**Federal Award Compliance and Control Record**

**Audit Guidance and Testing**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Client:** |  |
| **Year Ended:** | 2023 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Federal Award Name:** | Special Education Cluster (IDEA) |
| **AL#:** | #84.027 – Special Education – Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) #84.173 – Special Education – Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)  |

# Important Information

**In addition to completing the control and suggested audit procedures, yellow-highlighted text indicates items that must be addressed or updated by auditors and should be deleted after the required information is added.**

*Blue italicized text indicates guidance from CFAE.*

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 the program had COVID funding expenditures, please refer to the terms and conditions of the grant to determine if any additional requirements were imposed. Also see guidance in [Appendix VII](OMB_Appendix_VII.pdf) of the Compliance Supplement.

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).

**Navigation Pane**

Click on the “View” tab on the top ribbon and check the box that says “Navigation Pane” to bring up the headings on the left side of the screen. Click on the various sections within the navigation pane to go directly to that section.

**Table of Contents**

On the table of contents page, users can also click on listed sections to go directly to that section. As information is added into the FACCR, page numbering will change and the Table of Contents may need to be updated to reflect revised numbering. To update the Table of Contents, click on the word “Contents” directly above the line starting with Important Information, which brings up the icon “Update Table.” Clicking OK in the box that appears will update the page numbers on the Table of Contents to reflect any changes in the document.

**Guidance Links**

Links to guidance referenced throughout this document are included below:

* [Part 6](OMB_Part_6.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)
* [2 CFR Part 200](2_CFR_Part_200.pdf) – Once opened, click on the appropriate section(s)

# Agency Adoption of the UG and Example Citations

[*Appendix II*](OMB_Appendix_II.pdf) *to the OMB Compliance Supplement provides the codified section reference of the agency adoption of the Uniform Guidance (UG) (2 CFR Part 200) and nonprocurement suspension and debarment requirements in 2 CFR Part 180, including the 2020 revisions.*

*While some Federal agencies gave regulatory effect to the Uniform Guidance as a whole, others made changes to the UG language within the agency codified sections by either adding specific requirements/exceptions or editing/modifying existing language. OMB does not maintain a complete listing of agency exceptions to the UG, but the most recent compilation of agency additions and exceptions (updated through December 2014) is provided on the* [*CFO website*](https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Agency-Exceptions.pdf)*. AOS auditors should review the UG Exception Evaluation by Federal Agency spreadsheet (updated through June 2022)* [*on the Intranet*](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/%3Af%3A/r/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Audit_Resources/Federal/Other%20Federal%20Resources?csf=1&web=1&e=RtVw5R) *(Documents > Audit Resources > Federal > Other Federal Resources).*

*Auditors must review the Federal agency adoption of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) and nonprocurement suspension and debarment requirements (2 CFR Part 180) prior to issuing noncompliance citations to verify the Federal agency requirements.*

*Auditors should also review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*

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# Compliance Requirement Matrix

*Footnotes 1-7 below the matrix provide further explanation; review note 6 which discusses tailoring the matrix assessments.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **(1)** | **(2)** | **(6)** | **(6)** | **(3)** | **(4)** | **(5)** | **(5)** | **(6/7)** |
| **Compliance Requirement** | **Applicable per Compliance Supplement***(Yes/No)* | **Direct & Material to Program / Entity***(Yes/No)* | **Monetary****or Nonmonetary***(Set by CFAE)**(M/N)* | **Population Subject to Requirement (if Monetary)***(in $)* | **Inherent Risk****(from IRAF)***(High/Low)* | **Final Control Risk***(High/Low)* | **Detection****Risk of Noncompl.***(High/Low)* | **Overall Audit Risk of Noncompl.***(High/Low)* | **Federal Materiality by Compliance Requirement***(usually 5%)* |
| **A** |   | **Activities Allowed or Unallowed** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **B** |   | **Allowable Costs/Cost Principles** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **C** |   | **Cash Management** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **D** |   | ***Reserved – Not Used*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **E**  |   | **Eligibility** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **F** |   | **Equipment & Real Property Mgmt** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **G** |   | **Matching, Level of Effort, Earmark** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **H** |   | **Period of Performance** | Yes |  | M |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **I** |   | **Procurement & Sus. & Debarment** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **J** |   | **Program Income** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **K** |   | ***Reserved – Not Used*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **L** |   | **Reporting** | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **M** |   | **Subrecipient Monitoring** | Yes |  | N |  |  |  |  |  | 5% |
| **N** |   | **Special Tests & Provisions**  | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**(1)** *From Part 2, Matrix of Compliance Requirements, for the applicable program in the* [*OMB Compliance Supplement*](https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/office-federal-financial-management/)*. For programs not included in Part 2, all compliance requirements should be marked as applicable.*

**(2)** *If the Compliance Supplement notes a compliance requirement as being applicable to the program in the first column, 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. 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 in the working papers or this FACCR. When making that determination all parts of that compliance requirement must be considered. For example, Equipment and Real Property Management contains procedures regarding Acquisitions, Dispositions (Disposals), and Inventory Management. The documentation on why the compliance requirement is not be applicable to the program/entity must address all parts of that compliance requirement.*

***(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. For AOS auditors, the auditor documents the inherent risk assessment for each direct and material compliance requirement on the Inherent Risk Assessment Form (IRAF). The assessments in this column should directly tie to the final inherent risk assessment on the IRAF.*

**(4)** *See guidance on the following page for considerations relating to assessing control risk of noncompliance for each direct and material type of compliance requirement.* ***Planned control risk must be assessed at low per 2 CFR § 200.514; therefore, only final control risk is shown in the matrix.*** *Additionally, auditors must document final control risk in each compliance requirement section’s Audit Implications Summary in this FACCR. See AICPA Single Audit Guide, Chapter 9, Consideration of Internal Control over Compliance for Major Programs.*

**(5)** *Audit risk of noncompliance is defined in 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)*** *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. CFAE included the monetary vs. nonmonetary determinations for each compliance requirement in this program. If AOS auditor believe the determination of monetary vs. nonmonetary should be updated for a particular section, other than sections E and N, they must consult with CFAE via the FACCR specialty in Spiceworks. The Eligibility and Special Tests & Provisions determinations reflect M/N as the determination of whether the compliance requirement is monetary or non-monetary is contingent upon the specific requirements of the program being tested as well as requirements contained within the grant agreement. For sections E and N, auditors should tailor the assessment as appropriate based on the facts and circumstances of their entity’s operations, update the Compliance Requirement Matrix for the appropriate designation (N or M), and document the research and reasoning behind the determination.*

***(7)*** *AU-C 935.13 & .A7 require auditors to establish and document two materiality levels: (1) a materiality level for the program as a whole, and (2) a second materiality level for the each of the applicable 12 compliance requirement listed in Appendix XI to Part 200. This column documents quantitative materiality at the compliance requirement level for each major program.*

*Note: If the compliance requirement is (1) of a monetary nature, and (2) the requirement applies to the* ***total*** *population of program expenditures, then the compliance materiality amount for the program also equals materiality for the requirement as shown in the last column of the matrix. 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. The program level materiality, typically 5%, is documented in the Record of Single Audit Risk (RSAR).*

**Performing Tests to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Controls**

*Control Risk Assessment:*

*Auditors must:*

* *Document the five internal control components (control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring) for each direct and material compliance requirement and*
* *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 compliance requirement is likely to be ineffective in preventing or detecting noncompliance, 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.*

*AICPA Single Audit Guide’s paragraph 9.08 states that 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*

1. *inquiries of appropriate entity personnel, including grant and contract managers;*
2. *the inspection of documents, reports, or electronic files indicating performance of the control;*
3. *the observation of the application of the specific controls; and*
4. *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.*

*Before a dual-purpose test is performed, AOS auditors must read AOSAM 30500 and 35900 for guidance.*

[Part 6](OMB_Part_6.pdf) of the 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement provides detailed guidance on assessing internal controls over the compliance requirements.

*(Source: 2023 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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

# Part I – OMB Compliance Supplement Information

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

**References to the ESEA are to the ESEA, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).**

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

**Waivers and Expanded Flexibility**

Local educational agencies (LEAs) through their SEA, and schools through their LEA and SEA, may request waivers from ED of many of the statutory and regulatory requirements of programs authorized in the ESEA. In addition, some States have been granted authority to grant waivers of Federal requirements under the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999. See approved States at: [https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-state-grantee-relations-evidence-based-practices/ed- flex/awards/](https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-state-grantee-relations-evidence-based-practices/ed-%20flex/awards/).

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ED invited SEAs to apply for certain fiscal waivers. A list of the invited waivers is available at:

* ESEA: [Guidance - Office of Elementary and Secondary Education](https://oese.ed.gov/guidance/)
* Adult Ed and Perkins: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/tydings-covid-waiver-letter-aefla.pdf>
* IDEA: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/monitor/cssos-mfs-2018-waiver-authority-06-05-2020.pdf>

For certain programs, lists of waivers granted under the CARES Act waiver authority are listed in the *Federal* *Register*:

* Adult-Ed and Perkins: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/11/05/2020-24537/notice-of-waiver-granted-under-the-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic-security-cares-act>
* ESEA: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/05/18/2020-10563/notice-of-waivers-granted-under-section-3511-of-the-coronavirus-aid-relief-and-economic-security>

**Cross-Cutting Requirements**

The requirements in this cross-cutting section can be classified as either general or program- specific. General cross-cutting requirements are those that are the same for all applicable programs but are implemented on an entity level. These requirements need only be tested once to cover all applicable major programs. The general cross-cutting requirements that the auditor only need test once to cover all applicable major programs are: III.G.2.1, “Level of Effort- Maintenance of Effort” (except for certain ESF programs see program specific level of effort- maintenance of effort requirement); and III.N, “Special Tests and Provisions.” Program-specific cross-cutting requirements are the same for all applicable programs but are implemented at the individual program level. These types of requirements need to be tested separately for each applicable major program. The compliance requirement in III.N.1, “Participation of Private School Children,” may be tested on a general or program-specific basis.

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

Program procedures for non-ESEA programs covered by this cross-cutting section and additional information on program procedures for the ESEA programs are set forth in the individual program sections of this Supplement.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### I. Program Objectives

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

The purposes of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) are to (1) ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education (FAPE) that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepares them for further education, employment, and independent living; (2) ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and their parents are protected; (3) assist states, localities, educational service agencies, and federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities; and (4) assess and ensure the effectiveness of efforts to educate children with disabilities. The Assistance to States for Education of Children with Disabilities program (IDEA, Part B) and the Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities program (IDEA Preschool) provide grants to states to assist them in meeting these purposes (20 USC 1400 et seq.).

IDEA’s Special Education—Grants to States program (IDEA, Part B) provides grants to states, and through them to LEAs, to assist them in providing special education and related services to eligible children with disabilities ages 3 through 21 (20 USC 1411). (The obligation to make FAPE available to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 and 18 through 21 depends on state law. All states require that FAPE be made available to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5, and most states mandate FAPE through age 20 or 21.) IDEA’s Special Education—Preschool Grants program (IDEA Preschool), also known as the “619 program,” provides grants to states, and through them to LEAs, to assist them in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities ages three through five and, at a state’s discretion, to two-year-old children with disabilities who will turn three during the school year (20 USC 1419).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

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

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### II. Program Procedures

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

A state applying through its state educational agency (SEA) for assistance under IDEA, Part B must, among other things, submit a plan to the Department of Education (ED) that provides assurances that the SEA has in effect policies and procedures that ensure that all children with disabilities have the right to a FAPE (20 USC 1412(a)).

States that receive assistance under IDEA, Part B, may receive additional assistance under the Preschool Grants program. A state is eligible to receive a grant under the Preschool Grants program if (1) the state is eligible under 20 USC 1412; and (2) the state demonstrates to the Secretary that it has in effect policies and procedures that ensure the provision of FAPE to all children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years residing in the state (20 USC 1419(b)). However, a state that provides early intervention services in accordance with Part C of the IDEA to a child who is eligible for services under section 1419 is not required to provide that child with FAPE (20 USC 1412(a)(1)(C)).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

1. **Overview**

*ESEA Programs – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

1. **Subprograms/Program Elements**

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

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

1. *Consolidation of Administrative Funds – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*
2. *Schoolwide Programs*

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

1. *Transferability – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*
2. *Small Rural Schools Achievement Alternative Use of Funds – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

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

These programs are authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B (IDEA-B) as amended on December 3, 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-446; 20 USC 1400 et seq.). Implementing regulations for these programs are 34 CFR Part 300.

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

**Availability of Other Program Information**

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

A number of documents contain guidance applicable to the cross-cutting requirements in this section. Document 2, which was issued before enactment of the ESSA, is applicable in general. They include:

1. ESSA Schoolwide Guidance (September 29, 2016) <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2020/07/essaswpguidance9192016.pdf>
2. How Does a State or Local Educational Agency Allocate Funds to Charter Schools that are Opening for the First Time or Significantly Expanding Their Enrollment? (December 2000) <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2020/07/cguidedec2000.pdf>
3. A BABAA FAQ document, U.S. Department of Education Frequently Asked Questions about the Build America Buy America Act, addressing questions related to ED’s implementation of BABAA is available at [https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy- america/faqs.pdf](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy-america/faqs.pdf) and additional information can be found at [https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy-america/index.html.](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy-america/index.html)

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### IV. Other Information

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

1. *Consolidation of Administrative Funds (SEAs and LEAs) – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*
2. *Schoolwide Programs (LEAs)*

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

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

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

1. *Transferability (SEAs and LEAs) – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*
2. *Prima Facie Case Requirement for Audit Findings*

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

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

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

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

These programs are authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B (IDEA-B) as amended on December 3, 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-446; 20 USC 1400 et seq.). Implementing regulations for these programs are 34 CFR Part 300.

**Availability of Other Program Information**

A number of documents posted on ED’s website contain information pertinent to the IDEA, Part B requirements in this Compliance Supplement:

1. OSEP Memorandum 10-5, *Maintenance of Financial Support under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, dated December 2, 2009 <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/idea/monitor/mfs-12-2-2009.pdf>
2. OSEP Memorandum 15-10, *Issuance of Guidance on the Final Local Educational Agency (LEA) Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Regulations under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*, dated July 27, 2015 <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/files/idea/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/osepmemo1510leamoeqa.pdf>

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

### Program Overview

[IDEA Part B program regulations](https://sites.ed.gov/idea/regs/b) direct the use of IDEA Part B Fund 611.

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

The Office for Exceptional Children, Resource Management Section has provided a listing of the FY23 Project funds recipients (See Excel Spreadsheet linked below), showing the fiscal and contact information for each entity that was awarded Parent Mentor Project funds.

The [Excel Spreadsheet](ParentMentorSuptTreasurerStateVFedFY23.xlsx) distinguishes between entities that received Parent Mentor Project funds through the State GRF funds or through Federal Flow-through funds (see tabs in spreadsheet).

The Parent Mentor program website hosted by the Center on Education and Training for Employment at The Ohio State University can be located at <https://parentmentor.osu.edu/>.

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office for Exceptional Children / e-mail from Joe Petrarca)*

**Application Access**

The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) uses an online Funding Application (FA), known as the [Comprehensive Continuous Improvement Plan (CCIP)](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/default.aspx?ccipSessionKey=638236407880099702) to administer a number of federal programs (not all) under which subawards are made to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs). The consolidated application (CA) is completed by the LEA and constitutes the LEA’s application for various federal programs.

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

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

### Testing Considerations

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

The Ohio Department of Education has not implemented and the CCIP is not setup for the consolidation of administrative funds or the coordination services projects for its ESEA programs. However, consolidation is permitted by ODE.

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

### Reporting

*Example SEFA and Footnote shells, the “Single Audit SEFA 2023 Completeness Guide” and additional resources are available for AOS Staff on the Intranet and for IPAs on the* [*IPA Resource Internet Page*](http://www.ohioauditor.gov/references/practiceaids.html)*.*

Given the extraordinary challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the US Department of Education (USED) is offering State educational agencies (SEAs) the opportunity to request waivers for fiscal flexibility for certain funds received under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. Click [here](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=87571) for the notice of the waiver and click [here](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=87570) for the waiver template for states. Specifically, the USED is accepting waivers on the following:

1. Expired January 2022: 15 percent carryover limitation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Title I, Part A funds. This waiver would allow SEA to waiver more than once every three years, if necessary, the 15 percent carryover limitation in ESEA section 1127 for local educational agencies (LEAs)

2. Expired September 2022: Extend period of availability of certain FY 2020 funds until September 30, 2022. The funds available for this extension are those under the SEA’s consolidated State plan, including:

* Title I, Part A of the ESEA (Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs), including the portions of the SEA’s Title I, Part A award used to carry out section1003 school improvement, section 1003A direct student services, if applicable, and Title I, Part D, Subpart 2
* Title I, Part B of the ESEA (State Assessment Formula Grants)
* Title I, Part C of the ESEA (Education of Migratory Children)
* Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 of the ESEA (Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At Risk)
* Title II, Part A of the ESEA (Supporting Effective Instruction)
* Title III, Part A of the ESEA (English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement)
* Title IV, Part A of the ESEA (Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants)
* Title IV, Part B of the ESEA (21st Century Community Learning Centers)
* Title V, Part B, Subpart 2 of the ESEA (Rural and Low-Income School Program)
* McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program

*(Source:* [*ODE CCIP Note #478*](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=87590)*)*

# Part III – Applicable Compliance Requirements

## A. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED

### OMB Compliance Requirements

*For a cost to be allowable, it must (1) be for a purpose the specific award permits (tested in FACCR Section A)**and (2) fall within 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E Cost Principles (tested in FACCR Section B). 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 auditors) 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 the auditor 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.*

The specific requirements for activities allowed or unallowed are unique to each Federal program and are found in the federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award pertaining to the program.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

1. SEAs *– Not Applicable to Amounts Passed Through ODE*
2. LEAs
3. IDEA, Part B – An LEA may only use federal funds under IDEA, Part B for the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. Special education includes specially designed instruction, at no cost to the parent, to meet the unique needs of a child with a disability, including instruction conducted in the classroom, in the home, in hospitals and institutions and in other settings, and instruction in physical education. Related services include transportation, and such developmental, corrective and other supportive services as may be required to assist a child with a disability to benefit from special education. Related services do not include a medical device that is surgically implanted or the replacement of such device. A portion of these funds, under conditions specified in the law, may also be used by the LEA (1)for services and aids that also benefit nondisabled children; (2) for early intervening services; (3) to establish and implement high-cost or risk-sharing funds; and (4) for administrative case management. Excess costs are those costs for the education of an elementary school or secondary school student with a disability that are in excess of the average annual per student expenditure in an LEA during the preceding school year. LEAs are required to compute the minimum average amount of per pupil expenditure separately for children with disabilities in its elementary schools and for children with disabilities in its secondary schools, and not on a combination of the enrollments in both. Appendix A to 34 CFR Part 300 provides detailed guidance and an example for calculating the average per pupil expenditures and the minimum average amounts that the LEA must spend before using IDEA funds (20 USC 1401(8), (26) and (29); 20 USC 1413(a)(2) and (4); 34 CFR sections 300.16, 300.34, 300.39, 300.202, and 300.208).
4. IDEA Preschool – An LEA may use federal funds under the Preschool Grants program only for the costs of providing special education and related services (as described above) to children with disabilities ages three through five and, at a state’s discretion, providing a free appropriate public education to two-year-old children with disabilities who will turn three during the school year (20 USC 1419(a); 34 CFR section 300.800).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

*a. Consolidation of Administrative Funds (SEAs/LEAs) – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

*b. Schoolwide Programs (LEAs)- ESEA programs in this Supplement to which this section applies are Title I, Part A (84.010); MEP (84.011); 21st CCLC (84.287); Title III, Part A (84.365); Title II, Part A (84.367); and Title IV, Part A (84.424). This section also applies to ESSER & GEER (84.425C,D, and U), IDEA (84.027 and 84.173), and CTE (84.048).*

An eligible school participating under Title I, Part A may, in consultation with its LEA, use its Title I, Part A funds, along with funds provided from the above-identified programs, to upgrade the school’s entire educational program in a schoolwide program.

See IV, “Other Information,” for guidance on the treatment of consolidated schoolwide funds for purposes of Type A program determination and presentation in the SEFA.

*c. Transferability (SEAs and LEAs) – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

*d. Small Rural Schools Achievement (SRSA) Alternative Uses of Funds Program – Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

**ODE Guidance on Determining the Allowability of a School Bus Purchase Using IDEA Funds:**

1. In order for a school district to use Part B funds for the purchase of a school bus or a van, the district must have a student or students’ whose IEP specifies that transportation for educational purposes must be an accommodation.
2. The vehicle may only be used for the transportation of special education student(s) and the district must be able to produce documentation to validate the need for that transportation. Ancillary benefit to general education students must be limited to those for whom other transportation would be impractical.
3. The bus may not be used for any other purpose, including during or after school, for substitute bus routes, or extra-curricular events that are not specifically related to special education programming.
4. For a district to use 100% IDEA part B funds for the purchase of a vehicle, it is attesting that it meets conditions 1 through 3 above.
5. For a district to use less than 100% IDEA Part B funds in combination with some other funding source, the district must maintain cost allocation information which clearly, rationally and unambiguously details the cost allocation for the vehicles. One method by which this cost allocation may be derived is to determine the ratio of the percent of students with transportation requirements are on that particular bus route. It is expected this cost allocation would be maintained throughout the vehicle’s service in the district. When a district uses less than 100% IDEA Part B funding, the vehicle may be used for purposes consistent with the allowable public purposes found in the regulations for those other funds.
6. If a vehicle is purchased to meet the needs of one or two students who need transportation services, but on the same bus route there are more than two general ed. students, for whom other transportation is impractical, (the same as or more general ed than special ed students) then the bus route is classified as a general ed route and the school district is not able to pursue reimbursement of transportation costs through the state form T2.
7. School districts using IDEA Part B funds for the purchase of school transportation vehicles must comply with items 1 – 6 above for the life of the vehicle, which is typically at least 10 years.

*(Source: Mark Lynskey & Jo Hannah Ward ODE, Office of Exceptional Children)*

Program funds may be used for Consolidation of Administrative Funds, Coordinated Services Projects, and/or Schoolwide Programs under Title I. Unneeded Program Funds may be transferred to certain other federal programs as detailed in Sections G and N of this FACCR.

For additional ODE guidance related to implementation of the UG and written policy requirements, see [Grants Management Guidance](http://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants/Grants-Management-Online-Forms) and ODE [Grants Manual.](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)

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

**Unallowable Activities:**

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

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State* [*Grants Management Assurances*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Assurances_CCIP_Funding-Application.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US) *#18)*

Ohio Revised Code 3313.24 states, in part: The board of education of each local, exempted village or city school district shall fix the compensation of its treasurer which shall be paid from the general fund of the district. ODE considers all chief financial officers of educational entities, including but not limited to, non-profit corporations, community schools, colleges and universities to be similarly situated to treasurers of school districts.

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

*(Source:* [*ODE Treasurer Supplemental Contracts*](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=1039)*)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR section 200.514(c).
2. Determine whether Federal awards were expended only for allowable activities.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

|  |
| --- |
| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

|  |
| --- |
| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in the payroll and non-payroll Federal Testing Templates available on the Intranet.*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.*Auditors should be able to identify these activities using Part 4 requirements as well as tailoring the “Additional Program Specific Information” section above.*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

|  |
| --- |
| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*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

**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.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

*FACCR Section B includes five distinct testing sections, the first of which is always applicable.*

1. *Cost Principles for States, Local Governments, and Indian Tribes – testing guidance and steps included in FACCR, not separate testing document.*

*Auditors* ***must*** *evaluate if additional section(s) are applicable to their Entity, including sources reviewed to verify applicability. For additional sections, auditors must pull the testing section(s) into their working papers and test accordingly.*

*Additional testing sections are located* [***here***](https://ohauditor.sharepoint.com/sites/Intranet/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?FolderCTID=0x0120002FFBFB1F4A3C3F47AE37C7A44E1C1EDE&id=%2Fsites%2FIntranet%2FShared%20Documents%2FAudit%5FResources%2FFederal%2FFACCRs%20and%20IRAFs%2F2023%2FSection%20B%20Addenda&viewid=68cb3ab2%2D567e%2D456a%2D975c%2Da88f3e9c3727)*for AOS auditors and* [***here***](https://ohioauditor.gov/references/practiceaids/faccrs.html) *for IPA auditors.*

1. *De Minimis Indirect Cost Rate*
	1. *This section must be tested if the Entity utilizes the de minimis indirect cost rate to charge indirect costs to the grant, whether as a recipient or subrecipient.*
	2. *Applicability Determination:* **Auditors must specify here if this section is applicable to the Entity and identify which sources were reviewed to make the determination.**
	3. *If applicable, testing documents:* **Link to testing documents**
2. *Allowable Costs – State/Local Government-wide Central Service Costs*
	1. *This section must be tested if the Entity allocated costs to the grant using central service cost allocation plans (CAPs).*
	2. *Applicability Determination:* **Auditors must specify here if this section is applicable to the Entity and identify which sources were reviewed to make the determination.**
	3. *If applicable, testing documents:* **Link to testing documents**
3. *Allowable Costs – State Public Assistance Agency Costs*
	1. *This section must be tested if the Entity charged state public assistance agency costs to the grant.*
		1. *State public assistance agency costs are defined as (1) all costs allocated or incurred by the State agency except expenditures for financial assistance, medical vendor payments, and payments for service and goods provided directly to program recipients and (2) normally charged to Federal awards by implementing the public assistance cost allocation plan (CAP).*
		2. *This may be applicable at the local level if local entities perform procedures to support the State compliance (For example, this may occur with JFS programs)*
	2. *Applicability Determination:* **Auditors must specify here if this section is applicable to the Entity and identify which sources were reviewed to make the determination.**
	3. *If applicable, testing documents:* **Link to testing documents**
4. *Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations*
	1. *This section must be tested if the Entity is a nonprofit organization.*
	2. *Applicability Determination:* **Auditors must specify here if this section is applicable to the Entity and identify which sources were reviewed to make the determination.**
	3. *If applicable, testing documents:* **Link to testing documents**

### Applicability of Cost Principles

*For a cost to be allowable, it must (1) be for a purpose the specific award permits (tested in FACCR Section A) and (2) fall within 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E Cost Principles (tested in FACCR Section B). 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 the auditor 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.*

*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.*

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](45_CFR_Part_75.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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Basic Guidelines**

Except where otherwise authorized by statute, costs 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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

The use of IDEA funds by a state, for the acquisition of equipment, or the construction or alteration of facilities, must be approved by ED based on a determination by ED that the program would be improved by allowing funds to be used for these purposes (20 USC 1404).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

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

*ESEA programs in this Supplement to which this section applies are Title I, Part A (84.010); MEP (84.011); CSP (84.282); 21st CCLC (84.287); Title III, Part A (84.365); Title II, Part A (84.367); and Title IV, Part A (84.424). This section also applies to IDEA (84.027 and 84.173) (schoolwide programs only), CTE (84.048) (schoolwide programs only), and ESSER, GEER, and EANS (84.425C, D, R, U, and V) (consolidated administrative funds and schoolwide programs).*

1. *Consolidated Administrative Funds*: An SEA or LEA that consolidates Federal administrative funds is not required to keep separate records by individual program (Sections 8201(c) or 8203(e) of ESEA (20 USC 7821(c) or 7823(e))). The SEA or LEA may treat the consolidated administrative funds as a consolidated administrative cost objective.

Time-and-effort requirements with respect to consolidated administrative funds vary under different circumstances.

1. For an employee who works solely on the consolidated administrative cost objective, an SEA or LEA is not required to maintain records reflecting the distribution of the employee’s salary and wages among the programs included in the consolidation.
2. For an employee who works in part on the consolidated administrative cost objective and in part on a Federal program whose administrative funds have not been consolidated or on activities funded from other revenue sources, an SEA or LEA must maintain time and effort distribution records in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.430(i)(1)(vii) that support the portion of time and effort dedicated to:
	1. The consolidated cost objective, and
	2. Each program or other cost objective supported by non- consolidated federal funds or other revenue sources.
3. *Schoolwide Programs* – A schoolwide program school is permitted to consolidate federal funds with state and local funds to upgrade the entire educational program of the school. A school that consolidates federal funds with state and local funds in a consolidated schoolwide pool is not required to maintain separate records by program (Section 1114(a)(3)(C) of ESEA (20 USC 6314(a)(3)(C), 34 CFR section 200.29(d). If a schoolwide program school does not consolidate federal funds in a consolidated schoolwide pool, the school must keep separate records by program. (Guidance is contained in the publication entitled Title I Fiscal Issues: Maintenance of Effort; Comparability; Supplement, not Supplant; Carryover; Consolidating Funds in Schoolwide Programs; and Grantback Requirements (February 2008). This guidance is available at <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2020/07/fiscalguid.pdf>.

Time-and-effort requirements in schoolwide program schools vary under different circumstances.

1. If a school operating a schoolwide program consolidates federal, state, and local funds in a consolidated schoolwide pool, there is no distinction between staff paid with federal funds and staff paid with state or local funds. Under these circumstances, payment from the single consolidated schoolwide pool is sufficient to demonstrate that an employee works only on activities of the schoolwide program, and no other documentation is required.
2. If a school operating a schoolwide program does not consolidate federal funds with state and local funds in a consolidated schoolwide pool, an employee who works, in whole or in part, on a federal program or cost objective must document time and effort as follows:
	1. For an employee who works solely on a single cost objective (e.g., a single federal program whose funds have not been consolidated or federal programs whose funds have been consolidated but not with state and local funds), an LEA is not required to maintain records reflecting the distribution of the employee’s salary and wages, including among the federal programs included in the consolidation, if applicable.
	2. For an employee who works on multiple activities or cost objectives (e.g., in part on a federal program whose funds have not been consolidated in a consolidated schoolwide pool and in part on federal programs supported with funds consolidated in a schoolwide pool or on activities that are not part of the same cost objective), an LEA must maintain time and effort distribution records in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.430(i)(1)(vii) that support the portion of time and effort dedicated to:
		1. The federal program or cost objective; and
		2. Each other program or cost objective supported by consolidated federal funds or other revenue sources.
	3. In a September 7, 2012, letter to Chief State School Officers, ED authorized SEAs to approve LEAs’ use of a substitute system for time- and-effort reporting for employees whose salaries are supported by multiple cost objectives, but who work on a predetermined schedule. ED also provided guidance to clarify the meaning of a “single cost objective.” For more detail, see Letter to Chief State School Officers on Granting Administrative Flexibility for Better Measures of Success (Sept. 7, 2012) (<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/gposbul/time-and-effort-reporting.html>).

*2. Indirect Costs*

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

*This section also applies to Adult Education (84.002); IDEA (84.027 and 84.173); CTE (84.048); and IDEA, Part C (84.181).*

A “restricted” indirect cost rate (RICR) must be used for programs administered by state and local governments and their governmental subgrantees that have a statutory requirement prohibiting the use of federal funds to supplant nonfederal funds. The programs listed above in this section have a non-supplanting requirement and therefore must have a restricted indirect cost rate.

Nongovernmental grantees or subgrantees administering such programs have the option of using the RICR, or an indirect cost rate of 8 percent, unless ED determines that the RICR would be lower.

The formula for a restricted indirect cost rate is:

RICR = (General management costs + Fixed costs) / (Other expenditures). General management costs are costs of activities that are for the direction and control of the grantee’s (or subgrantee’s) affairs that are organization wide, such as central accounting services, payroll preparation and personnel management. For state and local governments, the general management indirect costs consist of (1) allocated Statewide Central Service Costs approved by the Department of Health and Human Services in a formal Statewide Cost Allocation Plan (SWCAP) as “Section I” costs and (2) departmental indirect costs. The term “general management” as it applies to departmental indirect costs does not include expenditures limited to one component or operation of the grantee. Specifically excluded from general management costs are the following costs that are reclassified and included in the “other expenditures” denominator:

* 1. Divisional administration that is limited to one component of the grantee;
	2. The governing body of the grantee;
	3. Compensation of the chief executive officer of the grantee;
	4. Compensation of the chief executive officer of any component of the grantee; and
	5. Operation of the immediate offices of these officers.

Also excluded from the SWCAP Section I indirect costs are any occupancy and maintenance type costs as described in 34 CFR section 76.568. However, because these costs are allocated and not incurred at the departmental level, they do not require reclassification to the “other expenditure” denominator.

Fixed costs are contributions to fringe benefits and similar costs associated with salaries and wages that are charged as indirect costs, including retirement, social security, pension, unemployment compensation, and insurance costs.

Other expenditures are the grantee’s total expenditures for its federally and non- federally funded activities, including directly charged occupancy and space maintenance costs (as defined in 34 CFR section 76.568), and the costs related to the chief executive officer of the grantee or any component of the grantee and its offices. Excluded are general management costs, fixed costs, subgrants, capital outlays, debt service, fines and penalties, contingencies, and election expenses (except for elections required by federal statute).

Occupancy and space maintenance costs associated with functions that are not organization-wide must be included with other expenditures in the indirect cost formula. These costs may be charged directly to affected programs only to the extent that statutory supplanting prohibitions are not violated. This reimbursement must be approved in advance by ED. Specific occupancy and space maintenance costs may be charged directly only to programs affected by the restricted rate calculation if charging for such costs is approved in advance by ED (34 CFR section 76.568(c)).

Indirect costs charged to a grant are determined by applying the RICR to total direct costs of the grant minus capital outlays, subgrants, and other distorting or unallowable items as specified in the grantee’s indirect cost rate agreement.

The other ED programs (those not having a statutory non-supplant requirement) that allow indirect costs do not require a restricted rate and should follow the cost principles in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E (34 CFR sections 76.560 and 76.563-76.569).

1. *Unallowable Direct Costs to Programs*

Officials from ED have noted that some entities have charged costs in the following areas which were determined to be unallowable as specified in the indicated references. Auditors should be alert that if any such costs are charged, charges must be consistent with provisions of 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E or as applicable.

* 1. Separation leave costs (2 CFR section 200.431(b)).
	2. Severance costs (2 CFR section 200.431(i)).
	3. Post-retirement health benefit (PRHB) costs (2 CFR section 200.431(h)).
1. *Unallowable Costs to Programs (Direct or Indirect)*

Officials from ED have noted that, in cases where grantees rent or lease buildings or equipment from an affiliate organization, the costs associated with the lease or rental agreement can be excessive. The auditor should be alert to the fact that the measure of allowability in such “less-than-arms-length-relationships” is not fair market value, but rather the “costs of ownership” standard as referenced in 2 CFR section 200.465(c).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

***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.*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

ODE uses a CCIP functionality designed to verify that there is a correct approved restricted indirect cost rate during the budget process. When an original budget (Rev 0) or a budget revision is done, a budget error message will appear if the district’s budget for indirect costs under object code 800 – function indirect cost, without an approved indirect cost rate, or if the budgeted indirect costs exceed the approved rate. Due to timing, the previous years approved indirect cost rate may be loaded as a placeholder to allow grantees to budget at the beginning of the fiscal year. Once the current years indirect cost rate is approved, an update is made in the system to load the current years approved rate and grantees adjust the budgeted amount when they submit their next budget revision.

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

**Time and Effort**

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

*(Source:* [*ODE Grants Manual*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)*, Page 10)*

Under 2 CFR 200.430 Time and Effort is principles based and requires written policies establishing Time and Effort documentation and procedures. ODE approved a substitute system of time-and-effort reporting in their memo dated 3/17/2014: [2014-002-ODE-Time-and-Effort-Guidance-03-17-14](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/2014-002-Time-and-Effort-Guidance.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US). This policy was revised in June 2016.

For the most updated grants guidance, please visit the Grants Administration webpage. [Grants Administration | Ohio Department of Education](https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration)

*(Source:* [*ODE Grants Manual*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)*, Page 21-22*)

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

**Direct Costs**

Direct costs are those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective, such as a federal award or other internally or externally funded activity, or that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy.

Costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances must be treated consistently as either direct or indirect costs.

**Indirect Costs**

*Allocation of Indirect Costs and Determination of Indirect Cost Rates*

1. The specific methods for allocating indirect costs and computing indirect cost rates are as follows:
	1. *Simplified Method* – This method is applicable where a governmental unit’s department or agency has only one major function, or where all its major functions benefit from the indirect cost to approximately the same degree. The allocation of indirect costs and the computation of an indirect cost rate may be accomplished through simplified allocation procedures described in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph C.2.
	2. *Multiple Allocation Base Method* – This method is applicable where a governmental unit’s department or agency has several major functions that benefit from its indirect costs in varying degrees. The allocation of indirect costs may require the accumulation of such costs into separate groupings which are then allocated individually to benefiting functions by means of a base which best measures the relative degree of benefit. (For detailed information, refer to 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph C.3.)
	3. *Special Indirect Cost Rates* – In some instances, a single indirect cost rate for all activities of a department or agency may not be appropriate. Different factors may substantially affect the indirect costs applicable to a particular program or group of programs (e.g., the physical location of the work, the nature of the facilities, or level of administrative support required). (For the requirements for a separate indirect cost rate, refer to 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph C.4.)
	4. *Cost Allocation Plans* – In certain cases, the cognizant agency for indirect costs may require a state or local government o unit’s department or agency to prepare a CAP instead of an ICRP. These are infrequently occurring cases in which the nature of the department or agency’s federal awards makes impracticable the use of a rate to recover indirect costs. A CAP required in0 such cases consists of narrative descriptions of the methods the department or agency uses to allocate indirect costs to programs, awards, or other cost objectives. Like an ICRP, the CAP either must be submitted to the cognizant agency for indirect cost for review, negotiation, and approval, or retained on file for inspection during audits.

*Submission Requirements*

1. Submission requirements are identified in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.1. All departments or agencies of a governmental unit claiming indirect costs under federal awards must prepare an ICRP and related documentation to support those costs.
2. A state/local department or agency or Indian tribe that receives more than $35 million in direct federal funding must submit its ICRP to its cognizant agency for indirect costs. Other state/local government departments or agencies that are not required to submit a proposal to the cognizant agency for indirect costs must develop an ICRP in accordance with the requirements of 2 CFR Part 200 and maintain the proposal and related supporting documentation for audit.
3. Where a government receives funds as a subrecipient only, the pass-through entity will be responsible for the indirect cost rate used (2 CFR section 200.331(a)(4)).
4. Each Indian tribe desiring reimbursement of indirect costs must submit its ICRP to the DOI (its cognizant agency for indirect costs).
5. ICRPs must be developed (and, when required, submitted) within 6 months after the close of the governmental unit’s fiscal year, unless an exception is approved by the cognizant agency for indirect costs.

*Documentation and Certification Requirements*

The documentation and certification requirements for ICRPs are included in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraphs D.2 and 3, respectively. The proposal and related documentation must be retained for audit in accordance with the record retention requirements contained in 2 CFR section 200.333(f).

**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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

#### Audit Objectives 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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Audit Objectives**

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

**Audit Objectives: Direct Costs**

1. Determine whether the organization complied with the provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 as follows:
2. Direct charges to federal awards were for allowable costs.
3. 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**

1. Determine whether the governmental unit complied with the provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 as follows:
2. Charges to cost pools used in calculating indirect cost rates were for allowable costs.
3. 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).
4. Indirect cost rates were applied in accordance with negotiated indirect cost rate agreements (ICRA).
5. 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: 2023 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.*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance – Direct and Indirect Costs

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| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in the payroll and non-payroll Federal Testing Templates available on the Intranet.****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.*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.* *As a reminder, this is a policy-based requirement. If employees are partially paid from at least one federal grant, auditors should review the auditee’s policy for ensuring employee pay is allocated to federal programs based on actual time spent on each program and test accordingly.*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).*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.* *As a reminder, this is a policy-based requirement. If employees are partially paid from at least one federal grant, auditors should review the auditee’s policy for ensuring employee pay is allocated to federal programs based on actual time spent on each program and test accordingly.*(2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.c. *Special Audit Procedures for State, Local Government, and Indian Tribe ICRPs (see also the AOS discussion on* [*testing the ICRP*](Testing_the_ICRP_discussion.pdf)*)*(1) Verify that the ICRP includes the required documentation in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.(2) *Testing of the ICRP* – There may be a timing consideration when the audit is completed before the ICRP is completed. In this instance, the auditor should consider performing interim testing of the costs charged to the cost pools and the allocation bases (e.g., determine from management the cost pools that management expects to include in the ICRP and test the costs for compliance with 2 CFR Part 200). Should there be audit exceptions, corrective action may be taken earlier to minimize questioned costs. In the next year’s audit, the auditor should complete testing and verify management’s representations against the completed ICRP.The following procedures are some acceptable options the auditor may use to obtain assurance that the costs collected in the cost pools and the allocation methods used are in compliance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E:(a) *Indirect Cost Pool* – Test the indirect cost pool to ascertain if it includes only allowable costs in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200.(i) Test to ensure that unallowable costs are identified and eliminated from the indirect cost pool (e.g., capital expenditures, general costs of government).(ii) Identify significant changes in expense categories between the prior ICRP and the current ICRP. Test a sample of transactions to verify the allowability of the costs.(iii) Trace the central service costs that are included in the indirect cost pool to the approved State/local government or central service CAP or to plans on file when submission is not required.(b) *Direct Cost Base* – Test the methods of allocating the costs to ascertain if they are in accordance with the applicable provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 and produce an equitable distribution of costs.(i) Determine that the proposed base(s) includes all activities that benefit from the indirect costs being allocated.(ii) If the direct cost base is not limited to direct salaries and wages, determine that distorting items are excluded from the base. Examples of distorting items include capital expenditures, flow-through funds (such as benefit payments), and subaward costs in excess of $25,000 per subaward.(iii) Determine the appropriateness of the allocation base (e.g., salaries and wages, modified total direct costs).(c) *Other Procedures* (i) Examine the records for employee compensation to ascertain if they are accurate, and the costs are allowable and properly allocated to the various functional and programmatic activities to which salary and wage costs are charged. (Refer to 2 CFR 200.430 for additional information on support of salaries and wages.)(ii) For an ICRP using the multiple allocation base method, test statistical data (e.g., square footage, audit hours, salaries and wages) to ascertain if the proposed allocation or rate bases are reasonable, updated as necessary, and do not contain any material omissions.(3) *Testing of Charges Based Upon the ICRA* – Perform the following procedures to test the application of charges to Federal awards based upon an ICRA:(a) Obtain and read the current ICRA and determine the terms in effect.(b) Select a sample of claims for reimbursement and verify that the rates used are in accordance with the rate agreement, that rates were applied to the appropriate bases, and that the amounts claimed were the product of applying the rate to the applicable base. Verify that the costs included in the base(s) are consistent with the costs that were included in the base year (e.g., if the allocation base is total direct costs, verify that current-year direct costs do not include costs items that were treated as indirect costs in the base year).(4) *Other Procedures* – No Negotiated ICRA(a) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, the auditor should determine whether documentation exists to support the costs. When the auditee has documentation, the suggested general audit procedures under paragraph 3.b above should be performed to determine the appropriateness of the indirect cost charges to awards.(b) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, and documentation to support the indirect costs does not exist, the auditor should question the costs based on a lack of supporting documentation. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.****This box should include results of applicable additional testing sections as determined at the beginning of Section B.***1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## F. EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

*Additional guidance regarding applicability determinations is included in the Suggested Audit Procedures.*

### OMB Compliance Requirements

***Equipment Management – Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

Equipment means tangible personal property, including information technology systems, having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes or $5,000 (2 CFR 200.1\_Equipment). Title to equipment acquired by a non-Federal entity under grants and cooperative agreements vests in the non-Federal entity subject to certain obligations and conditions (2 CFR 200.313(a)).

*Non-Federal Entities Other than States*

Non-Federal entities other than States must follow 2 CFR 200.313(c) through (e) which require that:

1. Equipment, including replacement equipment, be used in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by the Federal award or, when appropriate, under other Federal awards; however, the non-Federal entity must not encumber the equipment without prior approval of the Federal awarding agency (2 CFR 200.313(c) and (e)).
2. Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of funding for the property (including the Federal award identification number), who holds title, the acquisition date, cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the project costs for the Federal award under which the property was acquired, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sales price of the property (2 CFR 200.313(d)(1)).
3. A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every 2 years (2 CFR 200.313(d)(2)).
4. A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated (2 CFR 200.313(d)(3)).
5. Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition (2 CFR 200.313(d)(4)).
6. If the non-Federal entity is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return (2 CFR 200.313(d)(5)).

7. When original or replacement equipment acquired under a Federal award is no longer needed for a Federal program (whether the original project or program or other activities currently or previously supported by the Federal government), the non-Federal entity must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency if required by the terms and conditions of the award. Items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value of $5,000 or less may be retained, sold, or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the Federal awarding agency. If the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value in excess of $5,000 may be retained or sold. The Federal awarding agency is entitled to the Federal interest in the equipment, which is the amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or sale proceeds by the Federal agency’s participation in total project costs (2 CFR 200.313(e).

OMB Note: Intangible property that is acquired under a Federal award, rather than developed or produced under the award, is subject the requirements of 2 CFR 200.313(e) regarding disposition (2 CFR 200.315(a)).

***Real Property Management -- Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

Title to real property acquired or improved by non-Federal entities under grants and cooperative agreements vests in the non-Federal entity subject to the obligations and conditions specified in 2 CFR 200.311 (2 CFR 200.311(a)). Real property will be used for the originally authorized purpose as long as needed for that purpose, during which time the non-Federal entity must not dispose of or encumber title to or other interests in the real property (2 CFR 200.311(b)).

When real property is no longer needed for the originally authorized purpose, the non-Federal entity must obtain disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency or the pass-through entity, as applicable. When real property is sold, sales procedures must be followed that provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return. If sold, non-Federal entities must compensate the Federal awarding agency for the portion of the net sales proceeds that represents the Federal agency’s interest in the real property, which is the amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or sale proceeds by the Federal agency’s participation in total project costs. If the property is retained, the non-Federal entity must compensate the Federal awarding agency for the Federal portion of the current fair market value of the property. Disposition instructions may also provide for transfer of title to the Federal awarding agency or a designated third party, in which case the non-Federal entity is entitled to the non-Federal interest in the property, which is calculated by multiplying the current market value or sale proceeds by the non-Federal entity’s share in total project costs (2 CFR 200.311(c)(3)).

***Equipment and Real Property Management – Cost-Reimbursement Contracts Under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)***

Equipment and real property management requirements for cost-reimbursement contracts are specified in the FAR clause at [48 CFR 52.245-1](48_CFR_52.245-1.pdf). Federal government property as defined in the FAR includes both equipment and real property. Title to Federal government property acquired by a non-Federal entity normally vests in the Federal government, unless otherwise noted in the contract terms and conditions. The FAR requires:

1. A system of internal controls to manage (control, use, preserve, protect, repair, and maintain) Federal government property and a process to enable the prompt recognition, investigation, disclosure and reporting of loss of Federal government property.
2. Federal government property must be used for performing the contract for which it was acquired unless otherwise provided for in the contract or approved by the Federal awarding agency.
3. Property records must be maintained and include the name, part number and description, and other elements as necessary and required in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, quantity received, unit acquisition cost, unique-item identifier, accountable contract number, location, disposition, and posting reference and date of transaction.
4. A physical inventory must be periodically performed, recorded, and disclosed. Except as provided for in the contract, the non-Federal entity must not dispose of inventory until authorized by the Federal awarding agency. The non-Federal entity may purchase the property at the unit acquisition cost if desired or make reasonable efforts to return unused property to the appropriate supplier at fair market value.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for equipment and real property are contained in 2 CFR 200.313 (equipment), 2 CFR 200.311 (real property), [48 CFR 52.245-1](48_CFR_52.245-1.pdf) (equipment and real property), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

Acquisition of equipment and construction or alteration of facilities by the IDEA Part B programs must meet the prior approval requirements in, and be consistent with, the IDEA-specific requirements in 20 USC 1404 and 1412(a)(10)(B); and 34 CFR sections 300.144 and 300.718.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

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

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Federal and State* [*Grants Management Assurances*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Assurances_CCIP_Funding-Application.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US) *#18)*

Per Federal guidelines, Computing devices under $5,000 are considered Instructional Supplies; however, ODE still recommends adding them to District inventory listings. Districts may have more stringent policies.

*(Source: Ohio Department of Education Office of Grant Management)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

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

2. Determine whether the non-federal entity maintains proper records for equipment and adequately safeguards and maintains equipment.

3. Determine whether disposition or encumbrance of any equipment or real property acquired or improved under federal awards is in accordance with federal requirements and that the federal awarding agency was properly compensated for its portion of any property sold or converted to non-federal use.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| --- |
| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| --- |
| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in the Equipment Federal Testing Template available on the Intranet.**Step 1 is omitted as it is only applicable to States.*2. Inventory Management of Equipment Acquired Under Federal Awards*Question 2a is asking about purchases made during the year with federal funds – are the purchases properly recorded and do the records include the required information? Questions 2b and 2c are asking about existing inventory; even if the entity had no purchases during the current year, it’s common to have existing inventory purchased in a prior year from federal funds.***\***a. Identify equipment acquired and trace selected purchases to the property records. Verify that the property records contain the required information. b. Verify that the required physical inventory of equipment was performed. Test whether any differences between the physical inventory and equipment records were resolved.**\***c. Select a sample from all equipment acquired under Federal awards from the property records and physically inspect the equipment and determine whether the equipment is appropriately safeguarded and maintained.3. Disposition of Equipment Acquired Under Federal Awards**\***a. Identify equipment dispositions for the audit period and perform procedures to verify that the dispositions of equipment acquired under Federal awards were properly reflected in the property records.b. For dispositions of equipment acquired under grants and cooperative agreements with a current per-unit fair market value of $5,000 or more, verify whether the Federal awarding agency was reimbursed for the Federal portion of the current market value or sales proceeds.c. For dispositions of equipment acquired under cost-reimbursement contracts, verify that the non-Federal entity followed Federal awarding agency disposition instructions. 4. Disposition of Real Property Acquired Under Federal Awardsa. Identify real property dispositions for the audit period and determine whether such real property was acquired or improved under Federal awards.b. For dispositions of real property acquired or improved under Federal awards, perform procedures to verify that the non-Federal entity followed the instructions of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, which normally require reimbursement to the Federal awarding agency for the Federal portion of net sales proceeds or fair market value at the time of disposition, as applicable. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| --- |
| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## G. MATCHING, LEVEL OF EFFORT, EARMARKING

### 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 under 2 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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

**1. Matching -** Not Applicable

**2. Level of Effort**

***2.1*** **Level of Effort** – *Maintenance of Effort*

a. LEAs – Local Maintenance of Effort

(1) General

IDEA, Part B funds received by an LEA cannot be used, except under certain limited circumstances, to reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the LEA from local funds, or a combination of state and local funds, below the level of those expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. To meet this requirement, LEAs must meet (1) the eligibility standard and (2) the compliance standard. These standards are described in detail below in paragraphs b(2) and b(3), respectively.

Allowances may be made for (a) the voluntary departure, by retirement or otherwise, or departure for just cause, of special education or related services personnel; (b) a decrease in the enrollment of children with disabilities; (c) the termination of the obligation of the agency, consistent with this part, to provide a program of special education to a particular child with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program, as determined by the SEA, because the child (i) has left the jurisdiction of the agency, (ii) has reached the age at which the obligation of the agency to provide a FAPE has terminated, or (iii) no longer needs such program of special education; (d) the termination of costly expenditures for long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment and the construction of school facilities; or (e) the assumption of costs by the high cost fund operated by the SEA under 34 CFR section 300.704 (20 USC 1413(a)(2); 34 CFR sections 300.203 and 300.204).

Appendix E of 34 CFR Part 300 provides LEA maintenance of effort calculation examples. For more information on the LEA maintenance of effort requirements, see OSEP Memorandum 15-10, Issuance of Guidance on the Final Local Educational Agency (LEA) Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Regulations under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), dated July 27, 2015. This guidance is available at <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/files/idea/policy/speced/guid/idea/memosdcltrs/osepmemo1510leamoeqa.pdf>

(2) Eligibility Standard

To meet the eligibility standard for an award for a fiscal year, the LEA must budget for the education of children with disabilities at least the same amount, from at least one of the following sources, as the LEA spent for that purpose from the same source for the most recent fiscal year for which information is available:

1. Local funds only;

The combination of state and local funds;

Local funds only on a per capita basis; or

(iv) The combination of state and local funds on a per capita basis.

When determining the amount of funds that the LEA must budget to meet the requirement, the LEA may take into consideration, to the extent the information is available, the exceptions and adjustment provided in 34 CFR sections 300.204 and 300.205 that the LEA:

(i) Took in the intervening year or years between the most recent fiscal year for which information is available and the fiscal year for which the LEA is budgeting; and

(ii) Reasonably expects to take in the fiscal year for which the LEA is budgeting.

(c) Expenditures made from funds provided by the federal government for which the SEA is required to account to the federal government or for which the LEA is required to account to the federal government directly or through the SEA may not be considered in determining whether an LEA meets the eligibility standard (34 CFR section 300.203(a)).

(3) Compliance Standard

Except as provided in 34 CFR sections 300.204 and 300.205, funds provided to an LEA under IDEA, Part B must not be used to reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the LEA from local funds below the level of those expenditures for the preceding fiscal year.

An LEA meets this standard if it does not reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the LEA from at least one of the following sources below the level of those expenditures from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, except as provided in 34 CFR sections 300.204 and 300.205:

(i) Local funds only;

(ii) The combination of state and local funds;

(iii) Local funds only on a per capita basis; or

(iv) The combination of state and local funds on a per capita basis.

Expenditures made from funds provided by the federal government for which the SEA is required to account to the federal government or for which the LEA is required to account to the federal government directly or through the SEA may not be considered in determining whether an LEA meets the compliance standard (34 CFR section 300.203(b)).

(4) Subsequent Years Rule

If, in the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2013, or July 1, 2014, an LEA fails to meet the eligibility standard or compliance standard in effect at that time, the level of expenditures required of the LEA for the fiscal year subsequent to the year of the failure is the amount that would have been required in the absence of that failure, not the LEA’s reduced level of expenditures.

If, in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2015, an LEA fails to meet the requirements of 34 CFR sections 300.203(b)(2)(i) or (iii) and the LEA is relying on local funds only, or local funds only on a per capita basis, to meet the eligibility standard or compliance standard, the level of expenditures required of the LEA for the fiscal year subsequent to the year of the failure is the amount that would have been required under 34 CFR sections 300.203(b)(2)(i) or (iii) in the absence of that failure, not the LEA’s reduced level of expenditures.

If, in any fiscal year beginning on or after July 1, 2015, an LEA fails to meet the requirement of 34 CFR section 300.203(b)(2)(ii) or (iv) and the LEA is relying on the combination of state and local funds, or the combination of state and local funds on a per capita basis, to meet the eligibility standard or compliance standard, the level of expenditures required of the LEA for the fiscal year subsequent to the year of the failure is the amount that would have been required under 34 CFR sections 300.203(b)(2)(ii) or (iv) in the absence of that failure, not the LEA’s reduced level of expenditures (34 CFR section 300.203(c)).

(5) Consequence of Failure to Maintain Effort

If an LEA fails to maintain its level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities in accordance with 34 CFR section 300.203(b), the SEA is liable in a recovery action under Section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 USC 1234a) to return to the Department of Education, using nonfederal funds, an amount equal to the amount by which the LEA failed to maintain its level of expenditures in accordance the compliance standard in that fiscal year, or the amount of the LEA’s Part B subgrant in that fiscal year, whichever is lower (34 CFR section 300.203(d)).

(6) Adjustment to Local Fiscal Effort

For any fiscal year for which the federal allocation received by an LEA exceeds the amount received for the previous fiscal year, the LEA may reduce the level of local or state and local expenditures by not more than 50 percent of the excess (20 USC 1413(a)(2)(C)(i) and 34 CFR section 300.205(a)). If an LEA exercises this authority, it must use an amount of local funds equal to the reduction in expenditures under Section 1413(a)(2)(C)(i) to carry out activities authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. The amount of funds expended by the LEA for early intervening services counts toward the maximum amount of state and local expenditures that the LEA may reduce. However, if an SEA determines that an LEA is unable to establish and maintain programs of FAPE that meet the requirements of Section 1413(a) or the SEA has taken action against the LEA under Section 1416, the SEA shall prohibit the LEA from reducing its local or state and local expenditures for that fiscal year. If, in making its annual determinations, an SEA determines that an LEA is not meeting the requirements of Part B of the IDEA, including the targets in the state’s performance plan, the SEA must prohibit the LEA from reducing its maintenance of effort under 20 USC 1413(a)(2)(C) for any fiscal year (20 USC 1413(a)(2)(C) and 1416(f); 34 CFR sections 300.205 and 300.608(a)).

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

**3. Earmarking**

*Items a and b are SEA requirements and are not applicable to LEAs.*

c. Schoolwide Programs (LEAs)

The amount of IDEA-B funds used in a schoolwide program may not exceed the amount received by the LEA under IDEA-B for that fiscal year divided by the number of children with disabilities in the jurisdiction of the LEA multiplied by the number of children with disabilities participating in the schoolwide program (20 USC 1413(a)(2)(D); 34 CFR section 300.206).

d. Adjustments of Base Payments to LEAs

(1) If a new LEA is created within a state, the state must divide the base allocation for the LEAs that would have been responsible for serving children with disabilities now being served by the new LEA among the new LEA and affected LEAs based on the relative numbers of children with disabilities currently provided special education by each of the LEAs.

(2) If one or more LEAs are combined into a single LEA, the state must combine the base allocation of the merged LEAs.

(3) If, for two or more LEAs, geographic boundaries, or administrative responsibilities for providing services to children with disabilities ages 3 through 21 change, the base allocation of affected LEAs must be redistributed among affected LEAs based on the relative numbers of children with disabilities currently provided special education by each affected LEA.

(4) If an LEA received a base payment of zero in its first year of operation, the state must adjust the base payment for the first fiscal year after the first annual child count in which the LEA reports that it is serving any children with disabilities. The state shall divide the base allocation for the LEAs that would have been responsible for serving children with disabilities now being served by the LEA among the LEA and affected LEAs based on the relative numbers of children with disabilities currently provided special education by each of the LEAs (34 CFR section 300.705(b)(2)).

e. Coordinated Early Intervening Services (LEAs)

An LEA can use not more than 15 percent of the amount of federal Part B funds the LEA receives for any fiscal year (less any amount by which it reduces its expenditures under 20 USC 1413(a)(2)(C)) (see III.G.2.1.b.(6) in this section), in combination with other funds, to develop and implement, early intervening services for children in kindergarten through grade 12 who have not been identified under IDEA but need additional academic and behavioral support to succeed in the general education environment (20 USC 1413(f); 34 CFR section 300.226).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

**1. Matching – Not Applicable**

**2. Level of Effort *–*** *This section of the Ed Crosscutting is Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

**3. Earmarking *–*** *This section of the Ed Crosscutting is Not Applicable to the Special Education Cluster*

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

***Framework for Testing Supplement, Not Supplant, for School Treasurers***

*If Federal funds are used to pay a School Treasurer, refer to the Suggested Audit Procedures below for a framework for testing supplement, not supplant, requirements for Treasurer pay.*

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

**Maintenance of Effort – Overview of ODE MOE Procedures:**

In Ohio, the SEA prepares the calculation from information provided by the LEA through EMIS. Auditors do not need to request copies of ODE’s maintenance of effort calculations for local school districts. LEA auditors only need to perform limited tests over LEA maintenance of effort reports submitted to ODE.

With exception given to County Boards of Developmental Disabilities, the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) determines compliance based on information LEAs submit through EMIS. The required special education accounting codes are used to extract financial data from EMIS; ODE then compares totals from one year to the prior and reviews student count as well as per capita or per student expenditure. The County Boards of DD do not participate in the state’s data collection system – the EMIS. Each County Board of DD must upload a financial expenditure report demonstrating their expenditures for students 3-21 from state and local funds. Based on these comparisons, if a LEA fails to meet MOE for years FY 21 to 22, then districts are notified through an email from ODE. The expenditure totals are listed for each failed LEA each year in the MOE module, which can be accessed through the CCIP application on the OH|ID Workforce User ID web site.

NOTE: ODE considers County DD Boards to be LEAs in regards to testing the Special Education Cluster MOE.

*Allowable Replacement of Local Funds*

IDEA 2004 requires each state to have in place a State Performance Plan (SPP) that evaluates its efforts to implement the requirements and purposes of Part B of IDEA and describes how the state will improve such implementation. Annually states are required to report LEAs performance against the 20 indicators established by the OSEP. In addition, the law requires that states must evaluate each LEA on their performance against a set of targets established in the SPP.

For those LEAs who received a “Meets Requirements” annual Rating from ODE Office for Exceptional Children, the LEA may use up to 50 percent of the special education Part B IDEA funds received in excess of the amount received for the prior year to replace state and local education funds (see the example provided in the box below) as long as the state and local funds are then used for activities authorized by ESEA. Districts choosing this option to replace state and local funds with the freed-up Part B funds are required to identify and report the expenditures of the freed up state and local funds through a separate job code. This will enable districts to document the use of Part B funds for replacement of prior year state and local expenditures for audit purposes.

Additional Provisions:

* Under IDEA 616(f), if an SEA determines that an LEA is not meeting the requirements of Part B, including meeting targets in the state’s performance plan, the SEA must prohibit that LEA from reducing its MOE under IDEA section 613(a)(2)(C) for any fiscal year;
* An LEA must receive a Rating under Section 616 of “Meets Requirements” from the state in order to take advantage of this flexibility; and
* An LEA that is required to use 15 percent of its IDEA Part B allocation on Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS) because the SEA identified the LEA as having significant disproportionality under 34 CFR 300.646 will not be able to reduce local MOE under IDEA.

*(Source: ODE IDEA Part B Use of Funds Guidance, 9/9/15, available at:* [*https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=81750*](https://ccip.ode.state.oh.us/DocumentLibrary/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentKey=81750)*)*

**Maintenance of Effort – Specific Procedures:**

According to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA) of 2004, Sec.613 (a)(2) (A)(iii), and federal regulation 34 C.F.R. section 300.203, states must ensure that all districts budget and expend for the education of children with disabilities in local, or state and local funds, an amount which is at least the same in total or per capita, as the amount spent in the most recent fiscal year for which information is available. This is known as Maintenance of Effort (MOE).

With [certain exceptions](https://sites.ed.gov/idea/regs/b/c/300.204), IDEA Part B funds must not be used by a district to reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the district from local funds below the level of those expenditures for the preceding year.

To determine if MOE has been met, ODE annually compares the total district local or state and local expenditures as reported by the district to EMIS. Maintenance of Effort calculations take place after districts have completed submitting their Period H and Period S EMIS data. The district must pass IDEA MOE by one of the four categories listed in the MOE module: Local Fund amount, Local Fund per-pupil expenditure, State and Local amount, or Local and State Fund per-pupil expenditure. Please note that each of the four fields is compared to the last previous year the district passed the specific field.

Additional procedures for districts to complete regarding reasons for decreased expenditures are provided beginning on page 4 of the [IDEA MOE Instructions](IDEA_MOE_INSTRUCTIONS_FY2022.docx).

*(Source:* [*Individuals with Disabilities Education Act & Maintenance of Effort*](https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Special-Education/Special-Education-Data-and-Funding/Special-Education-Part-B-Allocations/UPDATED-Individuals-with-Disabilities-Education-Ac)*,* [*Section 300.203*](https://sites.ed.gov/idea/regs/b/c/300.203)*, and* [*300.204*](https://sites.ed.gov/idea/regs/b/c/300.204)*)*

Maintenance of Effort is an Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) fiscal requirement under Section 9521 that requires districts to demonstrate that the level of state and local funding remains relatively constant from year to year, so that districts receive their full ESEA grant allocations. A district’s education expenditures from the general fund must be at least 90 percent of the immediately preceding year’s amounts. It is the state’s responsibility to make an annual determination as to whether a district has maintained fiscal effort.

USDOE guidance on Maintenance of Effort is available [here](https://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/fiscalguid.pdf).

*(Source:* [*ODE Grants Manual*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)*, Page 9-10)*

Federal funds shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, non-federal funds that would otherwise be used for authorized activities under certain ESEA programs including, but not limited to, Title I-A, Title I-C, Title II-A, Title III, Title VI-B Rural and IDEA-B. These funds shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, any other federal, state or local education funds. In general, federal funds must enhance, add to and supplement services and programs that are offered with state and local funds; federal funds may not be used to replace any services and programs that were offered, or would otherwise be offered, using state and local funds.

USDOE guidance on Supplement, Not Supplant is available [here](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/snsfinalguidance06192019.pdf).

*(Source:* [*ODE Grants Manual*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)*, Page 10)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

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

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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)**Steps Added by AOS CFAE***1.** **Matching –** *Not Applicable***2. Level of Effort****2.1** **Level of Effort** – *Maintenance of Effort***Additional ODE Pass-Through Steps:** The Ohio Department of Education performs the maintenance of effort calculation for all LEA’s. Auditors do not need to request copies of maintenance of effort computations for local school districts from ODE. LEA auditors need only test step c below to gain assurances over the amounts reported to ODE. Steps a, b, and d from the 2023 requirements in the OMB Compliance Supplement have been omitted from this FACCR. Note: Clarification on MOE calculation and tests:• For the audit period (example: FY23), the most recent completed Maintenance of Effort calculation compared FY22 expenditures to the MOE calculation performed in FY21 • FY 2022 MOE calculations compare FY 2022 to FY 2021• Therefore for the audit period FY2023 we will test FY 2022 and FY 2021 information when performing the applicable steps (*if auditors tested FY2021 data in the prior audit, that testing can be leveraged rather than reperforming the same testing*).1. 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. The procedures below have been designed to assist LEA auditors testing this step at the LEA level. The information below explains how to test certain EMIS report submissions for accuracy and completeness to satisfy this substantive step.

*The enrollment ADM portion of testing is the same for ESEA (i.e. #84.010 Title I, #84.367 Supporting Effective Instruction, #84.287 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers, etc.) and the Special Education IDEA Part B Cluster, so auditors may test it for one major program and leverage the testing for the other major program(s). However, the Aggregate General Expenditures / Expenditures Per Pupil testing is different for ESEA and Special Education Cluster, so auditors must test that portion separately.***Maintenance of Effort – LEA Annual ADM Substantive Testing Procedures:**The Maintenance of Effort (MOE) module utilizes the final EMIS Student Reporting Period S (student FTE data) and EMIS Financial Period H (EXPD-002) data reported by LEAs to perform the MOE computation. This computation is tested during the State’s annual single audit. Auditors should not request this computation from ODE for LEA MOE testing. Instead, LEA auditors need only verify the amounts LEAs submit through EMIS to ODE for the MOE computation are accurate and complete based on the underlying books and records. LEA auditors should perform the steps that follow for Annual ADM and Financial Expenditure Reports.The student FTE data used for MOE is the same as the data used by ODE to calculate funding for districts. ODE calculates these FTEs once and uses them for multiple purposes. This calculation is reviewed statewide as part of ODE’s annual audit. Therefore, the critical check at the local level is related to the data reported by each LEA to ODE to ensure that it is accurate. The FTE (ADM) audit procedures in the Ohio Compliance Supplement relating to Ohio Revised Code Sections 3317.01, 3317.02, 3317.03(e), 3321.04, 3313.48, 3313.981(F) and 3321.04 and OAC 3301-35-06 for traditional schools and ORC Sections 3313.64, 3314.03, and 3314.08 for community schools review this data and can be relied upon for the ADM portion of the MOE review. As explained above, MOE calculations are based upon information spanning several years and we will be relying on 2021 **and** 2022 information/testing for 2023 (*if auditors tested FY2021 data in the prior audit, that testing can be leveraged rather than reperforming the same testing*). **Annual ADM Substantive Steps:****Ohio Compliance Supplement Testing**Review the 2022 and 2021 work papers (if accessible) for the Ohio Compliance Supplement testing referenced above along with the Schedule of Findings and Management Letter to determine if any there were any issues reported regarding the code sections noted above regarding FTE. **Expenditures Per Pupil Substantive Steps**:The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) determines compliance based on information LEAs submit through EMIS. ODE utilized an electronic system available via CCIP for FY 2023 (based upon the FY2022 MOE calculations comparing FY 2022 to FY 2021 information) that generates the MOE. Auditors currently do not have access to the information, however, the District Treasurers do. ODE has provided [instructions](IDEA_MOE_INSTRUCTIONS_FY2022.docx) on how to have the District Treasurer access the MOE information in CCIP. This system will contain the information needed to test steps (a) and (b) below.* 1. Determine whether the school district failed to meet MOE. If noncompliance or internal control deficiencies were noted, be sure to document your audit reaction.
	2. Test the amounts submitted to ODE for FY 2023 (based upon FY 2022 and FY 2021 information) as follows:
1. Trace the ODE state and local expenditure amounts for both FY 2022 and FY2021 to the local school district’s accounting records *(if auditors tested FY2021 data in the prior audit, that testing can be leveraged rather than reperforming the same testing)*.
2. Scan detail transactions included in these state and local expenditure amounts to determine expenditures related to the education of a child with disabilities.
3. Ask for management’s explanation for any significant differences.

**2.2** **Level of Effort** – *Supplement Not Supplant – Not Applicable* **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. **Additional ODE Pass-Through Step:** Trace student count data to underlying documentation. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.**If citing MOE noncompliance, auditors should cite 34 CFR 300.203.* 1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## H. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

### 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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

*ESEA program in the Supplement to which this section applies are MEP (84.011); Title III, Part A (84.365); and Title IV, Part A (84.424).*

*This section also applies to Adult Education (84.002); IDEA (84.027and 84.173); CTE (84.048); and IDEA, Part C (84.181).*

*All ESEA and other programs as identified in the program documents except subrecipients under Career Technical Education (CTE)* – LEAs and SEAs must obligate funds during the 27 months, extending from July 1 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated through September 30 of the second following fiscal year. This maximum period includes a 15-month period of initial availability plus a 12-month period for carryover. For example, funds from the fiscal year 2019 appropriation initially became available on July 1, 2019; and may be obligated by the grantee and subgrantee through September 30, 2021 (Section 421(b) of GEPA (20 USC 1225(b)); 34 CFR sections 76.703 through 76.710). See note about invited waiver that pertains to this requirement under “Waivers and Expanded Flexibility.”

*CTE Program* – In any academic year that a subrecipient does not obligate all of the amounts it is allocated under the Secondary and Postsecondary CTE programs for that year, it must return the unobligated amounts to the state to be reallocated under the Secondary and Postsecondary CTE programs, as applicable (Section 133(b) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 as amended by the Strengthening Career and Technical Education Act for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V) ((20 USC 2301 et seq., as amended by Pub. L. No. 115-224) (20 USC 2353(b))).

*Consolidated Administrative Funds* – Under those ESEA programs that allow for the consolidation of administrative funds, such funds must be obligated within the period of availability of the program that the funds came from. Because expenditures in a consolidated administrative fund are not accounted for by specific federal programs, an SEA or LEA may use a first-in, first-out method for determining when funds were obligated, may attribute costs in proportion to the dollars provided, or may use another reasonable method.

*Definition of Obligation* – An obligation is not necessarily a liability in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. When an obligation occurs (is made) depends on the type of property or services that the obligation is for (34 CFR section 76.707):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **IF AN OBLIGATION IS FOR –** | **THE OBLIGATION IS MADE –** |
| (a) Acquisition of real or personal property. | On the date on which the state or subgrantee makesa binding written commitment to acquire the property. |
| (b) Personal services by an employee of the state or subgrantee | When the services are performed. |
| (c) Personal services by a contractor who is not an employee of the state or subgrantee. | On the date on which the state or subgrantee makes a binding written commitment to obtain theservices. |
| (d) Performance of work other than personal services. | On the date on which the state or subgrantee makes a binding written commitment to obtain the work. |
| (e) Public utility services. | When the state or subgrantee receives the services. |
| (f) Travel. | When the travel is taken. |
| (g) Rental of real or personal property. | When the state or subgrantee uses the property. |
| (h) A pre-award cost that was properly approved by the state under the cost principles | On the first day of the subgrant period. |

The act of an SEA or other grantee awarding federal funds to an LEA or other eligible entity within a state does not constitute an obligation for the purposes of this compliance requirement. An SEA or other grantee may not reallocate grant funds from one subrecipient to another after the period of availability ends.

If a grantee or subgrantee uses a different accounting system or accounting principles from one year to the next, it shall demonstrate that the system or principle was not improperly changed to avoid returning funds that were not timely obligated. A grantee or subgrantee may not make accounting adjustments after the period of availability ends in an attempt to offset audit disallowances. The disallowed costs must be refunded.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

Federal and state awards specify a period of time during which the grantee may use the federal or state funds. Where a funding period is specified, a grantee may charge to the award only costs resulting from obligations incurred and liquidated (paid) during the funding period or period of availability. The period of availability begins on the grantees Substantially Approved Date. For most grants, the period of availability ends June 30th of the grant award year. This is the last day a district may obligate funds. A grantee must liquidate (pay) all obligations incurred during the period of availability not later than 90 days after the end of the funding period

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

Obligations must be made from the application substantially approved date through June 30.

In most cases, goods and services should be received by June 30 which is the end of the grant period and liquidated by September 30. See [2015-001-Factors-Affecting-Allowability-of-Costs.pdf.aspx (ohio.gov)](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/2015-001-Factors-Affecting-Allowability-of-Costs.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US) guidance.

*(Source:* [*ODE Grants Manual*](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US)*, Page 6)*

Programs included in ODE’s Funding Application (FA) have a project period starting with the application's original (Revision 0) substantially approved date (SAD) through June 30. The original SAD is normally the date the application is submitted to ODE in substantially approvable form. Any changes to these dates are expected to be noted in the history log by the program office. Carryover to the subsequent school district fiscal year must be approved by ODE and moves forward once the FER is approved by the Office of Grants Management. Budget revisions contain an effective date which coincides with the date the revision request was submitted to ODE. Activities may not commence from that budget revision prior to the substantially approved date.

Obligations must be liquidated by September 30. See additional guidance under [Final Expenditure Reports](https://education.ohio.gov/Topics/Federal-Programs/Financial-Compliance-Information-1/Expenditures-Information).

Goods and services must also be received by the end of the obligation period as well. ODE requires this to keep LEA’s from pre-paying obligations that may occur significant periods in advance. See ODE guidance Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs in the [Grants Manual](https://education.ohio.gov/getattachment/Topics/Finance-and-Funding/Grants-Administration/Managing-Your-Grant/Managing-Your-Grant.pdf.aspx?lang=en-US).

Funds transferred to consolidated administrative cost pools and coordinated services projects are subject to the above requirements. Because expenditures in a consolidated administrative fund or a coordinated services project are not tracked by the Federal program, an LEA may use a first-in, first-out method for determining when funds were obligated, may attribute costs in proportion to the dollars provided, or may use another reasonable method.

Upon request by the district, ODE may extend the period of performance for summer programs to cover teacher salaries and other costs occurring in the summer months after the state fiscal year has closed but during the federal fiscal year ending on September 30. This request must be documented within CCIP. This action does not extend the FER due date to ODE.

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

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

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

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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in the payroll and non-payroll Federal Testing Templates available on the Intranet.*1. Review the award documents and regulations pertaining to the program and determine any award-specific requirements related to the period of performance.*This step should be addressed when auditors tailor the “Additional Program Specific Information.”*\*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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| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## I. PROCUREMENT AND SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT

### OMB Compliance Requirements – Procurement

***Procurement—Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

*Non-Federal Entities Other than States*

Non-Federal entities other than States, including those operating Federal programs as subrecipients of States, must follow the procurement standards set out at 2 CFR 200.317 - 200.327. They must use their own documented procurement procedures, which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal statutes and the procurement requirements identified in 2 CFR Part 200. A non-Federal entity must:

1. Meet the general procurement standards in 2 CFR 200.318, which include oversight of contractors’ performance, maintaining written standards of conduct for employees involved in contracting, awarding contracts only to responsible contractors, and maintaining records to document history of procurements.

2. Conduct all procurement transactions in a manner providing full and open competition, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.319.

3. Use the micro-purchase and small purchase methods only for procurements that meet the applicable criteria under 2 CFR 200.320(a)(1) and (2). Under the micro-purchase method, the aggregate dollar amount does not exceed $10,000 ($2,000 in the case of acquisition for construction subject to the Wage Rate Requirements (Davis-Bacon Act)). Small purchase procedures are used for purchases that exceed the micro-purchase amount but do not exceed the simplified acquisition threshold ($250,000). Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the non-Federal entity considers the price to be reasonable (2 CFR 200.320(a)). If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources (2 CFR 200.320(b)).

4. For acquisitions exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, the non-Federal entity must use one of the following procurement methods: the sealed bid method if the acquisition meets the criteria in 2 CFR 200.320(b); the competitive proposals method under the conditions specified in 2 CFR 200.320(b)(2); or the noncompetitive proposals method (i.e., solicit a proposal from only one source) but only when one or more of four circumstances are met, in accordance with 2 CFR 200.320(c).

5. Perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold, including contract modifications (2 CFR 200.324(a)). The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used (2 CFR 200.324(d)).

6. Ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes applicable provisions required by 2 CFR 200.326. These provisions are described in Appendix II to 2 CFR Part 200, “Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.”

*All Non-Federal Entities (including both states and other non-federal entities)*

Effective May 14, 2022, the non-Federal entity must ensure that all applicable programs comply with section 70914 of the Build America, Buy America Act (BABA), including through incorporation of a Buy America preference in the terms and conditions of each award with an infrastructure project. Each covered Federal agency must ensure that “none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States. The Act requires the following Buy America preference:

1. All iron and steel used in the project are produced in the United States;

2. All manufactured products used in the project are produced in the United States; and

3. All construction materials are manufactured in the United States.

Important Notes:

• A non-federal entity must comply with the BABA requirements to the extent that the non-federal entity has been informed of these requirements, such as through the award terms and conditions.

• Several Federal agencies, in consultation with OMB, issued “waivers” as an exception from or waiver of the Made in America laws. For a listing of waivers by agency see <https://www.madeinamerica.gov/waivers/financial-assistance>. For a listing of waivers by category see <https://www.madeinamerica.gov/waivers>. If additional information is needed, see the agency contact found in Appendix III.

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

When awarding subcontracts, non-Federal entities receiving cost-reimbursement contracts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) must comply with the clauses at [48 CFR 52.244-2](48_CFR_52.244-2.pdf) (consent to subcontract), [52.244-5](48_CFR_52.244-5.pdf) (competition), [52.203-13](48_CFR_52.203-13.pdf) (code of business ethics), [52.203-16](48_CFR_52.203-16.pdf) (conflicts of interest), and [52.215.12](48_CFR_52.215-12.pdf) (cost or pricing data); and the terms and conditions of the contract. The FAR defines “subcontracts” as a contract, i.e., a mutually binding legal relationship obligating the seller to furnish the supplies or services (including construction) and the buyer to pay for them, entered into by a subcontractor to furnish supplies or services for performance of a prime contract or a subcontract. It includes, but is not limited to, purchase orders, and changes and modifications to purchase orders.

**Source of Governing Requirements – Procurement**

The requirements that apply to procurement under grants and cooperative agreements are contained in 2 CFR 200.317 - 200.327, program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award. The requirements that apply to procurement under cost-reimbursement contracts under the FAR are contained in 48 CFR Parts [03](48_CFR_Part_3.pdf), [15](48_CFR_Part_15.pdf), [44](48_CFR_Part_44.pdf) and the clauses at [48 CFR 52.244-2](48_CFR_52.244-2.pdf), [52.244-5](48_CFR_52.244-5.pdf), [52.203-13](48_CFR_52.203-13.pdf), [52.203-16](48_CFR_52.203-16.pdf), and [52.215-12](48_CFR_52.215-12.pdf); agency FAR Supplements; and the terms and conditions of the contract.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

### OMB Compliance Requirements – Suspension and Debarment

Non-Federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under covered transactions to parties that are suspended or debarred. “Covered transactions” include contracts for goods and services awarded under a non-procurement transaction (e.g., grant or cooperative agreement) that are expected to equal or exceed $25,000 or meet certain other criteria as specified in [2 CFR 180.220](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf). All non-procurement transactions entered into by a pass-through entity (i.e., subawards to subrecipients), irrespective of award amount, are considered covered transactions, unless they are exempt as provided in [2 CFR 180.215](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf).

When a non-Federal entity enters into a covered transaction with an entity at a lower tier, the non-Federal entity must verify that the entity, as defined in [2 CFR 180.995](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf) and agency adopting regulations, is not suspended or debarred or otherwise excluded from participating in the transaction. This verification may be accomplished by (1) checking the System for Award Management (SAM) Exclusions maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA) and available at [SAM.gov | Home](https://www.sam.gov/) (click on Search Record, then click on Advanced Search-Exclusions) (**Note:** The OMB guidance at 2 CFR part 180 and agency implementing regulations still refer to the SAM Exclusions as the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)), (2) collecting a certification from the entity, or (3) adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that entity ([2 CFR 180.300](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf)).

Non-Federal entities receiving contracts from the Federal Government are required to comply with the contract clause at [48 CFR 52.209-6](48_CFR_52.209-6.pdf) before entering into a subcontract that will exceed $30,000, other than a subcontract for a commercially available off-the-shelf item.

**Source of Governing Requirements – Suspension and Debarment**

The requirements for nonprocurement suspension and debarment are contained in OMB guidance in [2 CFR Part 180](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf), which implements Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, “Debarment and Suspension;” Federal awarding agency regulations in Title 2 of the CFR adopting/implementing the OMB guidance in 2 CFR Part 180; program legislation; and the terms and conditions of the award.

Most of the Federal agencies have adopted or implemented 2 CFR Part 180, generally by relocating their associated agency rules in Title 2 of the CFR. [Appendix II](OMB_Appendix_II.pdf) to the Supplement includes the current CFR citations for all agencies adoption or implementation of the nonprocurement suspension and debarment guidance.

Government-wide requirements related to suspension and debarment and doing business with suspended or debarred subcontractors under cost reimbursement contracts under the FAR are contained in [48 CFR 9.405-2(b)](48_CFR_9.405-2.pdf) and the clause at [48 CFR 52.209-6](48_CFR_52.209-6.pdf).

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

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

Further, acquisition of equipment and construction or alteration of facilities by the IDEA Part B programs must meet the prior approval requirements in, and be consistent with, the IDEA-specific requirements in 20 USC 1404 and 1412(a)(10)(B); and 34 CFR sections 300.144 and 300.718.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Education AL 84.027 Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) and AL 84.173 Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool))*

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

Applicability of BABAA to ED Programs

A list of ED programs that are subject to BABAA is available at: [infrastructure-programs-list.pdf (ed.gov).](https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ofo/oaga/infrastructure-programs-list.pdf) This list is subject to change resulting from the identification of new programs that will require BABAA compliance or resulting from reauthorizations of existing programs that will require compliance. However, the list becomes outdated each time an update is made so auditors are cautioned to document the date of the list they viewed to determine BABAA applicability.

*As of December 5, 2022 (the date of the most current list at the time of this Compliance Supplement’s publication), this section applies to CSP (84.282); IDEA, Part B (84.027); IDEA, Preschool (84.173); and IDEA, Part C (84.181) because Procurement is subject to audit in those program supplement sections.*

ED implemented BABAA effective October 1, 2022, in accordance with its approved BABAA adjustment period waiver. The BABAA domestic content procurement preference requirement applies to new, non-competing continuation, and supplemental grants awarded on or after October 1, 2022, under ED’s infrastructure programs. At ED, infrastructure is limited to only construction, remodeling, or broadband infrastructure activities. Projects considered under ED’s Regulations as “minor remodeling” (34 CFR § 77.1(c)) are not considered infrastructure projects and are not subject to the BABAA Domestic Sourcing Requirements. Only those activities in each grant project related to *infrastructure* are covered. No other projects or costs associated with other grant activities are subject to the BABAA domestic sourcing requirements. The BABAA domestic content procurement preference requirement does not apply retroactively to new, non-competing continuation (NCC), and supplemental grants awarded prior to October 1, 2022. See also related ED BABAA FAQ document referred to in the Availability of Other Program Information section above.

Waivers – BABAA

For a proposed construction, remodeling, or broadband infrastructure project, a grantee must submit a waiver request using the [***BABAA Waiver Request Form***](https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ofo/oaga/babaawaiverrequestform.pdf) to ED before, during, or after it solicits bids for the project that is subject to the BABAA domestic sourcing requirements.

For information regarding the BABAA domestic sourcing waiver requirements and waiver request process, see the [U.S. Department of Education Domestic Sourcing](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy-america/domestic-sourcing-requirements092622.pdf) [Requirements and Grant Waiver Request Procedure](https://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/buy-america/domestic-sourcing-requirements092622.pdf) guidance document.

*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Department of Education Crosscutting Procedures)*

***Written Procedure Requirements:***

*2 CFR 200.318(c)(1) requires non-Federal entities maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts.*

*2 CFR 200.318(c)(2) requires non-Federal entities maintain written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest when the non-federal entity has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe.*

*2 CFR 200.320(b)(2) requires non-federal entities to have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the competitive proposals received and for selecting contract recipients.*

*2 CFR 200.319(d) requires non-federal entities to have written procedures for procurement transactions to ensure all solicitations incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured and identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

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

2. Determine whether procurements under federal awards were made in compliance with applicable federal regulations and other procurement requirements specific to an award or subaward.

3. For covered transactions determine whether the non-federal entity verified that entities are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded.

*(Source: 2023 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 200.318(c)(1), 2 CFR 200.318(c)(2), 2 CFR 200.320(b)(2), and 2 CFR 200.319(d).*
* *Document whether the non-Federal entity established written procedures consistent with the following requirements:*
	+ *2 CFR 200.318(c)(1) for employee conflicts of interest.*
	+ *2 CFR 200.318(c)(2) for organizational conflicts of interest.*
	+ *2 CFR 200.320(b)(2) for selection and awarding of contracts for competitive proposals.*
	+ *2 CFR 200.319(d) for minimum evaluation criteria for bids and proposals.*
* *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 200.318(c)(1), 2 CFR 200.318(c)(2), 2 CFR 200.320(b)(2), and 2 CFR 200.319(d).*
	+ *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.*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| Consider the results of control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****The local government is required to be in compliance with applicable Federal, state and local procurement requirements regardless of whether the local government procures item(s) itself or relies upon an intergovernmental arrangement with co-op or another entity to procure on its behalf. Auditors need to test procurement files whether they're from the local government, the co-op, or another entity.******AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in the Procurement Federal Testing Template available on the Intranet.**Procedure 1 is omitted as it is only applicable to States.**(Procedures 2 – 5 apply to non-Federal entities other than States.)*2. Obtain the entity’s procurement policies and verify that the policies comply with the compliance requirements highlighted above.3. Verify that the entity has written standards of conduct that cover conflicts of interest and govern the performance of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of contracts (2 CFR 200.318(c) and [48 CFR 52.203-13](48_CFR_52.203-13.pdf) and [52.203-16](48_CFR_52.203-16.pdf)).4. Ascertain if the entity has a policy to use statutorily or administratively imposed in‑State or local geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals. If yes, verify that these limitations were not applied to federally funded procurements except where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference (2 CFR 200.319(c)).5. Select a sample of procurements and perform the following procedures:**\***a. Examine contract files and verify that they document the history of the procurement, including the rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, basis for contractor selection, and the basis for the contract price (2 CFR 200.318(i) and [48 CFR Part 44](48_CFR_Part_44.pdf) and [52.244-2](48_CFR_52.244-2.pdf)).**\***b. For grants and cooperative agreements, verify that the procurement method used was appropriate based on the dollar amount and conditions specified in 2 CFR 200.320. Current micro-purchase and simplified acquisition thresholds can be found in the FAR (48 CFR Subpart 2.1, “Definitions”) \*c. Verify that procurements provide full and open competition (2 CFR 200.319 and [48 CFR 52.244-5](48_CFR_52.244-5.pdf)).d. Examine documentation in support of the rationale to limit competition in those cases where competition was limited and ascertain if the limitation was justified (2 CFR 200.319 and 200.320(c) and [48 CFR 52.244-5](48_CFR_52.244-5.pdf)).**\***e. Ascertain if cost or price analysis was performed in connection with all procurement actions exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, including contract modifications, and that this analysis supported the procurement action (2 CFR 200.324 and [48 CFR 15.404-3](48_CFR_15.404-3.pdf)).  OMB Note: A cost or price analysis is required for each procurement action, including each contract modification, when the total amount of the contract and related modifications is greater than the simplified acquisition threshold.f. Verify consent to subcontract was obtained when required by the terms and conditions of a cost reimbursement contract under the FAR ([48 CFR 52.244-2](48_CFR_52.244-2.pdf)). OMB Note: If the non-Federal entity has an approved purchasing system, consent to subcontract may not be required unless specifically identified by contract terms or conditions. The auditor should verify that the approval of the purchasing system is effective for the audit period being reviewed. *The Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) defines cost-reimbursement contracts in 48 CFR Subpart 16.3. Cost-reimbursement contracts are contracts which establish an estimate of total costs (or a ‘ceiling’) which a contractor may not exceed (except at its own risk) without the approval of a contracting officer. Cost-reimbursement contracts are only allowable when the circumstances described in 48 CFR 16.301-3 have been met.**(Procedures 6 and 8 apply to all non-Federal entities)*6. Review the non-Federal entity’s procedures for verifying that an entity with which it plans to enter into a covered transaction is not debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded (2 CFR 200.213 and 200.318(h); [2 CFR 180.300](2_CFR_Part_180.pdf); [48 CFR 52.209-6](48_CFR_52.209-6.pdf)).**\***7. Select a sample of procurements and subawards and test whether the non-Federal entity followed its procedures before entering into a covered transaction.*If an internal control deficiency or noncompliance is noted with Suspension and Debarment requirements, AoS auditors must consult with Legal for an evaluation. IPAs should review the Federal agency adoption of the Suspension and Debarment requirements as well as the specific terms and conditions in the grant agreement to ensure the comment is accurate.*8. Select a sample of procurement agreements for infrastructure projects subject to BABAA and test whether the non-federal entity included the Buy America domestic preference provisions in each agreement, or obtained a BABAA waiver. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors must review the Federal agency adoption of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) and nonprocurement suspension and debarment requirements (2 CFR Part 180) prior to issuing noncompliance citations to verify the Federal agency requirements. Auditors should also review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## M. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

OMB 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:

- *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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

*No Part 4 OMB Compliance Supplement Program Specific Requirements noted for Subrecipient Monitoring.*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**Add program specific requirements from:**

* **The individual grant application, agreement, and policies and**
* **Federal agency guidance not included in the compliance supplement (such as federal agency grant manuals, references to CFR, etc.)**

**Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

**Audit Objectives**

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

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: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

**Control Documentation and Testing**

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| *Auditors should clearly document what control procedures address the compliance requirement. Reference or link to documentation or where testing was performed.***Basis for the control** *(Ex. 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 Substantive Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **OMB 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 control testing above 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.*(Source: 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)****AOS Auditors:*** *Steps marked with an asterisk (\*) are addressed via the attributes in subrecipient monitoring Federal Testing Template available on the Intranet.*1. Review the pass-through entity’s (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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| *Consider the adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies/material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments.**Auditors should review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*1. **Results of Test of Controls:** *(including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies, and management letter items)*
2. **Assessment of Control Risk:**
3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:**
4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:**
5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
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## 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**, 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_CFR_Part_200.pdf) lists block grants and other programs excluded from the requirements of specified portions of 2 CFR Part 200.

*Auditors must review the Federal agency adoption of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) and nonprocurement suspension and debarment requirements (2 CFR Part 180) prior to issuing noncompliance citations to verify the Federal agency requirements. Auditors should also review this* [*link*](Agency_Adoption_of_the_UG_and_Example_Citations.pdf) *for a discussion on how to cite non-compliance exceptions based on agency adoption of the UG.*

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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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