanently improve (other than minor remodeling) any building or other facility, or purchase major medical equipment;

D. to satisfy any requirement for the expenditure of non-Federal funds as a condition for the receipt of Federal funds;

E. to provide financial assistance (“grants”) to any entity other than a public or nonprofit private entity;

F. Supplant activities funded by other SAMHSA Grants

G. Purchase, prescribe, or provide marijuana or treatment using marijuana to treat Substance Use Disorder

*(Source:* [*SFY 2022 Community Allocations Guidelines*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89/SFY22-Allocation-Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89-nSWag9R) *p. 35)*

### 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): |

### 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. Identify the types of activities which are either specifically allowed or prohibited by the laws, regulations, and the provisions of the contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.  2. When allowability is determined based upon summary level data, perform procedures to verify that:  a. Activities were allowable.  b. Individual transactions were properly classified and accumulated into the activity total.  3. When allowability is determined based upon individual transactions, select a sample of transactions and perform procedures to verify that the transaction was for an allowable activity.  4. The auditor should be alert for large transfers of funds from program accounts which may have been used to fund unallowable activities. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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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**

As specified in Appendix I to this Supplement, “Federal Programs Excluded from the A- 102 Common Rule and Portions of 2 CFR Part 200,” SABG is exempt from the provisions of the OMB cost principles. State cost principles requirements apply to SABG.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

**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

***OhioMHAS:***

While certain sections of 2 CFR 200 (as noted above) do not apply, subawards through Ohio MHAS must comply with the provision of 45 CFR Part 75 and 45 CFR Part 96.

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#31, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#31.)*

### 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 minimis 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 level  a. Since a significant amount of the costs in the public assistance CAP are allocated based on employee compensation reporting systems, it is suggested that the auditor consider the risk when designing the nature, timing, and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures* – The following procedures apply to direct charges to Federal awards as well as charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of 2 CFR 200.402 - 200.411.  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 - 200.476).  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for Public Assistance CAPs*  (1) Verify that the State public assistance agency is complying with the submission requirements, i.e., an amendment is promptly submitted when any of the events identified in [45 CFR 95.509](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.pdf) occur.  (2) Verify that public assistance CAP includes the required documentation in accordance with [45 CFR 95.507](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.pdf).  (3) *Testing of the Public Assistance CAP* – Test the methods of allocating the costs to ascertain if they are in accordance with the applicable provisions of the cost principles and produce an equitable distribution of costs. Appropriate detailed tests may include:  (a) Examining the results of the employee compensation system or in addition the records for employee compensation to ascertain if they are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated to the various functional and programmatic activities to which salary and wage costs are charged.  (b) Since the most significant cost pools in terms of dollars are usually allocated based upon the distribution of income maintenance and social services workers’ efforts identified through random moment time studies, determining whether the time studies are implemented and operated in accordance with the methodologies described in the approved public assistance CAP. For example, verifying the adequacy of the controls governing the conduct and evaluation of the study, and determining that the sampled observations were properly selected and performed, the documentation of the observations was properly completed, and the results of the study were correctly accumulated and applied. Testing may include observing or interviewing staff who participate in the time studies to determine if they are correctly recording their activities.  (c) Testing statistical data (e.g., square footage, case counts, salaries and wages) to ascertain if the proposed allocation bases are reasonable, updated as necessary, and do not contain any material omissions.  (4) *Testing of Charges Based Upon the Public Assistance CAP* – If the approved public assistance CAP is determined to be in compliance with the cost principles and produces an equitable distribution of costs, verify that the methods of charging costs to Federal awards are in accordance with the approved CAP and the provisions of the approval documents issued by HHS. Detailed compliance tests may include:  (a) Verifying that the cost allocation schedules, supporting documentation and allocation data are accurate and that the costs are allocated in compliance with the approved CAP.  (b) Reconciling the allocation statistics of labor costs to employee compensation records (e.g., random moment sampling observation forms).  (c) Reconciling the allocation statistics of non-labor costs to allocation data, (e.g., square footage or case counts).  (d) Verifying direct charges to supporting documents (e.g., purchase orders).  (e) Reconciling the costs to the Federal claims. |

### Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

If the federal program is an NPO, review the 2022 OMB compliance supplement [Allowable Costs/Cost Principles section](Cost%20Principles%20for%20Nonprofit%20Organizations.pdf). This section can be completed as an addendum to the FACCR, saved within your working papers and the cross-referenced section can also be added on this page.

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

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## 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**

SAMHSA will make payments at such times and in such amounts to each state from its awards in advance or by way of reimbursement in accordance with section 203 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (42 USC 4213) and Treasury Circular No. 1075 (31 CFR Part 205) (45 CFR section 96.12).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

***OhioMHAS:***

Ohio MHAS processes funds to local Boards through automatic quarterly distributions via Grants and Funds Management System (GFMS).

*(Source:* [*SFY 2022 Community Allocations Guidelines*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89/SFY22-Allocation-Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89-nSWag9R) *p. 35)*

### 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** - Not Applicable

**2. Level of Effort**

2.1 Level of Effort – *Maintenance of Effort*

a. The state shall for each fiscal year maintain aggregate state expenditures for authorized activities by the principal agency at a level that is not less than the average level of such expenditures maintained by the state for the two state fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the state is applying for the grant. The “principal agency” is defined as the single state agency responsible for planning, carrying out, and evaluating activities to prevent and treat SA and related activities. The secretary may exclude from the aggregate state expenditures funds appropriated to the principal agency for authorized activities which are of a non-recurring nature and for a specific purpose (42 USC 300x-30; 45 CFR sections 96.121 and 96.134; and Federal Register, July 6, 2001 (66 FR 35658), and November 23, 2001 (66 FR 58746-58747), as specified in II, “Program Procedures – Availability of Other Program Information”).

b. The state must maintain expenditures at not less than the calculated fiscal year 1994 base amount for SA treatment services for pregnant women and women with dependent children. The fiscal year 1994 base amount was reported in the state’s fiscal year 1995 application (42 USC 300x-27; 45 CFR section 96.124(c)).

c. Section 8002(c)(3) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. No. 114-255 repealed section 1924(d) of Title XIX, Part B, Subpart II of the Public Health Service Act (42 USC 300x-24(d)). State and jurisdictions are no longer required to demonstrate compliance with the maintenance of effort requirement regarding tuberculosis and human immunodeficiency virus.

2.2 Level of Effort – *Supplement Not Supplant*

a. The Block Grant will not be used to supplant state funding of alcohol and other drug prevention and treatment programs (45 CFR section 96.123(a)(10)).

**3. Earmarking**

a. The state shall expend not less than 20 percent of SABG for primary prevention programs for individuals who do not require treatment of SA. The programs should educate and counsel the individuals on such abuse and provide for activities to reduce the risk of such abuse by the individuals (42 USC 300x-22; 45 CFR sections 96.124 (b)(1) and 96.125).

b. Designated states (i.e., any state whose cases of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is 10 or more per 100,000 individuals (as indicated by the number of such cases reported to and confirmed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the most recent calendar year for which data are available)), shall expend not less than 2 percent and not more than 5 percent of the award amount to carry out one or more projects to make available to individuals early intervention services for HIV disease (EIS HIV) at the sites where the individuals are undergoing SA treatment. If the state carries out two or more projects, the state will carry out one such project in a rural area of the state unless the secretary waives the requirement (42 USC 300x-24; 45 CFR sections 96.128(a)(1), (b), and (d)). Note: The applicable percentage is based on the percent change in a current year allotment to the base year allotment under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services (ADMS) Block Grant. Any “designated state” whose percentage change in allotment is greater than 5 percent is required to obligate and expend 5 percent of the SABG allotment for the applicable federal fiscal year (FFY) to establish one or more projects designed to provide EIS HIV at the site(s) at which individuals are receiving SA treatment.

In FFY 2011, SAMHSA amended the EIS HIV program policy to allow states that were previously considered a “designated state” during any of the three prior FFYs for which a state was applying for a grant and whose AIDS case rates dropped below the AIDS case rate threshold, to opt to continue to set aside 5 percent of the award amount for EIS HIV. Such states are authorized to obligate and expend 5 percent of SABG funds for EIS HIV in accordance with section 1924(b)(4) and 45 CFR section 96. 128(a)(2).

c. The state may not expend more than 5 percent of the grant to pay the costs of administering the grant (42 USC 300x-31; 45 CFR section 96.135 (b)(1)).

d. The state may not expend grant funds for providing treatment services in penal or correctional institutions in an amount more than that expended for such programs by the state for fiscal year 1991 (42 USC 300x-31; 45 CFR section 96.135(b)(2)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

None noted.

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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 –** Not Applicable  **2. Level of Effort**  **2.1** **Level of Effort** – *Maintenance of Effort*  a. Identify the required level of effort and perform tests to verify that the level of effort requirement was met.  b. Perform test to verify that only allowable categories of expenditures or other effort indicators (e.g., hours, number of people served) were included in the computation and that the categories were consistent from year to year. For example, in some programs, capital expenditures may not be included in the computation.  c. Perform procedures to verify that the amounts used in the computation were derived from the books and records from which the audited financial statements were prepared.  d. Perform procedures to verify that non-monetary effort indicators were supported by official records.  **2.2** **Level of Effort** – *Supplement Not Supplant*  a. Ascertain if the non-Federal entity used Federal funds to provide services which they were required to make available under Federal, State, or local law and were also made available by funds subject to a supplement not supplant requirement.  b. Ascertain if the non-Federal entity used Federal funds to provide services which were provided with non-Federal funds in the prior year.  (1) Identify the federally funded services.  (2) Perform procedures to determine whether the Federal program funded services that were previously provided with non-Federal funds.  (3) Perform procedures to ascertain if the total level of services applicable to the requirement increased in proportion to the level of Federal contribution.  **3. Earmarking**  a. Identify the applicable percentage or dollar requirements for earmarking.  b. Perform procedures to verify that the amounts recorded in the financial records met the requirements (e.g., when a minimum amount is required to be spent for a specified type of service, perform procedures to verify that the financial records show that at least the minimum amount for this type of service was charged to the program; or, when the amount spent on a specified type of service may not exceed a maximum amount, perform procedures to verify that the financial records show no more than this maximum amount for the specified type of service was charged to the program).  c. When earmarking requirements specify a minimum percentage or amount, select a sample of transactions supporting the specified amount or percentage and perform tests to verify proper classification to meet the minimum percentage or amount.  d. When the earmarking requirements specify a maximum percentage or amount, review the financial records to identify transactions for the specified activity which were improperly classified in another account (e.g., if only 10 percent may be spent for administrative costs, review accounts for other than administrative costs to identify administrative costs which were improperly classified elsewhere and cause the maximum percentage or amount to be exceeded).  e. When earmarking requirements prescribe the minimum number or percentage of specified types of participants that can be served, select a sample of participants that are counted toward meeting the minimum requirement and perform tests to verify that they were properly classified.  f. When earmarking requirements prescribe the maximum number or percentage of specified types of participants that can be served, select a sample of other participants and perform tests to verify that they were not of the specified type. |

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

## H. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

**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

A non-Federal entity may charge only allowable costs incurred during the approved budget period of a federal award’s period of performance and any costs incurred before the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity made the Federal award that were authorized by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity sections 2 CFR 200.308, 200.309, and 200.403(h). A period of performance may contain one or more budget periods.

Unless the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity authorizes an extension, a non-Federal entity must liquidate all financial obligations incurred under the Federal award not later than 90 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance as specified in the terms and conditions of the Federal award (2 CFR 200.344(b)). When used in connection with a non-Federal entity’s utilization of funds under a Federal award, “financial obligations” means orders placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the non-Federal entity during the same or a future period (2 CFR 200.1\_Obligations).

Period of Performance requirements for cost reimbursement contracts subject to the FAR are contained in the terms and conditions of the contract.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for the period of performance are contained in 2 CFR 200.1 definitions for “budget period,” “financial obligations,” “period of performance”, 2 CFR 200.308 Revisions of budget and program plans, 2 CFR 200.309 Modifications to period of performance, 2 CFR 200.344 (closeout), 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**

Any amounts awarded to the state for a fiscal year shall be available for obligation and expenditure until the end of the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the amounts were awarded (42 USC 300x-62).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

***OhioMHAS:***

Primary Prevention [45 CFR 96.125]. The SUB-AWARDEE shall comply with expending the minimum amount of federal SAPT Block Grant prevention funds identified in the Department’s annual per capita allocation notice to the SUB-AWARDEE. These funds must be used for prevention services to reduce the risk of alcohol and other drug abuse for individuals who do not require treatment for substance abuse. The SUB-AWARDEE shall give priority to programs for populations that are at risk of developing a pattern of such abuse and ensure that programs receiving priority develop community-based strategies for the prevention of such abuse, including strategies to discourage the use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products by individuals to whom it is unlawful to sell or distribute such beverages or products.

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#44, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#44.)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

2. Determine whether the Federal award was only charged for: (a) allowable costs incurred during the period of performance; or (b) costs incurred prior to the date the Federal award was made that were authorized by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.

3. Determine whether financial obligations were liquidated within the required time period.

*(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

|  |
| --- |
| **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. Review the award documents and regulations pertaining to the program and determine any award-specific requirements related to the period of performance.  2. For Federal awards with performance period beginning dates during the audit period, test transactions for costs recorded during the beginning of the period of performance and verify that the costs were not incurred prior to the start of the period of performance unless authorized by the Federal awarding agency or the pass-through entity.  3. For Federal awards with performance period ending dates during the audit period, test transactions for costs recorded during the latter part and after the period of performance and verify that the costs had been incurred within the period of performance.  4. For Federal awards with performance period ending dates during the audit period, test transactions for Federal award costs for which the obligation had not been liquidated (payment made) as of the end of the period of performance and verify that the liquidation occurred within the allowed time period.  5. Test adjustments (e.g., manual journal entries) for Federal award costs and verify that these adjustments were for transactions that occurred during the period of performance. |

### 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 the  subawardee including modifications. |
| Subaward Obligation/Action Date | Date the subaward agreement was signed. |
| Date of Report Submission | Date the recipient entered the action/obligation into FSRS. |
| Subaward Number | Subaward number or other identifying number assigned by the prime awardee organization to facilitate the tracking of its  subawards. |
| Subaward Project Description | Describes the subaward project. |
| Subawardee Names and Compensation of Highly  Compensated Officers | Names of officers if thresholds are met. |

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

**1. Financial Reporting**

a. *SF– 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement* – Not Applicable

b. *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction* Programs – Not Applicable

c. *SF-425, Federal Financial Report* – Applicable

**2. Performance Reporting** - Not Applicable

**3. Special Reporting** - Not Applicable

**4. Special Reporting for Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act**

See Part 3 audit guidance above

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Reporting Requirements:** *(SFY 2022)*

Boards are required to complete their Allocation application in GFMS and complete all fiscal reporting requirements. Boards are also required to submit their 90% SUD Treatment Capacity Reports each quarter.

*(Source:* [*SFY 2022 Community Allocations Guidelines*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89/SFY22-Allocation-Guidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-c36a6b9c-c78e-4412-866e-3ffeaf7cfa89-nSWag9R) *p. 35)*

90 Percent of Capacity [45 CFR 96.126]. The SUB-AWARDEE shall ensure that each individual who requests and is in need of treatment for intravenous drug abuse is admitted to a program of such treatment not later than - (A) 14 days after making the request for admission to such a program; or (B) 120 days after the date of such request, if no such program has the capacity to admit the individual on the date of such request and if interim services are made available to the individual not later than 48 hours after such request. The SUB-AWARDEE must submit quarterly to the Department’s Division of Treatment and Recovery Services a listing of providers that reach 90 percent of capacity. IN THE EVENT THAT NO PROVIDERS REACH 90 PERCENT OF CAPACITY, THE SUB-AWARDEE MUST SUBMIT THE QUARTERLY REPORTING INDICATING SUCH.

Quarterly reports shall be submitted to DEPARTMENT on the following dates:

January 31

April 30

July 31

October 31

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#43, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#43.)*

Tuberculosis Services [45 CFR 96.127]. The SUB-AWARDEE shall ensure that agencies receiving SAPT Block Grant funds for operating a program of substance abuse treatment (A) will, directly or through arrangements with other public or nonprofit private entities, routinely make available tuberculosis services to each individual receiving treatment for such abuse; and (B) in the case of an individual in need of such treatment who is denied admission to a program on the basis of lack of the capacity of the program to admit the individual, will refer the individual to another provider of tuberculosis services [45 CFR 96.127].

SUB-AWARDEE will provide to the DEPARTMENT by JULY 31 of each year a report on 1) The number of clients receiving treatment for tuberculosis in the previous fiscal year ending JUNE 30 and 2) The amount of public non-federal dollars expended for tuberculosis treatment including dollars spent by the Board of County Commissioners or county executives and county councils established pursuant to O.R.C. 339.75. Funds spent for tuberculosis treatment are not limited to those receiving services for substance abuse treatment but include public non-federal funds for all patients receiving tuberculosis treatment.

*(Source: 7/1/21 – 6/30/22* [*2022 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](FY2022-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf) *#45, 7/1/22 – 6/30/23* [*2023 OhioMHAS Agreement and Assurances*](https://mha.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3/Final-OhioMHAS-FY23-Agreements-and-Assurances.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_K9I401S01H7F40QBNJU3SO1F56-4b57f31b-842b-4134-89cc-51b61d5386c3-o3xn1ID) *#45.)*

### 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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| 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  (1) Gain an understanding of the recipient’s methodology used to identify which, if any, awards were subject to the Transparency Act based on inclusion of the award term, the assignment by the federal awarding agency of a new FAIN, the effective date of the reporting requirement, and whether the entity passed funds through to first-tier subrecipients.  (2) Select a sample of first-tier subawards. Obtain related subaward agreements/amendments/modifications and determine if the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act based on (a) the date of the award and (b) the amount of the obligating action for subawards or face value of the first-tier subcontracts (inclusive of modifications).  If the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act:  (a) Using the FAIN, find the award in FSRS.  FSRS is the portal where the recipient enters the award information; it is only accessible by the recipient. Therefore, in order for recipients to demonstrate that information has been properly input, they should coordinate with the auditor regarding the auditor’s review of the information, physically or virtually (e.g., by logging into its FSRS account either in the auditor’s presence or remotely using technology such as screensharing, screenshot evidence, etc.) so that the auditor is able to find the awards in the system as required in this procedure).  (b) Compare the award information accessed in step 2.a to the subaward/subcontract documents maintained by the recipient to assess if—  (i) applicable subaward obligations /modifications have been reported,  (ii) the key data elements (see above) were accurately reported and are supported by the source documentation, and  (iii) the action was reported in FSRS no later than the last day of the month following the month in which the subaward/subaward amendment obligation was made or the subcontract award/subcontract modification was made.  (c) The auditor must provide the following information for non- compliance finding (s) as the results of step 2.b.  (i) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information  (ii) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information timely  (iii) The non-federal entity reported incorrect amount  (iv) The non-federal entity did not report all the key data elements  The following format is recommended to report non-compliance findings and included in the audit report. Data is included for illustration purposes only.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Transactions Tested** | **Subaward not reported** | **Report not timely** | **Subaward amount incorrect** | **Subaward missing key elements** | | 25 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 0 | | **Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions** | **Subaward not reported** | **Report not timely** | **Subaward amount incorrect** | **Subaward missing key elements** | | $5,000,000 | $200,000 | $4,000,000 | $800,000 | $0 |   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. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## M. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

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

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

- *Evaluate Risk* – Evaluate each subrecipient’s risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring related to the subaward (2 CFR 200.331(b)). This evaluation of risk may include consideration of such factors as the following (see here for 2 CFR 200.332(b)-(f)):

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

- *Monitor* – Monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, complies with the terms and conditions of the subaward, and achieves performance goals (2 CFR 200.332(d) through (f)). In addition to procedures identified as necessary based upon the evaluation of subrecipient risk or specifically required by the terms and conditions of the award, subaward monitoring must include the following:

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for subrecipient monitoring for the subaward are contained in 31 USC 7502(f)(2) (Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-156)), 2 CFR 200.331, 200.332 and 200.501(h); Federal awarding agency regulations; and the terms and conditions of the award.

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

The state must conduct monitoring activities in accordance with sections 75.351 through 75.353 of Subpart D of 45 CFR 75.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, 93.959 Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment or Substance Abuse)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

***OhioMHAS:***

The Department performs Subrecipient Monitoring as required per 2 CFR, Part 200, Subpart D by utilizing a two-pronged approach (Regular Monitoring and Increased Monitoring). The Regular Monitoring approach involves obtaining a minimum level of monitoring across all Boards to ensure 100% of coverage each Fiscal Year. This involves a series of reviews performed on all Boards such as (but not limited to):

* Questionnaires
* Risk Management through a Risk Model
* Reviewing Budgets with Allocations and Grant (proposed) payments
* Reviewing Actual Spending with Budget
* Reviewing Single Audit Reports
* Ensuring that Boards who establish Subrecipient Relationships with Providers have satisfied their Subrecipient Monitoring requirements
* Key Performance Indicators

The Increased Monitoring approach involves Site Visits on selected Boards as well as the performance of additional monitoring procedures. Site visits are not performed on all Boards as visits are based on a Fiscal Year schedule. A Site Visit involves audit like procedures that follow an audit program.

*(Source: AOS CFAE and Chiwayi Lin / Brittany Maufort, OhioMHAS on 12/06/2021)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note**: The auditor may consider coordinating the tests related to subrecipients performed as part of C., “Cash Management” (tests of cash reporting submitted by subrecipients); E., “Eligibility” (tests that subawards were made only to eligible subrecipients); I., “Procurement and Suspension and Debarment” (tests of ensuring that a subrecipient is not suspended or debarred), and L, “Reporting (tests of performance data reported to funding sources) with the testing of “Subrecipient Monitoring.”  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Review the PTE’s subrecipient monitoring policies and procedures to gain an understanding of the PTE’s process to identify subawards, evaluate risk of noncompliance, and perform monitoring procedures based upon identified risks.   2. Review subaward documents including the terms and conditions of the subaward to ascertain if, at the time of subaward (or subsequent subaward modification), the PTE made the subrecipient aware of the award information required by 2 CFR 200.332(a) sufficient for the PTE to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award.  3. Review the PTE’s documentation of monitoring the subaward and consider if the PTE’s monitoring provided reasonable assurance that the subrecipient used the subaward for authorized purposes in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward.  4. Ascertain if the PTE verified that subrecipients expected to be audited as required by 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F, met this requirement (2 CFR 200.332(f)). This verification may be performed as part of the required monitoring under 2 CFR 200.332(d)(2) to ensure that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on deficiencies detected though audits. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## Program Testing Conclusion

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

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

Per paragraph 13.39 of the **AICPA Single Audit Guide[Permalink to here](https://checkpoint.riag.com/app/view/docPermaLink?DocID=iAICPAIGS:767.2440&docTid=T0AICPAIGS:767.2440-1&feature=ttoc&lastCpReqId=97899&tlltype=AICPAIGS:767.2668)**, the **following are required to be reported** as audit findings in the federal awards section of the schedule of findings and questioned costs **(2 CFR 200.516):**

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

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

[Appendix II](OMB_Appendix%20II.pdf) provides regulatory citations for Federal agencies’ codification of the OMB guidance on “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements” (in 2 CFR Part 200).

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

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| **Cross-reference to internal control matters (significant deficiencies or material weaknesses), if any, documented in the FACCR:** |
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| **Cross-reference to questioned costs and matter of noncompliance, if any, documented in this FACCR:** |
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**Per paragraph 13.50 of the AICPA Single Audit Guide,** the schedule of findings and questioned costs must include all audit findings required to be reported under the Uniform Guidance. A separate written communication (such as a communication sometimes referred to as a management letter) may not be used to communicate such matters to the auditee in lieu of reporting them as audit findings in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. See the discussion beginning at paragraph 13.34 for information on Uniform Guidance requirements for the schedule of findings and questioned costs. If there are other matters that do not meet the Uniform Guidance requirements for reporting but, in the auditor's judgment, warrant the attention those charged with governance, they should be communicated in writing or verbally. If such a communication is provided in writing to the auditee, there is no requirement for that communication to be referenced in the Uniform Guidance compliance report. Per table 13-2 **a matter must meet the following in order to be communicated in the management letter:**

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

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