**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | CDBG – Entitlement Grants Cluster |
| **AL#:** | #14.218 – Community Development Block Grants / Entitlement Grants  #14.225 – Community Development Block Grants / Special Purpose Grants / Insular Areas |

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

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

# Important Information (please read)

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

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

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

**NAVIGATION PANE**

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

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# AGENCY ADOPTION OF THE UG AND EXAMPLE CITATIONS

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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# Introduction: Materiality by Compliance Requirement Matrix

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

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

**(1)** Taken form Part 2, Matrix of Compliance Requirements, of the [OMB Compliance Supplement](https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/2022-Compliance-Supplement_PDF_Rev_05.11.22.pdf). When Part 2 of the Compliance Supplement indicates that a type of compliance requirement is not applicable, the remaining assessments for the compliance requirement are not applicable.

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

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

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

**(5)** Audit risk of noncompliance is defined in AICPA, Professional Standards, vol. 1, AU-C 935, as the risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion on the entity's compliance when material noncompliance exists. Audit risk of noncompliance is a function of the risks of material noncompliance and detection risk of noncompliance. A “Low” assessment of Detection Risk in this matrix means that the risk has been reduced to an acceptable level.

**(6)** CFAE included the typical monetary vs. nonmonetary determinations for each compliance requirement in this program. However, auditors should tailor these assessments as appropriate based on the facts and circumstances of their entity’s operations. The AICPA Single Audit Guide 10.55 states the auditor's tests of compliance with compliance requirements may disclose instances of noncompliance. The Uniform Guidance refers to these instances of noncompliance, among other matters, as “audit findings.” Such findings may be of a monetary nature and involve questioned costs or may be nonmonetary and not result in questioned costs. AU-C 935.13 & .A7 require auditors to establish and document two materiality levels: (1) a materiality level for the program as a whole. The column above documents quantitative materiality at the COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT LEVEL for each major program; and (2) a second materiality level for the each of the applicable 12 compliance requirement listed in Appendix XI to Part 200.

*Note:*

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

***Performing Tests to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Controls throughout this FACCR***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement)*

**Improper Payments**

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

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

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

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

# Part I – OMB Compliance Supplement Information

### I. Program Objectives

The primary objective of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Program (metropolitan cities and urban counties) (24 CFR Part 570 Subpart D) is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income (24 CFR sections 570.1, 570.200, 570.420, and 570.429).

The program is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) of 1974, as amended. On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act provided an emergency supplemental appropriation of CDBG funding for states, entitlement communities, and insular areas. This appropriation, referred to as CDBG-CV program funds, to distinguish it from the annual formula CDBG program, is to be used similarly as annual formula grants, but specifically to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

The Community Development Block Grant disaster recovery (CDBG-DR) and Community Development Block Grant mitigation (CDBG-MIT) funding is authorized under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Public Laws are the appropriation acts that provide funding for each disaster: Pub. L. No. 116-20, Pub. L. No. 115- 254, Pub. L. No. 115-123, Pub. L. No. 115-72, Pub. L. No. 115-56 (Division B), Pub. L. No.115-31 (Sec 421), Pub. L. No. 114-254, Pub. L. No. 114-223, Pub. L. No. 114-113, Pub. L. No.113-2, Pub. L. No. 112-55, Pub. L. No. 111-212, Pub. L. No. 110-329, Pub. L. No. 110-252, Pub. L. No. 110-116, Pub. L. No. 109-234, Pub. L. No. 109-148, Pub. L. No. 108-324, Pub. L.No. 107-206, Pub. L. No. 107-117, Pub. L. No. 107-73, and Pub. L. No. 107-38. The auditor must consult the relevant public law for the CDBG-DR award. In addition to CDBG-DR, HUD is now authorized to administer CDBG-MIT funds under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. The Public Laws that appropriated funds for this purpose include Pub. L. No. 115-123 (Division B) and Pub. L. No. 116-20 (Division B). The rules and regulations governing CDBG funds apply to CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT funds unless otherwise waived or altered in a *Federal Register* notice.

All of the above-referenced programs, appropriations, and funding have as their core statutory basis Title I of the Housing Community Development Act (HCDA) of 1974, as amended. Unless amended by statute, regulation, or notice, specific to the particular CDBG award, recipients of any and all CDBG funds must ensure that CDBG funds are used in accordance with all program requirements as promulgated in the HCDA and in the program regulations in Part 570.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### II. Program Procedures

**A. Overview**

The program objective is to be achieved in two ways. First, a grantee can only use funds to assist eligible activities that meet one or more of the following three national objectives of the program: benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention of slums and blight or meet community development needs having a particular urgency. Every CDBG-CV funding recipient must document how each CDBG-CV funded activity prevents, prepares for, and responds to coronavirus. Second, the grantee must spend at least 70 percent of its funds, over a period of one, two, or three years as specified by the grantee in its certification, for activities that address the national objective of benefitting low- and moderate-income persons. For CDBG-CV, this 70 percent overall benefit test applies to total expenditures over the life of the grant, regardless of program year of expenditure and compliance is determined separately from the annual formula CDBG program.

Metropolitan cities and urban counties must submit certain certifications and a three- to five-year Consolidated Housing and Community Development Strategy and Plan (the “Consolidated Plan” or “Con Plan”) describing how they propose to use the funds for housing and community development activities. They also must submit annually the certifications identified at 24 CFR section 91.225 and a one-year Action Plan indicating how they propose to use the funds to further their three- to five-year goals and objectives. The grant amount is determined by the higher of two formulas that consider a community’s population, poverty level, extent of overcrowded housing, age of housing, and growth lag (42 USC 5306(b)). Insular areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the US Virgin Islands, may submit an abbreviated consolidated plan pursuant to 24 CFR 91.235.

Except for the following differences, non-entitlement counties in Hawaii (see Assistance Listing 14.228, II, “Program Procedures”) must follow the requirements of CDBG Entitlement Grants (Assistance Listing 14.218): (1) their funding comes from Section 106(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5306(d)); (2) funds are distributed using the formula contained in 24 CFR section 570.429(c); (3) reallocations due to grant reductions, or funds not applied for, go to the other non-entitlement counties in Hawaii on a pro rata basis (24 CFR section 570.429(d)); (4) non-entitlement counties are not eligible to use the exception criteria in 24 CFR section 570.208(a)(1)(ii); and (5) 24 CFR section 570.307 (Urban Counties) and 24 CFR section 570.308 (Joint Requests) would not apply to non-entitlement counties in Hawaii.

**B. Subprograms/Program Elements**

*1. Disaster Recovery and Mitigation – CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT*

HUD’s Disaster Recovery and Special Issues Division administers CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT funding. Foundationally, these programs are governed by the same CDBG regulations, but HUD issues waivers and alternative requirements to allow additional flexibilities to allow grantees to use the funds for the purpose of disaster recovery or mitigation. For disaster recovery, HUD provides flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

HUD also provides CDBG-MIT grants to help presidentially declared disaster cities, counties and states alleviate risk and reduce future losses. Through this grant, HUD can help grantees support data-driven project design, build grantees’ capacity to analyze risks and update its hazard mitigation plans, and support community risk reduction policy development.

The *Federal Register* notices that govern the use of CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT funds are available at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices>. Auditors should consult the applicable Federal Register notices for the specific CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT awards allocated to the state. Please note, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the US Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico are considered as states under Disaster Recovery and Mitigation allocations.

*2. Declared Disaster Recovery Fund (DDRF)*

Pursuant to 42 USC 5306(c)(4), in the event of a major disaster declared by the President, HUD may make available to metropolitan cities and urban counties located or partially located in areas affected by the disaster, any amounts that become available as a result of actions under 42 USC 5304(e) or 5311. These funds shall give priority to providing emergency assistance and recovery from the disaster and grant agreements or amendments for such funds may include special conditions governing their use. In all other respects, these reallocated funds shall follow the requirements of CDBG Entitlement Grants.

*3. Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)*

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA) (Pub. L. No. 110-289, July 30, 2008) provided funds for emergency assistance for redevelopment of abandoned and foreclosed homes and residential properties, and provides under a rule of construction that, unless HERA provides otherwise, the grants are to be considered CDBG funds. The grant program under Title III of HERA is referred to as the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). The NSP funding covered in this cluster is the funding provided under HERA. These HERA funds are also referred to as NSP1. Additional funding for NSP was authorized by Section 1497 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd- Frank Act) (Pub. L. No. 111-203, July 21, 2010), and is referred to as NSP3. **NSP funding provided under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) is referred to as NSP2 and NSP-TA, which are covered by the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (Recovery Act Funded) (Assistance Listing 14.256) and audited separately.**

The NSP1 and NSP3 grants are special CDBG allocations to address the problem of abandoned and foreclosed homes. HERA and the Dodd-Frank Act established the need, targets the geographic areas, and limits the eligible uses of NSP funds. NSP3 requirements are in the NSP notice published on October 19, 2010 (75 FR 64322-64348), which lists allocations, requirements, and waivers. The NSP3 Notice incorporates the NSP1 Bridge Notice, changes made by ARRA, and additional changes and clarification. The notices are available at [https://www.hudexchange.info/nsp/nsp-laws-regulations-and-federal-register- notices/](https://www.hudexchange.info/nsp/nsp-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-%20notices/).

*4. FY 2020 Emergency, Supplemental Appropriation – CDBG-CV*

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (Pub. L. No. 116-136, March 27, 2020) provided an emergency supplemental appropriation of CDBG funding for states, entitlement communities, and insular areas. Recipients may undertake a wide range of activities directed toward assisting their community to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Examples include, but are not limited to, public services designed to increase the capacity of the local health system to address the pandemic; emergency income payment programs to assist low- and moderate-income individuals and families with items such as food, clothing, housing, or utilities for a period of up to six consecutive months; interim assistance activities to address the public health emergency, such as “pop-up,” temporary coronavirus testing sites; grants or loans to businesses to avoid or mitigate job losses caused by business loss due to social distancing guidelines; assistance to microenterprises or other for-profit entities when the recipient determines that the provision of such assistance is appropriate to carry out critical medical, food delivery, cleaning, and other services to support home health and quarantine; assistance for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of facilities for coronavirus testing, diagnosis, or treatment; and coronavirus planning and capacity building activities.

Additional activities that address coronavirus were identified in the April 30, 2021, Quick Guide, CDBG-CV PPR Tieback Flexibilities. These include but are not limited to: providing technical assistance, grants, loans, and other financial assistance to establish, stabilize, and expand microenterprises to revitalize communities and local economies affected by coronavirus or to prepare for and prevent future outbreaks; providing working capital assistance to small businesses or entrepreneurs to enable creation and retention of jobs held by low- and moderate-income persons caused by business closures related to community mitigation measures or other job loss and economic disruption resulting from coronavirus; increasing the capacity and availability of daycare or after-school services serving low/mod areas in which parents have dropped out of the workforce since January 2020 to enable workers to rejoin the workforce as a public service; rehabilitation of single unit and multifamily housing units to respond to living conditions (such as mold, lead-based paint, and poor ventilation) associated with more severe coronavirus disease or poorer post-COVID health advice; conversion of public/commercial buildings into affordable housing and acquisition of property for housing to respond to residential over-crowding associated with coronavirus spread and with more severe coronavirus disease and poorer post-COVID health outcomes; new housing construction carried out by a qualified Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) to respond to residential over-crowding associated with coronavirus spread and with more severe coronavirus disease and poorer post-COVID health outcomes; constructing a public facility such as a park serving a low and moderate income area to provide suitable outdoor fitness, and social space where insufficient facilities are available to support social distancing guidance; preventing or addressing the spread of coronavirus in a vulnerable population by acquiring and rehabilitating, or constructing, a group living facility for persons recovering from substance abuse disorder; and constructing a public improvement, such as extending broadband infrastructure in an underserved area or reconstructing degraded water lines, to support tele-school and telemedicine and to ensure potable water to homes, schools, and health providers.

Entitlement communities develop their own programs and funding priorities so long as programs/activities conform to the statutory standards and program regulations. Specific statutory provisions of CDBG-CV funds include the suspension of the Housing and Community Development Act provision that caps expenditures for public services activities; the submission of an amended Consolidated Plan, 2019 Action Plan, or 2020 Action Plan for use of CDBG-CV funds no later than August 16, 2021; the ability of a grantee to adopt and use expedited procedures to prepare, propose, modify, or amend its annual statement of activities (Annual Action Plan) to provide citizens with notice and a reasonable opportunity to comment of no less than five days; the suspension of in-person public hearings and the adoption of virtual public hearings to fulfill public hearing requirements for the use of all funds made available under the CARES Act as long as national or local health authorities recommend social distancing and limiting public gatherings for public health reasons; and the requirement that adequate procedures are in place to prevent duplication of benefits as required by the Stafford Act and in accordance with Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018.

Recipients may contract with other local agencies or nonprofit organizations to carry out part or all of their programs. CBDOs may carry out neighborhood revitalization, community economic development or energy conservation projects to further achieve the national objectives of the CDBG program. CDBG-CV funds may be used to cover or reimburse allowable costs consistent with preventing, preparing for, and responding to coronavirus incurred by a locality for costs incurred on or after January 21, 2020. All eligible activities must either benefit low-and moderate-income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight or meet other community development needs having a particular urgency that the grantee is unable to finance on its own.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

These programs are authorized by Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (Pub. L. No. 93-383) (42 USC 5301). Implementing regulations are located at 24 CFR Part 570.

The *Federal Register* notices that govern the use of CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT funds are located at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices>. Auditors should consult the applicable *Federal Register* notices for the specific CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT awards allocated to the state or unit of general local government.

NSP1 is authorized by Title III of Division B of HERA. HUD published a “*Notice of Allocations, Application Procedures, Regulatory Waivers Granted to and Alternative Requirements for Emergency Assistance for Redevelopment of Abandoned and Foreclosed Homes Grantees Under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act, 2008*” (NSP Notice) that advises the public of the allocation formula, allocation amounts, the list of grantees, alternative requirements, and the waivers of regulations provided to grantees (October 6, 2008, *Federal Register,* 73 FR 58330- 58349). NSP3 is authorized by Title XII of ARRA (123 Stat. 217). The requirements of HERA have been updated by (1) a notice in the *Federal Register,* Docket No. FR-5255-N-02 (NSP1 Bridge Notice) on June 19, 2009 (74 FR 29223-29229), which provided revisions and technical corrections to the NSP Notice and changes to NSP made by ARRA; (2) a notice in the *Federal Register*, Docket No. 5321-N-03 (NSP Notice) on April 9, 2010 (75 FR 18228-18231) to note a change in definitions and modification to the NSP; (3) the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of July 21, 2010 (Pub. L. No. 111-203); and (4) a notice in the *Federal Register*, Docket No. FR-5447-N-01 (NSP3 Notice) on October 19, 2010 (75 FR 64322-64348) to incorporate the bridge notice, the changes made by ARRA, and additional changes and clarifications. Most of these requirements were incorporated into the NSP3 Notice.

CDBG-CV is authorized in title 12 of Division B of the CARES Act. HUD published a “*Notice of Program Rules, Waivers, and Alternative Requirements Under the CARES Act for CDBG-CV Grants, FY 2019 and 2020 CDBG Grants, and for Other Formula Programs*” (CDBG-CV Notice) that advises the public of the program rules, alternative requirements, and the waivers of regulations provided to grantees (August 20, 2020, *Federal Register,* 85 FR 51457-51475).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### IV. Other Information

Further, additional information about the CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT is available at the HUD CDBG-DR website at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/>.

Additional information about the NSP laws, regulations, and notices are available at [https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/nsp/nsp-](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/nsp/nsp-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/)la[ws-regulations-](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/nsp/nsp-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/)and-fe[deral-register-notices/.](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/nsp/nsp-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/)

Specific NSP notices are available at:

NSP Notice (Docket No. FR-5255-N-01) at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2008-10-06/pdf/E8-23476.pdf>

NSP1 Bridge Notice (Docket No. FR-5255-N-02) at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2009-06-19/pdf/E9-14360.pdf>

NSP “Definition and Modification” Notice (Docket No. 5321-N-03) at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2010-04-09/pdf/2010-8131.pdf>

NSP3 Notice (Unified NSP1 and NSP3 Notice) (Docket No. FR-5447-N-01) at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2010-10-19/pdf/2010-26292.pdf>

NSP Closeout Notice (November 27, 2012) at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-11-27/pdf/2012-8642.pdf>

Notice of Formula Allocations and Program Requirements for NSP1 and NSP3 Formula Grants; Amendment: Updated Foreclosure Data (May 21, 2013) at [https://www.govinfo.gov/content/](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2013-05-21/pdf/2013-11999.pdf)pkg/FR[-2013-05-21/pdf/2013-11999.pdf](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2013-05-21/pdf/2013-11999.pdf)

Notice of Changes to NSP Closeout Requirements Related to Program Income (June 14, 2016) at [https://www.govinfo.gov/content/](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-06-14/pdf/2016-14062.pdf)pkg/FR[-2016-06-14/pdf/2016-14062.pdf](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2016-06-14/pdf/2016-14062.pdf)

Notice of Changes to NSP Closeout Requirements Related to Program Income Amendment (September 12, 2019) at [https://www.govinfo.gov/content/](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-09-12/pdf/2019-19708.pdf)pkg/FR[-2019-09-12/pdf/2019-19708.pdf](http://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-09-12/pdf/2019-19708.pdf)

Additional information about CDBG-CV, including the latest grantee guidance and any additional waivers or program flexibilities available to grantees are available at [https://www.hud.gov/program\_offic](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg_programs_covid-19)es/co[mm\_planning/cdbg\_programs\_covid-19](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg_programs_covid-19)

Further information about CDBG-CV funding and uses of funds may be found at [https://www.hud.gov/program\_offic](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg_programs_covid-19)es/co[mm\_planning/cdbg\_programs\_covid-19](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/cdbg_programs_covid-19).

Further information about available waivers of program requirements for CDBG-CV and other CPD programs may be found at [https://www.hud.gov/program\_offic](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/waivers_covid-19)es/co[mm\_planning/waivers\_covid-19](http://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/waivers_covid-19).

Additional grantee CDBG-CV program implementation resources may be found at [https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-cv/)cv/.

Information on CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT program waivers issued by HUD can be found at [https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-](http://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices)dr/cdbg[-dr-l](http://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices)a[ws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices.](http://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices)

HUD Compliance Reviews. Auditors may consult HUD’s Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook for the specific compliance review exhibits that HUD uses to determine compliance. The CDBG-DR monitoring exhibits can be found at <https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/administration/hudclips/handbooks/cpd/6509.2> . CDBG monitoring exhibits can be found in Chapter 3 following the same link.

Further instructions to grantees who report in DRGR on compliance with Section 3 reporting may be found at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/6413/drgr-fact-sheet-drgr-guidance-on-reportingsection-3-labor-hours/> .

Guidance on Section 3 compliance and reporting may also be found in CPD Notice 21-09, *Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, final rule requirements for CDBG, CDBG-CV, CDBGDR, CDBG-MIT, NSP, Section 108, and RHP projects*, found at <https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2021-09cpdn.pdf> .

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

**This section should contain introductory program specific information that is applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant agreement.**

### Program Overview and Testing Considerations

### Reporting

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

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

*(Source: CFAE)*

# PART III – APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

## A. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. All activities undertaken must meet one of three national objectives of the CDBG Entitlement Grants program (i.e., benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet community development needs having a particular urgency) (24 CFR sections 570.200, 570.208, and 570.420). Section III.B.5.(f) of the CDBG-CV Notice, Eligible Activities, further specifies that a grantee may use CDBG–CV funds only for those activities carried out to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. By law, use of funds for any other purpose is unallowable. Some funded activities may respond to the direct effects of the virus, others to the indirect effects. Some CDBG-eligible activities, such as public services, economic development and microenterprise assistance, and public facilities and improvements clearly tie back to the purposes of the CARES Act. HUD is not prohibiting grantees, however, from carrying out any particular CDBG eligible activity described in the HCDA and 24 CFR 570, because other CDBG eligible activities, such as acquisition of real property, can justifiably be used to fulfill the CARES Act purposes depending upon the circumstances.
2. CDBG funds are to be used for the following activities: (a) the acquisition of real property; (b) the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or installation of public works, facilities and sites, or other improvements, including removal of architectural barriers that restrict accessibility of elderly or severely disabled persons; (c) clearance, demolition, and removal of buildings and improvements; (d) payments to housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in temporarily holding housing for the relocated; (e) disposition of real property acquired under this program; (f) provision of public services (subject to limitations contained in the CDBG regulations); (g) payment of the nonfederal share for another grant program for activities that are otherwise eligible; (h) interim assistance where immediate action is needed prior to permanent improvements or to alleviate emergency conditions threatening public health and safety; (i) payment to complete a Title 1 Federal Urban Renewal project; (j) relocation assistance; (k) planning activities and program administrative costs, subject to the limitations at 24 CFR section 570.200(g); (l) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of commercial or industrial buildings; (m) assistance to community-based development organizations; (n) activities related to privately owned utilities; (o) assistance to private, for-profit businesses, when appropriate to carry out an economic development project; (p) construction of housing assisted under Section 17 of the United States Housing Act of 1937; (q) reconstruction of properties; (r) direct homeownership assistance to facilitate and expand homeownership; (s) technical assistance to public or private nonprofit entities for capacity building; (t) housing services related to HOME-funded activities; (u) assistance to institutions of higher education to carry out eligible activities; (v) assistance to public and private entities (including for-profits) to assist micro-enterprises; (w) payment for repairs and operating expenses for acquired “in Rem” properties; (x) residential housing rehabilitation; (y) code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas, (z) lead-based paint hazard evaluation and removal; (aa) construction or improvement of tornado-safe shelters for residents of manufactured housing and provision of assistance to nonprofit and for-profit entities for such construction or improvement (42 USC 5305(a); 24 CFR sections 570.201 through 570.206, as well as 570.207 for ineligible activities).
3. Entitlement grantees and Insular Area grantees may have loans guaranteed by HUD under Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, (42 USC 5308). The guaranteed loan funds are to be used only for the following activities: (a) acquisition of real property; (b) housing rehabilitation; (c) rehabilitation of publicly owned real property; (d) eligible CDBG economic development activities; (e) relocation payments, (f) clearance, demolition, and removal; (g) payment of interest on Section 108 guaranteed obligations; (h) payment of issuance and other costs associated with private sector financing under this subpart; (i) site preparation related to redevelopment or use of real property acquired or rehabilitated pursuant to this subpart or for economic development purposes; (j) construction of housing by nonprofit organizations for home ownership under Section 17(d) of the US Housing Act of 1937 (12 USC 1715(l)) or Title VI of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987; (k) debt service reserve; (l) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of public works and site or other improvements, which serve “colonias” (as defined in Section 916 of the Housing Act of 1990 and amended by Section 810 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992); and (m) acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, or installation of public facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), public streets, sidewalks, and other site improvements, and public utilities (24 CFR sections 570.700 through 570.710).

Under the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program, CDBG grantees can borrow up to five times their most recent CDBG grant by issuing federally guaranteed notes. To ensure that CDBG–CV funds are used for the purposes authorized by the CARES Act, HUD issued the following alternative requirement to sections 108(b) and (c) of the HCD Act (42 USC 5308(c)): CDBG–CV funds shall not be factored into a grantee’s Section 108 borrowing authority. Regarding the use of CDBG-CV funds, A grantee may use CDBG–CV funds to make a direct payment of principal, interest, or any fees due under a Section 108 note only if the use of funds is to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. The necessity of such use shall be documented by the grantee or the subrecipient that provided the assistance (e.g., if Section 108 funds were used by the grantee to provide assistance to a for-profit business in the form of a loan and the business is unable to make a payment due to the reduction in revenue caused by coronavirus, any restructuring of that loan must be supported by modification to loan documents that document the relationship to coronavirus). When CDBG–CV funds are used to subsidize or replace principal, interest, or fees due under a loan previously made with guaranteed loan funds as part of an activity to assist a for-profit or a subrecipient, and the CDBG–CV assistance is necessary to respond to the impact of coronavirus (e.g., a third-party business borrower whose loan is the intended source for repayment of a Section 108 loan is not collecting sufficient revenue due to local public health conditions), the documentation that the original assisted activity satisfies national objective criteria shall be sufficient to demonstrate that the use of the guaranteed loan funds and the additional CDBG-CV assistance meet a CDBG national objective.

1. All activities that a grantee undertakes during its CDBG program year must be identified in an annual action plan or an amended action plan. Plan amendments are required to reflect changes in activities or funding decisions (24 CFR Part 91, Subpart C, and 24 CFR section 91.505). A grantee was required to apply for CDBG-CV funds by submitting a substantial amendment to its most recently approved annual action plan (either the 2019 or 2020 Action Plan). As part of the application submission, HUD temporarily waived the requirements (found at 42 USC 12706 and 91.225(a)(5)) that grantees certify that the housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan portion of the consolidated plan. HUD imposed a related alternative requirement that allowed grantees to submit those certifications when the grantees submit their next full (three–five year) consolidated plan due after the 2020 program year. Grantees may not have considered the needs associated with CDBG-CV funds when developing their current consolidated plan strategic plan and needs assessment. In conjunction, HUD temporarily waived 42 USC 5304(e) to the extent that it requires HUD to annually review grantee performance under the consistency criteria. This waiver also only applies until the grantee submits its next full (three–five year) consolidated plan due after the 2020 program year.

When the CDBG-CV application was submitted as a substantial amendment to either the 2019 or 2020 Action Plan, the substantial amendment must have included the CDBG-CV allocation as an available resource for the year. The amendment must have identified the proposed use of all funds and how the funds would be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. To permit an expedited application process, HUD waived statutory provisions at 42 USC 12705(a)(2) to the extent they require updates to the housing and homeless needs assessment, (24 CFR 91.205 and 91.405), housing market analysis (24 CFR 91.210 and 91.410), and strategic plan (24 CFR 91.215 and 91.415. HUD also waived 24 CFR 91.220 (entitlements), to the extent those regulations limit the action plan to a specific program year, to permit grantees to prepare substantial amendments to either the 2019 or 2020 annual action plan).

HUD also issued a waiver and alternative requirement to 24 CFR 91.505 to facilitate the use of the CDBG-CV funds to the extent necessary to require submission of the substantial amendment to HUD for review in accordance with 24 CFR 91.500, and required that, to receive a CDBG-CV grant, a grantee must also submit a SF-424, SF-424D, and the certifications at 24 CFR 91.225(a) and (b).

When CDBG-CV funds were included in a substantial amendment to either the 2019 or 2020 Action Plan, existing cooperation agreements between a local government and an urban county governing other CDBG funds in the most recently submitted annual action plan (for purposes of either an urban county or a joint program) automatically covered CDBG-CV funding as well. These cooperation agreements will continue to apply to the use of CDBG-CV funds for the duration of the CDBG-CV grant.

The action plan submission procedures in 24 CFR Part 91 (including consultation and a public hearing) apply to grantees that choose to submit CDBG-CV applications by including CDBG-CV funds in a new annual action plan submission (2020 Action Plan). Content of action plans is described at 24 CFR 91.220.

The waivers and alternative requirements apply to all allocations of CDBG-CV funds. HUD encourages grantees to apply for additional allocations of CDBG- CV funds as they are announced by submitting substantial amendments to the same annual Action Plan that they used to apply for the first CDBG-CV allocation.

An application submitted as a substantial amendment must include the CDBG- CV allocation as an available resource for the year and include the proposed use of all funds and how the funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

HUD strongly encouraged grantees to apply for allocations through substantial amendments as they were announced. However, grantees that had not submitted applications for CDBG-CV funds when additional allocations were announced may submit a single application for all allocations as a substantial amendment to either the 2019 or 2020 annual Action Plan.

The CARES Act and the CDBG-CV Notice amend the submission deadline for the Consolidated Housing and Community Development Strategy and Plan (Consolidated Plan) or annual action plan amendment for the use of CDBG-CV funds and 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year annual formula CDBG funds to no later than August 16, 2021. Please see III.N. “Special Tests and Provisions” of the Compliance Requirements below for additional waivers and alternative requirements regarding citizen participation prior to plan or plan amendment submission.

1. In compliance with the HCDA, CDBG funds are not to be used to reduce substantially the amount of local financial support for community development activities below the level of such support prior to the availability of such assistance. HUD has concluded, however, that when CDBG funding is used for purposes of the CARES Act, it is not considered to substantially replace the amount of local financial support previously provided to community development activities.

All CDBG-CV grantees are required to establish and maintain adequate procedures to prevent any duplication of benefits for assisted activities (as discussed in Section III.B.9. of the CDBG-CV Notice). To demonstrate that no financial assistance has been received or is available to pay costs charged to a CDBG-CV grant, a grantee may demonstrate that no other funds are available for an activity by maintaining records of compliance with mandatory duplication of benefits requirements described in Section III.B.9.

1. The CARES Act and the CDBG-CV Notice eliminated the 15 percent limitation on the use of CDBG-CV and 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus for public service activities (i.e., those activities set forth in Section 105(a)(8) of the HCDA and 24 CFR 570.201(e) of the CDBG entitlement regulations). The cap is still routinely applied to all other 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG-funded public service activities that do not address coronavirus.
2. CDBG funds may not be used for income payments, which are not included among eligible activities in section 105(a) of the HCD Act, and which are expressly prohibited by 24 CFR 570.207(b)(4) in the Entitlement CDBG regulations. The phrase income payments means a series of subsistence-type grant payments made to an individual or family for items such as food, clothing, housing (rent or mortgage) or utilities, but excludes emergency payments made over a period of up to three consecutive months to the provider of such items or services on behalf of an individual or family. HUD has waived section 105(a)(8) of the HCD Act and 24 CFR 570.207(b)(4) only to the extent necessary to establish the following alternative requirement: CDBG-CV funds may be used to provide emergency payments for individuals or families impacted by coronavirus for items such as food, clothing, housing (emergency rental assistance or mortgage assistance) or utilities for up to six consecutive months. Emergency payments must be made to the provider of such items or services on behalf of an individual or family, and not directly to an individual or family in the form of income payments, debit cards, or similar direct income payments. CDBG-CV grantees must ensure that proper documentation is maintained to ensure that all costs incurred are eligible. Grantees using this alternative requirement must document, in their policies and procedures, how they will determine the amount of assistance to be provided is necessary and reasonable. This waiver is also applicable to 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.
3. CDBG funding can only be used for special economic development projects that meet the criteria in 24 CFR section 570.203. Grantees must have data to support that assistance provided to carry out special economic development projects is appropriate by meeting the public benefit standards for job creation and provision of goods and services described in 24 CFR section 570.209. CDBG-CV grantees providing assistance to for-profit entities are still required to adopt financial underwriting policies and procedures in accordance with the guidelines for evaluating project costs and financial requirements found in Appendix A of 24 CFR Part 570. To facilitate the use of CDBG-CV and 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus for economic development activities, HUD has instituted the following alternative requirements to demonstrate national objective compliance:
4. Removing the higher poverty rate required in some cases for central business districts, which is not required by statute. HUD is instituting an alternative requirement to modify the regulations at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4)(v) by deleting the criteria at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4)(v)(B). Under this alternative requirement, for purposes of the LMI job creation/retention national objective at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), a census tract qualifies for the presumptions under the criteria established in regulations at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4)(v) if the poverty rate is at least 20 percent and if it evidences pervasive poverty and general distress using the criteria described in 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4)(v)(C).
5. Notwithstanding that the definitions of low-income person and moderate-income person in 24 CFR 570.3 are based on family income, for purposes of meeting the national objective criteria for job creation or retention at 24 CFR 570.208(a)(4), grantees and employers may consider individuals that apply for or hold jobs to be members of one-person families for activities that prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. HUD is also modifying related recordkeeping requirements at 24 CFR 570.506(b)(7) by adding the following additional presumption: the recipient may substitute records showing the type of job and the annual wages or salary of the job in lieu of maintaining records showing the person’s family size and income to demonstrate that the person who filled or held/retained the job was a low- or moderate-income person, when required by paragraph 24 CFR 570.506(b)(5)(i)(B), (b)(5)(ii)(C), (b)(6)(iii) or (b)(6)(v). HUD will consider the person income-qualified if the annual wages or salary of the job is equal to or less than the Section 8 low-income limit established by HUD for a one-person family. Grantees will typically obtain such information from assisted businesses rather than each person who received a job.

In addition, for CDBG-CV and 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, HUD eliminated the aggregate public benefit standard and modified the individual public benefit standards for job creation and retention. HUD waived the individual standards at 24 CFR 570.209(b)(3) and imposed the following alternative requirement:

For activities subject to the public benefit standards, grantees must document that: a) the activity will create or retain at least one full-time equivalent, permanent job per $85,000 of CDBG funds used; b) the activity will provide goods or services to residents of an area such that the number of LMI persons residing in the area served by the assisted businesses amounts to at least one LMI person per $1,700 of CDBG funds used; or c) the assistance was provided due to business disruption related to coronavirus (in which case, no monetary standard applies because HUD has determined that there is sufficient public benefit derived from the provision of assistance to stabilize or sustain businesses in the grantee’s jurisdiction that suffer disruption due to coronavirus).

Finally, through the CDBG-CV Notice, HUD clarifies an existing requirement of economic development activities that grantees may carry out pursuant to 24 CFR 570.203(b). Grantees may provide assistance, with CDBG-CV and 2019 and 2020 federal fiscal year CDBG funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, to an economic development project through a for-profit entity that passes the funds through a financing mechanism (e.g., Qualified Opportunity Funds and New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) investment vehicles). The regulations at 24 CFR 570.203(b) already list forms of support by which grantees can provide assistance to private, for-profit businesses where the assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project. HUD has previously interpreted this provision to allow for CDBG assistance to NMTC investment vehicles. This clarification makes clear that such assistance through any financing mechanism (which is not limited to NMTC investment vehicles) is eligible under 24 CFR 570.203(b). The regulation also does not apply to states, but states may consider 24 CFR 570.203(b), as clarified by the following alternative requirement, as guidance in the same way that they may consider other Entitlement CDBG regulations. HUD is not waiving 24 CFR 570.203(b) and other statutory and regulatory requirements remain in place.

The CDBG-CV Notice also established an alternative requirement, for the same grouping of funds mentioned in the last paragraph, that expanded the authority in section 105(a)(15) of the HCD Act and 24 CFR 570.204 to permit grantees subject to entitlement CDBG regulations to assist nonprofit organizations serving the development needs of their jurisdiction by carrying out community economic development projects through a financing mechanism. The nonprofit may pass assistance through a financing mechanism to another entity based on the language in section 105(a)(15) of the HCD Act. Grantees subject to entitlement regulations must document that the assisted nonprofit is serving the development needs of the jurisdiction and that the assistance is used for a community economic development project that is necessary to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

1. When CDBG funds are used to finance rehabilitation, the rehabilitation is to be limited to privately owned buildings and improvements for residential purposes; low income public housing and other publicly owned residential buildings and improvements; publicly or privately owned commercial or industrial buildings, subject to the limitations at 24 CFR 570.202(a)(3); and manufactured housing when it constitutes part of the community’s permanent housing stock (24 CFR 570.202(a)).
2. For NSP funds, HERA requirements supersede some CDBG requirements (see III.A.1) to allow for the eligible uses in section 2301(c)(3) of HERA. The NSP categories and CDBG entitlement grant regulations are listed in Section II.H.3.a. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64332-64333. The NSP eligible uses are to:
3. Establish financing mechanisms for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed upon homes and residential properties.
4. Purchase and rehabilitate homes and residential properties that have been abandoned or foreclosed upon for later sale, rent, or redevelopment.
5. Establish and operate land banks for homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon.
6. Demolish blighted structures.
7. Redevelop demolished or vacant properties.

The NSP3 Notice lists the CDBG-eligible activities HUD has determined best correlate to these specific NSP-eligible uses. Grantees must receive written HUD approval to undertake activities other than those listed in Section II.H., Eligibility and Allowable Costs, of NSP3 Notice (Section 2301(c)(3) of HERA; Section II.H. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64332-64333).

For CDBG-DR, the public benefit standards are waived; please consult applicable *Federal Register* notices.

1. For NSP funds, NSP requirements supersede existing CDBG requirements (see III.A.1) to permit the use of only the low- and moderate-income national objective for NSP-assisted activities. A NSP activity may not qualify using the “prevent or eliminate slums and blight” or “address urgent community development needs” national objectives. The HERA redefines and supersedes the definition of “low- and moderate-income,” effectively allowing households whose incomes exceed 80 percent of area median income but do not exceed 120 percent of median income to qualify as if their incomes did not exceed the published low- and moderate-income levels of the regular CDBG program (Section III.E. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64329-64331). HUD will refer to this new income group as “middle income” and maintain the regular CDBG definitions of “low-income” and “moderate-income” currently in use (Section 2301(f)(3)(A) of HERA). For purposes of NSP only, an activity may meet the HERA established low- and moderate-income national objective if the assisted activity (a) provides or improves permanent residential structures that will be occupied by a household whose income is at or below 120 percent of area median income; (b) serves an area in which at least 51 percent of the residents have incomes at or below 120 percent of area median income; or (c) serves a limited clientele whose incomes are at or below 120 percent of area median income (Section 2301(f)(3)(A) of HERA; Section II.E. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64329-64331).
2. In addition to the activities allowed for CDBG as outlined above, additional flexibilities apply to CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT funds. For CDBG-DR, HUD allows funding for the following activities: (a) program administrative costs up to 5 percent of total grant amount and program income (24 CFR 570.206); (b) program planning costs up to 20 percent of combined with administration costs (24 CFR 570.205) unless otherwise limited to only 15 percent by the Federal Register notice; (c) public services costs up to 15 percent of total grant amount and program income (24 CFR 570.201(e), 570.207). In addition, the secretary may provide waivers or specify alternative requirements if such waiver is not inconsistent with the overall purpose of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. However, the secretary may not waive requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment.

For CDBG-DR awards made after 2013, the Federal Register notices prohibit assistance for second homes and limit business assistance to small businesses. For CDBG-DR awards made for disasters that occurred in 2017, disaster funds cannot be used for rehabilitation/reconstruction assistance to persons with incomes that exceed 120 percent area median income if they are located in a floodplain and have failed to maintain flood insurance.

For 2015 disasters and beyond, the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116–20, approved June 6, 2019) authorized flexibility around the use of administrative funds for grantees that received funding under certain Public Laws. Grantees that received funds under Pub. L. nos. 114–113, 114–223, 114–254, 115–31, 115–56, 115–123, and 115–254, or any future act may use eligible administrative funds (up to 5 percent of each grant award plus up to 5 percent of program income generated by the grant) appropriated by these acts for the cost of administering any of these grants without regard to the particular disaster appropriation from which such funds originated. This flexibility allows these grantees to use up to 5 percent of each grant award (plus up to 5 percent of program income) to administer its disaster programs across all applicable appropriations (85 FR 4681).

For CDBG-MIT grantees, the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Pub. L. No. 116–20, approved June 6, 2019) authorizes the same flexibility for administrative funds as the 2015 and beyond disasters (84 FR 45838).

For CDBG-DR, the public benefit standards are waived for only those economic development activities designed to create or retain jobs or business. Auditors should consult applicable Federal Register notices on the HUD Exchange.

For all other applicable waivers or alternative requirements, auditors should consult the Federal Register notices on the HUD Exchange: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/>.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Activities Allowed and Unallowed that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## B. ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES

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

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

### Applicability of Cost Principles

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

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

As provided in 2 CFR 200.101, the cost principles requirements apply to all Federal awards with the exception of grant agreements and cooperative agreements providing food commodities; agreements for loans, loan guarantees, interest subsidies, insurance; and programs listed in 2 CFR 200.101(e) (see Appendix I of this Supplement). Federal awards administered by publicly owned hospitals and other providers of medical care are exempt from 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, but are subject to the requirements [45 CFR Part 75, Appendix IX](Appendix%20IX%20to%20Part%2075_%20Title%2045.pdf), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) implementation of 2 CFR Part 200. The cost principles applicable to a non-Federal entity apply to all Federal awards received by the entity, regardless of whether the awards are received directly from the Federal awarding agency or indirectly through a pass-through entity. For this purpose, Federal awards include cost-reimbursement contacts under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The cost principles do not apply to Federal awards under which a non-Federal entity is not required to account to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity for actual costs incurred.

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for allowable costs/cost principles are contained in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award.

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

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

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Basic Guidelines**

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

1. Be necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under the principles in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Be adequately documented.

**Selected Items of Cost**

2 CFR 200.420 - 200.476 provide the principles to be applied in establishing the allowability of certain items of cost, in addition to the basic considerations identified above. These principles apply whether or not a particular item of cost is treated as a direct cost or indirect (F&A) cost. Failure to mention a particular item of cost is not intended to imply that it is either allowable or unallowable; rather, determination of allowability in each case should be based on the treatment provided for similar or related items of cost and the principles described in 2 CFR 200.402 - 200.411.

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. All items of cost listed in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, that require prior federal agency approval are allowable without prior approval, except for the following:

a. Depreciation methods for fixed assets shall not be changed without the approval of the federal cognizant agency.

b. Costs of housing (e.g., depreciation, maintenance, utilities, furnishings, rent), housing allowances, and personal living expenses (goods or services for personal use), regardless of whether reported as taxable income to the employees, require prior HUD approval.

c. Organization costs require prior HUD approval.

2. Fines, penalties, damages, and other settlements are unallowable (24 CFR section 570.200(a)(5)).

3. Grantees may use CDBG-CV funds only for those activities carried out to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. By law, use of funds for any other purpose is unallowable. The CARES Act provides that CDBG-CV funds may be used to cover or reimburse allowable costs of activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus incurred by a state or locality incurred on or after January 21, 2020. The term “locality” is not defined by the CARES Act, the HCD Act, or the CDBG program regulations. For purposes of CDBG-CV grants, a “locality” shall mean units of general local government, as defined in section 102 of the HCD Act. The CARES Act also requires that all costs reimbursed with CDBG-CV funds be allowable costs, meaning they comply with all grant requirements. Therefore, as set forth in Section III.B.5.(b) of the CDBG-CV Notice, HUD has adopted the following waivers and alternative requirements to 24 CFR 570.200(h) to facilitate the use of CDBG-CV funds to reimburse allowable costs by modifying current regulations that are inconsistent with CARES Act reimbursement authority and imposing safeguards to help ensure the allowability of all costs charged to the CDBG-CV grant:

Grantees shall not reimburse costs incurred before January 21, 2020, without written approval from HUD’s Office of Block Grant Assistance (OBGA), by emailing the contact person listed at the beginning of the CDBG-CV Notice. HUD is imposing a presumption that costs of activities undertaken before January 21, 2020, the date the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention confirmed the first case of coronavirus in the United States in the State of Washington, are highly unlikely to be eligible for reimbursement because they likely are not costs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. The need to pay for coronavirus-related costs incurred after this date far exceeds the amount of CDBG-CV funds available. HUD cautions that it will only consider granting written approval in extraordinary cases where the clear link to the purposes of the CARES Act is documented by substantial evidence provided to HUD by the grantee. Inquiries related to this requirement can be submitted to the contact identified in the CDBG-CV Notice.

HUD has waived the requirements of 570.200(h) to the extent necessary to authorize a grantee to permit reimbursement of pre-application costs of subrecipients, units of general local government, and itself, in addition to pre- agreement and pre-award costs. However, an environmental review must be performed and a release of funds must be obtained in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 prior to committing CDBG-CV funds to reimburse such costs. After the grantee signs a CDBG-CV agreement, it may reimburse a unit of general local government or subrecipient for costs incurred before the unit of general local government or subrecipient applies to the grantee for assistance.

For grantees subject to the entitlement CDBG regulation at 24 CFR 570.200(h), the following waivers and alternative requirements apply:

In lieu of the effective date described at 570.200(h), the grantee shall use the date in Box 4 of Form HUD-7082, Funding Approval/Agreement.

HUD is waiving the requirement at 570.200(h)(1)(i) and (ii) that the activity for which costs are incurred must be included in a consolidated plan action plan or amended consolidated plan action plan before incurring the costs. Instead, the activity for which costs were incurred must be included in the grantee’s CDBG- CV application before CDBG-CV funds are used to reimburse those costs. Or, if the use of CDBG-CV funds for reimbursements is not included in the CDBG-CV application, this use may be included in a subsequent amendment to the annual action plan that describes the use of the CDBG-CV funds (following the grantee’s citizen participation plan procedures for amendments).

To facilitate the use of funds provided under a one-time grant rather than an annual appropriation, HUD is waiving the time limitation and the monetary limitation on reimbursements in 570.200(h)(1)(v) and (vi) and related provisions at 570.200(h)(2). HUD is not waiving the requirement at 570.200(h)(1)(iii) to comply with the environmental review procedures stated in 24 CFR Part 58.

All grantees may authorize subrecipients to incur pre-award costs in accordance with pre-award cost authority under 24 CFR 570.200(h), as modified above.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

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

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

2 CFR 200.431 requires established written leave policies if the entity intends to pay fringe benefits.

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

2 CFR 200.475 requires reimbursement and/or charges to be consistent with those normally allowed in like circumstances in the non-Federal entity's non-federally-funded activities and in accordance with non-Federal entity's written travel reimbursement policies.

*(Source: CFAE/eCFR)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Allowed Costs/Cost Principles that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional requirements and place that information with the related suggested audit procedures and delete the yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Indirect Cost Rate

Except for those non-Federal entities described in 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.1.b, if a non-Federal entity has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate, it may elect to charge a de minimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC). Effective on November 12, 2020, any non-federal entity can use the de minimus rate. Such a rate may be used indefinitely or until the non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate a rate, which the non-Federal entity may do at any time. If a non-Federal entity chooses to use the de minimis rate, that rate must be used consistently for all of its Federal awards. Also, as described in 2 CFR 200.403, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. In accordance with 2 CFR 200.400(g), a non-Federal entity may not earn or keep any profit resulting from Federal financial assistance, unless explicitly authorized by the terms and conditions of the award. A non-federal entity can always choose to charge the federal award less than the negotiated rates or the de minimis rate.

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2 CFR PART 200**

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

**Introduction**

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

***Cognizant Agency for Indirect Costs***

2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph F, provides the guidelines to use when determining the Federal agency that will serve as the cognizant agency for indirect costs for States, local governments, and Indian tribes. References to the “cognizant agency for indirect costs” are not equivalent to the cognizant agency for audit responsibilities, which is defined in 2 CFR 200.1\_Cognizant\_Agency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

**Audit Objectives: Direct Costs**

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

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

**Audit Objectives: Indirect Costs**

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

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

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

**Additional Control Test Objectives for Written Procedures**

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

* UG requires written policies for the requirements outlined in 2 CFR 200.302(b)(7), 2 CFR 200.430, 2 CFR 200.431, 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2), and 2 CFR 200.475*.*
* Document whether the non-federal entity established written procedures consistent with the following requirements:
  + 2 CFR 200.302(b)(7) for determining the allowability of costs in accordance with Subpart E-Cost Principles.
  + 2 CFR 200.430 for allowability of compensation costs.
  + 2 CFR 200.431 for written leave policies.
  + 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2) for reimbursement of relocation costs.
  + 2 CFR 200.475 for travel reimbursements.
* It is auditor judgment how to report instances where the entity either lacks having a written policy or their written policy is insufficient to meet the requirements of 2 CFR 200.302(b)(7), 2 CFR 200.430, 2 CFR 200.431, 2 CFR 200.464(a)(2), and 2 CFR 200.475.
  + While auditors would normally use a written policy as the basis for the compliance control, there could be other key controls in place to ensure program compliance.
  + The lack of a policy would be noncompliance, which could rise to the level of material noncompliance and even a control deficiency (SD / MW) if there were underlying internal control deficiencies.
    - If there are key controls in place operating effectively, AOS auditors would report the lack of the required UG policy as a management letter citation. However, in subsequent audits, evaluate if the noncompliance should be elevated if not adopted. Written policies aid in consistency and adherence to requirements strengthening internal control processes.

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

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

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| ***Direct Costs***  Test a sample of transactions for conformance with the following criteria contained in 2 CFR Part 200, as applicable:   1. If the auditor identifies unallowable direct costs, the auditor should be aware that “directly associated costs” might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would not have been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. For example, fringe benefits are “directly associated” with payroll costs. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. 2. Costs were approved by the Federal awarding agency, if required (see the above table (Selected Items of Cost, Exhibit 1) or 2 CFR 200.407 for selected items of cost that require prior written approval). 3. Costs did not consist of improper payments, including (1) payments that should not have been made or that were made in incorrect amounts (including overpayments and underpayments) under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements; (2) payments that do not account for credit for applicable discounts; (3) duplicate payments; (4) payments that were made to an ineligible party or for an ineligible good or service; and (5) payments for goods or services not received (except for such payments where authorized by law).   d. Costs were necessary and reasonable for the performance of the Federal award and allocable under the principles of 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E.  e. Costs conformed to any limitations or exclusions set forth in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, or in the Federal award as to types or amount of cost items.  f. Costs were consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally financed and other activities of the State/local government/Indian tribe department or agency.  g. Costs were accorded consistent treatment. Costs were not assigned to a Federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances was allocated to the Federal award as an indirect cost.  h. Costs were not included as a cost of any other federally financed program in either the current or a prior period.  i. Costs were not used to meet the cost-sharing or matching requirements of another Federal program, except where authorized by Federal statute.  j. Costs were adequately documented.  ***Indirect Costs***  a. If the State/local department or agency is not required to submit an ICRP and related supporting documentation, the auditor should consider the risk of the reduced level of oversight in designing the nature, timing, and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures* – The following procedures apply to charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards or used in formulating indirect cost rates used for recovering indirect costs under Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of 2 CFR 200.402 - 200.411.  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 - 200.476).  Note: While several selected items of cost are included in Exhibit 1 , one item to note is *Compensation - Personnel Services*, (formally referred to as Time and Effort/Semi Annual Certification). See 2 CFR 200.430.  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for State, Local Government, and Indian Tribe ICRPs (see also the AOS discussion on* [*testing the ICRP*](Testing%20the%20ICRP%20discussion.pdf)*)*  (1) Verify that the ICRP includes the required documentation in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VII, paragraph D.  (2) *Testing of the ICRP* – There may be a timing consideration when the audit is completed before the ICRP is completed. In this instance, the auditor should consider performing interim testing of the costs charged to the cost pools and the allocation bases (e.g., determine from management the cost pools that management expects to include in the ICRP and test the costs for compliance with 2 CFR Part 200). Should there be audit exceptions, corrective action may be taken earlier to minimize questioned costs. In the next year’s audit, the auditor should complete testing and verify management’s representations against the completed ICRP.  The following procedures are some acceptable options the auditor may use to obtain assurance that the costs collected in the cost pools and the allocation methods used are in compliance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E:  (a) *Indirect Cost Pool* – Test the indirect cost pool to ascertain if it includes only allowable costs in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200.  (i) Test to ensure that unallowable costs are identified and eliminated from the indirect cost pool (e.g., capital expenditures, general costs of government).  (ii) Identify significant changes in expense categories between the prior ICRP and the current ICRP. Test a sample of transactions to verify the allowability of the costs.  (iii) Trace the central service costs that are included in the indirect cost pool to the approved State/local government or central service CAP or to plans on file when submission is not required.  (b) *Direct Cost Base* – Test the methods of allocating the costs to ascertain if they are in accordance with the applicable provisions of 2 CFR Part 200 and produce an equitable distribution of costs.  (i) Determine that the proposed base(s) includes all activities that benefit from the indirect costs being allocated.  (ii) If the direct cost base is not limited to direct salaries and wages, determine that distorting items are excluded from the base. Examples of distorting items include capital expenditures, flow-through funds (such as benefit payments), and subaward costs in excess of $25,000 per subaward.  (iii) Determine the appropriateness of the allocation base (e.g., salaries and wages, modified total direct costs).  (c) *Other Procedures*  (i) Examine the records for employee compensation to ascertain if they are accurate, and the costs are allowable and properly allocated to the various functional and programmatic activities to which salary and wage costs are charged. (Refer to 2 CFR 200.430 for additional information on support of salaries and wages.)  (ii) For an ICRP using the multiple allocation base method, test statistical data (e.g., square footage, audit hours, salaries and wages) to ascertain if the proposed allocation or rate bases are reasonable, updated as necessary, and do not contain any material omissions.  (3) *Testing of Charges Based Upon the ICRA* – Perform the following procedures to test the application of charges to Federal awards based upon an ICRA:  (a) Obtain and read the current ICRA and determine the terms in effect.  (b) Select a sample of claims for reimbursement and verify that the rates used are in accordance with the rate agreement, that rates were applied to the appropriate bases, and that the amounts claimed were the product of applying the rate to the applicable base. Verify that the costs included in the base(s) are consistent with the costs that were included in the base year (e.g., if the allocation base is total direct costs, verify that current-year direct costs do not include costs items that were treated as indirect costs in the base year).  (4) *Other Procedures* – No Negotiated ICRA  (a) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, the auditor should determine whether documentation exists to support the costs. When the auditee has documentation, the suggested general audit procedures under paragraph 3.b above should be performed to determine the appropriateness of the indirect cost charges to awards.  (b) If an indirect cost rate has not been negotiated by a cognizant agency for indirect costs, and documentation to support the indirect costs does not exist, the auditor should question the costs based on a lack of supporting documentation. |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| a. For local governments that are not required to submit the central service CAP and related supporting documentation, the auditor should consider the risk of the reduced level of oversight in designing the nature, timing and extent of compliance testing.  b. *General Audit Procedures for State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs* – The following procedures apply to charges to cost pools that are allocated wholly or partially to Federal awards or used in formulating indirect cost rates used for recovering indirect costs under Federal awards.  (1) Test a sample of transactions for conformance with:  (a) The criteria contained in the “Basic Considerations” section of 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E (200.402 – 200.411).  (b) The principles to establish allowability or unallowability of certain items of cost (2 CFR 200.420 – 200.476).  (2) If the auditor identifies unallowable costs, the auditor should be aware that directly associated costs might have been charged. Directly associated costs are costs incurred solely as a result of incurring another cost, and would have not been incurred if the other cost had not been incurred. When an unallowable cost is incurred, directly associated costs are also unallowable. For example, occupancy costs related to unallowable general costs of government are also unallowable.  c. *Special Audit Procedures for State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs*  (1) Verify that the central service CAP includes the required documentation in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200 Appendix V, paragraph E.  (2) *Testing of the State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs – Allocated Section I Costs*  (a) If new allocated central service costs were added, review the justification for including the item as Section I costs to ascertain if the costs are allowable (e.g., if costs benefit Federal awards).  (b) Identify the central service costs that incurred a significant increase in actual costs from the prior year’s costs. Test a sample of transactions to verify the allowability of the costs.  (c) Ascertain if the bases used to allocate costs are appropriate, i.e., costs are allocated in accordance with relative benefits received.  (d) Ascertain if the proposed bases include all activities that benefit from the central service costs being allocated, including all users that receive the services. For example, the State-wide central service CAP should allocate costs to all benefiting State departments and agencies, and, where appropriate, non-State organizations, such as local government agencies.  (e) Perform an analysis of the allocation bases by selecting agencies with significant Federal awards to determine if the percentage of costs allocated to these agencies has increased from the prior year. For those selected agencies with significant allocation percentage increases, ascertain if the data included in the bases are current and accurate.  (f) Verify that carry-forward adjustments are properly computed in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix V, paragraph G.3.  (3) *Testing of the State/Local Government-Wide Central Service CAPs – Billed Section II Costs*  (a) For billed central service activities accounted for in separate funds (e.g., internal service funds), ascertain if:  (i) Retained earnings/fund balances (including reserves) are computed in accordance with the cost principles;  (ii) Working capital reserves are not excessive in amount (generally not greater than 60 calendar days for cash expenses for normal operations incurred for the period exclusive of depreciation, capital costs, and debt principal costs); and  (iii) Adjustments were made when there is a difference between the revenue generated by each billed service and the actual allowable costs.  (b) Test to ensure that all users of services are billed in a consistent manner. For example, examine selected billings to determine if all users (including users outside the governmental unit) are charged the same rate for the same service.  (c) Test that billing rates exclude unallowable costs, in accordance with the cost principles and Federal statutes.  (d) Test, where billed central service activities are funded through general revenue appropriations, that the billing rates (or charges) were developed based on actual costs and were adjusted to eliminate profits.  (e) For self-insurance and pension funds, ascertain if the fund contributions are appropriate for such activities as indicated in the current actuarial report.  (f) Determine if refunds were made to the Federal Government for its share of funds transferred from the self-insurance reserve to other accounts, including imputed or earned interest from the date of the transfer. |

### Allowable Costs – State Public Assistance Agency Costs

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

The 2 CFR Part 200, Appendix VI, paragraph A, states that, since the federally financed programs administered by State public assistance agencies are funded predominantly by HHS, HHS is responsible for the requirements for the development, documentation, submission, negotiation, and approval of public assistance CAPs. These requirements are specified in [45 CFR Part 95, Subpart E](45%20CFR%20Part%2095.pdf).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Submission Requirements*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

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

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

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## F. EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

***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).

**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%20CFR%2052.245-1.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%20CFR%2052.245-1.pdf) (equipment and real property), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. Except for awards to faith-based organizations, the real property requirements at 2 CFR Part 200 do not apply. The requirements that apply are in 24 CFR section 570.505 (24 CFR section 570.502(a)(5)).

2. NSP grantees that have established and currently operate land banks for homes and residential properties that have been foreclosed upon shall have in place a land bank management plan that will facilitate management and eventual disposition of the land bank inventory. Please reference *Federal Register* Notice of Neighborhood Stabilization Program; Closeout Requirements and Recapture (77 FR 70799).

The CDBG definition of the eligible activity of disposition, at 24 CFR 570.201(b), includes the “reasonable costs of temporarily managing such property.” HUD interprets this to include ongoing maintenance such as board-up, lawn-mowing, spot repairs, and other related functions that keep the property in a condition that stabilizes the neighborhood. Grantees managing scattered-site properties meeting the CDBG definition of a disposition activity must identify each property as a separate disposition activity in IDIS.

3. When equipment is sold, the proceeds are considered program income. Equipment not needed by the subrecipient for CDBG activities shall be transferred to the recipient for the CDBG program or shall be retained after compensating the recipient (24 CFR section 570.502(a)(6)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Equipment and Real Property Management that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

2. Determine whether the 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: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement Part 3)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Inventory Management of Equipment Acquired Under Federal Awards  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.  2. 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.  3. Disposition of Real Property Acquired Under Federal Awards  a. 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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| **Audit Implications (adequacy of the system and controls, and the effect on sample size, significant deficiencies / material weaknesses, material non-compliance and management letter comments)** |
| 1. **Results of Test of Controls: (including material weaknesses, significant deficiencies and management letter items)** 2. **Assessment of Control Risk:** 3. **Effect on the Nature, Timing, and Extent of Compliance (Substantive Test) including Sample Size:** 4. **Results of Compliance (Substantive Tests) Tests:** 5. **Questioned Costs: Actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Projected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** |

## H. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements for the period of performance are contained in 2 CFR 200.1 definitions for “budget period,” “financial obligations,” “period of performance”, 2 CFR 200.308 Revisions of budget and program plans, 2 CFR 200.309 Modifications to period of performance, 2 CFR 200.344 (closeout), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations; and the terms and conditions of the award.

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. CDBG entitlement funds must be expended by the end of the eighth fiscal year after the fiscal year of appropriation. This requirement applies to annual CDBG appropriations. Funds must be expended by the end of the fifth fiscal year following the period of obligation. Annual appropriations legislation historically has provided an obligation period of three years for CDBG funding; the combined effect is to provide an expenditure period of eight fiscal years from the fiscal year of appropriation (31 USC 1552).

2. As set forth in Section III.B.7. of CDBG-CV Notice, grantees must expend all CDBG-CV funds (including CDBG-CV funds from additional allocations that are obligated by HUD through amendments to the grant agreement) within the six- year period of performance established by the CDBG-CV grant agreement. In addition, each grantee must expend at least 80 percent of all CDBG-CV funds (including CDBG-CV funds from additional allocations that are obligated by HUD through amendments to the grant agreement) no later than the end of the third year of the period of performance established by the CDBG-CV grant agreement.

CDBG-CV funds will not be included in determining compliance with the timely expenditure requirements applicable to annual formula CDBG grants found at 24 CFR 570.902.

3. NSP1 grantees are required to expend an amount equal to or greater than the initial allocation of NSP1 funds within four years of receipt of those funds (Section II.M. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64336-64337).

4. NSP3 grantees are required to expend an amount equal to or greater than 50 percent of their initial allocation of NSP3 funds within two years of receipt of those funds and 100 percent of their initial allocation of NSP3 funds within three years of receipt of those funds (Section II.M. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64336- 64337).

5. The appropriation accounting provisions in 31 USC 1551–1557, added by section 1405 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Pub. L. No. 101–510), limit the availability of certain appropriations for expenditure. Such a limitation may not be waived. The appropriations acts for NSP1 and NSP3 grants direct that these funds be available until expended. Notwithstanding these provisions, Federal Register Notice of Changes to NSP Closeout Requirements Related to Program Income Amendment (84 FR 48165) added the following language to Section X. of the Unified NSP1 and NSP3 Notice:

“Note that NSP I and NSP3 grant funds are subject to 31 U.S.C. 1555, which states, ‘An appropriation account available for obligation for an indefinite period shall be closed, and any remaining balance (whether obligated or unobligated) in that account shall be canceled and thereafter shall not be available for obligation or expenditure for any purpose, if (1) the head of the agency concerned or the President determines that the purposes for which the appropriation was made have been carried out; and (2) no disbursement has been made against the appropriation for two consecutive fiscal years.’”

6. CDBG-DR grantees are required to expend their grant funds as soon as possible following the execution of a grant agreement (obligation) with HUD. With the most recent appropriations, HUD instituted a 6-year expenditure deadline on all CDBG-DR grantees. In these instances, a CDBG-DR grantee is required to expend 100 percent of its allocation of CDBG–DR funds on eligible activities within six years of HUD’s execution of the initial grant agreement (applicable to Pub. L. nos. 114-113\*, 114-223\*, 114-254\*, 115-31\*, 115-56\*, 115-123\*, 115- 254, and 116-20). Additionally, a CDBG-Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) grantee must expend 50 percent of its grant on eligible activities within six years of HUD’s execution of the grant agreement and 100 percent of its grant within twelve years of HUD’s execution of the agreement (Pub. L. No. 115-123 and Pub. L. No. 116-20). A CDBG-DR grantee receiving an award for a 2011-2013 disaster must expend 100 percent of the funds within two years of the date its grant agreement with HUD is executed (Pub. L. No. 113-2\*\* and Pub. L. No. 112-55). Generally, the remaining active CDBG-DR grantees have funds available until expended (applicable to Pub. L. nos. 107-73, 107-38, 107-73, 107-117, 107-206, 108-324, 109-148, 109-234, 110-116, 110-252, 110-329, and 111-212).

\* (CDBG-DR funds awarded under these public laws are eligible for an expenditure extension for up to two years to provide grantees with flexibility during the COVID-19 pandemic.)

\*\*(CDBG-DR funds awarded under Pub. L. No. 113-2 were extended for an additional year by Pub. L. No. 116-20.)

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Period of Performance or Federal Funds that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Review the award documents and regulations pertaining to the program and determine any award-specific requirements related to the period of performance.  2. For Federal awards with performance period beginning dates during the audit period, test transactions for costs recorded during the beginning of the period of performance and verify that the costs were not incurred prior to the start of the period of performance unless authorized by the Federal awarding agency or the pass-through entity.  3. For Federal awards with performance period ending dates during the audit period, test transactions for costs recorded during the latter part and after the period of performance and verify that the costs had been incurred within the period of performance.  4. For Federal awards with performance period ending dates during the audit period, test transactions for Federal award costs for which the obligation had not been liquidated (payment made) as of the end of the period of performance and verify that the liquidation occurred within the allowed time period.  5. Test adjustments (e.g., manual journal entries) for Federal award costs and verify that these adjustments were for transactions that occurred during the period of performance. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## J. PROGRAM INCOME

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

Program income is gross income earned by a non-Federal entity that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the Federal award during the period of performance (unless there is a requirement for disposition of program income after the end of the period of performance as provided in 2 CFR 200.307(f)).

Program income (2 CFR 200.1\_Program\_Income) includes, but is not limited to income from:

* Fees for services performed,
* The use or rental of real or personal property acquired under Federal awards,
* The sale of commodities or items fabricated under Federal awards,
* License fees and royalties on patents and copyrights, except as provided below, and
* Principal and interest on loans made with Federal award funds.

Program income does not include:

* Interest earned on advances of Federal funds.
* Except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations or the terms and conditions of the Federal award, rebates, credits, discounts and interest earned on any of them.
* Taxes, special assessments, levies, fines, and other such revenues raised by a non-Federal entity, unless the Federal award or Federal awarding agency regulations specifically identify the revenues as program income (2 CFR 200.307(c)).
* The proceeds from the sale of equipment or real property acquired in whole or in part under the Federal award (2 CFR 200.307(d)).
* Royalties or income earned by an institution of higher education or a nonprofit organization on inventions conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement with a Federal agency that is shared with the inventor (2 CFR 200.307(g); [37 CFR 401.2](37%20CFR%20401.2.pdf) and [401.14(k)](37%20CFR%20401.14.pdf); 35 USC 201(i), and 35 USC 202(c)(7)(B)).

If authorized by Federal regulations or the Federal award, costs incidental to the generation of program income may be deducted from gross income to determineprogramincome, provided those costs have not been charged to the Federal award (2 CFR 200.307(b)).

Program income may be used in any of the following three methods, consistent with 2 CFR 200.307(e):

1. Deduction.

Program income is deducted from total allowable costs in order to determine the net allowable costs, rather than to increase the funds committed to the project. This method must be used if the Federal awarding agency has given no prior approval for how program income is to be used and its regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award are silent on this matter. Where this method is used, program income must be applied to current costs unless the Federal awarding agency authorizes otherwise (2 CFR 200.307(e)(1)).

2. *Addition*.

With prior approval of the Federal awarding agency, program income may be added to the Federal award by the Federal agency and the non-Federal entity. This method must be used for Federal awards to institutions of higher education and nonprofit research institutions if the Federal awarding agency does not specify in its regulations or the terms and conditions of the Federal award how program income is to be used (2 CFR 200.307(e)(2)).

3. *Cost Sharing or Matching*.

With prior approval of the Federal awarding agency, program income may be used to meet the cost sharing or matching requirement of the Federal award. The amount of the Federal award remains the same (2 CFR 200.307(e)(3)).

Unless Federal awarding agency regulations or the terms and conditions of the Federal award specify otherwise, non-Federal entities have no obligation to the Federal government regarding program income earned after the end of the period of performance (2 CFR 200.307(f)).

**Source of Governing Requirements**

The requirements that apply to program income are contained in 2 CFR 200.1\_Program\_Income (definition of “program income”), 2 CFR 200.307 (program income), program legislation, Federal awarding agency regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

1. The grantee must accurately account for any program income generated from the use of CDBG funds and must treat such income as additional CDBG funds which are subject to all program rules. Program income does not include income received in a single program year by the grantee and all of its subrecipients if the total amount of such income does not exceed $25,000 (24 CFR sections 570.500, and 570.504).

2. Making loans and collecting the payments on those loans can be a significant source of program income for grantees. The use of income derived from loan payments is subject to program requirements. This carries with it the responsibility for grantees to have a loan origination and servicing system in effect which ensures that loans are properly authorized, receivables are properly established, earned income is properly recorded and used, and write-offs of uncollectible amounts are properly authorized (24 CFR sections 570.500 and 570.504).

3. As set forth in Section III.B.6.(a) of the CDBG-CV Notice, the receipt and expenditure of program income that is generated by the use of CDBG-CV funds shall be treated as annual formula CDBG program income and recorded as part of the financial transactions of the annual formula CDBG grant program. Based on this treatment of program income, the use of CDBG-CV funds for float-funded activities or guarantees as described at 24 CFR 570.301(b) and section 104(h) of the HCD Act is not allowed.

A grantee may permit subrecipients to retain program income from the use of CDBG-CV funds if the amount held does not exceed the subrecipient’s projected cash needs for CDBG activities including activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

As program income to the grantees’ annual formula CDBG programs, income generated from CDBG-CV activities will be included in timely expenditure compliance determinations for each entitlement grantee’s annual formula CDBG program and be subject to the requirements found at 24 CFR 570.902.

Removing the cap in Section 105(a)(8) of the HCD Act for activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus also removes the public services cap on the use of the program income, and removes the corresponding regulatory cap in 24 CFR 570.201(e) for CDBG-CV funds and fiscal year 2019 and 2020 funds used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Program income, regardless of the source funding of the activity that generated the income, shall be included in the compliance determination of the public service cap and the administrative and planning cost cap applicable to annual formula CDBG grants and program income, separately from CDBG-CV funds. For purposes of calculating the public services cap, the treatment of program income generated by the CDBG-CV grant and received (i.e., documented in IDIS) by the annual formula CDBG program shall be considered as any other program income received by the annual formula CDBG program.

4. NSP1 or NSP3 revenue received by a unit of general local government or subrecipient that is directly generated from the use of CDBG funds (which includes NSP1 and NSP3 grant funds) constitutes CDBG program income. The CDBG definition of program income shall be applied to amounts received by units of local government and subrecipients (24 CFR section 570.500; Section II.N. of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64337). HERA, however, imposes limitations and requirements that necessitate an alternative requirement to govern the use of program income generated by NSP activities. The limitations and requirements are based on the NSP activity that generated the program income and on the date the income is received (Section 2301(d)(4) of HERA).

a. Any revenue from the sale, rental, redevelopment, rehabilitation, or any other eligible use of NSP funds is to be provided to and used by the unit of local general government. This provision includes revenue received by a private individual or other entity that is not a subrecipient (Section 2301(d)(4) of HERA; Section II.N. of NSP Notice, 73 FR 58340-58341).

b. Program income which is generated by NSP activities carried out pursuant to Section 2301(c)(3) of HERA may be retained by the unit of local government if it is treated as additional CDBG funds and used in accordance with the requirements of Section 2301 (Section 2301(c)(3) of HERA; Section II.N. of NSP Notice, 73 FR 58340-58341).

5. With the advent of Federal Register Notice of Changes to NSP Closeout Requirements Related to Program Income (81 FR 38730) and the succeeding NSP closeout notice, Notice of Changes to NSP Closeout Requirements Related to Program Income Amendment (84 FR 48165), NSP1 and NSP3 grantees with CDBG annual formula programs may transfer not only NSP program income on hand, but also a future stream of NSP program income for an activity to the annual CDBG program, eliminating the need for multiple written requests to transfer program income that is anticipated, but not yet received.

6. For CDBG-DR, grantees that generate program income must expend those funds, but grantees also have the option to transfer program income, to the annual CDBG program. There are alternative requirements in the Federal Register notices on the HUD Exchange at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/> that provide comprehensive details about program income.

For CDBG-MIT, local government grantees are allowed to use program income for the operation and maintenance of CDBG-MIT projects. There are alternative requirements in the Federal Register notices on the HUD Exchange at <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/cdbg-dr-laws-regulations-and-federal-register-notices/> that provides comprehensive details about program income.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Program Income that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

2. Determine whether program income is correctly determined, recorded, and used in accordance with applicable governing requirements.

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

|  |
| --- |
| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. *Identify Program Income*  a. Review the statutes, regulations, and terms and conditions of the Federal award applicable to the program and ascertain if program income was anticipated. If so, ascertain the requirements for determining or assessing the amount of program income (e.g., a scale for determining user fees, prohibition of assessing fees against certain groups of individuals, etc.), and the requirements for recording and using program income.  b. Inquire of management and review accounting records to ascertain if program income was received.  2. *Determining or Assessing Program Income* – Perform tests to verify that program income was properly determined or calculated in accordance with stated criteria, and that amounts collected were classified as program income only if collected from allowable sources.  3. *Recording of Program Income* – Perform tests to verify that all program income was properly recorded in the accounting records.  4. *Use of Program Income* – Perform tests to ascertain if program income was used in accordance with 2 CFR 200.307(e) and the program requirements set by the Federalawarding agency in its regulations and the terms and conditions of the award. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## L. REPORTING

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

*Financial Reporting*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Performance and Special Reporting*

Non-Federal entities may be required to submit performance reports at least annually but not more frequently than quarterly, except in unusual circumstances, using a form or format authorized by OMB (2 CFR 200.329(c)(1)). They also may be required to submit special reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

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

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

**Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act**

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

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

*Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act*

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

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

Consistent with the OMB guidance,

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

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

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

*Reporting Site*

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

*Key Data Elements*

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

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

**1. Financial Reporting**

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

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

c*. SF-425, Federal Financial Report* – Applicable (cash status only) *(this is the IDIS PR29 Cash on Hand Quarterly Report made available in IDIS on August 12, 2019, which allows grantees to generate this report by custom date ranges and export data to Excel and PDF)*

d*. Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) (OMB No. 2506- 0077)* – Grantees may include reports generated by IDIS as part of their annual performance and evaluation report that must be submitted for the CDBG Entitlement program 90 days after the end of a grantee’s program year. Section IV.B.2.(c) of the CDBG-CV Notice reiterated the waiver authorized by a May 7, 2020, HUD memorandum (found in the waiver information link noted in *IV. Other Information*, below) that waives the 90 day requirement for program year 2019 annual performance and evaluation reports, subject to the condition that within 180 days after the close of a jurisdiction’s program year that it submit its performance report.

Auditors are only expected to test information extracted from IDIS in the following system-generated reports:

(1) PR26 – CDBG Financial Summary Report (restricted as of September 14, 2020, to run for CDBG annual formula grants only)

This report can be used to check program income reported in IDIS (line 05), overall low-mod income benefit compliance (line 22), percent of funds obligated to the public services (line 36), and percent of funds obligated to the planning and administrative activities during the program year (line 46).

(2) PR26 – CDBG-CV Financial Summary Report (made available September 14, 2020, to run for CDBG CARES Act grants only) This report can be used to check the overall low-mod income benefit compliance (line 15) and percent of funds expended for the planning and administrative activities (line 21).

(3) PR26 – CDBG Activity Summary by Selected Grant (Added field, as of September 14, 2020, in the report “Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus.” This field will be populated with Yes if the checkbox for “Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus” is checked on the activity set up screen otherwise Null. Added a subtotal for Coronavirus related activities for Public Services section only.) This report can be used to check percentage of funds expended for the planning and administrative activities for origin year 2015 and later grants.

(4) PR29 – CDBG Cash on Hand Quarterly Report

(5) PR29 – CDBG-CV Cash on Hand Quarterly Report (available in IDIS in July 2021)

e. Section 15011 of the CARES Act requires that recipients of $150,000 or more of CARES Act funding submit, not later than 10 days after the end of each calendar quarter, a report containing: information regarding the amount of funds received; the amount of funds obligated or expended for each project or activity; a detailed list of all such projects or activities, including a description of the project or activity; and detailed information on any subcontracts or subgrants awarded by the recipient. This report is limited to CDBG-CV funding and does not include other CDBG funds that may be used to address coronavirus. The requirements have been outlined in OMB memorandum M-20-21*, Implementation Guidance for Supplement Funding in Response to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)* (available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Implementation-Guidance-for-Supplemental-Funding-Provided-in-Response.pdf>). Grantees and subrecipients have reported data meeting the Section 15011 requirements at usaspending.gov. The Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC), an independent oversight committee within the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, has determined that the data reported in usaspending.gov has fulfilled these reporting requests.

**2. Performance Reporting**

*Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968* – The purpose of Section 3 is to ensure that employment and other economic opportunities generated by certain HUD financial assistance shall, to the greatest extent feasible, and consistent with existing federal, state, and local laws and regulations, be directed to low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing, and to business concerns which provide economic opportunities to low- and very low-income persons. Section 3 projects are housing rehabilitation, housing construction, and other public construction projects assisted under HUD programs that provide housing and community development financial assistance when the total amount of assistance to the project exceeds a threshold of $200,000. Section 3 reporting is undergoing a transition in fiscal year (FY) 2021. A new Section 3 rule (24 CFR Part 75) became effective on November 30, 2020, replacing the old rule at 24 CFR Part 135. Previously, grantees submitted Section 3 data on the HUD Form 60002 using the automated Section 3 Performance Evaluation and Registry System (SPEARS) (24 CFR sections 135.3(a)(1) and 135.90). As of November 30, 2020, CDBG recipients are still expected to maintain records of Section 3 statutory, regulatory, and contractual compliance, but are no longer required to report such compliance in SPEARS. Beginning in July 2021, grantees shall enter their Section 3 activities on the closeout screens in IDIS as well as within their annual reporting in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Beginning in July 2021, grantees reporting in Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting system (DRGR) shall identify those activities that are subject to Section 3 requirements in the applicable DRGR action plan. DRGR is the management information system primarily used by CDBG-DR, CDBG-MIT, NSP, and RHP grantees to access grant funds and report performance accomplishments for grant-funded activities. The grantee must enter Section 3 accomplishments in the performance report as progress is made towards the Section 3 benchmarks.

Key line items in the IDIS Section 3 Report, on all projects completed within the reporting year, include the following (similar metrics are found in the DRGR P35- QPR-Section 3 Hours Report):

1. The total number of labor hours worked;

2. The total number of labor hours worked by Section 3 workers; and

3. The total number of labor hours worked by Targeted Section 3 workers.

Section 3 workers’ and Targeted Section 3 workers’ labor hours may be counted for five years from when their status as a Section 3 worker or Targeted Section 3 worker is established. The labor hours reported must include the total number of labor hours worked on a Section 3 project by all workers, including labor hours worked by any subrecipients, contractors and subcontractors that the recipient is required or elects to report. Please consult 24 CFR Part 75 for the various definitions of the workers noted above. Links to further guidance on Section 3 reporting requirements have been provided in Section IV. Additional Information, below.

For the following performance reports, auditors are not expected to review for compliance with programmatic requirements. Auditors may review whether the reports have been submitted by the required deadlines under each program. In cases where a performance report has not been submitted and an extension, as may be set forth below, is not applicable, auditors should confer with the local HUD field office to determine if an extension has been granted.

*Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) (24 CFR 91.520)*

A grantee’s CAPER, submitted through the IDIS e-Con Planning Suite, is due 90 days after the close of a jurisdiction’s program year. Please reference the note in L.1.d. above regarding an extension of this deadline for the grantee’s 2019 program year.

The reporting requirements that apply to the use of annual formula CDBG grants also apply to CDBG-CV grants. Reporting requirements for CDBG-CV grantees can be found at 42 USC 12708(a), 24 CFR 91.520, 24 CFR 570.507 (entitlement). In addition, users are required, as of the June 15, 2020, IDIS release, to identify activities that will prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

*Quarterly Performance Report (QPR) (OMB No. 2506-0165)*

This report is due each quarter from NSP1, NSP2, and NSP3 grantees and then annually after grant closeout. For CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT grantees, the first QPR is due after the first full quarter following execution of a grant agreement with HUD. The report is submitted in HUD’s DRGR system.

Each quarter, after the submission of the QPR, HUD reviews the QPRs and provides approvals/rejection-revision directions to the grantee.

**3. Special Reporting** - Not Applicable

**4. Special Reporting for Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act** – See above for audit guidance

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Reporting that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete the yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Note for Direct Awards Only**: For recipients using HHS’ Payment Management System (PMS) to draw Federal funds, the auditor should consider the following steps numbered 1 through 4 as they pertain to the cash reporting portion of the SF-425A, regardless of the source of the data included in the PMS reports. (During FY2016, HHS is completing the transition from pooled payment to use of subaccounts.) Although certain data is supplied by the Federal awarding agency (e.g., award authorization amounts) and certain amounts are provided by HHS’ Payment Management Services, the auditor should ensure that such amounts are in agreement with the recipient’s records and are otherwise accurate.  **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Review applicable statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award pertaining to reporting requirements. Determine the types and frequency of required reports. Obtain and review Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, in the case of a subrecipient, instructions for completing the reports.  a. For financial reports, ascertain the accounting basis used in reporting the data (e.g., cash or accrual).  b. For performance and special reports, determine the criteria and methodology used in compiling and reporting the data.  2. Select a sample of reports and perform appropriate analytical procedures and ascertain the reason for any unexpected differences. Examples of analytical procedures include:  a. Comparing current period reports to prior period reports.  b. Comparing anticipated results to the data included in the reports.  c. Comparing information obtained during the audit of the financial statements to the reports.  3. Select a sample of each of the following report types, and test for accuracy and completeness:  a. *Financial reports*  (1) Ascertain if the financial reports were prepared in accordance with the required accounting basis.  (2) Review accounting records and ascertain if all applicable accounts were included in the sampled reports (e.g., program income, expenditure credits, loans, interest earned on Federal funds, and reserve funds).  (3) Trace the amounts reported to accounting records that support the audited financial statements and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and verify agreement or perform alternative procedures to verify the accuracy and completeness of the reports and that they agree with the accounting records. If reports require information on an accrual basis and the entity does not prepare its accounting records on an accrual basis, determine whether the reported information is supported by available documentation.  (4) For any discrepancies noted in SF-425 reports concerning cash status when the advance payment method is used, review subsequent SF-425 reports to ascertain if the discrepancies were appropriately resolved with the applicable payment system.  b. *Performance and special reports*  (1) Review the supporting records and ascertain if all applicable data elements were included in the sampled reports. Trace the reported data to records that accumulate and summarize data.  (2) Perform tests of the underlying data to verify that the data were accumulated and summarized in accordance with the required or stated criteria and methodology, including the accuracy and completeness of the reports.  c. Special reports for FFATA  (1) Gain an understanding of the recipient’s methodology used to identify which, if any, awards were subject to the Transparency Act based on inclusion of the award term, the assignment by the federal awarding agency of a new FAIN, the effective date of the reporting requirement, and whether the entity passed funds through to first-tier subrecipients.  (2) Select a sample of first-tier subawards. Obtain related subaward agreements/amendments/modifications and determine if the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act based on (a) the date of the award and (b) the amount of the obligating action for subawards or face value of the first-tier subcontracts (inclusive of modifications).  If the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act:  (a) Using the FAIN, find the award in FSRS.  FSRS is the portal where the recipient enters the award information; it is only accessible by the recipient. Therefore, in order for recipients to demonstrate that information has been properly input, they should coordinate with the auditor regarding the auditor’s review of the information, physically or virtually (e.g. by logging into its FSRS account either in the auditor’s presence or remotely using technology such as screensharing, screenshot evidence, etc.) so that the auditor is able to find the awards in the system as required in this procedure).  (b) Compare the award information accessed in step 2.a to the subaward/subcontract documents maintained by the recipient to assess if—  (i) applicable subaward obligations /modifications have been reported,  (ii) the key data elements (see above) were accurately reported and are supported by the source documentation, and  (iii) the action was reported in FSRS no later than the last day of the month following the month in which the subaward/subaward amendment obligation was made or the subcontract award/subcontract modification was made.  (c) The auditor must provide the following information for non- compliance finding (s) as the results of step 2.b.  (i) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information  (ii) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information timely  (iii) The non-federal entity reported incorrect amount  (iv) The non-federal entity did not report all the key data elements  The following format is recommended to report non-compliance findings and included in the audit report. Data is included for illustration purposes only.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Transactions Tested** | **Subaward not reported** | **Report not timely** | **Subaward amount incorrect** | **Subaward missing key elements** | | 25 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 0 | | **Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions** | **Subaward not reported** | **Report not timely** | **Subaward amount incorrect** | **Subaward missing key elements** | | $5,000,000 | $200,000 | $4,000,000 | $800,000 | $0 |   d. *For each type of report*  (1) When intervening computations or calculations are required between the records and the reports, trace reported data elements to supporting worksheets or other documentation that link reports to the data.  (2) Test mathematical accuracy of reports and supporting worksheets.  4. Obtain written representation from management that the reports provided to the auditor are true copies of the reports submitted or electronically transmitted to the Federal awarding agency, the applicable payment system, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Wage Rate Requirements

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Program Specific Information:**

The Wage Rate Requirements apply to the rehabilitation of residential property only if such property contains eight or more units. However, the requirements do not apply to volunteer work where the volunteer does not receive compensation, or is paid expenses, reasonable benefits or a nominal fee for such services, and is not otherwise employed at any time in construction work (42 USC 5310; Section 1205 of Pub. L. No. 111-32; 24 CFR section 570.603).

As with annual formula CDBG grants, CDBG-CV grants are subject to the Wage Rate Requirements, known more popularly as the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements imposed by section 110(a) of the HCD Act. Under regulations of the Department of Labor (DOL) at 29 CFR 1.6(g), where federal assistance is not approved prior to contract award (or the beginning of construction if there is no contract award), Davis-Bacon wage rates apply retroactively to the beginning of construction and must be incorporated retroactively in the contract specifications. However, if there is no evidence that the owner intended to apply for the CDBG-CV assistance prior to the contract award or the start of the construction, HUD may request that DOL allow prospective, rather than retroactive, application of the Davis-Bacon wage rates. DOL may allow prospective application of Davis-Bacon requirements when it finds that it is necessary and proper in the public interest to prevent injustice or undue hardship and it finds no intent to apply for the federal assistance before contract award or the start of construction. The CDBG-CV Grantee should contact a HUD Labor Relations Specialist if such a situation arises.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

**U.S. Department of Transportation Cross-Cutting Information:**

All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors to work on construction contracts in excess of $2,000 financed by federal assistance funds must be paid wages not less than those established for the locality of the project (prevailing wage rates) by the Department of Labor (DOL) (40 USC 3141–3144, 3146, and 3147.

Nonfederal entities shall include in their construction contracts subject to the Wage Rate Requirements (which still may be referenced as the Davis-Bacon Act) a provision that the contractor or subcontractor comply with those requirements and the DOL regulations (29 CFR Part 5, Labor Standards Provisions Applicable to Contacts Governing Federally Financed and Assisted Construction). This includes a requirement for the contractor or subcontractor to submit to the nonfederal entity weekly, for each week in which any contract work is performed, a copy of the payroll and a statement of compliance (certified payrolls) (29 CFR sections 5.5 and 5.6; the A-102 Common Rule (section 36(i)(5)); OMB Circular A-110 (2 CFR Part 215, Appendix A, Contract Provisions); 2 CFR Part 176, Subpart C; and 2 CFR section 200.326).

This reporting is often done using Optional Form WH-347, which includes the required statement of compliance (*OMB No. 1235-0008*). The DOL, Employment Standards Administration, maintains a Davis-Bacon and Related Acts web page ([https://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/constructio](http://www.dol.gov/agencies/whd/government-contracts/construction))n). Optional Form WH-347 and instructions are available on this web page.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Transportation Cross-Cutting)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Special Tests and Provisions that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

2. Determine whether the nonfederal entity notified contractors and subcontractors of the requirements to comply with the Wage Rate Requirements and obtained copies of certified payrolls.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Transportation Cross-Cutting)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| Select a sample of construction contracts and subcontracts greater than $2,000 that are covered by the Wage Rate Requirements and perform the following procedures:   1. Verify that the required prevailing wage rate clauses were included in the contract or subcontract. 2. For each week in which work was performed under the contract or subcontract, verify that the contractor or subcontractor submitted the required certified payrolls.   (**Note:** Auditors are not expected to determine whether prevailing wage rates were paid.) |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Citizen Participation

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

At the time of submission to HUD for its annual grant, the grantee must certify to HUD that it has met the citizen participation requirements in 24 CFR section 91.105.

The CARES Act modifies some CDBG program requirements to provide immediate support for efforts to address coronavirus. The modifications, which are described in more detail in Section III. of the CDBG-CV Notice, permit the following:

* A public comment period of no less than five days when citizen participation is required (detailed in Section III.B.4.(a)(i) of the CDBG-CV Notice)
* A grantee to develop expedited citizen participation procedures and to hold virtual public hearings when necessary for public health reasons (Section III.B.4.(a)(i) of the CDBG-CV Notice)

Section III.B.4.(a)(iii) of the CDBG-CV Notice includes a corollary waiver and alternative requirement to permit states to extend these flexibilities to units of general local government and insular areas.

Section III.B.4.(a) of the CDBG-CV Notice applies to all fiscal year 2019 and 2020 annual formula CDBG grants, regardless of the use of funds. This section of the CDBG-CV Notice describes the program flexibilities provided by the CARES Act related to expedited citizen participation and virtual hearings. When this section refers to CDBG-CV funds, it shall apply equally to fiscal years 2019 and 2020 CDBG grants.

HERA provided for supersession of the citizen participation requirement to expedite the distribution of NSP grant funds and to provide for expedited citizen participation. The provisions of 24 CFR section 91.105 with respect to following the citizen participation plan are waived to allow the jurisdiction to provide no fewer than 15 calendar days for citizen comment, rather than 30 days, for its initial NSP submission (Section II.B.4 of NSP3 Notice, 75 FR 64328).

Grantees must identify what constitutes a substantial amendment to their action plan in their citizen participation plans. Grantees must identify a change in the use of CDBG funds from one activity to another as a substantial amendment, which is subject to the citizen participation process (24 CFR Part 91, Subpart C, and sections 91.105(c) and 91.505).

CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT grantees must post the Action Plan for public comment for a minimum of seven or up to 30 days, based on the specific requirements identified in the applicable *Federal Register* notice. CDBG-DR and CDBG-MIT grantees are required to ensure that public comments are included in the Action Plan submitted to HUD.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Special Tests and Provisions that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

2. Determine whether the grantee has developed and implemented a citizen participation plan, including identifying what constitutes a substantial amendment.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| * 1. Verify that the grantee has a citizen participation plan.   2. Review the plan to verify that it provides for public hearings, publication, public comment, access to records, and consideration of comments.   3. Verify that the grantee has identified what constitutes a substantial amendment to its citizen participation plan, and a change in the use of CDBG funds from one activity to another is among the criteria for a substantial amendment.   4. Examine the grantee’s records for evidence that the elements of the citizen’s participation plan were followed as the grantee certified.   5. Green Building Standards. CDBG-DR grantees with appropriations after 2012 are required to ensure that green building standards are applied to all replacement housing and new construction housing activities. Ensure that a green building retrofit checklist has been used for all housing rehabilitation activities. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Required Certifications and HUD Approvals

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

CDBG funds (and local funds to be reimbursed with CDBG funds) cannot be obligated or expended before receipt of HUD’s approval of a Request for Release of Funds (RROF) and environmental certification, except for exempt activities under 24 CFR section 58.34 and categorically excluded activities under section 58.35(b) (24 CFR section 58.22).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Special Tests and Provisions that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

2. Determine whether the grantee is obligating and expending program funds only after HUD’s approval of the RROF.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Examine HUD’s approval of the RROF and environmental certification and note dates. 2. Review the expenditure and related records to ascertain when CDBG funds and local funds which were reimbursed with CDBG funds, were first obligated or expended and ascertain if any funds were obligated or expended prior to HUD’s approval of the RROF. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Environmental Reviews

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

Projects must have an environmental review unless they meet criteria specified in the regulations that would exempt or exclude them from RROF and environmental certification requirements (24 CFR sections 58.1, 58.22, 58.34, 58.35, and 570.604).

As is noted in Section III.B.6.(d)(iii) of the CDBG-CV Notice, HUD’s environmental review regulations in 24 CFR Part 58 include two provisions that may be relevant to environmental review procedures for activities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. The first is 24 CFR 58.34(a)(10), which provides an exemption for certain activities undertaken in response to a national or locally declared public health emergency. Except for the applicable requirements of 24 CFR 58.6, a responsible entity does not have to comply with the requirements of Part 58 or undertake any environmental review, consultation, or other action under NEPA and the other provisions of law or authorities cited in 24 CFR 58.5 for exempt activities or projects consisting solely of exempt activities. Exempt activities include assistance for temporary or permanent improvements that do not alter environmental conditions and are limited to protection, repair, or restoration activities necessary only to control or arrest the effects from imminent threats to public safety.

The second is a streamlined public notice and comment period in the regulation at 24 CFR 58.33, which may apply in some cases for emergency activities undertaken to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. The application of these two provisions following a presidentially declared or locally declared public health emergency is discussed in the Notice, *Guidance on conducting environmental review pursuant to 24 Part 58 for activities undertaken in response to the public health emergency as a result of COVID-19* (CPD-20-07) posted at [https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2020-07cpdn.pdf](http://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2020-07cpdn.pdf).

CDBG-DR grantees are required to ensure every project/activity undergoes the appropriate level of environmental review and receives clearance and Authorization to Use Grant Funds (AUGF) prior to expending any funds. As a result, special circumstances apply to HUD environmental reviews for disaster recovery efforts, and an environmental review is required accordingly: (a) analysis of impacts of a project on the surrounding environment and vice versa, (b) demonstrates compliance with federal environmental laws and authorities, (c) encourages public participation. Additional CDBG-DR environmental review information and federal regulations can be found at [https://www.hudexchang](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/disaster-recovery-and-)e.info/p[rograms/environmental-review/disaster-recovery-and-](http://www.hudexchange.info/programs/environmental-review/disaster-recovery-and-) environment.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Special Tests and Provisions that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

2. Determine whether environmental reviews are being conducted, when required.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Verify through a review of environmental review certifications that the environmental reviews were made. 2. Select a sample of projects where an environmental review was not performed and ascertain if a written determination was made that the review was not required. 3. Test whether documentation exists that any determination not to make an environmental review was made consistent with the criteria contained in 24 CFR sections 58.34 and 58.35(b). Some CDBG-DR grantees may use the environmental review for projects that are also funded with FEMA. See *Federal Register* notices. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## N. SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – Rehabilitation

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

When CDBG and CDBG-CV funds are used for rehabilitation, the grantee must ensure that the work is properly completed (24 CFR section 570.506). Any NSP-assisted rehabilitation of a foreclosed-upon home or residential property shall be completed to the extent necessary to comply with applicable laws, codes and other requirements relating to housing safety, quality, or habitability, in order to sell, rent, or redevelop such homes and properties. To comply with this provision, a grantee must describe or reference in its NSP action plan amendment what rehabilitation standards it will apply for NSP-assisted rehabilitation (Section 2301(d)(2) of HERA; Section II.I. of NSP Notice, 73 FR 58338).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**This section should contain program specific information for Special Tests and Provisions that are applicable to the program AL being tested from and contained within the individual grant application, agreement, and policies. Include any additional material requirements and delete this yellow highlighted text. Be sure to indicate the source of your information. If no additional requirements are noted, indicate as such.**

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

2. Determine whether the grantee ensures that rehabilitation work is properly completed.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Housing and Urban Development)*

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Verify that pre-rehabilitation inspections are conducted describing the deficiencies to be corrected. 2. Ascertain that the deficiencies to be corrected are incorporated into the rehabilitation contract. 3. For NSP projects, review rehabilitation standards. 4. Verify through a review of documentation that the grantee inspects the rehabilitation work upon completion to assure that it is carried out in accordance with contract specifications, and that NSP projects were carried out in accordance with rehabilitations standards. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## Program Testing Conclusion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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:** |
|  |