

Winter CTAE Leadership Conference & Perkins Strategic Planning

Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center

Marietta, GA

February 4-6, 2015



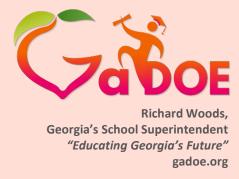
New Federal Guidance and Georgia On My Mind

Presenter:

Gerald Schaefer, Internal Audit Manager

Georgia Department of Education





Part I – Federal Uniform Grant Guidance

Part II – Other issues identified by GaDOE staff

I. UGG - Who is covered?



All "non-Federal entities" expending Federal awards



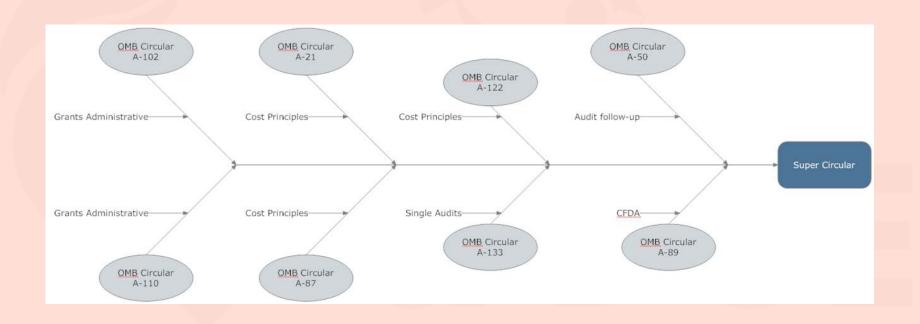
"In general non-Federal Entities must comply with the terms and conditions of their Federal award, which will specify whether the Uniform Guidance applies. " (FAQ. 110-6)

2/11/2015 4





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Where is everything?



THIS WAY

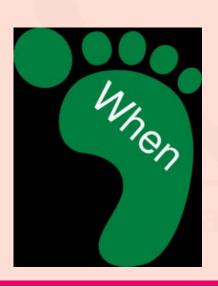
- Subpart A contains acronyms and definitions used throughout the guidance
- Subpart B general provisions including the purpose of the Guidance, its applicability, and effective date
- Subpart C administrative requirements directed primarily at Federal agencies including pre-award activities and requirements for the contents of Federal awards
- Subpart D property, procurement, internal controls, and subrecipient monitoring
- Subpart E cost principles previously found in Circulars A-21, A-87 and A-122
- **Subpart F** audit requirements
- Appendices I through XI data collection form, Appendix XI compliance supplement

2/11/2015 6

Date of Applicability of Revised Rules



All Drawdowns, after December 26, 2014 at State Level



July 1, 2015 at Local level

2/11/2015 7



Why?



- 1. Eliminate duplication and conflicting guidance
- 2. Focus on performance over compliance
- 3. Encourage efficient use of information technology and shared services
- 4. Consistent and transparent treatment of costs
- Limit allowable costs to make the best use of resources

Why?



- Set standard business processes using data definitions
- 7. Encourage non-Federal entities to have family-friendly policies
- 8. Strengthen oversight
- 9. Target audit requirements on risk of waste, fraud, and abuse

"Should" vs. "Must"



"Must" means Required

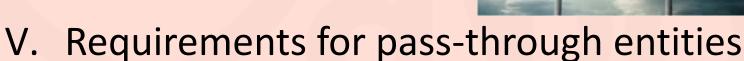
"Should" indicates <u>best practices</u> or <u>recommended approach</u>



Uniform Guidance Changes



- I. Time and Effort Documentation
- II. Audits
- III. Internal Control
- IV. Procurement



VI. Other Changes



I. Time and Effort Documentation



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Requirements under OMB Circular A-87

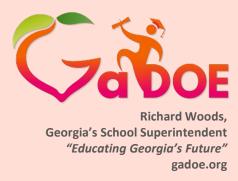
 If an employee worked on a single cost objective then a semi-annual certification is required



 If an employee worked on multiple cost objectives then a personnel activity report (PAR) is required



What is a cost objective?



 A cost objective is defined under OMB Circular A-87, Section B.11 of Attachment A, as:

"a function, organizational subdivision, contact, grant, or other activity for which cost data are needed and for which costs are incurred."

Time and Effort Guidance



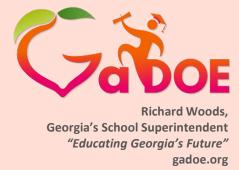
OCFO of U.S. ED issued guidance on time and effort in September 2012

Clarified cost objectives

Possible to work on a single cost objective:

- Even if the employee works on more than one Federal award
- Even if the employee works on a Federal award and a non-federal award

Time and Effort Guidance



Single cost objective or multiple cost objectives?



Can the employee's salary be supported in full from the Federal award?



Yes – then a single cost objective



Semi-annual Certifications



- The form must be signed by <u>either</u> the employee or by a "supervisory official who has first hand knowledge of the work performed by the employee"
- The form must be signed after-the-fact
- The form cannot cover a period longer than six (6) months
- The form must clearly state the cost objective (i.e. program or grant) worked on by the employee

Personnel Activity Reports (PARs)



PARs must:

Be an after-the-fact record



- Account for the total activity of the employee being compensated (part-time work, overtime)
- Be prepared at least monthly
- Be signed and dated by the employee

Uniform Guidance Time and Effort



- Time and Effort Documentation (CFR 200 Part 430)
- Most flexible and changed rule

Time distribution records must be maintained for <u>all</u> employees whose salaries are paid in whole or in part with Federal funds (this is <u>not</u> a new requirement)

New Standards



- 1. Be supported by a system of internal controls that provides reasonable assurance
- 2. Be incorporated into the official records
- Reasonably reflect the total activity of the employee
- 4. Encompass both Federally assisted and all other activities
- 5. Comply with accounting policies and practices
- 6. Support the distribution of the employee's salary among cost objectives

New Standards



The **good**: More consistent and flexible

The **bad**: Vague and no guidance on what the documentation should look like

The <u>ugly</u> (depends on your point of view): your current system will work assuming it is compliant







Increased threshold for an Single Audit

• From \$500,000 to \$750,000

Increased Type A threshold

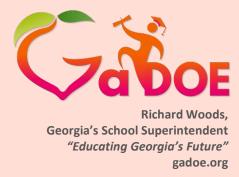
• From \$300,000 to \$750,000



Increased questioned costs reporting

• From \$10,000 to \$25,000

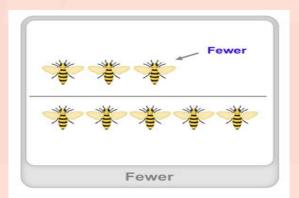




Fewer expenditures tested

- From 25% TO 20% for low-risk auditees
- From 50% to 40% for all other auditees

Fewer requirements tested



From 14 compliance requirements to 7

III. Internal Controls



- Non-Federal entities MUST establish and maintain effective internal controls over the Federal awards
- Internal Control requirements are listed as "extremely important" in the Uniform Guidance
- Comply with Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government (Green Book)
- Comply with the Internal Control Integration Framework by COSO 2013

COSO



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Internal Control Components



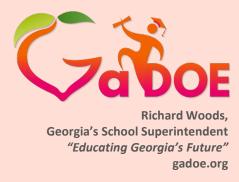
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MONITORING Monitoring Information & Communication Control Activities CONTROL **ACTIVITIES** Risk Assesment Control Environment RISK ASSESSMENT CONTROL ENVIRONMENT COSO CUBE COSO PYRAMID

2/11/2015 25

IV. Procurement



All procurement methods <u>must</u> comply with the following standards:

- Documented policies and procedures
- Purchases are allowable, necessary, and reasonable
- Full and open competition
- Written conflict of Interest policy
- Proper documentation

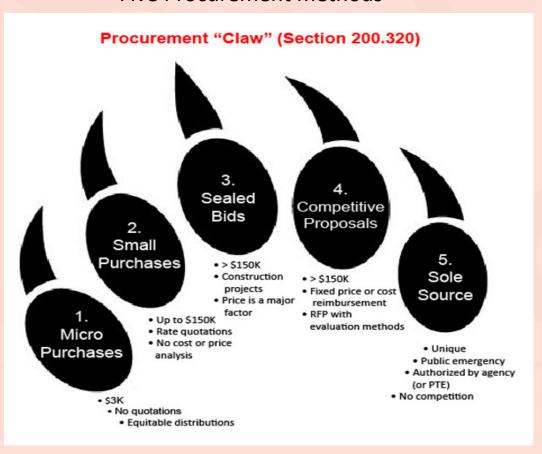




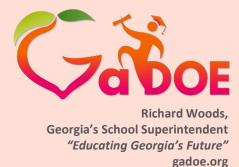


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Five Procurement methods



V. Requirements for Pass-Through Entities



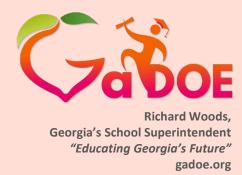
- Subaward must be clearly identified and contains specific information outline in section 200.331
- Subaward must reference requirements of Federal grant and any additional requirements including standard information collections when providing financial and performance information.
- Subrecipients must allow access to records and financial statements as necessary for reviews and audits
- A risk assessment must be completed for all subrecipients to determine monitoring

Requirements for Pass-Through Entities



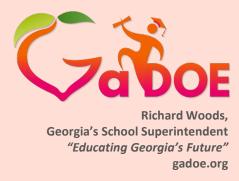
- Subrecipients must be monitored to assure compliance and performance goals are achieved.
- Subrecipients must comply with all audit requirements
- Pass-through entities and subrecipients must adjust financial records based on audits, monitoring and on-site reviews
- Pass-through entities must take enforcement action based on noncompliance.

Requirements for Pass-Through Entities



- Pass-through entities may terminate an award for "cause" by notice
- Pass-through entities must disclose appropriate terms and conditions concerning closeout of subawards
- Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records and all other records must be retained for three (3) years from the date of final expense report submission.

VI. Other Changes



The Uniform Guidance also requires:

- Increased competition for Federal grants
- Merit-based review of proposals
- Standardization of information
- Mandatory disclosures
- Term "vendor" replaced with "contractor"







The Uniform Guidance also updated a few key definitions:

Supplies: All tangible personal property other than those described in 200.33 Equipment. A computing devise is a supply if the acquisition cost is less than the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes or \$5,000, regardless of the length of its useful life. 200.94





Computing Devises: Machines used to acquire, store, analyze, process, and publish data and other information electronically, including accessories for printing, transmitting and receiving, or storing electronic information. 200.20



Other Changes



Equipment Rules:

- Subrecipients cannot "encumber" the property without approval from the pass-through entity
- Property records must be maintained that include a description, serial number, source of funding, who holds title, acquisition date, and cost.
- A physical inventory must be taken at least once every two years and reconciled with the property records.

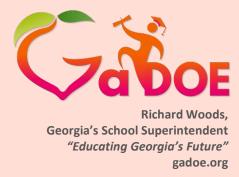
Other Changes



Equipment Rules:

- Adequate safeguards must be developed to prevent loss, damage or theft of property.
- Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.
- The non-Federal entity must also share use of the equipment, as long as it will not "interfere" with the project or program for which it was purchased.





Equipment Rules:

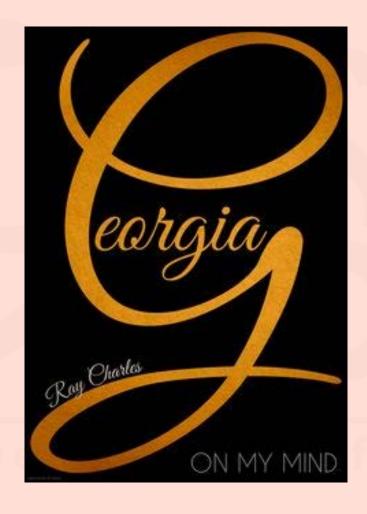
Order of preference for shared equipment:

- 1. Projects supported by Federal awarding agency
- 2. Projects funded by another Federal agency
- 3. Use from non-Federally funded programs.





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II. Other issues



- Accruing summer salaries
- Indirect costs
- Indirect costs versus single audit costs
- PARs
- Equipment
- Tips for Financial Health and Fitness
- Financial records how long

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Accruing Summer Salaries



- Accrue salaries as of June 30th
- The accounting entry is:
 - Debit to expenditures
 - Credit to salaries and payables

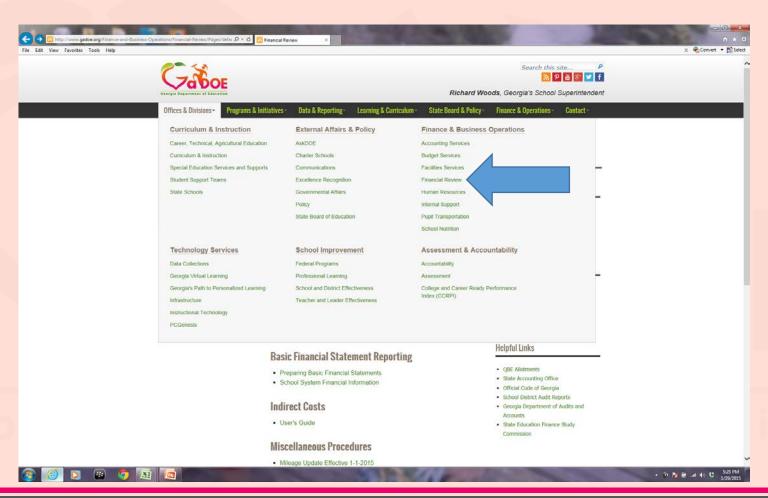
This entry will get the expenditures recorded. Once they are recorded you can report them on the completion report.

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FuhMGALA



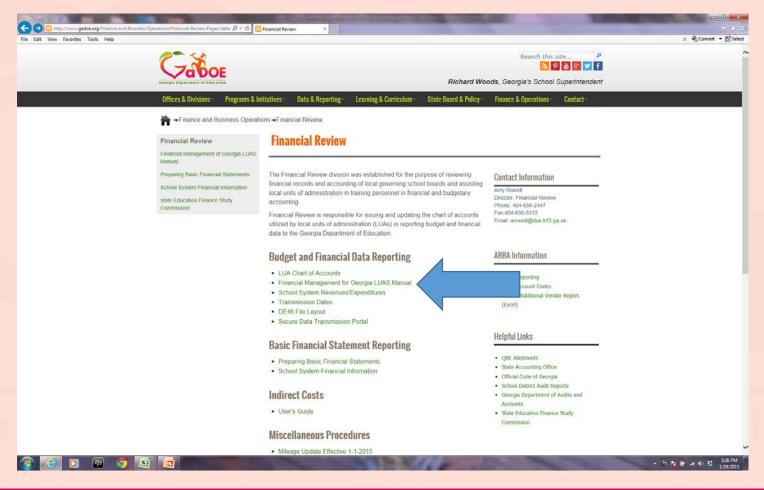
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Where to find the manual



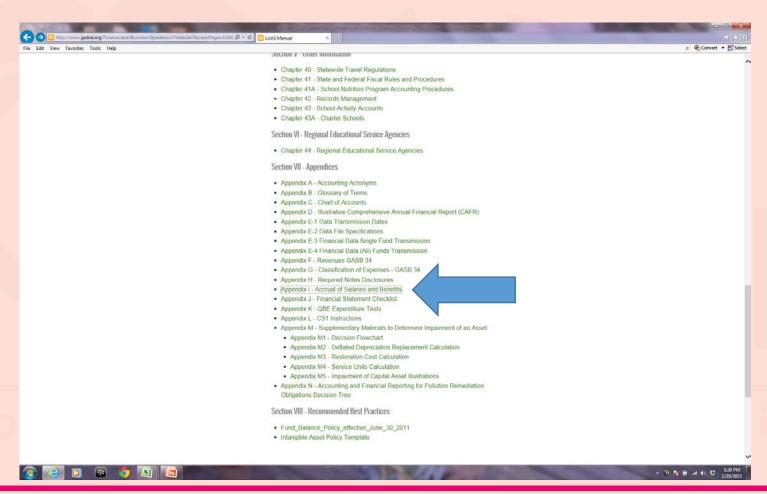
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Appendix I



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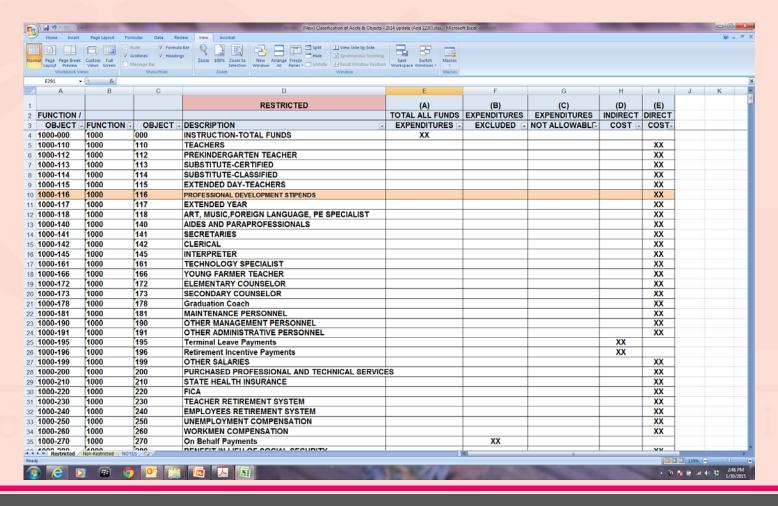
What is it? – indirect costs are general management costs that benefit multiple activities

Examples: budget, legal services, procurement, HR

Classifying expenditures



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GaDOE calculates the indirect cost rate each fiscal year for each school system

We use the DE46 financial reports – they are submitted each year to us.

We then determine by function and object which expenditures are excluded and not allowed under the indirect cost rate calculation

FY 2015 indirect rates



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2015

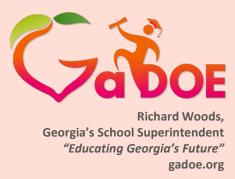
Financial Review Data Collection System

Indirect Cost Rate Report - For Year Ending June 30, 2015

Indirect Cost Admin Report

mance	idirect cost hate Report - For Year Linding June 30, 2013			2013
#	System ID	System Name	Indirect Restricted Cost Rate	Indirect Non Restricted Cost Rate
	1 601	Appling County	0.85	8.28
	2 602	Atkinson County	1.83	8.87
	3 <u>603</u>	Bacon County	1.62	9.54
	4 <u>604</u>	Baker County	3.29	5.86
	5 <u>605</u>	Baldwin County	2.22	8.79
	6 <u>606</u>	Banks County	0.78	8.32
	7 <u>607</u>	Barrow County	1.53	6.18
	8 <u>608</u>	Bartow County	2.78	9.84
	9 <u>609</u>	Ben Hill County	1.75	9.22
1	. 0 <u>610</u>	Berrien County	3.32	11.39
1	. 1 <u>611</u>	Bibb County	3.88	13.51
1	. 2 <u>612</u>	Bleckley County	0.39	8.28
1	. 3 <u>613</u>	Brantley County	0.81	8.77
1	4 <u>614</u>	Brooks County	1.68	9.46
1	.5 <u>615</u>	Bryan County	1.11	10.5
1	. 6 <u>616</u>	Bulloch County	1.9	9.51
1	. 7 <u>617</u>	Burke County	2.1	8.66
1	.8 <u>618</u>	Butts County	2.62	9.21
1	<u>9</u> <u>619</u>	Calhoun County	10.11	28.78

Indirect cost example



FY 2015 CTAE Perkins Program Improvement grant: \$72,596

Within this budget are plans to buy a 3D printer for \$22,000 (function 1000, object 730)

This equipment purchase is considered an excluded cost for indirect cost purposes. The total amount of eligible direct costs is then \$50,596 (\$72,596 - \$22,000)

Indirect cost example



Think we are done? – not quite. We have a couple more steps to complete.

Since the indirect costs are "included" in the grant, we need to remove them before applying the indirect cost rate

In this example, the FY 2015 indirect cost rate is 1.91% (this is calculated by us)

To remove it we take the \$50,596 and divide it by one plus the indirect cost rate (1+.0191)

Indirect cost example



This gives us a figure of \$49,648. This is the amount that we multiply the indirect cost rate against. This equals \$948 (\$49,648 * .0191)

This amount is recorded in the budget under object code 880 "Federal Indirect Cost Charges"

As expenditures are incurred the indirect costs can be drawn down through GAORS

Single Audit Costs



These are considered direct costs

We get an invoice each year from the Georgia Department of Audits

This invoice has the cost of our audit and the cost of all of the audits of school systems

This is the cost of the **Federal compliance work** only

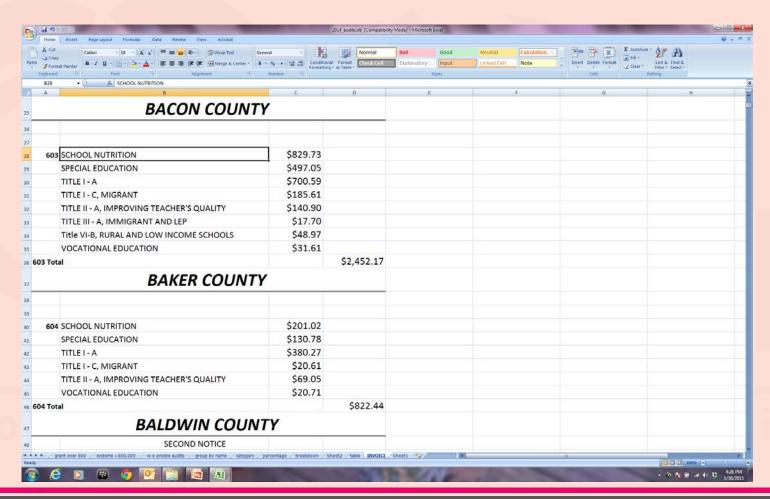
The amount billed is a 2 step process

- 1. Prorated by the amount of Federal awards
- 2. Prorated between the Federal awards





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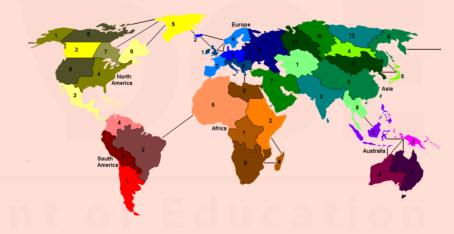


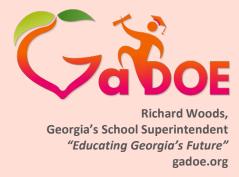


This is the GaDOE risk assessment not to be confused with any risk assessment done by U.S. ED or any other Federal agency

We have been doing a risk assessment of local school

systems since FY 2007





Audit Report Information

- Number of Financial Statement Findings
- Number of Federal Award Findings
- Number of Management Letter Findings
- Auditors Opinion
- Low Risk Auditee
- Irregularity (20-2-67)
- Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Material Weakness
- Internal Control Over Federal Programs Material Weakness

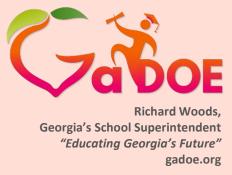
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DE46 Information

- General Fund Deficit
- Capital Projects Deficit
- School Nutrition Program Deficit
- If in deficit, approved Deficit Elimination Plan
- Has General Fund been in Deficit > 2 years
- DE46 submitted timely





Other Information

- New Financial Officer < 1 year
- New Superintendent < 1 year
- Change in FTE more than 5% (+/-)
- New Accounting Software
- Percent of Federal Funds Drawn down as of end of the Fiscal Year (June)
- Other Material matters







Systems are ranked:

- High Risk (14 systems)
- Medium Risk (26 systems)
- Low Risk (155 systems)

CTAE Findings



Only 4 findings have been issued to local CTAE programs from fiscal year 2009 through fiscal year 2013

Why?

Perkins funds are not often audited as major

programs





- Completion report over reported expenditures repayment of \$10,564.26
- Employee's salary full charged to Title I-A but employee worked on several Federal programs, CTAE was one of these
- Completion report included an encumbrance of \$554.70, which should not be included. Completion report is for expenditures

Common audit findings



- Time and effort documentation
 - Documentation cannot be found or was not done
 - Employees worked on multiple cost objectives but did not keep a PAR
- Capital assets items purchased with Federal funds but not listed on the equipment inventory
- Journal vouchers documentation kept to make payments to vendors, contractors, etc.
- Cash management drawing funds before incurring expenses

W-9



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Depart	W-9 December 2014) Revenue Service	Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification	Give Form to the requester. Do not send to the IRS.
interna		on your income tax return). Name is required on this line; do not leave this line blank.	
Je 2.	2 Business name/o	lisregarded entity name, if different from above	
on page	3 Check appropria	te box for federal tax classification; check only one of the following seven boxes:	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to
e IS Of	Individual/sole single-membe		/estate certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3):
Print or type Specific Instructions	Limited liability	company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶	Exempt payee code (if any) Exemption from FATCA reporting
nt or stru		ngle-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line abo cation of the single-member owner.	ove for code (if any)
s Pri	Other (see inst		(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)
ecifi	5 Address (number	r, street, and apt. or suite no.)	's name and address (optional)
g S	6 City, state, and Z	IP code	
See			
	7 List account num	bber(s) here (optional)	
	Towns	van Islandiii andi an Niverkan (TINI)	
Day		yer Identification Number (TIN) propriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid S	Social security number
Par		individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a	

When is a 1099 -MISC needed?

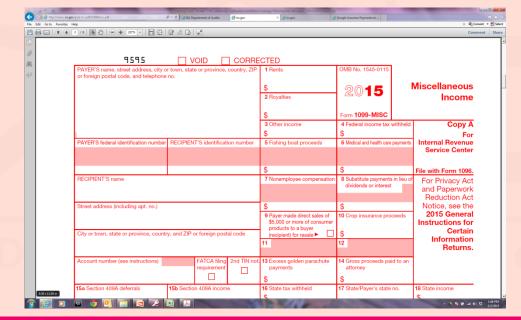


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 A fee paid to a nonemployee, including an independent contractor, or travel reimbursement for which the nonemployee did not account to the payer, if the fee and reimbursement total at least

\$600.



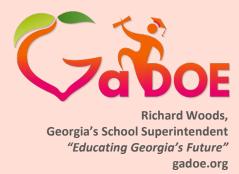
Do I need to submit my driver's license?



Working as part of the review team you might be asked to do this?







For grants that only pay for salaries and TRS benefits how do you account for the other "automatic" benefits

These other benefits will need to be adjusted to another fund source (local funds) by your accounting or business office.

2/11/2015



Contact Information

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