**Federal Awards Compliance Audit Guidance and Testing**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FEDERAL AWARD NAME:** | Child Support Enforcement |
| **AL#:** | #93.563 |

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

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

# Important Information (please read)

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

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

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

**NAVIGATION PANE**

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

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

# AGENCY ADOPTION OF THE UG AND EXAMPLE CITATIONS

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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# Introduction: Materiality by Compliance Requirement Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Note:*

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement)*

**Improper Payments**

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

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

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

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

# Part I – OMB Compliance Supplement Information

### I. Program Objectives

The objectives of the Child Support Enforcement programs are to (1) enforce support obligations owed by non-custodial parents, (2) locate absent parents, (3) establish paternity, and (4) obtain child and spousal support.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### II. Program Procedures

The Child Support Enforcement programs are administered at the federal level by the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), a component of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Under the State Child Support Enforcement program (state program), funding is provided to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, based on a state plan and amendments, as required by changes in statutes, rules, regulations, interpretations, and court decisions, submitted to and approved by OCSE. Under the Tribal Child Support Enforcement program (tribal program), funding is provided to federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations based on applications, plans, and amendments, as required by changes in statutes, rules, regulations, and interpretations, submitted to and approved by OCSE.

The state program is an open-ended entitlement program that allows the state to be funded at the federal financial participation (FFP) rate of 66 percent for eligible program costs. Under the tribal program, tribes receive funding for a specified percentage of program costs (during the first three-year period, federal grant funds equal to 90 percent, and for all periods following the initial three-year period 80 percent).

State child support agencies are required to conduct self-reviews of their programs (42 USC 654(15) and 45 CFR Part 308).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### III. Source of Governing Requirements

The Child Support Enforcement programs are authorized under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, as amended. This includes amendments as the result of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) (Pub. L. No. 109-171). The state program is codified at 42 USC 651 through 669. Implementing program regulations for the state program are published at 45 CFR parts 301 through 308. In addition, with regard to eligibility and other provisions, these programs are closely related to programs authorized under other titles of the Social Security Act, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (Assistance Listing 93.558), the Medicaid program (Assistance Listing 93.778), and the Foster Care (Title IV-E) program (Assistance Listing 93.658).

The tribal program is authorized under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, as amended, at 42 USC 655. Implementing program regulations are published at 45 CFR Part 309.

Both the state and tribal programs are subject to the administrative requirements of 45 CFR Part 92 or 2 CFR Part 200, as implemented by HHS at 45 CFR Part 75, depending on when the award was made. Both state and tribal programs also are subject to the OMB cost principles under 2 CFR Part 225 – Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments (OMB Circular A-87) or 45 CFR Part 75, Subpart E, depending on when the award was made. However, with the exception of 45 CFR section 75.202, the guidance in Subpart C of 45 CFR Part 75 does not apply to federal awards to carry out Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (45 CFR section 75.101(e)). The state program also is subject to 45 CFR Part 95.

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

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### IV. Other Information

None noted.

# Part II – Pass through Agency and Grant Specific Information

Additional ODJFS Program Information:

[Child Support Overview of Services](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/OCSServices_Overview.stm)

[Child Support Fact Sheet](http://jfs.ohio.gov/factsheets/childSupportFactSheet.pdf)

### Program Overview

**Child Support Program**

The child support program provides services to individuals that include the location of parents, the enforcement of support orders, and the collection support obligations. ([OAC 5101:12-1-10.1](http://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-10-1.stm))

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

[OAC 5101:9-6-90](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-90.stm) details information regarding Child Support funding, including:

* Purpose
* Administrative Funds
* Funding (Federal Title IV-D, Incentives, Match, Program Income, Allowable Costs)
* Draws and Reporting

[OAC 5101:9-6-94](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm) details information regarding Child Support projects funding.

Two categories of individuals are served under the IV-D program: those who are referred to the child support enforcement agency by a public assistance program from whom they are receiving benefits; and those who complete an application for services. Both of these categories of individuals have an IV-D case, meaning that they are being provided child support program services in accordance with the federal child support program mandated by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The CSEA activities on these cases are therefore subject to reimbursement that includes federal financial participation under the IV-D program.

Where an individual does not receive public assistance (and automatically become a IV-D case) or does not complete an application for services (and become a IV-D case by request see [OAC 5101:12-10-01](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter10/5101-12-10-01.stm)) they are considered a non-IV-D case. These cases receive the same services as a IV-D case, with the exception of those few services that can only be provided to IV-D cases (e.g., the intercept of federal tax refunds to pay for overdue support). However, because the case is not IV-D, CSEA activities on these cases are not subject to federal financial participation. These cases comprise a very small portion of all child support cases (only about 4% of the total state caseload). Because this portion involves a very small part of the program, it is likely it will not impact testing. It has been included for auditor’s information.

To receive federal financial participation the state must maintain a federally approved IV-D state plan. Counties do not adopt a separate plan for their local child support enforcement programs.

The Bureau of Program Services develops Title IV-D (child support) program policy in response to changes occurring in federal and state law, federal regulations, court/hearing decisions, and other events impacting on child support operations. This policy is contained in the [Child Support Program Manual (CSPM)](http://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/). The Bureau interprets and disseminates program policies to be followed by the county CSEAs. To reflect the most current funding practices available, in [OAC 5101:9-7-06](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-06.stm) titled "Reporting Collections and Earnings on Erroneous Payment Recoveries" which includes information on the earnings for the recovery of erroneous payments in addition to current reporting procedures.

**County Structure**

Each County CSEA can be organized in one of four ways:

• As a division of a combined county agency under the County Department of Job and Family Services (CDJFS) (which administers some or all of the following programs - the Food Assistance (SNAP) Cluster, TANF, Child Care Cluster, Social Services Block Grant, SCHIP, and Medicaid (i.e. all Public Assistance programs));

• As a division of the Office of the County Prosecutor;

• As an arm of the local Common Pleas Court;

• As a standalone CSEA reporting directly to the county commissioner.

Regardless of the method of organization, each county has a separately designated CSEA with a responsible director or administrator.

**County Collaborations**

**Collabor8**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Subgrant Agreement**

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

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

**Additional information per ODJFS:**

• The state has adopted statutes (in the Ohio Revised Code) and rules (in the Ohio Administrative Code) that implement the federal IV-D program requirements as the federally required state plan (see 45 CFR 302). These state statutes and rules provide guidance to the CSEAs regarding their activities. Local programmatic discretion is generally limited to their decisions the enforcement of support obligations.

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

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

The County CSEA receives different types of Funding:

1. Mandated Share – does not apply to Child Support Enforcement.

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

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

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

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

* Specifically for Child Support regarding Federal allocations:

1. Federal grant monies –
   * + For the base Child Support allocation there is no cap on these monies. CSEAs can receive federal funding as long as they can show the required match. See 45 CFR 304.20 for more information on the availability and rate of Federal financial participation.
     + For special Child Support allocations such as SAVES Demonstration there is a federal CAP based on the project award.
2. Federal incentive monies – CSEAs receive a letter in January for the calendar year. These monies are perpetual and have no time limit for expenditure. These incentive dollars are federal and should be reported on the county’s federal schedule at 100% when expended. The CSEA shall spend funds only for allowable Title IV-D expenditures in accordance with [Ohio Rev Code 5101.23](https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-5101.23) and [45 CFR 305.35](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=121e024f657b0393bf881fece3924fff&pitd=20201201&node=se45.3.305_135&rgn=div8) . A request to spend incentives on activities not eligible for funding under the Title IV-D program may be submitted to ODJFS. ODJFS will review the request and may submit the proposal, as appropriate, to HHS for approval. Federal child support incentives cannot be used to earn additional federal funds and cannot be used as the nonfederal share/child support match requirement. The CSEA must expend one hundred percent of incentive funds on allowable IV-D activities. ([OAC 5101:9-6-30](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-30.stm) updated per FAPMTL 313, dated 3-24-15)

Effective with the allocations for state fiscal year 2011, ODJFS will retain ten percent of the total amount of the federal share of incentives received for the provision of statewide IV-D services. ([OAC 5101:12-1-54](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-54.stm))

**3. State Allocation – State Child Support Allocation**

* The allocation methodology is contained in [OAC 5101:9-6-80](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-80.stm). The rule has been clarified to state that the CSEA must expend funds by the end of the funding period and disburse and report expenditures no later than the end of the liquidation period. ODJFS will cap the formula-calculated allocation amounts as follows:
  + Effective in SFY 2019, the maximum increase or decrease in a county allocation will be limited to twenty per cent of the difference between the new earned allocation as compared to the prior state fiscal year allocation;
  + Effective in SFY 2020, the maximum increase or decrease in a county allocation will be limited to forty per cent of the difference between the earned allocation as compared to the prior state fiscal year allocation;
  + Effective in SFY 2021, the maximum increase or decrease in a county allocation will be limited to sixty per cent of the difference between the earned allocation as compared to the prior state fiscal year allocation;
  + Effective in SFY 2022, the maximum increase or decrease in a county allocation will be limited to eighty per cent of the difference between the earned allocation as compared to the prior state fiscal year allocation; and
  + Effective in SFY 2023, there shall be no maximum increase or decrease in a county allocation under paragraph (D) of this rule.

See also the matching section concerning the state allocation. The CSEA shall capture administrative costs incurred for the administration of the child support program through the RMS process as described in rule [5101:9-7-23](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm) of the Administrative Code.

**4. Income Maintenance** (State Allocation 600-652 monies) – [OAC 5101:9-6-05](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-05.stm)(I) states the CDJFS may provide all or a portion of its IM allocations to the CSEA for use in meeting matching funding requirements for the Title IV-D program or to reimburse the county for administrative expenditures incurred in the administration of the child support program.

**5. Child Support Training Allocation (**[**OAC 5101:9-6-94**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm)**)**

For most grants, the County JFS/CSEA can draw down funds on a weekly basis from the ODJFS. However, federal grants received by the Public Children Services Agency (PCSA) (Foster Care and Adoption Assistance) are reimbursement grants (except ProtectOhio). There may be portions of a program that are on a reimbursement basis (none known for Child Support) however, the remainder of the programs the County CSEA agency draws down an advance of funds for anticipated needs. Quarterly adjustments are made for the differences between funds drawn and actual expenditures.

County CSEAs submit quarterly data to ODJFS via CFIS. There is a quarterly reconciliation process performed by ODJFS. See also [OAC 5101:9-7-02](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-02.stm) and [5101:9-7-02.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-02-1.stm) for additional information on the financing, reconciliation and closeout procedures. Auditors should review these sections for specific details on this process.

The reconciliation process in CFIS is reflected in [OAC 5101:9-7-02.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-02-1.stm)). The CSEA has access to system reporting throughout the quarter in order to make ongoing adjustments/corrections. County CSEAs enters expenditures monthly into CFIS Web and submit to OAKS quarterly. The CDJFS is given five business days after the eighteenth day of the month following the last month of the quarter to review reports for accuracy. No later than five business days after the eighteenth day of the month following the last month of the quarter, the CDJFS shall submit any final adjustments and/or revisions to OAKS. Once the five-day review period is complete, ODJFS suspends reporting access to OAKS for the closing quarter in order to begin the quarter reconciliation process. The CDJFS shall make any allowable changes that arise after the five-day review period to open grants in the current quarter. ODJFS notifies the CDJFS when the quarter reconciliation process is completed. The CDJFS shall review reports for accuracy and immediately notify ODJFS of any discrepancies. ODJFS reconciles refunds and collections at the end of each quarter. ODJFS reconciles state funded allocations and federally funded subgrants at the end of their funding period of performance. The period of performance includes the funding period and the liquidation period. [OAC 5101:9-7-29](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-29.stm) states once the quarter is closed and completed the CDJFS submits the signed quarterly financial statement expenditures to ODJFS via e-mail by the 10th day of the second month following the quarter the statement represents.

The CFIS Web system does not link information into the county auditor’s expenditure ledgers. Counties can manually reenter the information or they may use a computer program for this upload process. Auditors should check to see if the information uploads to the County Auditor’s system accurately by reconciling Form 2750 to the County Auditor’s & JFS records (see Reporting L section of this document).

See [BCFTA Update 2017-03](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/BCFTA_Update_Cost_Associated_with_County_Lay_off_or_SFY18.stm) and [BCFTA Update 2018-01](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/2018-Updates/2018-01_cost-associated-with-staff-lay-offs.stm) regarding costs associated with county lay-off of staff.

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

**Addition Program Information**

For additional program information on Paternity Establishment, see <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/PaternityEstablishment_Overview.stm>)

For additional program information on Establishment of a Support Order, see <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/SupportEstablishment_Overview.stm>

For additional program information on Interstate / Intergovernmental, cases see <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/InterstateIntergovernmental_Overview.stm> and OAC [5101:12-70-05.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter70/5101-12-70-05-1.stm).

For additional program information on establishing a Medical Support order, see <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/employers/MedicalSupport_Overview.stm>

For additional program information on changes to Child Support Orders, see <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/ReviewandAdjustment_Overview.stm>

For additional program information on enforcement of a support order, such as income withholding, tax offset see [Income Withholding](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/employers/IncomeWithholding_Overview.stm) , [Direct Interstate Income Withholding](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/employers/DirectInterstateWithholding_Overview.stm) and <http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/pdf/InjSpsFAQs.pdf> and for collection and disbursement see [Child Support Payment Central](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/employers/CSPC_Overview.stm). Also see OAC [5101:12-50-10.2](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter50/5101-12-50-10-2.stm).

For additional program information on termination of support see [Termination of Support](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/TerminationofSupport_Overview.stm) and for information on termination of services see [Termination of Services](http://jfs.ohio.gov/Ocs/TerminationofServices_Overview.stm) .

See [OAC 5101:12-45-05](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter45/5101-12-45-05.stm) for process of requesting and establishing support orders.

**Related Services that a CSEA Does Not Provide**

Visitation/Custody issues - This is an area that is determined by the court.

Divorce - Any divorce actions, including property settlements, must be filed in court.

Alimony (spousal support) Establishment - The CSEA is not authorized to establish a spousal support order.

Pregnant Women - Services cannot be provided for an unborn child.

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Testing Considerations7

Unlike other ODJFS programs, Child Support has a separate Child Support Random Moment Sampling cost pool and Form JFS 02750 financial reporting requirements. The following table shows the different ODJFS program, cost pools and financial reporting forms:

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

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

ODJFS stressed that the Child Support Enforcement recipient’s information is confidential and auditors should follow established procedures to protect this information.

Auditors may see activity for Access & Visitation and Healthy Marriages grants. These monies are a separate funding stream and are not part of the CSEA IV-D funding. These are for services outside IV-D. These grants should be reported on the County’s schedule of federal awards expenditures under their applicable AL #’s. Per ODJFS, currently there are 6 counties receiving Access & Visitation monies. The Noncustodial Parent Employment (CSPED) grant in Stark County and the Behavioral Interventions in Child Support grant in Franklin and Cuyahoga Counties are a 5 year demonstration grants that are currently in operation. Auditors should be aware of these monies / activities for proper reporting on the schedule of federal awards and for eliminating these expenditures from the population for testing this program. Auditors should review the documentation at their county to determine if they also received / expended this funding during the calendar year.

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

**Computer Systems**

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

* Statewide automated eligibility system – Child Support does not utilize this system but uses SETS (we do not test SETS at the local level).
* CFIS – (County Finance Information System) January 1, 2008 County JFS finance offices began using CFIS, which drives the financial reporting (Forms 2827, 2750, and 2820, RMS activity, etc.). The CFIS application became a web-based application in 2012. The current and archived CFIS information can be accessed at the County JFS site. At the county level, financial data is imported (pulled) from templates or from interfaced systems like WebRMS into the CFIS Web reporting system. Most information flows from the county system through CFIS and up to OAKS.. Each grant is coded separately. ODJFS has a spreadsheet for coding in CFIS. ODJFS updates this information each year.

DITA will be testing CFIS Web (including the RMS System used to track Random Moment Sampling activity and allocation of program expenditure. A recap of that work performed and any user control considerations will be sent out when available for 2021.

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

* County JFS fiscal offices use CFIS Web to record their expenditures. However, this system does not link the information into the county auditor’s expenditure ledgers. The counties can manually reenter the information or they may use a computer program for this upload process. The State Region does not look at these type of programs. In 2015 ODJFS made available to its subrecipients, a PET replacement system called the CFIS Web Ledger Reporting (LR) system. Maximus discontinued PET in 2014. Effective March 30, 2018, ODJFS will end all support regarding the downloading of INF files in the Maximus Ledger Suite. Based on our review of the LR system and entities using it for 2018, we determined it was widely adopted for 2018 and it was not tested by DITA.
* The process known as “Adjustment to a Prior Period Allocated and Approved Expenditure” or APAA allows agencies to make adjustments instances when direct coding is not available (i.e. audit, ERIP, and errors). This process can be initiated by the local agency or by ODJFS and is recorded on form JFS 01179. See [BCFTA updated 2013-17](http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/bcfta/BB/20130228-BCFTA-Update-2013-17-APAA.stm) dated 2/28/13 for further information.

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

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

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Reporting

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

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

*(Source: CFAE)*

# PART III – APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

## A. ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

**1. Activities Allowed**

Consistent with the approved Title IV-D plan, allowable activities include the following. A more complete listing of allowable types of activities with examples, as appropriate, is included at 45 CFR sections 304.20 through 304.22 for the state program and 45 CFR sections 309.145(a) through (o) for the tribal program.

a. State and Tribal Programs

(1) Parent locator services for eligible individuals (45 CFR sections 304.20(a)(2), 304.20(b), and 302.35(c); 45 CFR section 309.145).

(2) Paternity and support services for eligible individuals (45 CFR section 304.20(a)(3); 45 CFR sections 309.145(b) and (c)).

(3) Program administration, including establishment and administration of the state plan/tribal plan, purchase of equipment, and development of a cost allocation system and other systems necessary for fiscal and program accountability (45 CFR sections 304.20(b)(1) and 304.24; 45 CFR sections 309.145(a)(1) and (a)(2), 309.145(h), 309.145(i), and 309.145(o)).

(4) Establishment of agreements with other state, tribal, and local agencies and private providers, including the costs of agreements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials in accordance with the requirements of 45 CFR section 302.34, and associated administration and short-term training of staff (see paragraph A.2.b, below, for costs of agreements that are unallowable under state programs) (45 CFR section 304.21(a)(state programs); 45 CFR sections 309.145(a)(3)(iii)) and 309.145(m) (tribal programs)).

b. State Programs

(1) Necessary expenditures for support enforcement services and activities provided to individuals from whom an assignment of support rights (as defined in 45 CFR section 301.1) is obtained (45 CFR sections 304.20, 304.21, and 304.22).

(2) Federal financial participation (FFP) is available for services and activities that are necessary and reasonable to carry out the Title IV-D state plan. This change reflects 45 CFR Part 75, Subpart E Cost Principles, which all state child support agencies must use in determining allowable costs for work performed under federal grants (45 CFR section 304.20(a)(1).

(3) FFP is available for bus fare and other minor transportation expenses to allow participation of parents in child support proceedings and related activities such as genetic testing appointments (45 CFR section 304.20(b)(3)(v)).

(4) FFP is available to increase pro se access to adjudicative and alternative dispute resolution processes in IV-D cases related to the provision of child support services (45 CFR section 304.20(b)(3)(vi)).

(5) FFP for educational and outreach activities intended to inform the public, parent and family members, and young people who are not yet parents about the Child Support Enforcement program, responsible parenting and co-parenting, family budgeting, and other financial consequences of raising children when the parents are not married to each other (45 CFR section 304.20(b)(12)).

**2. Activities Unallowed**

a. State and Tribal Programs

The following costs and activities are unallowable pursuant to 45 CFR sections 304.23 and 309.155:

(1) Activities related to administering other titles of the Social Security Act.

(2) Construction and major renovations.

(3) Any expenditures that have been reimbursed by fees or costs collected.

(4) Any expenditures for jailing of parents in child support enforcement cases.

(5) Costs of counsel for indigent defendants in Title IV-D actions.

(6) Costs of guardians ad litem in Title IV-D actions.

b. State Programs

The following costs and activities are unallowable pursuant to 45 CFR section 304.23:

(1) Education and training programs other than those for Title IV-D agency staff or as described in 45 CFR section 304.20(b)(2)(viii).

(2) Any expenditures related to carrying out an agreement under 45 CFR section 303.15.

(3) Any costs of caseworkers (45 CFR section 303.20(e)).

(4) Medical support enforcement activities performed under cooperative arrangements in accordance with Section 1912(a)(2) of the Act (42 USC 1396k).

(5) The following costs associated with agreements with courts and law enforcement officials are unallowable: service of process and court filing fees unless the court or law enforcement agency would normally be required to pay the costs of such fees; costs of compensation (salary and fringe benefits) of judges; costs of training and travel related to the judicial determination process incurred by judges; office-related costs, such as space, equipment, furnishings and supplies incurred by judges; compensation (salary and fringe benefits), travel and training, and office-related costs incurred by administrative and support staffs of judges; and costs of agreements that do not meet the requirements of 45 CFR section 303.107 (45 CFR section 304.21(b)).

(6) FFP is not available for purchased support enforcement services which are not secured in accordance with 304.22 (45 CFR section 304.23(b)).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Program Specific Requirements**

**RMS**

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

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

See also BCFTA RMS reports at:

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

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

Data collected from these time studies are used to calculate the percentage of time spent on the program. The percentages are used by the County agency system to allocate expenditures reported on the ODJFS 2750/2827 financial statements.

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

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

**RMS sample sizes required per OAC:**

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

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

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

[OAC 5101:12-1-60](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-60.stm) Expenditures Eligible for Federal Financial Participation Reimbursement - Effective Date: September 1, 2020. Most current prior effective date: August 1, 2014.

[OAC 5101:12-1-60](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-60.stm) Expenditures eligible for federal financial participation reimbursement

(D) The CSEA shall comply with the rules set forth in division 5101:9 of the Administrative Code.

[5101:12-1-60.1](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-60-1.stm) Expenditures Ineligible for Federal Financial Participation Reimbursement. Effective Date: August 1, 2014. Most current prior effective date: August 1, 2014.

Child Support Training Allocation ([OAC 5101:9-6-94](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm) effective 5/19/2017)

**AOS Additional Testing Consideration**

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

County testing will primarily consist of the following:

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

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

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

These electronic reports are in CFIS Web.

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

Auditors will need to test both FTE reporting and RMS.

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

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| 1. Identify the types of activities which are either specifically allowed or prohibited by the laws, regulations, and the provisions of the contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.  2. When allowability is determined based upon summary level data, perform procedures to verify that:  a. Activities were allowable.  b. Individual transactions were properly classified and accumulated into the activity total.  3. When allowability is determined based upon individual transactions, select a sample of transactions and perform procedures to verify that the transaction was for an allowable activity.  4. The auditor should be alert for large transfers of funds from program accounts which may have been used to fund unallowable activities.  **Additional ODJFS Steps**  5. If the client has made subawards under the program, select a representative number of awards and determine whether they were only approved for activities as identified in step 1 above. See also Section M.  6. Obtain management’s explanation for any significant questionable expenditures/subawards. Analyze responses and obtain any additional documentation considered necessary.  7. In conjunction with Allowable Costs/Cost Principles in Section B, determine if the disbursements met 45 CFR part 75, subpart E ([2 CFR 200 Subpart E Cost Principles](2%20cfr%20part%20200.pdf)).  Other Attributes:   * Charges were properly coded. * Voucher was properly computed. * Invoice amount agrees to voucher amount * Invoice date precedes voucher date. * If a reimbursement, reimbursement was not claimed greater than 21 months following the payment of the expenditure. * Payments can be made on behalf of eligible recipient, as defined in the eligibility requirements.   **CAP (see also CAP testing in Section B)**   1. Summarize monthly payments to the County and review CAP for accuracy of payment. Ensure that payments made were for the current or prior period and they were within the current biennium. 2. Review CAP for reasonableness of County/district JFS expenditures.   **FTE Reporting- the roster is uploaded through the WebRMS system (See** [**OAC 5101:9-7-23**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-23.stm) **&** [**5101:9-7-20**](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-20.stm) **for additional information.)**   1. Determine if the number of FTE by program area category is consistent with the payroll in the previous quarter. 2. Select employees and determine if they are reported in the correct program area category based on documentation. (i.e. job duties, job description, personnel file, employee interview, etc.)   **RMS**   1. Determine RMS cost pools that require testing (i.e. Income Maintenance, Social Services, Child Support, Child Welfare). 2. Scan all 4 quarterly RMS Tabulation Reports to identify any indications of misuse or manipulation of RMS codes (could help determine which quarter to test in step 3):    1. High instances of un-funded codes    2. Large variances (over 20%) in RMS coding between quarters    3. Distribution of RMS codes between programs 3. The information that was previously included in the County RMS Sample Reference list (the list was a recap from ODJFS of the RMS observations information input into the system by the County/district JFS) is available in the WebRMS system.  * Determine if the required number of observations were performed  1. Obtain RMS observations for each cost pool being tested (i.e. Income Maintenance, Social Services, Child Support, Child Welfare)   Select one sample of observations across all applicable cost pools, test for the following attributes and note any exceptions.   * + 1. Observation includes a case number or other identifier     2. Observation includes the activity, where applicable     3. Determine if documentation exists to substantiate the claimed program and/or activity on the RMS sample observation     4. Employee must respond to the observation within 48 business hours.     5. The RMS Coordinator reviewed and approved all observation moment responses within 72 hours.     6. If the observation had been flagged as part of the quality assurance control group, determine the supervisor/supervisor designee validated the response within the same forty-eight-hour response period that is available to the employee.   Also, determine if it was approved by the supervisor/supervisor designee, and that the response was accepted by the RMS coordinator.     7. No unauthorized or vacant positions were included in the RMS sample  1. Obtain payroll listing with job titles and compare to RMS observations completed    * 1. Review job duties from observation and / or interview with employee      2. Match job activities from RMS with job descriptions in personnel file 2. If employee is an administrative or supervisory, determine whether they are appropriately completing the RMS observations   Administrative support employees can participate in RMS if they provide direct services 50% of the time  Supervisory employees can participate in RMS if they provide direct services over 50% of the time  **Reminder:** Auditors should not put confidential information in the current working papers and should follow established procedures for protection of confidential information. |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## B. ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES

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

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

### Applicability of Cost Principles

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

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

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

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

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Basic Guidelines**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Be adequately documented.

**Selected Items of Cost**

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

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

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

There are no Program Specific requirements for this compliance requirement.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

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

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

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

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

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

*(Source: CFAE/eCFR)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Program Specific Requirements**

Sections A & B are most often test together using the same sample. Therefore, additional program specific requirements / testing procedures have been incorporated into Section A.

The most significant administrative costs of the County JFS is compensation. Costs of compensation must be allocated by means of full-time equivalents (FTEs) and the RMS system, as set forth in the state cost allocation plan. The costs of providers should normally be charged directly to the benefiting program. Provider costs, including provider administrative costs, should not be charged to a cost pool as this would likely cause costs to be charged to non-benefiting programs, contrary to the federal cost allocation principles (45 CFR 75 Subpart E and [2 CFR 200 Subpart E](2%20cfr%20part%20200.pdf)). Costs which are readily assignable as direct costs should be charged in that manner and not charged to a cost pool, unless required by the statewide cost allocation plan. Costs, whether charged directly or indirectly, should be charged only to benefiting federal programs. Subrecipients may not be paid any amounts in excess of allowable costs, whether as a fee or any other increment. For example, where a contractor is providing both WIA and TANF program services (if it is assignable to each program), each cost should be allocated by the contractor to the appropriate program and charged as direct program costs. On the other hand, where a contractor is providing general administrative services, such as the development of an agency-wide classification system for employees and (is not assignable to individual programs), those costs are not direct program costs. As the costs benefit all programs within the agency, they should be charged to the shared cost pool.

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

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

Auditors should be alert for the following:

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

County family services agencies are not authorized under Ohio law to hold title to real properly; however, joint county departments of Job and Family Services organized under ORC § 329 can hold title to real property. The agencies routinely rent or lease (for federal grants management purposes, the terms are interchangeable) the facilities necessary for their operation. Rental costs are allowable costs to federal programs under 45 CFR 75.465 ([2 CFR 200.465](2%20cfr%20part%20200.pdf)). However, rates must be reasonable in light of such factors as:

* + Rental costs of comparable property, if any;
  + Area market conditions;
  + Alternatives available; and
  + The type, life expectancy, condition, and value of the property leased.

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

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

Child Support Training Allocation ([OAC 5101:9-6-94](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm))

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

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

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

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Indirect Cost Rate

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

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2 CFR PART 200**

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

**Introduction**

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

***Cognizant Agency for Indirect Costs***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

**Audit Objectives: Direct Costs**

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

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

**Audit Objectives: Indirect Costs**

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

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

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

**Additional Control Test Objectives for Written Procedures**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Allowable Costs – State Public Assistance Agency Costs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Submission Requirements*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations

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

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

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## C. CASH MANAGEMENT

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

***Grants and Cooperative Agreements***

***All Non-Federal Entities***

**Written Procedure Requirements:**

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

***States***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Pass-through Entities***

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Availability of Other Information**

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

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

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

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

There are no Program Specific requirements for this compliance requirement.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

Reminder –

* We do not know of any instances of advances for this program, however, if auditors come across instances of advances, the guidance included should be followed.
* Violations of cash management rules alone generally should not result in a questioned cost unless the entity spent the interest earnings related to the excess grant cash balances on hand throughout the year (these monies would be payable back to the pass-through/federal agency). Further, the interest earnings expended must exceed $25,000 in a single major program to be a questioned cost.

*(Source: AOS CFAE)*

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

Subgrant Agreement, Article V. Amount of Grant/Payments, Section B indicates the “SUBGRANTEE will limit cash draws from ODJFS to the minimum amount needed for actual, immediate requirements in accordance with Cash Management Improvement Act, 31 CFR Part 205, 45 CFR 75,2 CFR 400 and ODJFS requirements including Chapter 7 ([OAC 5101:9-7-02](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-02.stm)) of the Fiscal Administrative Procedures Manual.”

[OAC 5101:9-7-02](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-02.stm) Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) financing and cash management is the State rule for cash management. The rule can be found in chapter 7 of the [Fiscal Administrative Procedures Manual](http://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/).

The requirements for cash management for the Department of Health and Human Services are contained in 45 CFR 75.305(b), as follows:

Payment: For non-Federal entities other than states, payments methods must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the United States Treasury or the pass-through entity and the disbursement by the non-Federal entity whether the payment is made by electronic funds transfer, or issuance or redemption of checks, warrants, or payment by other means.

Child Support Training Allocation ([OAC 5101:9-6-94](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm) effective 5/9/2017)

Funding is based on expenditures but is not on a reimbursement basis.

(Note: we are not aware of any reimbursements at the county/district agency level, however if auditors find reimbursements during testing the step and guidance should be followed).

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

2. For grants and cooperative agreements to States, determine whether States have complied with the terms and conditions of the Treasury-State Agreement or Subpart B procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Additional Control Test Objectives for Written Procedures**

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

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

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit):  **Here are some questions that can help in documenting the above control requirements**  1. What control does the County/district have to limit cash draws from ODJFS to the minimum amount needed for actual, immediate requirements?  2. For County/district subrecipients (subgrantee), what control procedures were established to ensure the receipt of reports on subgrantees' cash balances and cash disbursements in sufficient time to enable the County/district to prepare complete and accurate cash transactions reports to the awarding agency? |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## G. MATCHING, LEVEL OF EFFORT, EARMARKING

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

**1. Matching**

*State Programs*

The federal share of program costs related to determining paternity, including those related to the planning, design, development, installation, and enhancement of the statewide computerized support enforcement system is 66 percent.

**2. Level of Effort** - Not Applicable

**3. Earmarking** - Not Applicable

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

45 CFR 304.20 Availability and rate of Federal financial participation – this section provides detail on what the federal matching rate is available for, such as necessary expenditures for support enforcement services and activities specified in this section and 304.21 and IV-D eligible services, etc. Auditors should review this section for additional information.

45 CFR 304.21 Federal financial participation in the costs of cooperative arrangements with courts and law enforcement officials – this section provides detail on what the federal matching rate is available for in the costs of cooperative arrangements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials in accordance with the requirements of 302.34 of chapter 45 when performed under written agreement. This section defines law enforcement officials to mean district attorneys, attorney generals, and similar public attorneys and prosecutors and their staff. Auditors should review this section for additional information.

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

As noted above and in the Introduction Part II, for Child Support, the Federal share is 66% so the County JFS would be reimbursed 66% from Federal share and 34% from State allocations or they could use county funding for the 34% local match. This allocation is programmed into CFIS so auditors are not required to test the allocation. Federal monies are unlimited as long as the County has the available match. Once the state allocation is exhausted, counties can use local monies to meet the matching requirement.

After discussions with ODJFS it was determined that Child Support Incentives would be recorded on the SEFA at 100% at the time of expenditure. Child Support incentives cannot be used to meet match requirements for IV-D.

OAC [5101:9-7-50](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter07/5101-9-7-50.stm) Program Funding details allowable sources for matching funds.

Per Ohio Administrative Code [5101:12-1-54](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/ChildSupport/CSPM/Chapter01/5101-12-1-54.stm)(F)(3), in accordance with 45 CRF 305.35(c) and 45 CFR 305.35(d), as in effect on October 1, 2009, a CSEA may not reduce its IV-D expenditures as a result of receipt and reinvestment of incentive payments. An evaluation of IV-D expenditures reported on the JFS 02750, "Child Support Administrative Fund Monthly Financial Statement", will be developed to establish a base period using an average of the three previous federal fiscal years. This average will be the IV-D expenditures level that must be maintained in future years. Incentive payments must be used in addition to, and not in lieu of, the base amount.

State allocation monies can be used for matching requirements. See OAC [5101:9-6-80](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-80.stm) State Child Support Allocations rule and other OAC sections noted in the Introduction, Part II, Program Overview section of this FACCR.

(Note: Child Support Incentives cannot be used to meet matching requirements)

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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| **Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance (Substantive Tests)**  **(Reference / link to documentation where testing was performed testing):** |
| **Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and- extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.** |
| **1.** **Matching**  a. Perform tests to verify that the required matching contributions were met.  b. Ascertain the sources of matching contributions and perform tests to verify that they were from an allowable source.  c. Test records to corroborate that the values placed on in-kind contributions (including third party in-kind contributions) are in accordance with 2 CFR 200.306, 200.434, and 200.414, and the terms and conditions of the award.  d. Test transactions used to match for compliance with the allowable costs/cost principles requirements. This test may be performed in conjunction with the testing of the requirements related to allowable costs/cost principles.  **2. Level of Effort –** Not Applicable  **3. Earmarking –** Not Applicable |

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## 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**

*State Programs*

This program operates on a cash accounting basis and each year’s funding and accounting is discrete (i.e., there is no carry-forward of unobligated funds). To be eligible for federal funding, claims must be submitted to ACF within two years after the calendar quarter in which the state made the expenditure. This limitation does not apply to any claim for an adjustment to prior year costs or resulting from a court-ordered retroactive adjustment (45 CFR sections 95.7, 95.13, and 95.19).

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

Period of Performance and Liquidation

Agencies may occasionally have 2 grants open at the same time. (Example: Both TANF FFY 22 and TANF FFY 21 will be available during the Oct 2021 – Dec 2021 quarter.) It is important for agencies to consider the period of performance and the liquidation period of those grants, as entered into CFIS, in order to make the appropriate grant choice during this time.

Other than claims for Title XX funding, DHHS allows a State to file a claim for FFP within 2 years after the calendar quarter in which the expenditure was made (45 CFR 95.7). See OMB Specific Information on previous page. County agencies must report those expenditures to ODJFS within 7 calendar quarters after the expenditure was made to ensure the State reports the expenditure within the time frames. (Please refer to 45 CFR 95.13 regarding how to determine when an expenditure was made.)

Per ODJFS, Federal regulations in 45 CFR 95.13 define incurred as the quarter in which a payment was made even if the payment was for a month in a previous quarter and for depreciation the quarter the expenditure was recorded in the accounting records.

Because of the two-year time limit, agencies have the option of posting expenditures incurred prior to 9/30/21 (and after 10/1/20) to either the FFY 22 grants or FFY 21 grants. Expenditures may be charged to a future grant (within 2 years) but cannot be charged to a grant that is past its period of performance.

* Agencies are encouraged to utilize FFY 21 allocation balances by completing a Post Allocated Adjustment (PAA) for expenditures that occurred for services as of 9/30/2021,
* Agencies may not, under any circumstances, post expenditures incurred after 9/30/21 to a FFY 21 grant. FFY 22 grants must be used for expenditures incurred on or after the beginning of the new FFY (10/1/21).

**Grant Funding Period and Liquidation**

ODJFS communicates the funding period and liquidation period through the county finance information system (CFIS). The CSEA can incur services through the funding period and disburse and report expenditures no later than the end of the liquidation period.

Child Support Training Allocation ([OAC 5101:9-6-94](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter06/5101-9-6-94.stm))

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

2. Determine whether the 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):  **Here are some questions that can help in documenting the above control requirements**  What procedures does the County/district JFS have in place to report expenditures within two years after the expense incurred?  What procedures does the County/district JFS have in place for coding adjustments submitted to ODJFS one quarter prior to the end of the two-year period? |

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

## M. SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING

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

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

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

### OMB Compliance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Source of Governing Requirements**

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

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

**Agency Codification Adjustments/Exceptions:**

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

**Part 4 OMB Program Specific Requirements**

There are no Program Specific requirements for this compliance requirement.

*(Source: 2022 OMB Compliance Supplement, Part 4, Department of Health and Human Services, #93.563 Child Support Enforcement)*

### Additional Program Specific Information

**ODJFS Compliance Requirements**

Per ODJFS, County CSEAs can contract out testing, location, court services, etc. They can also contract out eligibility or the entire program (although no counties are currently doing this). Most contracts should be vendor relationships. Auditors should review contracts entered into by the County JFS for services to determine if a vendor or subrecipient relationship exists. Auditors should also look for reoccurring expenditures to determine if such a sub recipient relationship exists without entering into a formal agreement.

ODJFS has a mandated process for subrecipient monitoring in [OAC 5101:9-1-88](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter01/5101-9-1-88.stm). Subrecipient annual risk assessment review and subrecipient monitoring process. This rule was rescinded 08/10/2020 and replaced with [5101:9-4-88](https://emanuals.jfs.ohio.gov/LocalAdmin/FAPM/Chapter04/5101-9-4-88.stm).

*(Source: ODJFS)*

### Audit Objectives and Control Testing

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

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

**Audit Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

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| **What Control Procedures Address the Compliance Requirement (reference/link to documentation or where the testing was performed):** |
| **Basis for the control** (reports, resources, etc. providing information needed to understand requirements and prevent or identify and correct errors):  **Control Procedure** (description of how auditee uses the “Basis” to prevent, or identify and correct or detect errors):  **Person(s) responsible for performing the control procedure** (title):  **Description of evidence documenting the control was applied** (i.e. sampling unit):  **Here are some questions that can help in documenting the above control requirements**  Does the County have procedures in place to perform an annual risk assessment review, considering the following:   * + Extent and frequency of the review;   + Type of subrecipient organization;   + Subrecipient’s prior experience;   + Subrecipient’s prior monitoring results;   + Complexity of the program requirements;   + Subrecipient’s organizational stability; and   + Subrecipient’s reporting history   Are there risk assessment review mechanisms to identify the following:   * + When unallowable activities or costs could be charged to a federal program and be undetected or misappropriated, or improper disposition of property acquired with federal funds;   + Changes to eligibility determination systems;   + Accuracy of underlying report source data and the validity of the reports;   + Level of management commitment and understanding of federal requirements and regulatory changes;   + Various internal changes that may affect performance such as financial problems, loss of personnel and rapid growth; and   + If required to be audited as required by 45 CFR, part 75, subpart F, that they met that requirement.   The County/District JFS policies should document controls for meeting compliance requirements. Auditors should review the information provided by the County/District JFS to gain an understanding of the procedures in place. |

### Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

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

### Audit Implications Summary

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

## Program Testing Conclusion

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

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

Per paragraph 13.39 of the **AICPA Single Audit Guide[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.

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

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

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