

[] Required

[X] Local

[] Notice

FISCAL MANAGEMENT GOALS

The Board of Education recognizes excellent fiscal planning as a key factor in attaining the district's educational goals and priorities. The Board seeks to engage in thorough advance planning of multi-year budgets, associated tax levies and revenues, fund balance and reserves, and to devise expenditures which achieve the greatest educational returns given the district's available resources. The Assistant Superintendent for Business will prepare a report on fund balance and reserves to the Board at least annually in August.

The Board's establishment of sound fiscal management policies is based on the following tenets.

1. All laws and regulations governing the use of public funds shall be strictly adhered to.
2. All district monies shall be expended in an efficient and judicious manner, to bring the greatest benefit to the district.
3. Funds for which the district has no immediate need shall be legally invested where they can bring the greatest return.
4. Restricted funds ("Reserves") will be established and maintained at optimal levels to provide stable and sustainable future budgets and tax levies. To the extent possible, undesignated reserves (the amounts available to meet operating contingencies) will be maintained at 5% of annual revenues or higher (recommended) or the maximum permitted by N.Y.S. law and/or Commissioner's regulation.
5. Pursuant to GASB 54, said fund balance will be reported in the following classifications, where applicable:
 - Non-spendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a non-spendable form (e.g. inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
 - Restricted – amounts limited by external parties or legislation (e.g. reserves, grants or donations)
 - Committed – amounts limited by Board policy.
 - Assigned – amounts that are intended for a particular purpose.
 - Unassigned – amounts available for consumption or not restricted in any manner.

Fund balance will be monitored and maintained at optimal levels to meet current and future cash flow and contingency planning needs. To the extent possible, the General Fund total fund balance (this equals restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance) will be maintained at 15% to 20% or more of total revenues (recommended) or the maximum permitted by N.Y.S law and/or Commissioner's regulation.

6. The unassigned, unexpended surplus (“unappropriated fund balance”) shall be maintained at the maximum legally permitted level, and the assigned fund balance will be at the lowest sustainable level.
7. All receipts and expenditures shall be recorded fully and in the proper manner.
8. The district shall seek and receive all state and federal funds for which it qualifies.
9. All funds, including cash in buildings, extra-classroom account funds, gifts, and bequests shall be provided maximum protection from misappropriation.
10. A formal process shall be developed linking fiscal resources and program priorities to the budget.
11. The budget shall reflect the views of the school community, which may include administrators, teachers, students, and taxpayers, in translating the educational needs and aspirations of the community in a composite financial plan.
12. To the extent possible, program evaluation shall be used to assess the effectiveness of all educational programs provided to district students, and future appropriations shall be adjusted accordingly.
13. Debt planning and multi-year capital planning will be incorporated into the budget planning process. To the extent possible, debt service expenditures will be maintained at 2.5% to 4% of total operating expenditures (recommended), or the maximum permitted by N.Y.S law and/or Commissioner’s regulation.

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: August 2014

Revised: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

BUDGET PLANNING

The Superintendent of Schools, with the assistance of the Assistant Superintendent for Business, shall be responsible for preparation of the budget. This shall include developing a budget calendar in accordance with regulation 6110-R, and adhering to that calendar. The budget calendar shall be approved by the Board of Education in advance of the preparation of the district's annual budget.

The budget shall be designed to reflect the Board's objectives for the education of the children of the district. It shall be carefully organized and planned to provide adequate accounting for each program expenditure, understanding of the financial needs of anticipated program developments, and be within the financial limitations of the district, taking into consideration the statutory limits on the tax levy, and the possibility of voters overriding the limit if necessary. To assist in budget and long-range planning, ongoing studies of the district's educational programs will include estimates of the fiscal implications of each program.

The budget for the ensuing school year shall be thoroughly reviewed by the Board before its presentation to the voters for final adoption.

Cross-ref: 2260, Citizens Advisory Committees

Ref: Education Law §§1608(2)-(4); 1716(2)-(4); 1804(4); 1906(1); 2002(1); 2003(1); 2004(1); 2022(2); 2023; 2023-a; 2601-a
Fiscal Management (NYSSBA, 1997)

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

BUDGET PLANNING REGULATION

The budget calendar prepared by the Superintendent of Schools shall include:

- a schedule which sets forth all important meetings and dates, including deadlines for budget proposals from within the district;
- commencement dates and deadlines for certain budgetary tasks such as the estimation of all revenues and income expected to be received by the district;
- events such as the preliminary dates for the Board of Education's consideration of the tentative budget.

The budget calendar will also set forth the name of every individual (or their title) who is assigned to perform a particular task with regard to the development of the budget.

As part of the budget planning process, the Superintendent or School Business Official will evaluate:

- the educational philosophy, goals and objectives of the district and their modification where required;
- the district education program and support systems such as transportation and business affairs;
- the district's technology needs and objectives;
- census and enrollment projections;
- the condition of the physical plant for operation and maintenance needs and new construction;
- debt service schedules;
- the tax levy limit for the upcoming year and the possibility of voters overriding the limit if necessary; and
- estimated revenue from sources other than the property tax, such as state and federal aid.

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

BUDGET TRANSFERS

The transfer of funds between and within functional unit appropriations of the General Fund is commonly required during the school year. The Superintendent of Schools, in accordance with the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, is authorized to make budget transfers between line item accounts, so long as the transfer for any one item does not exceed \$10,000. The Superintendent is also authorized to make budget transfers that do not exceed \$25,000 when the transfers are between line items in the same functional budget. The Superintendent will report any transfers up to these thresholds to the Board as an information item quarterly. The Superintendent is also authorized to delegate the responsibility for approving budget transfers, in accordance with the limits set forth in this policy, to the Assistant Superintendent for Business.

All transfers in excess of the above thresholds require prior Board of Education approval.

Ref: Education Law §1718
8 NYCRR §170.2(l)

Adoption date: April 6, 2017
Revised: August 22, 2019; June 18, 2020

[] Required
[X] **Local**
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PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS

Where property tax exemptions for school tax purposes are authorized by law, and for those where action by the Board of Education is required to approve the granting of such exemptions, the Board of Education authorizes the property tax exemptions as listed below.

The application process, eligibility determination, and any other eligibility decisions, including the establishment of filing deadlines shall reside with the Nassau County Department of Assessment, who administers the exemption programs in accordance with all applicable laws.

The following property tax exemptions are authorized:

- Senior Citizens Exemption
- Limited Income and Disabilities Exemption
- Volunteer Firefighters and Ambulance Worker's Exemption
- Veteran's Exemptions (Alternative, Cold War)

Real Property Tax Law Section 459-c, 466-c and 467

Adopted: May 2021

☐ Required☒ **Local**☐ Notice

SENIOR CITIZENS' DISCOUNTS

Senior Citizens' Discounts

The district extends to all residents of the Wantagh School District community, 65 years of age, or older an invitation to be guests at all school-sponsored activities and functions. These include athletic events, plays, carnivals, concerts, etc. that are held on the campus of the Wantagh School District.

The district encourages participation in these events by the community's senior citizens by offering free admission to the aforementioned functions. Presentation of a valid local ID at the time of admission will allow senior citizens free admission to school functions held on the school campus.

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [X] **Local**
 [] Notice

FEDERAL FUNDS

Special Projects Funded by the Federal Government and/or Private Sources

General Statement

The district, when seeking and accepting monies from the federal government and/or private sources, foundations and donations, shall be governed by the following statement of policy:

- Education in the district should be financed primarily from the revenues obtained from local and state sources.
- The federal government should be requested to continue its present payments to this district to defray the necessary local costs of providing education for the children and adults of those families who are valued members of the community by virtue of employment or residence on federal property, or are engaged in employment pertaining to national defense projects.
- Other monies available from the federal government and/or private source, in support of educational programs in pre-school, elementary, secondary and adult levels, should be sought only to meet identifiable needs which cannot be met with district resources.

Detailed Requirements

All projects shall contribute to the attainment of adopted district goals and be compatible with district procedures.

The district administration shall retain the direction, supervision and control over all phases of any program.

Project proposals shall include an accurate picture of the phase-out schedule and the district commitments for continuance. The school system shall comply with all requirements involved in the acceptance of the project and the projected continuance.

The proposed educational program shall not cause an excessive burden to the existing or any future budgets, and financing shall be provided, either by district funds or project funds, so that support will be maintained continuously for the duration of the project. Projects shall be funded sufficiently to support all direct and indirect costs.

All purchases made with federal funds shall follow the Federal Funds Procedural Manual. This manual can be found as part of the district's purchasing policy and regulations. Individuals paid with federal funds shall be required to submit a Personnel Accountability Report (Payroll Verification Form) in accordance with the attached procedure.

All new proposal ideas will be developed after notification to the Board of Education, and proposals shall be submitted to the Board for final approval, insofar as practical, at least thirty (30) days prior to the deadline date for making application for the program. All projects shall follow the established procedures for the district for federal and/or private foundation or donation funded projects as far as negotiations, written commitments from the contracting agency, procurement of personnel and materials, administration, evaluation and reporting are concerned.

Cross-ref: 6700, Purchasing
6740, Purchasing Procedures

Ref: Education Law §3713

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: April 6, 2017; May 2021

[] Required

[X] **Local**[] **Notice**

PERSONNEL ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT (PAYROLL VERIFICATION FORM) PROCEDURE

Employees who are paid either in full or in part with federal funds must complete a Personnel Accountability Report, also referred to as a Payroll Verification Form.

The schedule for completing the form is as follows:

Source of funds	Monthly	Semi-Annual (January and June)
100% federal funding from the same source		X
100% federal funding with different sources	X	
Split between federal funding and general fund	X	

A sample of the Payroll Verification Form is attached. It will be distributed from the Payroll Office and returned to the Business Office. The actual form will contain the following attestation:

“The above information is proof of verification of services provided which have been paid out of Federal Funds, including but not limited to, funding from the Every Student Succeeds Act (e.g. Title funds) and funding from the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (e.g. Section 611 and 619).

Please sign and return this form to the Business Office.”

Demo Central School District

10 School Way
Ste. 207
New York, NY 11733

Payroll Verification Form

Employee Name: Nurse, Jane D
Employee ID: 16
Primary Pay Profile: NURSE
Check Location: EL

Payroll Check Date Range: 7/1/2013 - 6/30/2014

Account	Description	Earning Code	Percent	Earnings
A 2110.130-77-0000	TEACHING SALARIES HS	CONTRACT	50.00	3,382.50
F201 2110.150-00-00	INSTRUCTIONAL SALARIES	CONTRACT	50.00	3,382.50
			Earnings Total:	6,765.00

The above information is proof of verification of services provided which have been paid out of Federal Funds.

Employee's Signature

Date _____

Employer's Signature _____

Date _____

Adoption Date: May 2021

[X] Required

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INVESTMENTS

The objectives of the district's investment policy are to safeguard district funds and to minimize risk, to ensure that investments mature when cash is required to finance operations and to ensure a competitive rate of return. In accordance with this policy, the Treasurer or his/her designee is authorized to invest and/or deposit all funds, including proceeds of obligations and reserve funds, in time-deposit accounts, certificates of deposit, short-term government securities, repurchase agreements or other investment instruments permitted by law, subject to the investment regulations approved by the Board of Education.

To the extent feasible, investments and deposits shall be made in and through local or regional financial institutions. Concentration of investments in a single financial institution should be avoided. Diversification of investments and deposits is encouraged.

This policy will be annually reviewed by the Board and may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions of section 39 of the General Municipal Law.

* Section 39 of the General Municipal Law requires Boards of Education to adopt a comprehensive investment policy which will set forth both the district's general operative policy as well as instruction to its administrators and staff regarding the investing, monitoring and reporting of the district's funds.

Ref: Education Law §§1604-a; 1723-a; 3651; 3652

Local Finance Law §§24.00, 25.00, 165.00

General Municipal Law §§6-d; 6-j; 6-l; 6-m; 6-n; 6-p; 6-r; 10; 11; 39

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: April 6, 2017

[X] Required

[] Local

[] Notice

INVESTMENTS REGULATION

Authorized Investments

- A. The Treasurer or his/her designee is authorized to invest all available district funds, including proceeds of obligations and Reserve Funds, in the following types of investment instruments:

Savings Accounts or Money Market Accounts of designated banks;

Certificates of Deposit issued by a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in New York State;

Demand Deposit Accounts in a bank or trust company located in and authorized to do business in New York State; Obligations of New York State; Obligations of the United States Government (U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes);

Repurchase Agreements involving the purchase and sale of direct obligations of the United States;

- B. All funds may be invested in Revenue Anticipation Notes or Tax Anticipation Notes of other school districts and municipalities, with the approval of the State Comptroller.
- C. Only Reserve Funds established by sections 6-d, 6-j, 6-l, 6-m and 6-n of General Municipal Law may be invested in obligations of the school district.

Conditions

All investments made pursuant to this investment policy will comply with the following conditions:

- A. Collateral

In accordance with provisions of GML Section 10, all deposits including certificates of deposit and special time deposits, in excess of the amount insured under the provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act shall be secured:

1. By a pledge of “eligible securities” with an aggregate “market value” as provided by GML Section 10, at least equal to the aggregate amount of deposits from the categories designated below.
 - a. Obligations issued, or fully insured or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest, by the United States of America, an agency thereof or a United States government sponsored corporation.
 - b. Obligations partially insured or guaranteed by any agency of the United States of America, as a proportion of the market value of the obligation that represents the amount of the insurance or guaranty.
 - c. Obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by the State of New York may be accepted as security for deposit of public money, or
2. By an eligible “irrevocable letter of credit” issued by a qualified bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested), payable to the Wantagh Union Free School District, for a term not to exceed ninety (90) days with an aggregate value equal to 140% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any. A qualified bank is one whose commercial paper and other unsecured short-term debt obligations are rated in one of the three highest rating categories (based upon the credit of such bank or holding company) by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or by a bank (other than the bank with which the money is being deposited or invested) that is in compliance with applicable federal minimum risk-based capital requirements, or
3. By an eligible “surety bond” payable to the Wantagh Union Free School District as security for at least equal to 100% of the aggregate amount of deposits and the agreed upon interest, if any, executed by an insurance company authorized to do business in New York State, whose claims-paying ability is rated in the highest rating category by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations.
4. Collateralization will be monitored no less frequently than on a weekly basis. Collateral will not be required with respect to the direct purchase of obligations of New York State, the United States and federal agencies, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the United States Government.

B. Delivery of Securities

1. Payment of funds may only be made upon receipt of collateral or other acceptable form of security, or upon the delivery of government obligations whether such obligations are purchased outright, or pursuant to a repurchase agreement. Written confirmation of delivery shall be obtained from the custodial bank.
2. Every Repurchase Agreement will make payment to the seller contingent upon the seller's delivery of obligations of the United States to the Custodial Bank designated by the school district, which shall not be the repurchase, or in the case of a book-entry transaction, when the obligations of the United States are credited to the Custodian's Federal Reserve account. The seller will not be entitled to substitute securities. Repurchase agreements shall be for periods of 30 days or less. The Custodial Bank shall confirm all transactions in writing to insure that the school district's ownership of the securities is properly reflected in the records of the Custodial Bank.

C. Written Contracts

1. Written contracts are required for certificates of deposit and custodial undertakings and Repurchase Agreements. With respect to the purchase of direct obligations of United States, New York State, or other governmental entities in which monies may be invested, the interests of the school district will be adequately protected by conditioning payment on the physical delivery of purchased securities to the school district or custodian, or in the case of book-entry transactions, on the crediting of purchased securities to the Custodian's Federal Reserve System account. All purchases will be confirmed promptly in writing to the school district.
2. The following written contracts are required:
 - a. Written agreements will be required for the purchase of all certificates of deposit.
 - b. A written contract will be required with the Custodial Bank(s).
 - c. Written contracts shall be required for all Repurchase Agreements. Only credit-worthy banks and primary reporting dealers shall be qualified to enter into a Repurchase Agreement with the school district.

The written contract will stipulate that only obligations of the United States, New York State, or other governmental entities may be purchased and that the school district shall make payment upon delivery of the securities or the appropriate book-entry of the purchased securities. No specific repurchase agreement will be entered into unless a master repurchase agreement has been executed between the school district and the trading partners. While the term of the master repurchase agreement may be for a reasonable length of time, a specific repurchase agreement will not exceed thirty (30) days.

D. Designation of Custodial Bank

1. The Board will designate a commercial bank or trust company authorized to do business in the State of New York to act as Custodial Bank of the school district's investments. However, securities may not be purchased through a Repurchase Agreement with the Custodial Bank.
2. When purchasing eligible securities, the seller will be required to transfer the securities to the district's Custodial Bank.

E. Selection of Financial Institutions

1. The Treasurer will periodically monitor, to the extent practical but not less than annually, the financial strength, credit-worthiness, experience, size and any other criteria of importance to the district, of all institutions and trading partners through which the district's investments are made.
2. Investments in time deposits and certificates of deposit are to be made only with commercial banks or trust companies, as permitted by law.

F. Operations, Audit, and Reporting

1. The Treasurer or designee will authorize the purchase and sale of all securities and execute contracts for investments and deposits on behalf of the school district. Oral directions concerning the purchase or sale of securities will be confirmed in writing. The school district will pay for purchased securities upon the simultaneous delivery or book-entry thereof.
2. The school district will encourage the purchase and sale of securities through a competitive process involving telephone solicitation for at least three quotations.
3. The independent auditors will audit the investment proceeds of the school district for compliance with the provisions of this Investment Regulation.

4. Monthly investment reports will be furnished to the Board of Education.

Ref: Education Law §§1604-a; 1723-a; 3651; 3652

Local Finance Law §§24.00, 25.00, 165.00

General Municipal Law §§6(d); 6(j); 6(l-n, p, r); 10; 11; 39

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [X] Local
 [] Notice

FUND BALANCE POLICY

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB 54). The objective of this Statement 54 is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied.

Fund Balance Classifications (pursuant to GASB Statement 54)

Fund balance amounts will be reported by the District according to the following classifications:

Nonspendable - consists of assets that are inherently nonspendable in the current period either because of their form or because they must be maintained intact, including prepaid items, inventories, long-term portions of loans receivable, financial assets held for resale, and principal of endowments.

Restricted - consists of amounts that are subject to externally enforceable legal purpose restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Because the State regulates the establishment, funding and use of school district reserves, generally, reserves will be classified as restricted fund balance.

Committed - consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint imposed by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority before the end of the fiscal year, and that require the same level of formal action to remove the constraint. The New York State Office of the State Comptroller at the present time believes that in New York State school districts will not have any committed fund balance.

Assigned - consists of amounts that are subject to a purpose constraint that represents an intended use established by the board or by their designated official. The purpose of the assignment must be narrower than the purpose of the general fund, and in funds other

than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the residual amount of fund balance. Assigned Fund Balance generally includes encumbrances and appropriated fund balance.

Unassigned - represents the residual classification for the government's general fund, and could report a surplus or deficit. In funds other than the general fund, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

General Policy

Fund balance measures the net financial resources available to finance expenditures within current or future periods. The district's general fund unassigned fund balance will be maintained at a level up to the maximum legal limit in order to provide the district with financial stability and a margin of safety to fund unanticipated contingent expenditures that may occur unexpectedly during the fiscal year. The general fund unassigned fund balance used for these purposes may only be appropriated by resolution of the Board of Education unless voter approval is required.

Any portion of fund balance may be applied or transferred for a specific purpose either by voter approval if required by law or by formal action of the Board of Education if voter approval is not required. Amendments or modification to the applied or transferred fund balance must also be approved by formal action of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education shall delegate the authority to assign fund balance, for encumbrance purposes, to the person(s) to whom it has delegated the authority to sign purchase orders. In circumstances where an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications (e.g., expenditures related to reserves) the Board will assess the current financial condition of the district and then determine the order of application of expenditures to which fund balance classification will be charged.

Adoption date: April 2012

Revised: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES

The Board of Education authorizes the signature on checks issued against all accounts of the school district to be that of the Treasurer or, in his/her absence, the Deputy Treasurer.

The Board hereby authorizes the use of check signing machines with safeguards for the school district's protection and with facsimile signatures of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer. Said machines shall be maintained in the exclusive and secured possession of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer, respectively.

The Treasurer/Deputy Treasurer shall be present and shall control the affixing of his/her signature when checks are run. He or she should maintain a log of checks signed and should verify the sequence of check numbers that are used. Accounts payable checks in excess of \$10,000 require dual signatures by authorized signers. The signing of blank checks is expressly forbidden.

Extraclassroom activity fund checks shall be signed by both the Student Activity Accounts Treasurer and the Central Treasurer of the extracurricular activity fund.

Contracts authorized by Board resolution shall be signed by the Board President or in his/her absence the Vice-President, unless a different signatory is identified in the Board resolution. Purchase orders for goods and/or services identified in the various budget codes of the school district budget may be executed by the Purchasing Agent responsible for the procurement of such goods and/or services.

The Board authorizes the payment in advance of audit of claims for all public utility services, postage, freight and express charges, in accordance with law.

Ref: Education Law §§1720; 1724; 2523
8 NYCRR §§170.1(c)(d); 172

Adoption date: July 1994
Revised: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

FISCAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Board of Education insists on clear, complete, and detailed accounting of all financial transactions for which the Board is held accountable.

Accounting and Reporting Systems

The system of accounts will conform to the Uniform System of Accounts for School Districts, as defined by the State Comptroller's Office. In addition, accounting and reporting will adhere to generally accepted governmental accounting standards. The accounting system will yield information necessary for the Board to make policy decisions and perform its oversight function.

The Board directs the Assistant Superintendent for Business to keep informed of changes in state and/or Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting requirements and implement changes, as appropriate. The Board expects that the Assistant Superintendent for Business will communicate new standards and/or requirements to the Board, as necessary, so that the Board can carry out its responsibilities.

Proposed expenditures will be budgeted under and the actual expenditures will be charged to categories that most accurately describe the purpose for which monies are to be spent.

The Board directs the Treasurer to keep it informed of the financial status of the district through monthly cash reconciliation and budget status reports and annual fiscal reports, including periodic projections of the end of year fund balance. The Treasurer should highlight any deviation in actual fiscal conditions from planned fiscal conditions and offer recommendations to the Board to remedy the situation. The Assistant Superintendent for Business will prepare and submit, through the Superintendent, to the Board and the Commissioner of Education, such reports as are prescribed by law. These shall be filed with appropriate governmental bodies as required under law or regulation. The district will cooperate with governmental agencies and research organizations as required by law for data concerning the fiscal operations of the district.

The district shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant or a public accountant. The auditor's report shall be adopted by resolution and a copy shall be filed with the Commissioner of Education.

The Superintendent is hereby directed to respond to all audit findings and recommendations. Such response is to include a statement of the corrective actions taken or proposed to be taken, or if action is not taken or proposed, an explanation of reasons, as well as a statement on the status of corrective actions taken on findings or recommendations contained in any previous report of examination or external audit, or any management letter for which a response was required.

The Superintendent shall also ensure that the provisions contained in the General Municipal Law in regard to audit reports are followed.

Cross-ref: 1120, School District Records
6660, Independent/External Audit

Ref: Education Law §§1610; 1721; 2117; 2528; 2577; 2590-i
General Municipal Law §§33; 34
8 NYCRR §§155.1; 170.1; 170.2

Adoption date: July 1994
Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
[X] **Local**
[] Notice

ACCOUNTING OF FIXED ASSETS

The Assistant Superintendent for Business shall be responsible for accounting for general fixed assets according to the procedures outlined in the Uniform System of Accounts for School Districts and GASB 34 Regulations.

These accounts will serve to:

- a) Maintain a physical inventory of assets;
- b) Establish accountability;
- c) Determine replacement costs; and
- d) Provide appropriate insurance coverage.

Fixed assets with a minimum value established by the Board that have a useful life of one (1) year or more and physical characteristics not appreciably affected by use or consumption shall be inventoried and recorded on an annual basis. Fixed assets shall include land, buildings, equipment and materials.

Fixed assets acquired having a value equal to or greater than the established threshold are considered depreciable assets and shall be inventoried for the purposes of GASB 34 accounting practices and placed on a depreciation schedule according to its asset class and estimated useful life as stipulated by the New York State Comptroller's Office or the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Assets shall be recorded at initial cost or, if not available, at estimated initial cost; gifts of fixed assets shall be recorded at estimated fair value at the time of the gift. A property record will be maintained for each asset and will contain, where possible, the following information:

- a) Date of acquisition;
- b) Description;
- c) Cost or value;
- d) Location;
- e) Asset type;
- f) Estimated useful life; and
- g) Date and method of disposition.

The Assistant Superintendent for Business shall arrange for the annual inventory and appraisal of School District property, equipment and material. Any discrepancies between an inventory and the District's property records on file should be traced and explained.

Adoption date: July 2011

Revised: April 6, 2017

() Required
(X) Local
() Notice

INVENTORY AND FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNTING

In order to provide for the proper control and financial reporting of district property, the Board directs the Assistant Superintendent for Business, in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts for School Districts and GASB 34, to be responsible for oversight of fixed assets accounting. The District defines fixed assets as non-consumable assets with a normal service life of more than two years.

The business office shall develop and maintain a system of internal controls for all fixed assets and other inventoried district property.

Inventory Records:

- All equipment items costing in excess of \$5,000 shall be inventoried.
- All non-equipment capital assets costing in excess of \$15,000 shall be inventoried.

These records will serve to:

- a) Maintain a physical inventory of assets;
- b) Establish accountability;
- c) Determine replacement costs;
- d) Provide appropriate insurance coverage.

The following information must be maintained on the equipment/fixed asset inventory:

- a) Name and description of property
- b) Asset type
- c) Location
- d) Serial number and/or other identification number
- e) Cost or value of the asset at acquisition
- f) Acquisition date
- g) Date and method of disposition

The Assistant Superintendent for Business shall arrange for the annual inventory and appraisal of school district property, equipment and material. Any discrepancies between the inventory and the district's property records on file should be traced and explained.

Capitalization of Assets:

Assets with a useful life of greater than three years will be considered for capitalization. The threshold to be used for the following purposes and or categories of assets is as follows:

	<u>Physical and Insurance Purposes</u>	<u>Financial Reporting (GASB #34)</u>
Land improvements	\$ 10,000	\$ 25,000
Buildings and improvements	\$ 10,000	\$ 50,000
Furniture and equipment	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
Technology equipment	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000

Donated items will be capitalized at a fair-market value on the date of the donation.

Some assets individually may fall below the capitalization threshold but may be purchased in large quantities by the district. Examples include library books, textbooks, and computers. The district may choose to capitalize these assets as groups.

All assets will be depreciated using the straight-line method. Residual value will be considered.

Useful lives will be determined in the year of purchase based on general guidelines obtained from professional organizations and asset's present condition. Depreciation expense will be calculated beginning in the year of acquisition.

Adopted: August 21, 2014

Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [X] **Local**
 [] Notice

CLAIMS AUDITOR

The Board of Education will designate and appoint a claims auditor for the district. The claims auditor shall serve at the pleasure of the Board. The claims auditor shall report directly to the Board. The claims auditor may not be a member of the Board of Education; the clerk or treasurer of the Board; the Superintendent of Schools or other official of the district responsible for business management; the person designated as purchasing agent; and/or clerical or professional personnel directly involved in accounting and purchasing functions of the district; the individual or entity responsible for the internal audit function, the independent auditor responsible for the annual external audit, and/or a close or immediate family member of an employee, officer or contractor providing services to the district. For purposes of this policy, a close family member shall be defined as a parent, sibling or nondependent child, and an immediate family member shall be defined as a spouse, spouse equivalent, or dependent (whether or not related).

The claims auditor is responsible for formally examining, allowing or rejecting all accounts, charges, claims or demands against the school district. The auditing process should determine:

1. that the proposed payment is for a valid and legal purpose;
2. that the obligation was incurred by an authorized district official;
3. that the items for which payment is claimed were in fact received or, in the case of services, that they were actually rendered;
4. that the obligation does not exceed the available appropriation; and
5. that the submitted voucher is in proper form, mathematically correct, does not include previously paid charges, and is in agreement with the purchase order or contract upon which it is based.

The claims auditor shall provide periodic written reports as may be requested by the Board.

Cross-ref: 6680, Internal Audit Function

Ref: Education Law §§1604 (35); 1709(20-a); 1724; 2509; 2526; 2554(b)
 8 NYCRR §170.12(c)
Matter of Levy, 22 EDR 550 (1983)

Adoption date: August 2005
 Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
[x] Local
[X] Notice

INDEPENDENT EXTERNAL AUDITS

As required by law, the school district shall obtain an annual audit of its records by an independent certified public accountant or an independent public accountant. The report of such annual external audit shall be presented to the Board of Education by such accountant.

The district shall, within 90 days of the receipt of such report or letter, prepare a corrective action plan in response to any findings contained in the annual external audit report or management letter, or any final audit report issued by the state comptroller. This corrective action plan shall be presented to the Board for review. To the extent practicable, implementation of such corrective action plan shall begin no later than the end of the next fiscal year.

The district shall use a competitive request for proposals (RFP) process when contracting for such annual audit. In addition, pursuant to law, no external audit engagement shall be for a term longer than five consecutive years; provided, however, that the district, in its discretion, may permit an independent certified public accountant or an independent public accountant engaged under an existing contract for such services to submit a proposal in response to an RFP or to be awarded a contract to provide such services under a RFP process.

Cross-ref: 6600, Fiscal Accounting and Reporting
6690, Audit Committees

Ref: Education Law §2116-a(3)

Adoption date: July 1994
Revised: April 6, 2017

EXTERNAL AUDIT GUIDANCE FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICIALS

The Five Point Plan for increasing school district financial oversight and accountability includes a provision to enhance the effectiveness of external audits by:

- Requiring CPAs to present audit results directly to school boards.
- Require a formal school district response to the management letter and a corrective action plan for any reportable conditions.
- Provide guidance on internal controls and audit testing, including specific types of testing and suggested level of detail.

The following list provides some specific examples of the audit guidance that will be helpful to school districts in working with their CPAs in order to enhance the effectiveness of the audit process and help assure school district officials that their annual independent audit is providing effective accountability. The list may be helpful to school board members and district officials as they participate in the annual financial audit process.

► Prudent use of taxpayer dollars

Goods and services are procured in a manner so as to assure the prudent and economical use of public moneys in the best interest of the taxpayers.

- A comprehensive test of cash disbursements that includes sample testing of procurement for compliance with laws, rules, regulations and policies/procedures for competitive purchasing, bidding or use of state or county contracts. Controls designed to prevent purchasing from businesses owned or controlled by officers, employees or other related parties should also be reviewed and tested. Tests of transactions are expected to include verification that goods or services were properly authorized, received by the district, charged to the proper appropriation accounts and audited prior to payment. This testing should include review of requisitions, purchase orders, receiving slips, vouchers, invoices, cancelled checks, and postings to the accounting records.
- A review of the district's policies and procedures for procuring goods and services that are not subject to competitive bidding requirements, including sample testing of cash disbursements to ensure the district complied with its procurement policies and acquired goods and services of maximum quality at the lowest possible cost under the circumstances. This test will also help assure the district's procedures guard against favoritism, fraud and corruption.

- Expense reimbursements or other payments to board members, administrators and other district personnel should be tested to verify compliance with board policies, reasonableness, appropriateness of payment, and documentation of expenses.
- Expenditures for meals and refreshments at meetings, cell phones and purchases with credit cards should be reviewed for reasonableness.
- A comprehensive test of payroll disbursements that includes verification of the existence of the employee, authorization, time worked, accuracy of rates, overtime payments and distributions to appropriate expenditure categories by tracing from time records through the payroll records to the cancelled check. Testing of accounting records should also be performed such as payroll summaries and payments of taxes and other withholdings.

► **Sound internal control structure**

A sound internal control structure is in place and internal controls are appropriately designed and operating effectively.

- A sufficient understanding of the school district's system of internal controls including the district's control environment, control activities, system for risk assessment, information and communication, and monitoring. This audit procedure should also include a documented understanding of controls over the school district's computer systems that are significant to audit objectives.
- Testing of controls deemed significant to the audit's objectives. For example: observing district personnel actually performing the control procedures in the regular course of operations; examining documents and looking for evidence of approvals, sign-offs, etc.; and replicating a control procedure to test whether it was applied correctly.
- Analytical procedures should be performed to identify unusual trends, activities or transactions. Revenue and expenditure trends should be reviewed over a number of years, and significant budget variances investigated. Control and detail records for budget, revenue, payroll, procurement, capital project and capital asset activities should be scanned for questionable trends or entries, and unusual items investigated.
- A sample of budget amendments should be checked to verify they were completed before appropriations were over-expended to verify budget control over district expenditures.
- Documentation of how the evaluation of the district's control structure and the results of the analytical reviews will affect the audit approach for testing of controls and tests of transactions. This documentation should include the auditor's consideration of the risk of fraud, illegal acts, abuse, or violations of contract/grant provisions, and the impact these risks will have on audit testing.

► **Assets are safeguarded**

School district assets are safeguarded against loss, waste and abuse.

- Verification that a current asset inventory system is in place.
- Physical inspection of assets and personal property items, especially those items most susceptible to theft and abuse (e.g. computers, televisions, video equipment).
- Verification of adequacy of insurance coverage for assets and for employees with authorized access to those assets.

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [X] **Local**
 [] Notice

PETTY CASH/PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS

Petty cash funds shall be established at each school, in the district clerk's office, the pupil personnel office, and the district's administration office for the purchase of materials, supplies or services under conditions requiring immediate payment.

The amount of each fund will not exceed \$100.00. The Board of Education shall appoint a custodian for each petty cash fund who shall administer and be responsible for such fund.

To ensure that these funds are properly managed, the following guidelines shall be followed:

1. Receipts and cash-on-hand must always total the authorized fund amount. All disbursements from such funds are to be supported by receipted bills or other evidence documenting the expenditure.
2. Payments may be made from petty cash for materials, supplies, or services requiring immediate payment. Sales tax on purchases will not be paid by the school district from petty cash funds.

The district shall reimburse uses of petty cash funds up to the extent of expenditures, with appropriate documentary support and as approved by the claims auditor. Petty cash funds provided for buildings or activities that do not operate during July/August must be closed out on June 30 and reestablished by Board of Education action at the reorganizational meeting of the Board in July.

Cross-ref: 6700, Purchasing

Ref: Education Law §§1604(26); 1709(29)
 8 NYCRR §170.4

Adoption date: July 1994
 Revised: April 2017
 November 2018

PETTY CASH ACCOUNTS REGULATION

The custodian appointed for each petty cash fund will be responsible for the following method of record keeping:

1. deposits to petty cash accounts will be made in amounts which shall not exceed payments made in cash from the fund;
2. payments made from the funds will be indicated by itemized receipts, receipted bills or other evidence of payments in form available for audit;
3. disbursements will be acknowledged by the signature of the individual receiving payment;
4. each disbursement will be properly budget coded prior to the disbursement of funds; and
5. a request to replenish the petty cash fund will be accompanied by a summary sheet, signed by the custodian responsible for the fund, with all expenditures properly accounted.

The custodian will disburse petty cash only for payment for materials, supplies and services, only when payment is required upon delivery.

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [x] Local
 [X] Notice

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Board of Education recognizes its responsibility to ensure sound fiscal management of the district. To this end, the Board establishes an internal audit function to carry out the following tasks:

- Develop an annual risk assessment of district fiscal operations which shall include but not be limited to:
 - a. a review of financial policies and procedures,
 - b. the testing and evaluation of district internal controls;
- An annual review and update of such risk assessment; and
- Prepare reports, at least annually or more frequently as the Board may direct, which:
 - a. analyze significant risk assessment findings,
 - b. recommend changes for strengthening controls and reducing identified risks, and
 - c. specify timeframes for implementation of such recommendations.

To fulfill this function, the district may use inter-municipal cooperative agreements, BOCES shared services, or independent contractors as long as such personnel or entities performing the internal audit function comply with the Regulations of the Commissioner and meet professional auditing standards for independence between the auditor and the district. The district may also use existing personnel to fulfill this function but only if such persons shall not have any responsibilities for other business operations of the district while performing such function.

Personnel or entities performing this function shall report directly to the Board. The district's audit committee shall assist in the oversight of this internal audit function.

Cross-ref: 6690, Audit Committee

Ref: Education Law §2116-b

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

[] Required
[x] Local
[X] Notice

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board of Education will designate and appoint an Audit Committee for purposes of overseeing and carrying out the Board's audit policies and the performance of related duties and responsibilities. The district's Audit Committee shall be comprised of five members, including two (2) Board members and three (3) non-Board members.

The Board of Education will appoint the members, who will serve without compensation for one (1) year terms. The term of any Board member serving on the Audit Committee shall not exceed the member's term on the Board. The Board shall solicit applications from the public to fill the seat of any non-Board member who has served on the Committee for three continuous years, or if an unanticipated vacancy occurs. The selection of qualified applicants remains at the Board's discretion, and nothing contained herein precludes the Board from continuing the service of a non-Board member beyond three years of continuous service.

Members will be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses related to attending committee meetings. Audit Committee members are not required to be District residents.

The Board members who serve on the Audit Committee will act as liaisons to the Board of Education. One of the two Board of Education members who serve on the Audit Committee shall be the Board President. Employees of the school district are prohibited from serving on the committee.

The Audit Committee shall:

1. Recommend internal and external audit plans to the Board, specifying the areas of District operations to be reviewed for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, operating efficiency and effectiveness;
2. Receive and review the resulting audit reports; and propose recommendations to the Board for action as may be necessary and appropriate;
3. Receive and review the report of the external auditor on any findings commented on during the annual audit report, and the management response thereto, and propose recommendations to the Board for action as may be necessary and appropriate;

4. Oversee the selection of the internal auditor and the external auditor, pursuant to the relevant Board policies, and make recommendations to the Board for appointment to said positions; and
5. Perform any other responsibilities outlined by the Board and/or as listed in the District's Audit Committee Charter (see attached exhibit, 6690-E).

The audit committee may conduct an executive session in accordance with law and Commissioner's regulation. If authorized by Board resolution, any Board member who does not serve on the Audit Committee may attend an executive session of the Committee.

It is not the intent of the Board of Education that the Audit Committee participate in or be responsible for the day to day operations of the school district or in the decisions that are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Schools or Assistant Superintendent for Business, or the other district administrators.

Ref: Education Law §2116-c
8 NYCRR §170.12 (d)

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Audit Committee Authority

Pursuant to Board resolution dated December 5, 2005, the Board of Education of the **Wantagh Union Free School District** has established an audit committee to assist the Board of Education in the oversight of both the internal and external audit functions. The requirement to create an audit committee was established by Education Law §2116-c. *According to §2116-c(4), the role of an audit committee shall be advisory and any recommendations it provides to the Board shall not be substituted for any required review and acceptance by the Board of Education.*

Mission

The Board of Education has established an audit committee to provide independent assistance to the Board in the oversight of the following matters:

- Assist the Board in providing oversight of the internal audit, external audit, and claims audit functions, including the appointment of the internal, external, and claims auditors.
- Oversee the competitive Request for Proposal Process (RFP) used to solicit quotations for the District's annual external audit.
- Review the scope, plan and coordination of the external and internal audits.
- Provide a communications link between the external and internal auditors and the Board.

Membership

The membership duties of the Wantagh School District Audit Committee includes the following:

- **Good Faith** – Members of the Committee shall perform their duties in good faith, in a manner they reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the Committee and the District with such care as a generally prudent person in a similar position would use under similar circumstances.
- **Independence** – The following individuals are precluded from being an Audit Committee member:
 - Someone currently employed by the District
 - Someone currently or previously providing goods or services to the District during the past two years.

- Someone of the immediate family (spouse, spouse equivalent or dependent, whether or not related) or close family member (parent, sibling or nondependent child) of an individual who is an employee, officer or contractor providing goods or services to the district.
- Someone who is the owner of or has a direct and material interest in a company providing goods or services to the district.
- **Confidentiality** – During the exercise of duties and responsibilities, the Committee members may have access to confidential information. The Committee shall have an obligation to the district to maintain the confidentiality of such information.
- **Oath of Office** - All non-board members, who are members of the Audit Committee, should be administered the district's oath of office by the District Clerk.

Membership and Requisite Skills

The District's Audit Committee is comprised of five members, two of whom shall be the President of the Board of Education and a second Board Trustee, and three non-Board members. The Board of Education will appoint the members, who will serve without compensation in one (1) year terms. The term of any Board member serving on the Audit Committee shall not exceed the member's term on the Board. The Board shall solicit applications from the public to fill the seat of any non-Board member who has served on the Committee for three continuous years, or if an unanticipated vacancy occurs. The selection of qualified applicants remains at the Board's discretion, and nothing contained herein precludes the Board from continuing the service of a non-Board member beyond three years of continuous service..

The Committee members collectively should possess the expertise and experience in accounting, auditing, financial reporting and school district finances needed to understand and evaluate the school district's financial statements, the external audit of those statements and the district's internal audit activities. Accordingly, the Audit Committee's members should:

- Possess the requisite skills and experience necessary to understand technical and complex financial reporting issues.
- Have the ability to communicate with, and offer advice and assistance to, public finance officers and auditors.
- Be knowledgeable about internal controls, financial statement audits and management/operational audits.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the District's Audit Committee include the following:

- **External Audit Focus**

- Provide recommendations regarding the selection of the external auditor to the Board of Education.
- Meet with the external auditor prior to commencement of the audit to review the engagement letter.
- Review and discuss with the external auditor any risk assessment of the district's fiscal operations developed as part of the auditor's responsibilities under governmental auditing standards for a financial statement audit and federal single audit standards, if applicable.
- Review the external auditor's assessment of the district's system of internal controls.
- Receive and review the draft annual audit report and accompanying draft management letter and, working directly with the external auditor, assist the Board of Education in interpreting such documents.
- Make a recommendation to the Board of Education on accepting the annual audit report.
- Review every corrective action plan developed by the school district and assist the Board of Education in the implementation of such plans.

- **Internal Audit Focus**

- Make recommendations to the Board of Education regarding the appointment of the internal auditor.
- Assist in the oversight of the internal audit function.
- Review the annual internal audit plan to ensure that high risk areas and key control activities are periodically evaluated and tested.
- Review the results of internal audit activities and significant recommendations and findings of the internal auditor.
- Monitor implementation of the internal auditor's recommendations by management.
- Provide input on the performance evaluation of the internal auditor.

- **Claims Audit Focus**

- Make recommendations to the Board of Education regarding the appointment of the claims auditor.
- Assist in the oversight of the claims audit function.

- Review the results of claims audit activities and significant recommendations and findings of the claims auditor.
- Monitor implementation of the claims auditor's recommendations by management.
- Provide input on the performance evaluation of the claims auditor.
- **Administrative Matters**
 - Hold regularly scheduled meetings.
 - Administer other related duties as prescribed by the Board of Education.
 - Review and revise the Audit Committee Charter.

Meetings and Notification

The Wantagh School District Audit Committee shall meet a minimum of four (4) times each year.

As a public body, the Audit Committee is subject to the requirements of the Open Meetings Law. However, the Audit Committee is authorized to conduct an executive session for the reasons delineated in Public Officer's Law § 105, as well as for the following purposes, as described in Education law § 2116-c:

- Meet with the external auditor prior to the commencement of the audit;
- Review and discuss with the external auditor any risk assessment of the district's fiscal operations; and
- Receive and review the draft annual audit report and accompanying draft management letter and, working directly with the external auditor, assist the Board in interpreting these documents.

An agenda of each meeting should be clearly determined in advance and the Audit Committee should receive supporting documents in advance, for reasonable review and consideration. The audit committee may conduct an executive session in accordance with law and Commissioner's regulation. Any member of the board of education who is not a member of the audit committee may be allowed to attend an executive session if authorized by a resolution of the board of education.

The Audit Committee shall prepare minutes of each meeting. At a minimum, the minutes will include the following:

- Copies of the meeting agenda
- Date, attendance and location of the meeting
- As appropriate, brief summary of the topics discussed

- Except as otherwise provided by law in connection with executive session, copies of materials discussed or presented at the meeting
- A record of all actions or recommendations agreed to by the committee

Decision-Making Process

A quorum constitutes a simple majority of the total membership and meetings will not be conducted unless a quorum is present. All decisions shall be reached by vote of a simple majority of the total membership.

Reporting Requirements

The Wantagh School District Audit Committee has the duty and responsibility to report its activities to the Board of Education. Periodic written reports of Audit Committee activities are an important communication link between the Audit Committee and the Board on key decisions and responsibilities. The Audit Committee's reporting requirements are to:

- Report on the scope and breadth of committee activities so that the Board of Education is kept informed of its work.
- Provide minutes of meetings which clearly record the actions and recommendations of the Committee.
- Report on their review of the District's draft annual audit report and accompanying management letter and their review of significant findings and recommendations of the internal auditor.
- Report on suspected fraud or abuse or material defects in the internal control systems.
- Report on indication of material or significant non-compliances with laws or District policies and regulations.
- Report on any other matters that should be disclosed to the Board of Education.

Review of the Charter

The Wantagh School District Audit Committee shall assess and report to the Board of Education on the adequacy of this Charter no less than an annual basis or as necessary. Charter modifications, as recommended by the Audit Committee, should be presented to the Board of Education in writing for their review and action.

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

(X) Required

() Local

() Notice

PURCHASING

The Board of Education views purchasing as serving the educational program by providing necessary supplies, equipment and related services. Purchasing will be centralized in the business office under the general supervision of the Purchasing Agent designated by the Board.

It is the goal of the Board to purchase competitively, without prejudice or favoritism, and to seek the maximum value for every dollar expended. Competitive bids or quotations shall be solicited in connection with purchases pursuant to law. The General Municipal Law requires that purchase contracts for materials, equipment and supplies involving an estimated annual expenditure of more than \$20,000 and public work contracts involving an expenditure of more than \$35,000 will be awarded only after responsible bids have been received in response to a public advertisement soliciting formal bids. Similar procurements to be made in a fiscal year will be grouped together for the purpose of determining whether a particular item must be bid.

Purchase contracts and public works contracts subject to competitive bidding will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, however, the Board authorizes that purchase contracts may be awarded on the basis of best value, as defined in State Finance Law §163.

On August 1, 2012, General Municipal Law (GML) Section 103 was amended to allow school districts to purchase certain goods and services (apparatus, materials, equipment and supplies) through the use of contracts let by the United States or any agency thereof, any state, and any county, political subdivision or district of any state. The amendment authorizes school districts and BOCES to "piggyback" on contracts let by outside governmental agencies in a manner that constitutes competitive bidding "consistent with state law." This "piggybacking" is permitted on contracts issued by other governmental entities, provided that the original contract:

- a) Has been let by the United States or any agency thereof, any state (including New York State) or any other political subdivision or district therein;
- b) Was made available for use by other governmental entities; and
- c) Was let in a manner that constitutes competitive bidding consistent with New York State law.

The "piggybacking" amendment and the "best value" amendment may not be combined to authorize a municipality to "piggyback" onto a cooperative contract which was awarded on the basis of "best value." In other words, while a school district or BOCES may authorize the award of contracts on the basis of "best value", it may not "piggyback" onto a purchasing contract awarded by another agency on the basis of "best value."

In addition, the Board authorizes the receipt of sealed bids for purchase contracts in electronic format, pursuant to the provisions of General Municipal Law §103(1) which addresses proper documentation, authentication, security, and confidentiality of electronic bids.

The district shall comply with the requirements of General Municipal Law §103-g, which prohibits, with few exceptions, competitive bidding contracts with entities that invest significantly in the Iranian energy sector, as outlined in the accompanying regulation.

Goods and services which are not required by law to be procured by the district through competitive bidding will be procured in a manner so as to ensure the prudent and economical use of public monies, in the best interests of the taxpayers, to facilitate the acquisition of goods and services of maximum quality at the lowest possible cost under the circumstances, and to guard against favoritism, improvidence, extravagance, fraud and corruption.

Alternative proposals or quotations will be secured by requests for proposals, written or verbal quotations or any other appropriate method of procurement, except as permitted by State law for procurements:

1. under a county contract;
2. under a State contract;
3. under a federal contract;
4. under a contract of another political subdivision;
5. of articles manufactured in State correctional institutions; or
6. from agencies for the blind and severely disabled.

The district's purchasing activity will strive to meet the following objectives:

1. to effectively supply all administrative units in the school system with needed materials, supplies, and contracted services;

2. to obtain materials, supplies and contracted services at the lowest prices possible consistent with the quality and standards needed as determined by the Purchasing Agent in cooperation with the requisitioning authority. The educational welfare of the students is the foremost consideration in making any purchase;
3. to ensure that all purchases fall within the framework of budgetary limitations and that they are consistent with the educational goals and programs of the district;
4. to maintain an appropriate and comprehensive accounting and reporting system to record and document all purchasing transactions; and
5. to ensure, through the use of proper internal controls, that loss and/or diversion of district property is prevented.

Opportunities shall be provided to all responsible suppliers to do business with the school district. Suppliers whose place of business is situated within the district may be given preferential consideration only when bids or quotations on an item or service are identical as to price, quality and other factors. Purchases will be made through available cooperative BOCES bids, state contracts of the Office of General Services or county contracts whenever such purchases are in the best interests of the district. In addition, the district may make purchases from correctional institutions and severely disabled persons through charitable or non-profit-making agencies, as provided by law.

The district will provide justification and documentation of any contract awarded to an offeror other than the lowest responsible dollar offeror, setting forth the reasons why such award is in the best interests of the district and otherwise furthers the purposes of section 104-b of the General Municipal Law.

The Purchasing Agent will not be required to secure alternative proposals or quotations for:

1. emergencies where time is a critical factor;
2. procurements for which there is no possibility of competition (sole source items); or
3. very small procurements when solicitations or competition would not be cost effective.

The Superintendent of Schools, with the assistance of the Purchasing Agent, shall be responsible for the establishment and implementation of the procedures and standard forms for use in all purchasing and related activities in the district. Such procedures shall comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the state and the Commissioner of Education.

The Superintendent is authorized to enter into cooperative bidding for various needs of the School District.

Upon the adoption of a resolution by a vote of at least three-fifths (3/5) of all Board members stating that for reasons of efficiency or economy there is need for standardization, purchase contracts for a particular type or kind of equipment, materials or supplies of more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) may be awarded by the Board to the lowest responsible bidder furnishing the required security after advertisement for sealed bids in the manner provided in law.

No Board member, officer or employee of the school district shall have an interest in any contract entered into by the Board or the district, as provided in Article 18 of the General Municipal Law.

Comments will be solicited from those administrators involved in the procurement process before enactment of the district's policies regarding purchasing and from time to time thereafter. The policies must then be adopted by Board resolution. All district policies regarding the procurement processes will be reviewed by the Board at least annually.

The unintentional failure to fully comply with the provisions of section 104-b of the General Municipal Law or the district's policies regarding procurement will not be grounds to void action taken nor give rise to a cause of action against the district or any officer or employee of the district.

Cross-ref: 2160, School Board Code of Ethics
6230, Federal Funds
6670, Petty Cash Accounts
6720, Bidding Requirements and Procedures
6740, Purchasing Procedures
9410, Conflict of Interest

Ref: Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195)
Education Law §§305(14); 409-i; 1604(29-a); 1709(4-a)(9)(14)(22); 2503(7-a); 2554(7-a)
General Municipal Law §§102; 103; 103-g; 104; 104-b; 109-a; 800 et seq.
State Finance Law §§97-g(3), (4), (5); 163; 163-b; 165-a
County Law §408-a(2)

Adoption date: July, 1994

Revised: December 2009
 July 2012
 September 2014
 April 6, 2017
 May 2021

PURCHASING REGULATION

The following sets forth the procedures for the procurement of goods and services by the district:

I. Definitions

Best value: optimizing quality, cost and efficiency. The basis for best value shall reflect, whenever possible, objective and quantifiable analysis, and may also take into consideration small businesses or certified minority- or women-owned businesses as defined in State Finance Law §163.

Purchase Contract: a contract involving the acquisition of commodities, materials, supplies, services or equipment

Public Work Contract: a contract involving labor or both materials and labor for a project such as construction

II. General Municipal Law

The General Municipal Law requires that purchase contracts for services, materials, equipment and supplies involving an estimated annual expenditure exceeding \$20,000 and public work contracts involving an expenditure of more than \$35,000 will be awarded only after responsible bids have been received in response to a public advertisement soliciting formal bids. Similar procurements to be made in a fiscal year will be grouped together for the purpose of determining whether a particular item must be bid.

III. Competitive Bidding Required

A. Method of Determining Whether Procurement is Subject to Competitive Bidding

1. The district will first determine if the proposed procurement is a purchase contract or a contract for public work.
2. If the procurement is either a purchase contract or a contract for public work, the district will then determine whether the amount of the procurement is above the applicable monetary threshold as set forth above.

3. The district will also determine whether any exceptions to the competitive bidding requirements (as set forth below) exist.
4. All advertised bids shall include the following statement required by General Municipal Law 103-g: "By submission of this bid, each bidder and each person signing on behalf of any bidder certifies, and in the case of a joint bid each party thereto certifies as to its own organization, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of its knowledge and belief that each bidder is not on the list created pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision 3 of section 165-a of the state finance law."

B. Contract Combining Professional Services and Purchase

In the event that a contract combines the provision of professional services and a purchase, the district, in determining the appropriate monetary threshold criteria to apply to the contract, will determine whether the professional service or the purchase is the predominant part of the transaction.

C. Opening and Recording Bids; Awarding Contracts

The Purchasing Agent will be authorized to open and record bids. Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or a purchase contract bid of best value (as recommended by the Purchasing Agent), who has furnished the required security after responding to an advertisement for sealed bids.

In order to be considered a responsible bidder, entities must certify that they are not on the list created and maintained by the State Office of General Services cataloging significant investment in the Iranian energy sector. Such statement may be submitted electronically pursuant to General Municipal Law §103(1).

Entities that cannot make this certification may only be awarded the bid if:

1. The entity's investment activities in Iran were made before April 12, 2012; the investment activities in Iran have not been expanded or renewed after that date; and the entity has adopted, publicized, and

is implementing a formal plan to cease the investment activities in Iran and to refrain from engaging in any new investments in Iran; or

2. The district makes a determination, in writing that the goods or services are necessary for the district to perform its functions and that, absent such an exemption, the district would be unable to obtain the goods or services for which the contract is offered.

D. Documentation of Competitive Bids

The district will maintain proper written documentation which will set forth the method in which it determined whether the procurement is a purchase or a public work contract.

E. Purchase of Instructional Materials

In accordance with Education Law the district shall give a preference in the purchase of instructional materials to vendors who agree to provide materials in alternative formats (i.e., any medium or format for the presentation of instructional materials, other than a traditional print textbook, that is needed as a accommodation for a disabled student enrolled in the district, including but not limited to Braille, large print, open and closed captioned, audio or an electronic file in an approved format).

The district will establish and follow a plan to ensure that every student with a disability who needs his or her instructional materials in an alternative format will receive those materials at the same time that they are available to non-disabled students.

F. Leases of Personal Property

In addition to the above-mentioned competitive bidding requirements, section 1725 of the Education Law requires that the district will be subject to competitive bidding requirements for purchase contracts when it enters into a lease of personal property.

Documentation: The district will maintain written documentation such as quotes, cost-benefit analysis of leasing versus purchasing, etc.

G. Environmentally-Sensitive Cleaning and Maintenance Products

The district will purchase and utilize environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products whenever feasible. The purchasing agent will consult with the Green Guidelines provided by the Office of General Services.

H. Blanket Purchase Orders

Blanket purchase orders issued annually to local vendors may be used. The types of items blanket purchase orders can be used for are: day to day custodial and maintenance needs, minor repairs, minor technology purchases, certain science supplies, or for other items determined at the discretion of the Purchasing Agent. All policies, procedures and thresholds for items purchased on a blanket purchase order must still be followed.

Any legal issues regarding the applicability of competitive bidding requirements will be presented to the school attorney for review.

IV. Exceptions to Competitive Bidding Requirements

The district will not be subject to competitive bidding requirements when the

Board of Education, in its discretion, determines that one of the following situations exists:

1. emergency situations where:
 - a. the situation arises out of an accident or unforeseen occurrence or condition;
 - b. a district building, property, or the life, health, or safety of an individual on district property is affected; or
 - c. the situation requires immediate action which cannot await competitive bidding.

However, when the Board passes a resolution that an emergency situation exists, the district will make purchases at the lowest possible costs, seeking competition by informal solicitation of quotes or otherwise, to the extent practicable under the circumstances.

Documentation: The district will maintain records of verbal (or written) quotes, as appropriate;

2. when the district purchases surplus or second-hand supplies, materials or equipment from the federal or state governments or from any other political subdivision or public benefit corporation within the state.

Documentation: The district will maintain market price comparisons (verbal or written quotes) and the name of the government entity;

3. when the Board separately purchases eggs, livestock, fish and dairy products (other than milk), juice, grains and species of fresh fruits and vegetables directly from producers or growers. The amount expended in any fiscal year by the district may not exceed an amount equal to fifteen cents multiplied by the number of days in the school year multiplied by the total enrollment of the district.

Documentation: The district will maintain documentation consistent with sections 114.3 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education;

4. when the Board separately purchases milk directly from licensed milk processors employing less than forty (40) people. The amount expended in any fiscal year by the district may not exceed an amount equal to twenty-five cents multiplied by the number of days in the school year multiplied by the total enrollment of the district or exceed the current market price.

Documentation: The district will maintain documentation consistent with section 114.4 of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education;

5. when the district purchases goods, supplies and services from municipal hospitals under joint contracts and arrangements entered into pursuant to section 2803-a of the Public Health Law.

Documentation: The district will maintain the legal authorization, Board authorization and market price comparisons; or

6. when there is only one possible source from which to procure goods or services required in the public interest.

Documentation: The district will maintain written documentation of the unique benefits of the item or service purchased as compared to other items or services available in the marketplace; that no other item or service provides substantially equivalent or similar benefits; and that, considering the benefits received, the cost of the item or service is reasonable, when compared to conventional methods. In addition, the documentation will provide that there is no possibility of competition for the procurement of the goods.

7. when the district purchases professional services that require special skill or training, such as but not limited to, audit, medical, legal or insurance services, or property appraisals.

Documentation: The district will keep proper documentation in accordance with policy 6741.

V. Quotes When Competitive Bidding Not Required

Goods and services which are not required by law to be procured by the district through competitive bidding will be procured in a manner so as to ensure the prudent and economical use of public monies in the best interests of the taxpayers. Alternative proposals or quotations will be secured by requests for proposals, written quotations or any other appropriate method of procurement, as set forth below.

1. Methods of Documentation

- a. Written Quotations: vendors will provide, at a minimum, the date, description of the item or details of service to be provided, price quoted, name of contact. Written quotations will serve as documentation if formal bidding is not required.
- b. Requests for Proposals: the district will utilize RFP's to engage professional services providers in accordance with policy 6741.

2. Purchases/Public Work: Methods of Competition to be Used for Non-Bid Procurements; Documentation to be Maintained

The district will require the following methods of competition be used and sources of documentation maintained when soliciting non-bid procurements in the most cost-effective manner possible:

- a. Purchase Contracts up to \$20,000
 - 1. Contracts below \$2,500: At the discretion of the Purchasing Agent
 - a. Although it is not necessary to obtain pricing, details supporting the purchase must still be attached to the requisition.
 - 2. Contracts from \$2,500 to \$20,000: Formal written quotes from at least three separate vendors (if available).
 - 3. Contracts in excess of \$20,000: Sealed bids in accordance with General Municipal Law, Section 103.
- b. Public Work Contracts up to \$35,000
 - 1. Contracts below \$5,000: At the discretion of the Purchasing Agent
 - a. Although it is not necessary to obtain pricing, details supporting the purchase must still be attached to the requisition.
 - 2. Contracts from \$5,000 to \$35,000: Formal written quotes from at least three separate vendors (if available).
 - 3. Contracts in excess of \$35,000: Sealed bids in accordance with General Municipal Law, Section 103.

VI. Quotes Not Required When Competitive Bidding Not Required

The district will not be required to secure alternative proposals or quotations for those procurements as permitted by state law:

- 1. under a county contract;
- 2. under a state contract;
- 3. under a federal contract;
- 4. under a contract of another political subdivision;
- 5. of articles manufactured in state correctional institutions; or
- 6. from agencies for the blind and severely disabled.

VII. Procurements from Other than the “Lowest Responsible Dollar Offeror”

The district will provide justification and documentation of any contract awarded to an offeror other than the lowest responsible dollar offeror, setting forth the reasons why such award is in the best interests of the district and otherwise furthers the purposes of section 104-b of the General Municipal Law.

VIII. Internal Control

The Board authorizes the Superintendent of Schools, with the assistance of the Purchasing Agent, to establish and maintain an internal control structure to ensure, to the best of their ability, that the district's assets will be safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that transactions will be executed in accordance with the law and district policies and regulations, and recorded properly in the financial records of the district.

Comments will be solicited from those administrators involved in the procurement process before enactment of the district's regulations regarding purchasing and from time to time thereafter. The regulations must then be adopted by Board resolution. All district regulations regarding the procurement processes will be reviewed by the Board at least annually.

The unintentional failure to fully comply with the provisions of section 104-b of the General Municipal Law or the district's regulations regarding procurement will not be grounds to void action taken or give rise to a cause of action against the district or any officer or employee of the district.

Cross-ref: 6230, Federal Funds
6720, Bidding Requirements and Procedures
6740, Purchasing Procedures

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: September 1996
September 2004
July 2012
September 2014
April 6, 2017
May 2021

PURCHASING EXHIBIT*Methods of Competition to Be Used for Non-Bid Procurements*

	Pricing Support Attached	3 Written Quotes	RFP*	Other
Purchase Contracts up to \$20,000				
Less Than \$2,500	X			
\$2,500 to \$20,000		X		
Public Works Contracts up to \$35,000				
Less Than \$5,000	X			
\$5,000 to \$35,000		X		
Emergencies				X
Professional Services			X	
Leases of Personal Property				X
Second-Hand Equipment from Other Governments				X
Certain Food and Milk Purchases				X
Sole Source (for example, patented or monopoly items)				X

*RFP: Request for Proposal

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: September 2004

July 2012

September 2014

April 6, 2017

May 2021

**Explanations of “Other” Methods of Competition to Be Used For
Non-Bid Procurements**

Emergencies: Informal solicitation of quotes or otherwise, to the extent practicable under the circumstances.

Leases of Personal Property: Section 1725 of the Education Law requires that a district will be subject to competitive bidding requirements for purchase contracts when it enters into a lease of personal property.

Second-Hand Equipment from Federal and State Governments: Section 103(6) of the General Municipal Law provides a statutory exception to the competitive bidding requirement by permitting the purchase of surplus and second-hand supplies, materials or equipment without competitive bidding from the federal or state governments or from any other political subdivision or public benefit corporation with the state.

Certain Food and Milk Purchases: Section 103(a)(10) of the General Municipal Law provides a statutory exception to the competitive bidding requirement by permitting a Board of Education to separately purchase eggs, livestock, fish and dairy products (other than milk), juice, grains and species of fresh fruits and vegetables directly from producers or growers without bidding.

Sole Source: Section 103 of the General Municipal Law provides a statutory exception to the competitive bidding requirement in limited situations where there is only one possible source from which to procure goods or services required in the public interest (such as in the case of certain patented goods or services or public utility services).

Adoption date: July 1994

Revised: April 6, 2017

[] Required
[X] Local
 [] Notice

PURCHASING AUTHORITY

The Board of Education designates the Assistant Business Manager as Purchasing Agent for the school district. The Board shall formally designate the individual named as purchasing agent at the annual organizational meeting, which will be recorded in the minutes of that meeting. If the individual so named becomes unable to fulfill the duties during the course of the year, the Board will designate another purchasing agent at the next Board meeting. The Purchasing Agent will be responsible for administering all purchasing activities and ensuring the quality and quantity of purchases made by the district.

All purchases shall be made through the Purchasing Agent.

The Purchasing Agent is authorized to issue purchase orders without prior approval of the Board when formal bidding procedures are not required by law and budget appropriations are adequate to cover such obligations.

All purchase orders issued by the Purchasing Agent in excess of \$20,000 shall also be reviewed by the Assistant Superintendent for Business.

The Purchasing Agent shall be responsible for preparing all bid specifications and a statement of general bidding conditions to be included in every notice or invitation to bid. If there are questions concerning specifications, the Purchasing Agent will consult with the requisitioner to clarify the matter so as to ensure that the appropriate goods or services are obtained.

Cross-ref: 2210, Board Organizational Meeting
 6700, Purchasing

Ref: Education Law §1709(20-a)
 Gen. Mun. Law §104-b(2)(f)

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

Revised: May 2021

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

PURCHASING PROCEDURES

Requesting Goods and Services (Purchase Orders)

Purchase orders for budget items shall originate from the key personnel directly responsible for their use. The Purchasing Agent shall arrange appropriate administrative reviewing channels whereby purchase orders will be examined and approved, or disapproved, for purchasing.

The Purchasing Agent shall receive and process purchase orders in a manner most beneficial to the overall purposes of the school.

Describing Goods and Services (Specifications)

Product specifications will be written in a manner that will minimize vendor misinterpretation and yet be in the vernacular of the trade.

Specifications will be sufficiently broad to permit competition while retaining the desired level of quality. In all cases, the dominant factor should be quality.

Expenditures

It is the policy of the Board of Education that the administration strictly observes the letter and the spirit of all laws and regulations relating to purchases by the district and to the control of its finances and property.

Within the framework of applicable laws and regulation, purchases and use of materials and manpower shall be accomplished in accordance with good business practices with the primary purpose of serving the program of instruction.

Purchasing Procedures

The procurement function is one of the major business responsibilities of the Board of Education. The mechanical function of procurement may be delegated. However, under law, the Board has the sole authority and responsibility for all purchase contracts of the

district.

The duties of purchasing shall be centralized under the control of the Assistant Superintendent for Business with the assistance of the Assistant Business Manager, who shall serve as purchasing agent. The Assistant Superintendent for Business and Assistant Business Manager shall be familiar with and perform all activities within the limitations prescribed by law, legal opinions, and in accordance with Board policies.

Four fundamental functions of purchasing are:

1. to buy the proper product for the purpose required;
2. to have the product available when needed;
3. to buy the proper amount of the product; and
4. to pay the proper price.

Every transaction between a buyer and seller involving the transfer of property shall be by purchase order or formal contract.

Purchase orders and other obligations shall be signed by the Purchasing Agent.

Specifications governing materials are a joint responsibility of the educational and business offices.

Only through the use of efficient purchasing procedures can the school district ensure that needed goods and services are acquired in the most economical manner. The Board directs the Superintendent of Schools and the Assistant Superintendent for Business to develop administrative regulations on how purchasing is to be done in the district.

The purchasing is to be done by the purchasing agent on an official purchase order.

The purchasing agent is authorized to issue purchase orders without prior approval of the Board when formal bidding procedures are not required by law and budget appropriations are adequate to cover such obligations.

All purchases involving the use of federal funds shall follow the attached guidelines established in the Federal Funds Procedural Manual for the district.

Cross-ref: 6230, Federal Funds
 6700, Purchasing
 6740-P, Federal Funds Procedural Manual

Ref: Education Law §1704; 1718; 1720; 1724
 Office of the State Comptroller-Financial Management Guide

Adoption date: July 1994
Revised: April 6, 2017
 May 2021

PURCHASING PROCEDURES REGULATION

The purchasing of material, equipment, or supplies shall be governed by the following list of functions.

	<u>Function</u>	<u>Performed by</u>
A.	Requisition	Initiated by user Sent to proper official for approval Copy retained by school
B.	Specifications	Prepared in detail by either the Purchasing Department or the educational office requesting the purchase.
C.	Bids or Quotations	Checked and tabulated by Purchasing Department and after review with the requisitioner recommendations made to Board of Education on formal bids.
D.	Contract or Purchase	Contracts signed by designated board officials; orders signed by Purchasing Agent.
E.	Follow-Up	By Purchasing Department
F.	Receipt of Goods	Person other than requisitioner signs receiving copy of Purchase Order and forwards same to Purchasing Department indicating the quantity and quality of materials or services which have been received and are satisfactory.
G.	Invoice	Checked for price and quantity by Accounts Payable staff.
H.	Invoice Approved	By officer giving rise to the claim (e.g. department head, principal etc.)
I.	Invoice Approval	All claims are submitted to and reviewed by the district Claims Auditor for final approval before release.

Adoption date: July 1994
 Revised: April 6, 2017
 May 2021



FEDERAL FUNDS PROCEDURAL MANUAL

WANTAGH UFSD

Adopted May 6, 2021

Entire manual included in PDF version



FEDERAL FUNDS PROCEDURAL MANUAL

WANTAGH UFSD

Adopted May 6, 2021

INTRODUCTION

The Federal Uniform Grant Guidance (2 CFR, Part 200), commonly known as UGG, is a set of regulations that establishes rules that apply to all federal grants, regardless of which Federal agency is providing the award. These regulations streamlined the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars into one comprehensive policy guide. UGG are regulations that establish rules that apply to all federal grants, regardless of which Federal agency is providing the award. These regulations streamlined the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars into one comprehensive policy guide.

Note: All links and attachments are as of 2020.

Thanks to the Association of School Business Officials who diligently created a template that was available for use by all NYS school districts and edited by Wantagh UFSD.

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DEFINITIONS

BUDGET/ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS/COST PRINCIPLES

- **Advance payment:** means a payment that a Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity makes by any appropriate payment mechanism, including a predetermined payment schedule, before the non-Federal entity disburses the funds for program purposes.
- **Allowable cost:** A cost that complies with all legal requirements that apply to a particular Federal education program including statutes, regulations, guidance, applications and approved grant awards.
- **Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR):** A compilation of regulations that apply to Federal education programs. These regulations contain important rules governing the administration of Federal education programs, and include rules affecting the allowable use of Federal funds (including rules regarding allowable costs, the period of availability of Federal awards, documentation requirements, and grants management requirements). EDGAR is accessible at <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>.
- **Omni Circular or 2CFR 200:** Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Federal cost principles that provide standards for determining whether costs may be charged to Federal grants. EDGAR requires all grantees and subgrantees to follow the cost principles set out in 2 CFR 200s at the following: <http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5>. The Omni Circular, 2CFR 200, and Uniform Grant Guidance are all referring to the same document.

PURCHASING

- **Aggregate** refers to the aggregate amount to be expended during a 12-month period.
- **Purchase Order (PO)** is a document issued by the School District that authorizes a purchase transaction. The PO sets forth the descriptions, quantities, prices, discounts, date and other terms and conditions.
- **Requisition** is the initial purchase request that an employee enters into the District financial accounting software. Once the requisition has moved forward through the approval process it is printed out or emailed as a purchase order and the order is processed.
- **Simplified Acquisition Threshold (SAT)** is the abbreviation for the Federal guideline for Simplified Acquisition Threshold which is \$150,000.

CASH MANAGEMENT

- **Advance payment:** means a payment that a Federal awarding agency or passthrough entity makes by any appropriate payment mechanism, including a predetermined payment schedule, before the non-Federal entity disburses the funds for program purposes.

COMPENSATION-PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSES AND REPORTING

- **Cost Objective:** A particular grant award or other category of costs used to track specific cost information (e.g. earmarks or set-asides that require the District to track expenditure information to ensure it spends a specific amount for a specific purpose).
- **Employee Compensation:** All amounts paid or accrued to an employee for services rendered during the award period. Compensation includes salaries, fringe benefits, stipends, bonuses and payments made under supplemental contracts. The District may require specific groups of employees to complete time sheets as verification of services rendered during an award period.
- **Multiple Cost Objectives Employees:** Employees who work on multiple cost objectives such as:
 - More than one Federal award;
 - A Federal award and a non-Federal award;
 - More than one activity within a Federal award that is separately tracked by the District (such as set-asides, earmarks or match/in-kind contributions).
- **Single Cost Objective Employees:** Employees who work exclusively on one cost objective.

CAPITAL ASSETS

- **Capitalization policy is used by a District to set a threshold, above which qualifying** expenditures are recorded as fixed assets, and below which they are charged to expense as incurred. The policy is typically set by District administration or the board of education. The capitalization policy also governs whether certain expenditures are accounted for as separate assets, or as part of a larger asset.
- **Computing Devices** are machines used to acquire, analyze, process, and publish data and other information electronically, including accessories (or “peripherals”) for printing, transmitting and receiving, or storing electronic information. Information technology systems are computing devices, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources.
- **Equipment** is tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the non-Federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000. High-risk equipment of less than \$5,000 should also be safeguarded and tracked along with an inventory done every two years.
- **High-Risk Assets** are those items identified by the District as easily portable, desirable for personal use or easily marketable.. Currently computers, iPad, multi-media and audio assisted equipment, and other portable technology are considered theft-sensitive and high-risk.

- **Purchase Order (PO)** is a document issued by the School District that authorizes a purchase transaction. The PO sets forth the descriptions, quantities, prices, discounts, date and other terms and conditions.
- **Safeguarding** is defined as providing a reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the District assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

RECORDS RETENTION

- **Permanent Retention Period** means the records should be retained and never destroyed.
- **Records** is defined as information contained in records regardless of its physical form (paper, microfilm, computer disk or tape, or other medium).
- **Retention Period** represents the period of time a document should be kept or “retained”. New York State School Districts should consult Records Retention Schedule LGS-1.

SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

- **Contract:** A legal instrument by which a non-Federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a Federal award. The term as used in Part 2 CFR does not include a legal instrument, even if the non-Federal entity considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a Federal award or subaward.
- **Contractor:** An entity that receives a contract, i.e. a legal instrument by which a non-Federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a Federal award.
- **Pass-through Entity (PTE):** A non-Federal entity that provides a subaward to a subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal program.
- **Subaward:** An award provided by a PTE to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the PTE. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the PTE considers a contract.
- **Subrecipient:** A non-Federal entity that receives a subaward from a PTE to carry out part of a Federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program.

BUDGET/ALLOWABLE USE OF FUNDS/COST PRINCIPLES

RATIONALE

Developing grant budgets must be based on the proposed activities planned and described in the grant application to ensure the intent of the federal program is maintained. Budgeted expenditures must conform to that intent and be allowable under the Omni Circular (2CFR

200) as well as Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR), described under “Definitions.”

In compliance with 2CFR §200.302(b)(7) and EDGAR, procedures outlined in this section will enable management and staff to ensure the District is in compliance with the allowability requirements under the terms and conditions of the grant as well as the 2 CFR 200, Subpart E and EDGAR.

POLICY

FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING ALLOWABLE COSTS

To determine whether a cost is allowable under the program, staff must become familiar with the requirements under 2 CFR 200, Subpart E and EDGAR, as well as objectives of each grant.

Generally, when analyzing whether a particular cost is permissible, it is useful to perform the following analysis:

- Is the cost specifically included in the District's approved grant budget?
- Is the cost forbidden by Federal laws such as 2 CFR 200, Subpart E or EDGAR? (see below for examples)
- Is the cost permissible under the relevant Federal program?
- Is the cost consistent with the Federal cost principles in 2 CFR 200s?
- Is the cost consistent with program specific fiscal rules?
- Is the cost consistent with an approved program plan and budget, as well as any special conditions imposed on the grant?

While there are other important considerations District staff must take into account when analyzing whether a specific proposed cost is permissible, the above questions can provide a useful framework for the analysis.

FEDERAL COST PRINCIPLES

The Omni-Circular defines the parameters for the permissible uses of Federal funds. While there are many requirements contained in it, it includes core principles that serve as an important guide for effective grants management. These core principles require all costs to be:

- **Necessary** for the proper and efficient performance or administration of the program.
- **Reasonable.** In other words, it should be clear to an outside observer why a decision to spend money on a specific cost made sense in light of the cost, needs, and requirements of the program and that sound business practices were followed and purchases were comparable to current market prices.
- **Allocable** to the Federal program that paid for the cost. Under 2 CFR §200.405, this means that a program must benefit in proportion to the amount charged to the Federal program—for example, if a teacher is paid 50% with Title I funds, the teacher must work with the Title I program/students at least 50% of the time. This also means that recipients need to be able to track items or services purchased with Federal funds so they can prove they were used for Federal program purposes.

- **Authorized** under state and local rules. This means all actions carried out with Federal funds must be authorized and not prohibited by state and local laws and policies.
- **Adequately documented.** A recipient must maintain proper documentation so as to provide evidence to monitors, auditors, or other oversight entities of how the funds were spend over the lifecycle of the grant.
- **Consistent with policies and procedures.** The same policies and procedures should apply uniformly to both federally-financed and other activities of the District. For example, personnel whose travel is paid with Federal funds is reimbursed at the same rates as personnel whose travel is paid with state or local funds, and the grant is charged accordingly.
- **Not included as a match or cost-share.** An element of cost should not be included as a match or cost-share of another federal program, unless the specific Federal program authorizes Federal costs to be treated as such. Some Federal program statutes require the grantee to contribute a certain amount of non-federal resources to be eligible for the Federal program.
- **Net of all applicable credits.** The term “applicable credits” refers to those receipts or reduction of expenditures that operate to offset or reduce expense items allocable to the federal award. Typical examples of such transactions are purchase discounts; rebates or allowances; recoveries or indemnities on losses; and adjustments of overpayments or erroneous charges, such as credits. To the extent that such credits accruing to or received by the District relate to the Federal award, they shall be credited to the Federal award, either as a cost reduction or a cash refund, as appropriate.

The Omni-Circular also contains specific rules on selected items of costs. Costs must comply with these rules in order to be paid with Federal funds.

ALLOWABLE COSTS

Costs that may be Allowable under 2 CFR 200, Subpart E Under Specific Conditions:

<u>FS-10 Budget Item</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Professional and support salaries	§200.430
Purchased services	2 CFR Appendix II Contract provisions
Supplies and materials	§200.453
Travel expenses	§200.474
Employee benefits	§200.431
Equipment	§200.439

Budget Items for Other Grants

Advisory Councils	§200.422
Audit costs and related services	§200.425
Bonding costs	§200.427
Conferences	§200.432

Depreciation	\$200.436
Employee health and welfare costs	\$200.437
Insurance and indemnification	\$200.447
Maintenance, operations, and repairs	\$200.452
Memberships and subscriptions	\$200.454
Professional service costs	\$200.459
Proposal costs	\$200.460
Publication and printing costs	\$200.461
Rental costs of building and equipment	\$200.465
Training costs	\$200.472

COSTS FORBIDDEN BY FEDERAL LAW

2 CFR 200, Subpart E identifies certain costs that may never be paid with Federal funds. The following list provides examples of such costs. If a cost is on this list, it may not be supported with Federal funds. The fact that a cost is not on this list does not mean it is necessarily permissible. There are other important restrictions that apply to Federal funds, such as those detailed in 2 CFR 200s; thus, this list is not exhaustive.

UNALLOWABLE COSTS UNDER 2 CFR 200, Subpart E

- Advertising and public relations costs (with limited exceptions), are prohibited; includes promotional items and memorabilia, including models, gifts, and souvenirs
- Alcoholic beverages
- Bad debts
- Contingency provisions (with limited exceptions)
- Fundraising and investment management costs (with limited exceptions)
- Donations
- Contributions
- Entertainment (amusement, diversion, and social activities and any associated costs)
- Fines and penalties
- General government expenses (with limited exceptions pertaining to Indian tribal governments and Councils of Government (COGs))
- Goods or services for personal use
- Interest, unless specifically stated in §200.441 as allowable

UNALLOWABLE COSTS UNDER EDGAR (PART 76)

- The use of funds for religion
- The acquisition of real property (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations which is very rare in Federal education programs)
- The use of funds for construction (unless specifically permitted by programmatic statute or regulations which is very rare in Federal education programs)
- Charging tuition or fees collected from students toward meeting matching, cost sharing, or maintenance of effort requirements of a program

PROGRAM ALLOWABILITY

Any cost paid with Federal education funds must be permissible under the Federal program that would support the cost.

Many Federal education programs detail specific required and/or allowable uses of funds for that program. Issues such as eligibility, program beneficiaries, caps or restrictions on certain types of program expenses, other program expenses, and other program specific requirements must be considered when performing the programmatic analysis.

Costs must be consistent with the purposes of the program in order to be allowable.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC FISCAL RULES

All Federal education programs have certain program specific fiscal rules that apply. Determining which rules apply depends on the program; however, rules such as supplement, not supplant, maintenance of effort, comparability, caps on certain uses of funds, etc. have an important impact when analyzing whether a particular cost is permissible.

Many state administered programs require LEAs to use Federal program funds to supplement the amount of state, local (and in some cases other Federal) funds they spend on education costs, and not to supplant – or replace – those funds. Generally, the “supplement, not supplant” provision means that Federal funds must be used to supplement the level of funds from non-Federal sources by providing additional services, staff, programs, or materials. In other words, Federal funds normally cannot be used to pay for things that would otherwise be paid for with state or local funds (and in some cases with other Federal funds).

Auditors generally presume supplanting has occurred in three situations:

- District uses Federal funds to provide services that the District is required to make available under other Federal, state, or local laws.
- District uses Federal funds to provide services that the District provided with state or local funds in the prior year.
- District uses Title I, Part A or Migrant Education Program funds to provide the same services to Title I or Migrant students that the District provides with state or local funds to nonparticipating students.

These presumptions apply differently in different Federal programs, and also in school wide program schools. Staff should be familiar with the supplement not supplant provisions applicable to their program.

INDIRECT COST RATE

The New York State Education Department (NYSED) calculates the restricted and unrestricted cost rates for all School Districts within the State of New York. NYSED issues a memo annually to the District stating the restricted and unrestricted costs rates to be used by the District, the period of time the rates are to be used for, and the types of programs/grants that the rates are to be used for.

Applying the Indirect Cost Rate

The Indirect Cost Rate percentage is multiplied against the actual direct costs (excluding distorting items such as equipment, contracts in excess of \$25,000, pass—through funds, etc.) incurred under a particular grant to produce the dollar amount of indirect costs allowable

to that award (34 CFR §75.564; 34 CFR §76.569). Once the District applies the approved rate, the funds that may be claimed for indirect costs have no Federal accountability and may be used as if they were non-federal funds. For Direct Grants, reimbursement of indirect costs is subject to the availability of funds and statutory or administrative restrictions (34 CFR §75.564).

APPROVED PLANS, BUDGETS AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS

As required by Omni Circular, all costs must be consistent with approved program plans and budgets. This includes the District's Consolidated Application to the NYSED Department of Public Instruction and school-level plans such as school wide plans.

Costs must also be consistent with all terms and conditions of Federal awards, including any special conditions imposed on the District's grants.

REVISION OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANS

The budget plan is the financial expression of the project or program as approved during the federal grant application process. It shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

During the year, funding strategies may change for a variety of reasons. If an allowable cost is not in the original budget, a budget amendment must be submitted prior to the submission of the grant claim.

Approval shall be obtained whenever any of the following changes are anticipated under a non-construction award:

- Revision which would result in the need for additional funding.
- Cumulative transfers among direct cost categories, or among separately budgeted programs, projects, functions, or activities which exceed or are expected to exceed ten percent of the current total approved budget.

Districts are required to report deviations from budget and program plans, and request prior approvals for budget and program plan revisions to the New York State Education Department (NYSED), in accordance with this section.

Districts shall request prior approvals from NYSED for one or more of the following program or budget related reasons:

- Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).
- Change in a key person specified in the application or award document.
- The need for additional District funding.
- The transfer of amounts budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs, or vice versa, if approval is required by NYSED.
- The inclusion of costs that require prior approval in accordance with the Omni-Circular.
- The transfer of funds allotted for training allowances (direct payment to trainees) to other categories of expense.
- Unless described in the application and funded in the approved awards, transfer, or contracting out of any work under an award. This provision does not apply to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

When requesting approval for budget and program plan revisions, Districts shall use NYSED provided grant modules that were used in the application process. District personnel should be aware of NYSED imposed time frames and other restrictions (if any) for budget revisions.

TRAINING

The District will provide training on the allowable use of federal funds to all staff involved in federal programs through activities such as:

- Distributing federal guidance documents;
- Distributing District policies and procedures;
- Developing templates, checklists and other guidance documents as appropriate;
- Internal training sessions;
- Routine staff meetings; and
- Informal technical assistance.

Districts will promote coordination between all staff involved in federal programs through activities such as:

- Routine staff meetings;
- Joint training sessions;
- Policies and procedures that address all aspects of Federal grants management;
- Sharing information that has cross-cutting impact such as single audits, monitoring reports, letters from oversight entities, etc.

SANCTIONS

Any District employee who violates this Procedure will be subject to appropriate discipline as reflected by comments to be placed in their personnel file.

PROCEDURES

Before Developing the Grant Budget and Submitting the Application: The grant budget must be based on the proposed activities planned and described in the grant application. Prior to developing the budget, the program manager must know the intent of the federal program and the activities that are allowable to be conducted with grant funds. For the purposes of this section, the program manager may be the Director of Student Services, Director of Pupil-Personnel Services, Title I Coordinator or any individual specifically designated by the Superintendent to manage a grant program. The program manager must coordinate with other District staff as appropriate to conduct the appropriate needs analysis using the appropriate data to determine the goals and objectives for the program and the activities that will be implemented to accomplish the goals and objectives. Once the goals, objectives, strategies, and activities are outlined, then the budget to carry out the identified strategies and activities should be developed.

Prior to completing the application, the program manager develops a detailed budget. The program manager coordinates with the District's Business Office in preparing the budget to ensure budgeted items are categorized according to the proper account codes. The budget entered into the grant application may not be as detailed. The detailed budget is to be modified

or revised as necessary to accommodate changes, which may result in an amendment to the application prior to incurring certain expenditures.

In addition, the program manager will work with stakeholder advisory groups to develop needs assessments before grant activities are budgeted. Collaboration with other District programs and any private schools attended by district students, for some grant funds, is a part of this process so that there is efficient use of resources.

Reviewing and Approving the Budget Prior to Submitting the Application Prior to submitting the grant application, the budget is reviewed by the program manager and the Business Office. Once they have verified that planned expenditures are properly coded and the total grant amount is correct, the grant is approved by the Superintendent.

Prior to the grant due date the program manager reviews the items in the proposed budget to ensure budgeted items are listed in the correct account codes according to grant guidance and the District's classification chart and to ensure the items are allowable. The budget is also reviewed to ensure that any costs requiring specific or prior approval are specifically identified and listed. If the program manager determines that a cost is not allowable, then a change is made to either reduce the grant amount or re-direct the unallowable cost to an allowable cost before submission by the Superintendent.

If a specific item of cost is determined to be unallowable the program manager would remove the cost from the application and/or budget. If the expense has already occurred and then determined to be unallowable, the Business Office would make a journal entry removing that expense from the budget and reclassifying it to a more appropriate location.

Once the program manager determines that all budgeted items are allowable and are budgeted in the proper account codes, the budget is sent to the Business Office.

Negotiating the Submitted Application

Once the grant application is submitted to the awarding agency, the designated program contact, usually the program manager assigned to the grant program, is available via phone and/or e-mail in the event that the awarding agency needs to contact the District to negotiate the application or to ask questions or seek clarification related to the proposed program and/or budget. The assigned program manager will seek guidance, if needed, from appropriate District personnel and will respond to any inquiries from the awarding agency as soon as possible but no later than five days. A delay in contacting the awarding agency delays final approval of the grant application, which delays grant program implementation and providing services to intended beneficiaries of the grant.

After Receiving the Approved Application

Within a short time of receiving the approved application from the awarding agency, a complete copy of the application will be provided to the Business Office from the program manager / superintendents office.

If the grant application is approved as submitted, Business Office enters the detailed budget into Nvision. If the award is for a different amount, the program manager will adjust the detailed budget to reflect the change and then coordinate the budget changes with the Business Office.

All grant budgets are entered into the accounts of the District in the general ledger as approved in the application.

In addition, the following steps are taken to ensure the District is prepared to implement the grant on the beginning date of the grant to maximize the effectiveness of the grants:

- Staff hired to work at the District are expected to be highly qualified and well prepared for the position.
- Program managers manage their programs and budgets according to all Federal, state and local rules.
- Staff is trained on local policies and procedures in order to ensure timely and effective grant implementation.
- The Business Official or his/her designee, or the Superintendent or his/her designee must approve all grant-related expenditures.

Program managers review their budgets to determine if the program expenditures are being effectively managed. Both program implementation and budgets are reviewed at that time. The Business Office will also monitor the program expenditures.

As program managers review their budgets and determine changes are needed, they will work with the Business Office to request budget changes and/or amendments to the grant or contract. The Superintendent, Business Office, and program manager will determine if budget changes need to occur. If there are changes to the budget, the program manager will submit the budget changes for the Superintendent's approval.

Program managers will complete any program or compliance reports required by the awarding agency. If the report is due the authorized official must submit. Program managers will coordinate with the District's authorized officials prior to the submission date to ensure all deadlines are met.

Amending the Application

The District consults and complies with the guidelines and procedures provided by the awarding agency as it pertains to when and how to submit an amendment to an approved application. Procedures are in place to ensure the District does not exceed any maximum allowable variation in the budget.

Monitoring and Amending the Budget and Program Description: Each federal program manager monitors their budgets and reviews the expenses to ensure that all funds will be expended in the allowable time frame. If the expenditures or program changes needed require an amendment the Federal program manager completes the amendment and submits the budget changes to the Superintendent for approval. Each awarding agency, and/or fund, has a different process for amending the program and budget. The program manager is responsible for understanding the requirements and submitting amendments in the appropriate manner.

Changes to payroll are submitted to the Business Office / payroll supervisor and are effective based on the new payroll date. If this creates a change in how an employee conducts time and effort the employee and their supervisor will be notified of the change and the effective date.

Attachments to Procedure:

- Important Sections of the Federal Register Rules and Regulations-Omni-Circular
- Refer to the following link providing NYSED Instructions for IDEA Part B Section 611 and 619 Grant Application and Budget Documents:

<http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/finance/2019-20-idea-application-instruction-memo.html>

Legal References:

Education Department General Administrative Regulations
Federal Education Program Statutes
General Education Provisions Act
Omni-Circular

PURCHASING

RATIONALE

The purpose of a purchasing procedure is to ensure that the **Wantagh UFSD (“District”)** funds are appropriately spent in the most cost-effective manner and that the purchase has been approved by the required administrative hierarchy. The procedure will also assist District employees in understanding the purchasing process.

POLICIES

The following Board of Education Policies are collectively known as the “District Purchasing Policies”.

- 6700 – Purchasing
- 6700-R – Purchasing Regulation
- 6700-E.1 – Purchasing Exhibit
- 6700-E.2 – Explanation of “Other” Methods of Procurement to be used for Non-Bid Procurements
- 6710 – Purchasing Authority
- 6740 – Purchasing Procedures
- 6740-R – Purchasing Procedures Regulations
- 6740-P – Federal Funds Procedural Manual
- 6741 – Contracting for Professional Services

These additional policies also address the use of federal funds for purchasing:

- 6230 – Federal Funds
- 6230-P – Personnel Accountability Report Procedure

Nvision is the financial accounting software that the District uses for all business accounting.

The District Purchasing Policies supersede the procurement methods identified as per §200.381(a) of federal law.

PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE

- Annually the District evaluates its purchases to determine what supplies, materials, services, public work contracts will exceed in the aggregate the required threshold per General Municipal Law of \$20,000 for purchase/service contracts and \$35,000 for public work contracts.

- The Business Office either ensures appropriate Bids and Request for Proposals are developed and issued or that purchasing is based on an allowable purchasing method as permitted by District Purchasing Policies.
- Purchases will be made from the lowest and best bid submitted, based upon the lowest responsible dollar offeror.
- Request for Proposals will be evaluated and awarded based on weighting criteria developed, as part of the specifications.
- The District will provide justification and documentation of any contract awarded to an offeror other than the lowest responsible dollar offeror. The justification and documentation will set forth the reasons why such award is in the best interest of the district and otherwise furthers the purposes of Section 104-B of the General Municipal Law.
- Inferior service or product is cause for the removal of a vendor's name from the bidder's list.
- Bids or Request for Proposals will not be required for purchases made from:
 - County, state or federal contracts
 - Contract of another political subdivision
 - Sole Source items
 - Professional services that require special skill, expertise, or training,
 - Articles manufactured in a state correctional facility.
 - From agencies for the blind and severely disabled
 - From national cooperative contracts in accordance with applicable law
- Purchases not required to have a Bid or Request for Proposal issued, must adhere to the following:
 - Purchase contracts from \$2,500 to \$20,000 and public work contracts from \$5,000-\$35,000 require 3 quotes, attached to the requisition.
- Requisitioners create electronic requisitions within Nvision. All requisitions are electronically approved by the appropriate administrator.
- The requisition then moves forward to the Purchasing Agent, for final approval confirming that the purchase is compliant with the District's Purchasing Policy and Regulations.
 - Proper documentation must accompany the requisition.
- The purchase order is then printed and/or electronically mailed/emailed to the vendor and processed by the Business Office.
- Blanket purchase orders for goods or services are valid only for the time period and amount indicated on the purchase order. Examples of blanket POs include paper purchased from school supplies vendor throughout the year. Increases require approval by the purchasing agent. Blanket POs must go through the same approval process as regular POs.
- An employee will not be reimbursed unless a PO has been processed prior to the actual purchase and has submitted a paid receipt.
- District credit cards are issued on a limited basis. Purchases made with a District credit card must have a PO processed prior to use. Approval of purchases made with a District credit card shall follow the above listed procedures.
- When the product or services are received, the receiver checks off the items and signs the receiving copy of the PO and returns it to accounts payable. When accounts payable receives the bill, accounts payable matches the documents to the PO to ensure the District is only paying for items/services that were received.

- In accordance with Policy 6650 – Claims Auditor, the claims auditor is responsible for formally examining, allowing or rejecting all accounts, charges, claims or demands against the school district.
- The Claims Auditor provides the school board with a claims audit report.
- All documents and records retained by the District are in accordance with the New York State LGS-1 schedule.
- The Purchasing Agent informs staff on compliance to procurement procedures and policies as needed.

DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION

Non-Federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under “covered transactions” to parties that are suspended or debarred, or whose principals are suspended or debarred. “Covered transactions” include procurement contracts for goods and services awarded under a grant or cooperative agreement that are expected to equal or exceed \$25,000.

All non-procurement transactions entered into by a recipient (i.e., subawards to subrecipients), irrespective of award amount, are considered covered transactions, unless they are exempt as provided in 2 CFR section 180.215.

This verification may be accomplished by:

- Checking the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA). EPLS is no longer a separate system; however, the OMB guidance and agency implementing regulations still refer to it as EPLS and is available at <https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/>; or,
- Collecting a certification from the entity; or,
- Adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that entity.

The subrecipient cannot make a contract to parties listed on the EPLS through the System for Award Management (SAM). SAM contains the list of names of parties debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded by federal agencies.

The Purchasing agent is charged with the responsibility of monitoring and ensuring compliance with the suspension and debarment procedures and documenting that contracts over \$25,000 have been verified on the System for Award Management (SAM) site:

- Responsible Contractors/vendors will sign and notarize the District’s certification form that is an addendum to our contract or part of our BID/RFP prior to any purchase and attached as supporting documentation to the purchase order.
- The Administrator of the grant will be responsible for checking the site for verification.
- A copy of the form must be retained.

This process will be done for all new vendors and existing vendors will be checked annually. Documentation should be maintained in the applicable vendor file.

WRITTEN PROCEDURES

Full and Open Competition

§ 200.319 Full and Open Competition

All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitation for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:

- Placing unreasonable requirements on firms, in order for them to qualify to do business.
- Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding.
- Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or affiliated companies.
- Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts.
- Organizational conflicts of interest.
- Specifying only a “brand name” instead of allowing “an equal” product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement.
- Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

To ensure adequate competition:

- **Geographical preferences** are prohibited. The District must conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state, local or tribal geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Geographic location may be a selection criterion provided its applications leaves an appropriate number of qualified vendors given the nature and size of the project to compete for the contract.
- **Prequalified lists** of person, firms or products which are used in acquiring goods and services must be current and included enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open competition. The District must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.
- **Solicitation language** must incorporate clear and accurate descriptions of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. The description must not contain features that will restrict competition. The description may include a statement of qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and must set forth minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided. A “brand name or equivalent” description may be used, as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement, when it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offerors must be clearly stated. Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

Methods of Procurement

§ 200.320 Methods of Procurement

NOTE: Local thresholds apply if more stringent. (See District Purchasing Policies.)

The following five methods are acceptable methods of procurement per the uniform grant guidance:

- A. **Micro-purchases** of supplies and services for similar like purchases in the aggregate of \$3,000 or less (\$2,000 for purchases subject to Davis Beacon) do NOT require quotes

to be received and effort should be made to distribute evenly these purchases to qualified suppliers.

- B. **Small purchases** of supplies or other property and services in excess of \$3,000 and do not exceed the yearly aggregate of \$150,000 do require quotes but NO pricing analysis. If used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources. The yearly aggregate threshold of \$150,000 is inflation adjusted periodically and could change in the future.
- C. **Sealed bids** are required for purchases for similar like items in excess of the aggregate of \$150,000. Firm fixed price is awarded and must include at least two responsible bidders. Bids will be opened publicly, and award is usually to lowest bidder (based on fixed price). Sealed bids are publicly solicited and a firm-fixed-price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest price. If the District chooses a bid that was not the lowest, the District documents its selection as described in its procurement procedures (paragraph 4).
- D. **Competitive proposals** used for projects over the yearly aggregate of \$150,000 and may be fixed price or cost reimbursement.
 - 1) This method is typical for architectural/engineering professional services and price is not used. Instead contract is awarded to most qualified competitor with compensation subject to negotiation.
 - 2) Section 200.320(d) Specific requirements for competitive proposals are as follows:
 - o Requests for Proposals must be publicized and identify evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
 - o Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
 - o The non-federal entity must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
 - o Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered.
- E. **Noncompetitive proposals** (sole source) is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source and may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:
 - 1) Item is only available from a single source;
 - 2) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
 - 3) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity; or
 - 4) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate. Follow Appendix II to Part 200 which has specific information for Equal Employment Opportunity, Davis Bacon Act, contract work hours, safety standards, and debarment and suspension.

§ 200.321 Contracting with Small and Minority Businesses, Women's Business Enterprises, and Labor Surplus area firms

The District will take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises and labor area surplus firms are used when possible.

Affirmative steps include:

- Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitations lists and assuring they are solicited whenever they are potential sources.
- Divide total requirements when economically feasible into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises.
- Using the services and assistance of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development agency of the Department of Commerce.
- Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take affirmative steps listed above.

The District will also procure recovered materials and comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

§ 200.322 Procurement of Recovered Materials

Procurement of recovered materials must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The District will procure only items designated in guidelines of the EPA that contain the highest % of recovered materials practicable and where the purchase price of the items exceeds \$10,000.00 or the value of what was purchased the previous year exceeded \$10,000.00.

§ 200.323 Contract Cost and Price Analysis

The District must perform a cost or price analysis with every procurement action more than the SAT \$150,000, or lower state or local threshold, refer to District Policy, including contract modifications. Before receiving bids or proposals, an independent estimate must be made by the District. In all cases where a cost analysis is performed, the District must negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition. Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts are allowable only when costs incurred, or cost estimates are included in negotiated prices. The cost plus % of cost and % of construction cost methods **MUST NOT** be used. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the procurement situation and documentation should be maintained in procurement files.

To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration must be given to:

- Complexity of work to be performed
- Risk borne by the Contractor and the Contractor's investment
- Amount of subcontracting
- Quality of its record of past performance
- Industry profit rates for similar work in geographical area

§200.324 Federal Awarding Agency or Passthrough Agency Review

The District must make available, upon request to the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, technical specifications on proposed procurement where the federal awarding

agency or passthrough entity believes such review is needed to ensure that the item or service specified is the one being proposed for acquisition. This review will generally take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, they may request to review the specifications after the solicitation has been developed. The District must also make available upon request all procurement documents during the procurement review.

§ 200.325 Bonding Requirements

For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the SAT, the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the non-federal entity provided that the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected. If such determinations have not been made the minimum requirements must be as follows:

- Bid guarantee (Bid Bonds) equivalent to 5% of the bid price
- Performance bond for 100% of the contract price
- Payment bond for 100% of the contract price

§ 200.326 Contract Provisions

The District's contracts must contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200 - Contract provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.

All contracts made under federal awards must contain provisions covering the following as applicable:

- Contracts for more than the SAT (\$150,000) must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as appropriate
- All contracts more than \$10,000 must address termination for cause and convenience including the manner by which it will be affected and the basis for settlement
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Davis Bacon Act
- Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards
- Right to Inventions Made Under a Contract or Agreement
- Clean Air Act
- Debarment and Suspension
- Byrd- Anti Lobbying Amendment
- Procurement of Recovered Materials

SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES ARISING OUT OF PROCUREMENTS

The District alone is responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the District of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

PROTEST TO RESOLVE DISPUTE

The District handles and resolves disputes relating to procurements and discloses information regarding the protest to the awarding agency. The Business Official along with the program manager is responsible for evaluation and award of the contract. The Business Official or designated staff is responsible for completing protest procedures.

Applicable Federal laws include:

- §200.318 General procurement standards
- §200.319 Competition
- §200.320 Methods of procurement to be followed
- §200.321 Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms
- §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials
- §200.323 Contract cost and price
- §200.325 Bonding requirements
- §200.326 Contract provisions

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The following district policies address conflicts of interest:

- 2160 – School District Officer and Employee Code of Ethics
- 9120.1 – Conflict of Interest (Nepotism)

§ 200.318(c) General Procurement Standards

In accordance with the Omni Circular implementation the following conflict of interest policies must be followed by all districts.

EMPLOYEE CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The Omni Circular includes the following provisions and must be addressed in school district policy:

No employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a Federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The officers, employees, and agents of the School District may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, the School District may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial, or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees or agents of the School District.

Substantial state and federal requirements exist pertaining to standards of conduct and conflict of interest. The District maintains written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and

administration of contracts. In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law, any person who shall knowingly and intentionally violate any of the provisions of these policies may be fined, suspended or removed from office or employment, as the case may be, in the manner provided by law.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The District has adopted Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest policies, setting forth the standards of conduct required of all Board members, district officers and employees under the provisions of the General Municipal Law.

In accordance with policy, no Board member, officer or employee shall have an “*interest*” (i.e., receive a direct or indirect benefit as the result of a contract with the district) in:

- a firm, partnership or association in which he/she is a member or employee.
- a corporation in which he/she is an officer, director or employee;
- a corporation in which he/she, directly or indirectly, owns or controls 5% or more of the stock;
- a contract between the district and his/her spouse, minor child or dependents, except for employment contract between the school district, a spouse, minor child or dependent of a Board member authorized by §800(3) of the General Municipal Law or §3016 of the Education Law.

In addition to the above, a Board member, officer or employee may be involved as a volunteer, officer or employee in a charitable organization which has a relationship with the district. If a Board member is a board member, officer, or employee of the charitable organization the Board member must disclose such relationship in writing to the district, and the Board member must recuse himself or herself from any discussions or votes relating to the charitable organization which may come before the Board. When participating in the activities of the charitable organization, the Board member, officer, or employee shall not disclose any confidential information learned in the course of his or her official duties or use such information to further personal interests. Additionally, the Board member, officer or employee shall not make representations on behalf of the district unless specifically authorized to do so by the Board.

DISCLOSING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The School District must disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to NYSED in accordance with applicable Federal awarding agency policy.

In accordance with the policies, any Board member, officer or employee of the the District, whether paid or unpaid, must publicly disclose the nature and extent of any interest they or their spouse have, will have or later acquire in any actual or proposed contract, purchase agreement, lease agreement or other agreement involving the school district (including oral agreements), to the governing body and his/her immediate supervisor (where applicable) even if it is not a prohibited interest under applicable law. Such disclosure must be in writing and made part of the official record of the school district. Disclosure is not required in the case of an interest that is exempted under Section 803(2) of the General Municipal Law. The term “interest” means a pecuniary or material benefit accruing to an officer or employee.

The Board of Education for the District affirms its commitment to adhere scrupulously to all applicable provisions of law regarding material conflicts of interest. Knowing or willful violation of the District’s conflict of interest policies by any employee may result in disciplinary action

up to and including dismissal. Any officer, employee or member of the public noting or suspecting a violation of these policies is encouraged to bring the matter, either in confidence or in public, to the Board of Education or the Superintendent of Schools.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST PROCEDURE

- Annually, the District will provide all employees with the Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest Policies. Employees will be required to confirm that they have read and understand the District's policies.
- Board of Education Members and employees involved with the purchasing process will complete and file a Conflict of Interest and Disclosure Form with the Business Office.
- Any discrepancies will be shared with the Board President, who will then communicate to the entire Board by October 31.

CASH MANAGEMENT

POLICY

The District must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from NYSED and the disbursement by the District. Two methods are provided in federal regulations: advance payment and reimbursements. Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-funded activities. These records must contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, expenditures, income and interest and be supported by source documentation.

ADVANCE PAYMENTS

If the District receives payment in advance it must maintain or demonstrate the willingness to maintain both written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by non-Federal entity, and financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability.

Advance payment Procedure

Non-Federal entities must be authorized to submit requests for advance payments and reimbursements at least monthly when electronic fund transfers are not used, and as often as they like when electronic transfers are used, in accordance with the provisions of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act. Whenever possible, advance payments must be consolidated to cover anticipated cash needs for all Federal awards made by the Federal awarding agency to the recipient.

Advance payments of Federal funds:

- Must be deposited and maintained in insured accounts whenever possible
- Must be maintained in interest-bearing accounts, unless the following apply:
 - The District receives less than \$120,000 in Federal awards per year.
 - The best reasonably available interest-bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of \$500 per year on Federal cash balances.
 - Interest earned amounts up to \$500 per year may be retained by the District for administrative expense. If the District earns any additional interest on Federal advance payments deposited in interest-bearing accounts, contact NYSED or follow procedures stated in §200.305(9).

- The depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible within the expected Federal and non-Federal cash resources.

REIMBURSEMENT

Reimbursement is the preferred method of payment when the District is unable to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement.

PROGRAM INCOME

Program income means gross income earned by the District that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the federal award during the grant's period of performance. Program income must be used in accordance with the provisions of §200.307(e).

WRITTEN PROCEDURE

Payment §200.302(b)(6) Written procedures to implement the requirements of §200.305 Payment.

RECEIVING FUNDS

A. Cash/Check Received

- The individual (teacher, secretary, etc.) turning in cash/checks records a list of payees and amounts or a receipt to turn in with the funds that they are depositing with the school (financial) secretary.
- The school secretary reconciles the amount, letting the depositor know of any discrepancies and receipts all deposits (cash and checks.) A copy of each deposit is forwarded to the Business Office.
- The school secretary signs over custody of the cash/checks to the district messenger who deposits money to bank daily. A record signed by both the secretary and the district messenger indicating the date, time and amount of the deposit must be kept in the school.
- The Business Office verifies all deposits via online banking or through monthly bank statements.
- Deposits are receipted into financial accounting software by the Business Office staff.
- Cash receipts for student activity funds are recorded at the individual school and deposited by the district messenger.
- Lunch payments are brought to the school office in sealed bank envelopes and are signed over to the school secretary. The school secretary signs over the lunch payments to the district messenger for deposit on a daily basis.
- Lunch deposits are made online or by a food service employee. Students/families can deposit money into their lunch account by sending cash or check to the school

lunch cashier or deposit funds on-line through electronic deposit company. The food service employee credits matching funds amounts into the student specific lunch fund. The food service employee submits a monthly report of deposits made to the Business Office. The Business Office monitors the lunch account daily via the on-line banking system.

- All government aid payments are received via ACH to the District master account. The Business Office completes a receipt for these payments and receipts them into financial accounting software each month.
- The Business Office reconciles all bank accounts on a monthly basis.
- The Business Office transfers funds online between bank accounts as needed.

B. Federal Grants

- Budget is created and updated by program manager and approved by the Business Office in addition to the superintendent. The budget is submitted to the appropriate grant office using form FS-10.
- Expenditures must be approved by individual grant administrator along with the Purchasing Agent. All expenditures must fall within the grant guidelines of the submitted budget.
- Receipts must be turned into Business Office showing items matching the budget and signed off by the program manager.

C. Claims

- Claims are approved by the Business Official. District will provide funds for grants to cover grant expenditures until they are reimbursed through the claim process.
- Claims not paid in a reasonable amount of time will be investigated by the business manager or designated persons.

D. Receipt of Claim

- The Business Office verifies funds are received through bank records.
- The deposit records are entered into Nvision by the Business Office.
- Receipts will be reconciled with the claim and discrepancies will be investigated.

The District utilizes various bank and investment accounts with banks authorized by the Board of Education.

The District must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from NYSED and the disbursement by the District whether the payment is made by electronic funds transfer, or issuance or redemption of checks, warrants, or payment by other means.

COMPENSATION-PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSES AND REPORTING

COMPENSATION-PERSONAL SERVICES EXPENSES

Costs of personal service compensation are allowable for a federal award to the extent that they satisfy the specific requirements of federal statute §200.430 Compensation—personal services. Charges to Federal awards must be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. These records must:

- Be supported by a system of internal control which provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated
- Be incorporated into the official records of the subrecipient

Compensation for employees engaged in work on federal awards will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is consistent with that paid for similar work in other activities of the District.

PROCEDURES

All employees paid with Federal funds must adhere to the procedures to complete the appropriate personnel records. These procedures also apply to employees paid with non-Federal funds that are used as a match (or in-kind contribution) in a Federal program. The personal service compensation must reasonably reflect the total activity for which the employee is compensated by the subrecipient and cannot exceed 100% of compensated activities.

A. Determining Cost Objectives

Process Owners: Director of Special Education

A cost objective is defined as a Federal grant award or other category of costs the District used to track specific cost information. In certain circumstances, the District may track the time employees spend on particular activities within a single Federal grant in order to demonstrate compliance with Federal requirements such as earmarks, set-asides or match/in-kind contributions. When the District uses employee compensation costs to meet these requirements they are known as “cost objectives.” In such a circumstance, an individual grant programs may have more than one cost objective.

The Director of Special Education will determine the cost objective for each employee and the employee/ Director of Special Education will provide appropriate means of documenting time spent on activities to satisfy the Federal grant requirements.

B. Standards for Documentation

Process Owners: Director of Special Education

Charges for federal awards for salaries and wages must be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. In accordance with §200.430, these records must:

- Be supported by a system of internal controls which provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated and be incorporated into official records
- Reasonably reflect total activity for which the employee is compensated, not exceeding 100% of compensated activities

- Encompass both federally assisted and all other activities compensated by the District on an integrated basis
- Comply with the established accounting policies and practices of the District, and
- Support the distribution of the employee's salary or wages among specific activities or cost objectives if the employee works on:
 - More than one federal award
 - A federal award and non-federal award
 - An indirect cost activity and direct cost activity
 - An unallowable activity and a direct or indirect activity

All employees who are paid in full or part with federal funds must keep specific documents to demonstrate the amount of time they spend on grant activities. This includes an employee whose salary is paid with state or local funds but is used to meet a required match or cost share for a federal program. These documents, known as time-and-effort records, are maintained in order to charge personnel costs to federal grants. Time and effort records must be maintained contemporaneously (as work occurs) and must contain the following elements:

- The activity (a brief description of what the employee did)
- Time frame (the amount of time it took the employee to do the work), and
- Funding source/program or other cost objective

Time-and-effort records must also:

- Be executed after the work is completed, and not before
- Account for the total activities of the employee (100% of their time) including employees working part time or overtime
- Specify the reporting period
- Be signed and dated by the employee
- Time and Effort records will be filed in the Business Office and will be retained as per Record Retention Schedule LGS-1

C. Multiple Cost Objective Employees

Employees working on multiple cost objectives need to support the distribution of the compensation among cost objectives if the employee works on multiple, unrelated activities per grant guidelines. The federal grant subrecipient determines process to determine what amount gets charged to the grant.

D. Reconciliation

Process Owners: Director of Special Education/ Payroll Supervisor

It is the District's practice to charge employee compensation costs to Federal programs based on budget estimates that reasonably approximate how an employee will work during the year. Documentation records should be adjusted in a timely manner if there are significant changes in the employee's work activity. District will reconcile payroll charges reflected in employee records at least annually, however it is recommended that the reconciliation occur quarterly or semi-annually. The District needs to determine if the time necessary maintaining supporting documentation is worth charging as a direct cost onto a Federal grant.

If the District identifies a variance between how an employee's salary was charged and how the employee worked, the District will adjust its payroll charges so that the amount charged to Federal funds reflects the employee's actual time and effort. The District will perform the adjustment at least annually, however it is recommended that the reconciliation occur quarterly or semi-annually. The final claim form should reflect actual (reconciled) amounts, not budget estimates.

All necessary adjustments must be made such that the final amount charged to the Federal award is accurate, allowable, and properly allocated.

E. Document Retention

Process owners: Payroll supervisor/ Director of Special Education
Time and Effort records must be maintained for a period of five (5) years.

Legal References: 2 CFR, Part 225,
Federal Statutes §200.430 Compensation—Personal Services
General Education Provisions Act
Omni-Circular

EQUIPMENT AND SAFEGUARDING ASSETS

RATIONALE

The maintenance of accurate records of District-owned land, buildings, furniture, equipment, intellectual property and materials is essential to any well-managed school.

POLICY

The School Board, therefore, instructs the administration to establish and maintain an inventory system which will account for these on an annual basis (not less than once every two years - UGG) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The inventory shall be conducted by building staff; departments or third parties using forms made available by the District office. The Procedure itself will need to identify the staff responsible by title for your District and the timing each year the task is expect to occur and be completed by. Inventories are to be taken in the spring of each year, prior to the close of the school year. A copy of the complete inventory shall be filed in the District office.

School districts are required by state law to safeguard assets of the District. Assets acquired with Federal awards vest with the District subject to authorized use until the property is no longer needed for the project purpose, maintained un-encumbered and ultimate proper disposal. In addition, the terms of some Federal grants and bond covenants require specific identification of assets acquired with those moneys, impose restrictions on disposing of such assets and/or designate allowable uses of the proceeds of the sale of such assets.

PROCEDURES

All employees must adhere to the procedures to ensure the appropriate capitalization and safeguarding of assets with a useful life of more than one year.

WRITTEN PROCEDURES

Employees must adhere to the following procedures to ensure goods are maintained in a properly controlled and secured environment.

When the product or services are received, the receiving employee signs the receiving copy of the purchase order and returns to the Business Office. When accounts payable receives the bill, accounts payable matches the documents to the PO to ensure the District is only paying for items/services that were received.

INVENTORY

The District needs to be able to provide information where the item is located. Item should be readily identifiable if purchased with a Federal grant.

WRITTEN PROCEDURES

The inventory shall be conducted by building staff on an annual basis. Federal Uniform Grant Guidance requires the inventory to occur at least once every two years (section 200.313 (d)(2)). A copy of the complete inventory shall be filed in the district office.

Inventories must contain tag number, if applicable, description of the property, serial number or other I.D. number, source of funding, acquisition date, cost, vendor, and location. (Federal Uniform Grant Guidance section 200.313 (d)(1)).

1. Fixed assets are tagged with a District asset tag number by the department.
2. District staff are required to update inventories for equipment in their building that are valued over the thresholds set by Board of Education Policies 6635 – Accounting of Fixed Assets and 6645 – Inventory and Fixed Assets Accounting. (Federal Uniform Grant Guidance requires a capitalization level of not more than \$5,000 per unit acquisition cost, per section 200.333).
3. An inventory of high-risk assets should also be performed regardless of dollar amount.
4. Prior year inventory listings should be reviewed to assist in identifying assets missing, junked or sold during the current fiscal year.

DISPOSAL

- A. All School property and equipment deemed surplus shall be disposed of at the discretion of the School Board.
- B. When equipment acquired under a Federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal awarding agency, the School District must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency, if required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with the Federal awarding agency disposition instructions
 - 1) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the Federal awarding agency.
 - 2) If the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair-market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained by the School District or sold.

- 3) The District may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or an eligible third party.

LOST OR STOLEN ITEMS

Lost or stolen property should be reported to the building principal or program director as soon as the individual is aware of the missing item. The building principal or program director should then report the lost or stolen item to the superintendent or his/her designee.

REFERENCES IN UNIFORM GRANT GUIDANCE

Capital Assets §200.12

Equipment (Defined) §200.33

Equipment §200.313

- Title §200.313(a)
- Management Requirements §200.313(d)
- Use and Disposition of Equipment §200.313(e)

RECORDS RETENTION

RATIONALE

The purpose of a Records Retention procedure is to ensure that necessary records and documents of the District are adequately protected and maintained and to ensure that records that are no longer needed by the District, or are of no value are discarded at the proper time. The procedure will also assist District employees in understanding their obligations in retaining documents.

PROCEDURE

- A. The District will comply with the New York State Records Retention and Disposal Schedule LGS-1, as updated from time to time.
- B. If retention requirements under Federal Uniform Guidance requires a longer period the District will comply with OMB Part 200, Section 200.333 Retention Requirements for Records. Generally, Section 200.333 requires retention for three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity. Special conditions extend this period for any litigation, claim or audit started, notification received from awarding, cognizant or oversight agency to extend, records for real property or equipment (three years from disposition) and program income transaction occurring after the period of performance. If records are transferred to the awarding agency the retention period is not applicable. Further specific conditions apply to indirect cost rate proposal and cost allocations plan as to when the three- year period commences.

Attachments to Procedure: An electronic copy of New York State Records Retention and Disposal Schedule LGS-1 can be found at:

<http://www.archives.nysed.gov/records/local-government-record-schedule/introduction>

SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT

RATIONALE

The District may concurrently receive Federal awards as a recipient, a subrecipient, and a contractor, depending on the substance of its agreements with Federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities (PTEs). Therefore, a PTE must make case-by-case determinations whether each agreement it makes for the disbursement of Federal program funds casts the party receiving the funds in the role of a subrecipient or a contractor.

POLICY

SUBRECIPIENT / CONTRACTOR DETERMINATION

A non-federal entity may concurrently receive Federal awards as a:

- Recipient
- Subrecipient
- Contractor

PTE must make case-by-case determination whether each agreement it makes for the disbursement of federal program funds casts the party receiving the funds in the role of a Subrecipient, or Contractor.

The differences between Subrecipient and Contractor are as follows:

Subrecipient	Contractor
Creates a Federal assistance relationship	Purpose is to obtain goods and services for the District's own use and creates a procurement relationship
Determines who is eligible to receive what Federal assistance	Provides the goods and services within normal business operations
Has its performance measured in relation to whether objectives of a Federal program were met	Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers
Has responsibility for programmatic decision making	Normally operates in a competitive environment
Is responsible for adherence to applicable Federal program requirements specified in the Federal award; and	Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operations of the Federal program; and
In accordance with its agreement, uses the Federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing stature, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the PTE	Is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program as a result of the agreement, though similar requirements may apply for other reasons

SUBRECIPIENT REQUIREMENTS

The following information must be provided to all subrecipients:

- Federal award identification
- All requirements imposed by the PTE
- Any additional requirements that the PTE imposes on the subrecipient for the PTE to meet its own responsibility to the federal awarding agency including identification of any required financial or performance reports.
- An approved federally recognized indirect cost rate negotiated between the subrecipient and the federal government or, if no such rate exists, either a rate negotiated between the PTE and the subrecipient or a de minimis indirect cost rate
- A requirement that the subrecipient permit the PTE and auditors to have access to the subrecipient's records and financial statements, as necessary for the PTE to meet its requirements
- Appropriate terms and conditions concerning the closeout of the subaward

SUBRECIPIENT RISK OF NONCOMPLIANCE

Audit will evaluate subrecipient risk of noncompliance for purposes of determining appropriate subrecipient monitoring including consideration of such factors as:

1. Subrecipient experience with the same or similar subawards;
2. Results of previous audits, including whether the subrecipient receives a single audit and the extent to which the subaward has been audited as major;
3. Whether subrecipient has new personnel or substantially changed systems; and
4. Extent and results of Federal awarding agency monitoring.

REQUIRED SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The PTE must monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward; and that subaward performance goals are achieved. PTE monitoring of the subrecipient must include:

- Review financial and programmatic reports
- Follow-up and ensure that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the federal award through audits, on-site reviews, and other means
- Issue management decisions for audit findings pertaining to the federal award provided to the subrecipient

PTE monitoring of the subrecipient plan should be

- Clearly identify necessary activities and responsible parties
- Review debarment lists
- Allow for consistency throughout monitoring activities

- Characteristics include data quality reviews, required progress reporting, site and desk reviews, potentially critical for large-scale projects, compliance auditing and develop corrective action plans
- Once the process has concluded, develop and implement an internal action plan to revise policies and procedures, enforce compliance with the internal requirements and execute ongoing monitoring
- Utilize your internal auditors to conduct regular, detailed reviews
- Document the execution of monitoring activities and corrective action taken.

The remedies for non-compliance are as follows:

- If non-federal entities fail to comply with requirements, the PTE may impose additional conditions as described in statute §200.207
- If noncompliance cannot be remedied with additional conditions, the PTE may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:
 - Temporarily withhold cash payments
 - Disallow all or part of cost of the activity not in compliance
 - Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the federal award
 - Recommend that the federal agency initiate suspension and debarment proceedings
 - Withhold further federal awards
 - Take other remedies that may be legally available

APPENDIX 1

Important Sections of the Federal Register Rules and Regulations

§200.212 Suspension and debarment.

Non-federal entities and contractors are subject to the non-procurement debarment and suspension regulations implementing Executive Orders 12549 and 12689, 2 CFR part 180. These regulations restrict awards, subawards, and contracts with certain parties that are debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded from or ineligible for participation in Federal assistance programs or activities.

§200.301 Performance measurement.

The Federal awarding agency must require the recipient to use OMB-approved standard information collections when providing financial and performance information. As appropriate and in accordance with above mentioned information collections, the Federal awarding agency must require the recipient to relate financial data to performance accomplishments of the Federal award. Also, in accordance with above mentioned standard information collections, and when applicable, recipients must also provide cost information to demonstrate cost effective practices (e.g., through unit cost data). The recipient's performance should be measured in a way that will help the Federal awarding agency and other non-Federal entities to improve program outcomes, share lessons learned, and spread the adoption of promising practices. The Federal awarding agency should provide recipients with clear performance goals, indicators, and milestones as described in §200.210 Information contained in a Federal award. Performance reporting frequency and content should be established to not only allow the Federal awarding agency to understand the recipient progress but also to facilitate identification of promising practices among recipients and build the evidence upon which the Federal awarding agency's program and performance decisions are made.

§200.302 Financial management.

(a) Each state must expend and account for the Federal award in accordance with state laws and procedures for expending and accounting for the state's own funds. In addition, the state's and the other non-Federal entity's financial management systems, including records documenting compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award, must be sufficient to permit the preparation of reports required by general and program-specific terms and conditions; and the tracing of funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that such funds have been used according to the Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. See also §200.450 Lobbying.

(b) The financial management system of each non-Federal entity must provide for the

following (see also §§200.333 Retention requirements for records, 200.334 Requests for transfer of records, 200.335 Methods for collection, transmission and storage of information, 200.336 Access to records, and 200.337 Restrictions on public access to records):

(1) Identification, in its accounts, of all Federal awards received and expended and the Federal programs under which they were received. Federal program and Federal award identification must include, as applicable, the CFDA title and number, Federal award identification number and year, name of the Federal agency, and name of the pass-through entity, if any.

(2) Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of each Federal award or program in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in §§200.327 Financial reporting and 200.328 Monitoring and reporting program performance. If a Federal awarding agency requires reporting on an accrual basis from a recipient that maintains its records on other than an accrual basis, the recipient must not be required to establish an accrual accounting system. This recipient may develop accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand. Similarly, a pass-through entity must not require a subrecipient to establish an accrual accounting system and must allow the subrecipient to develop accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(3) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-funded activities. These records must contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, expenditures, income and interest and be supported by source documentation.

(4) Effective control over, and accountability for, all funds, property, and other assets. The non-Federal entity must adequately safeguard all assets and assure that they are used solely for authorized purposes. See §200.303 Internal controls.

(5) Comparison of expenditures with budget amounts for each Federal award.

(6) Written procedures to implement the requirements of §200.305 Payment.

(7) 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.

§200.303 Internal controls.

The non-Federal entity must:

(a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides

reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in “Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government” issued by the Comptroller General of the United States or the “Internal Control Integrated Framework”, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

(b) Comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal awards.

(c) Evaluate and monitor the non-Federal entity's compliance with statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of Federal awards.

(d) Take prompt action when instances of noncompliance are identified including noncompliance identified in audit findings.

(e) Take reasonable measures to safeguard protected personally identifiable information and other information the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity designates as sensitive or the non-Federal entity considers sensitive consistent with applicable Federal, state, local, and tribal laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality.

§200.305 Payment.

(a) For states, payments are governed by Treasury-State CMIA agreements and default procedures codified at 31 CFR Part 205 “Rules and Procedures for Efficient Federal-State Funds Transfers” and TFM 4A-2000 Overall Disbursing Rules for All Federal Agencies.

(b) 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. See also §200.302 Financial management paragraph (b)(6). Except as noted elsewhere in this part, Federal agencies must require recipients to use only OMB-approved standard governmentwide information collection requests to request payment.

(1) The non-Federal entity must be paid in advance, provided it maintains or demonstrates the willingness to maintain both written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the non-Federal entity, and financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability as established in this part. Advance payments to a non-Federal entity must be limited to the minimum amounts needed and be timed to be

in accordance with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the non-Federal entity in carrying out the purpose of the approved program or project. The timing and amount of advance payments must be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the non-Federal entity for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs. The non-Federal entity must make timely payment to contractors in accordance with the contract provisions.

(2) Whenever possible, advance payments must be consolidated to cover anticipated cash needs for all Federal awards made by the Federal awarding agency to the recipient.

(i) Advance payment mechanisms include, but are not limited to, Treasury check and electronic funds transfer and must comply with applicable guidance in 31 CFR part 208.

(ii) Non-Federal entities must be authorized to submit requests for advance payments and reimbursements at least monthly when electronic fund transfers are not used, and as often as they like when electronic transfers are used, in accordance with the provisions of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 1693-1693r).

(3) Reimbursement is the preferred method when the requirements in paragraph (b) cannot be met, when the Federal awarding agency sets a specific condition per §200.207 Specific conditions, or when the non-Federal entity requests payment by reimbursement. This method may be used on any Federal award for construction, or if the major portion of the construction project is accomplished through private market financing or Federal loans, and the Federal award constitutes a minor portion of the project. When the reimbursement method is used, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must make payment within 30 calendar days after receipt of the billing, unless the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity reasonably believes the request to be improper.

(4) If the non-Federal entity cannot meet the criteria for advance payments and the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity has determined that reimbursement is not feasible because the non-Federal entity lacks sufficient working capital, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may provide cash on a working capital advance basis. Under this procedure, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must advance cash payments to the non-Federal entity to cover its estimated disbursement needs for an initial period generally geared to the non-Federal entity's disbursing cycle. Thereafter, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must reimburse the non-Federal entity for its actual cash disbursements. Use of the working capital advance method of payment

requires that the pass-through entity provide timely advance payments to any subrecipients in order to meet the subrecipient's actual cash disbursements. The working capital advance method of payment must not be used by the pass-through entity if the reason for using this method is the unwillingness or inability of the pass-through entity to provide timely advance payments to the subrecipient to meet the subrecipient's actual cash disbursements.

(5) Use of resources before requesting cash advance payments. 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 cash payments.

(6) Unless otherwise required by Federal statutes, payments for allowable costs by non-Federal entities must not be withheld at any time during the period of performance unless the conditions of §200.207 Specific conditions, Subpart D—Post Federal Award Requirements of this part, 200.338 Remedies for Noncompliance, or one or more of the following applies:

(i) The non-Federal entity has failed to comply with the project objectives, Federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

(ii) The non-Federal entity is delinquent in a debt to the United States as defined in OMB Guidance A-129, "Policies for Federal Credit Programs and Non-Tax Receivables." Under such conditions, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may, upon reasonable notice, inform the non-Federal entity that payments must not be made for obligations incurred after a specified date until the conditions are corrected or the indebtedness to the Federal Government is liquidated.

(iii) A payment withheld for failure to comply with Federal award conditions, but without suspension of the Federal award, must be released to the non-Federal entity upon subsequent compliance. When a Federal award is suspended, payment adjustments will be made in accordance with §200.342 Effects of suspension and termination.

(iv) A payment must not be made to a non-Federal entity for amounts that are withheld by the non-Federal entity from payment to contractors to assure satisfactory completion of work. A payment must be made when the non-Federal entity actually disburses the withheld funds to the contractors or to escrow accounts established to assure satisfactory completion of work.

(7) Standards governing the use of banks and other institutions as depositories of advance payments under Federal awards are as follows.

(i) The Federal awarding agency and pass-through entity must not require separate depository accounts for funds provided to a non-Federal entity or establish any eligibility requirements for depositories for funds provided to the non-Federal entity. However, the non-Federal entity must be able to account for the receipt, obligation and expenditure of funds.

(ii) Advance payments of Federal funds must be deposited and maintained in insured accounts whenever possible.

(8) The non-Federal entity must maintain advance payments of Federal awards in interest-bearing accounts, unless the following apply.

(i) The non-Federal entity receives less than \$120,000 in Federal awards per year.

(ii) The best reasonably available interest-bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of \$500 per year on Federal cash balances.

(iii) The depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible within the expected Federal and non-Federal cash resources.

(iv) A foreign government or banking system prohibits or precludes interest bearing accounts.

(9) Interest earned amounts up to \$500 per year may be retained by the non-Federal entity for administrative expense. Any additional interest earned on Federal advance payments deposited in interest-bearing accounts must be remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System (PMS) through an electronic medium using either Automated Clearing House (ACH) network or a Fedwire Funds Service payment. Remittances must include pertinent information of the payee and nature of payment in the memo area (often referred to as "addenda records" by Financial Institutions) as that will assist in the timely posting of interest earned on federal funds. Pertinent details include the Payee Account Number (PAN) if the payment originated from PMS, or Agency information if the payment originated from ASAP, NSF or another federal agency payment system. The remittance must be submitted as follows:

(i) For ACH Returns:

Routing Number: 051036706

Account number: 303000

Bank Name and Location: Credit Gateway—ACH Receiver St. Paul, MN

(ii) For Fedwire Returns*:

Routing Number: 021030004

Account number: 75010501

Bank Name and Location: Federal Reserve
Bank Treas NYC/Funds Transfer Division
New York, NY

(* Please note organization initiating payment is likely to incur a charge from your Financial Institution for this type of payment)

(iii) For International ACH Returns:

Beneficiary Account: Federal Reserve Bank of New York/ITS (FRBNY/ITS)

Bank: Citibank N.A. (New York)

Swift Code: CITIUS33

Account Number: 36838868

Bank Address: 388 Greenwich Street, New York, NY 10013 USA

Payment Details (Line 70): Agency

Name (abbreviated when possible) and ALC

Agency POC: Michelle Haney, (301) 492-5065

(iv) For recipients that do not have electronic remittance capability, please make check** payable to: "The Department of Health and Human Services."

Mail Check to Treasury approved lockbox:

HHS Program Support Center, P.O. Box 530231, Atlanta, GA 30353-0231

(** Please allow 4-6 weeks for processing of a payment by check to be applied to the appropriate PMS account)

(v) Any additional information/instructions may be found on the PMS Web site at <http://www.dpm.psc.gov/>.

§200.308 Revision of budget and program plans.

(a) The approved budget for the Federal award summarizes the financial aspects of the project or program as approved during the Federal award process. It may include either the Federal and non-Federal share (see §200.43 Federal share) or only the Federal share, depending upon Federal awarding agency requirements. It must be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

(b) Recipients are required to report deviations from budget or project scope or objective, and request prior approvals from Federal awarding agencies for budget and program plan revisions, in accordance with this section.

(c) For non-construction Federal awards, recipients must request prior approvals from Federal awarding agencies for one or more of the following program or budget-related reasons:

(1) Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).

(2) Change in a key person specified in the application or the Federal award.

(3) The disengagement from the project for more than three months, or a 25 percent reduction in time devoted to the project, by the approved project director or principal investigator.

(4) The inclusion, unless waived by the Federal awarding agency, of costs that require prior approval in accordance with Subpart E—Cost Principles of this part or 45 CFR part 75 Appendix IX, "Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development under Awards and Contracts with Hospitals," or 48 CFR part 31, "Contract Cost Principles and Procedures," as applicable.

(5) The transfer of funds budgeted for participant support costs as defined in §200.75 Participant support costs to other categories of expense.

(6) Unless described in the application and funded in the approved Federal awards, the subawarding, transferring or contracting out of any work under a Federal award, including fixed amount subawards as described in §200.332 Fixed amount subawards. This provision does not apply to the acquisition of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

(7) Changes in the approved cost-sharing or matching provided by the non-Federal entity. No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless an exception has been approved by OMB. See also §§200.102 Exceptions and 200.407 Prior written approval (prior approval).

(8) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.

(d) Except for requirements listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, the Federal awarding agency is authorized, at its option, to waive prior written approvals required by paragraph (c) this section. Such waivers may include authorizing recipients to do any one or more of the following:

(1) Incur project costs 90 calendar days before the Federal awarding agency makes the Federal award. Expenses more than 90 calendar days pre-award require prior approval of the Federal awarding agency. All costs incurred before the Federal awarding agency makes the Federal award are at the recipient's risk (i.e., the Federal awarding agency is under no obligation to reimburse such costs if for any reason the recipient does not receive a Federal award or if the Federal award is less than anticipated and inadequate to cover such costs). See also §200.458 Pre-award costs.

(2) Initiate a one-time extension of the period of performance by up to 12 months unless one or more of the conditions outlined in paragraphs (d)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section apply. For one-time extensions, the recipient must notify the Federal awarding agency in writing with the supporting reasons and revised

period of performance at least 10 calendar days before the end of the period of performance specified in the Federal award. This one-time extension may not be exercised merely for the purpose of using unobligated balances.

Extensions require explicit prior Federal awarding agency approval when:

(i) The terms and conditions of the Federal award prohibit the extension.

(ii) The extension requires additional Federal funds.

(iii) The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.

(3) Carry forward unobligated balances to subsequent periods of performance.

(4) For Federal awards that support research, unless the Federal awarding agency provides otherwise in the Federal award or in the Federal awarding agency's regulations, the prior approval requirements described in paragraph (d) are automatically waived (i.e., recipients need not obtain such prior approvals) unless one of the conditions included in paragraph (d)(2) applies.

(e) The Federal awarding agency may, at its option, restrict the transfer of funds among direct cost categories or programs, functions and activities for Federal awards in which the Federal share of the project exceeds the Simplified Acquisition Threshold and the cumulative amount of such transfers exceeds or is expected to exceed 10 percent of the total budget as last approved by the Federal awarding agency. The Federal awarding agency cannot permit a transfer that would cause any Federal appropriation to be used for purposes other than those consistent with the appropriation.

(f) All other changes to non-construction budgets, except for the changes described in paragraph (c) of this section, do not require prior approval (see also §200.407 Prior written approval (prior approval)).

(g) For construction Federal awards, the recipient must request prior written approval promptly from the Federal awarding agency for budget revisions whenever paragraph (g)(1), (2), or (3) of this section applies.

(1) The revision results from changes in the scope or the objective of the project or program.

(2) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.

(3) A revision is desired which involves specific costs for which prior written approval requirements may be imposed consistent with applicable OMB cost principles listed in Subpart E—Cost Principles of this part.

(4) No other prior approval requirements for budget revisions may be imposed unless an exception has been approved by OMB.

(5) When a Federal awarding agency makes a Federal award that provides support for construction and non-construction work, the Federal awarding agency may require the recipient to obtain prior approval from the Federal awarding agency before making any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work supported.

(h) When requesting approval for budget revisions, the recipient must use the same format for budget information that was used in the application, unless the Federal awarding agency indicates a letter of request suffices.

(i) Within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the request for budget revisions, the Federal awarding agency must review the request and notify the recipient whether the budget revisions have been approved. If the revision is still under consideration at the end of 30 calendar days, the Federal awarding agency must inform the recipient in writing of the date when the recipient may expect the decision.

§200.313 Equipment.

See also §200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures.

(a) Title. Subject to the obligations and conditions set forth in this section, title to equipment acquired under a Federal award will vest upon acquisition in the non-Federal entity. Unless a statute specifically authorizes the Federal agency to vest title in the non-Federal entity without further obligation to the Federal Government, and the Federal agency elects to do so, the title must be a conditional title. Title must vest in the non-Federal entity subject to the following conditions:

(1) Use the equipment for the authorized purposes of the project during the period of performance, or until the property is no longer needed for the purposes of the project.

(2) Not encumber the property without approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.

(3) Use and dispose of the property in accordance with paragraphs (b), (c) and (e) of this section.

(b) A state must use, manage and dispose of equipment acquired under a Federal award by the state in accordance with state laws and procedures. Other non-Federal entities must follow paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Use. (1) Equipment must be used by the non-Federal entity in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by the Federal award, and the non-Federal entity must not encumber the property without prior approval of the Federal awarding agency. When no

longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities supported by the Federal awarding agency, in the following order of priority:

(i) Activities under a Federal award from the Federal awarding agency which funded the original program or project, then

(ii) Activities under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. This includes consolidated equipment for information technology systems.

(2) During the time that equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the non-Federal entity must also make equipment available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the Federal Government, provided that such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use must be given to other programs or projects supported by Federal awarding agency that financed the equipment and second preference must be given to programs or projects under Federal awards from other Federal awarding agencies. Use for non-federally-funded programs or projects is also permissible. User fees should be considered if appropriate.

(3) Notwithstanding the encouragement in §200.307 Program income to earn program income, the non-Federal entity must not use equipment acquired with the Federal award to provide services for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services unless specifically authorized by Federal statute for as long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the equipment.

(4) When acquiring replacement equipment, the non-Federal entity may use the equipment to be replaced as a trade-in or sell the property and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement property.

(d) Management requirements. Procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment), whether acquired in whole or in part under a Federal award, until disposition takes place will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of funding for the property (including the FAIN), who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the project costs for the Federal award under which the property was acquired, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

(2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.

(3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft must be investigated.

(4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

(5) If the non-Federal entity is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

(e) Disposition. When original or replacement equipment acquired under a Federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal awarding agency, except as otherwise provided in Federal statutes, regulations, or Federal awarding agency disposition instructions, the non-Federal entity must request disposition instructions from the Federal awarding agency if required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. Disposition of the equipment will be made as follows, in accordance with Federal awarding agency disposition instructions:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or less may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the Federal awarding agency.

(2) Except as provided in §200.312 Federally-owned and exempt property, paragraph (b), or if the Federal awarding agency fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, items of equipment with a current per-unit fair-market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained by the non-Federal entity or sold. The Federal awarding agency is entitled to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the Federal awarding agency's percentage of participation in the cost of the original purchase. If the equipment is sold, the Federal awarding agency may permit the non-Federal entity to deduct and retain from the Federal share \$500 or ten percent of the proceeds, whichever is less, for its selling and handling expenses.

(3) The non-Federal entity may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party provided that, in such cases, the non-Federal entity must be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

(4) In cases where a non-Federal entity fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the Federal awarding agency may direct the non-Federal entity to take disposition actions.

§200.314 Supplies.

See also §200.453 Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices.

(a) Title to supplies will vest in the non-Federal entity upon acquisition. If there is a residual inventory of unused supplies exceeding \$5,000 in total aggregate value upon termination or completion of the project or program and the supplies are not needed for any other Federal award, the non-Federal entity must retain the supplies for use on other activities or sell them, but must, in either case, compensate the Federal Government for its share. The amount of compensation must be computed in the same manner as for equipment. See §200.313 Equipment, paragraph (e)(2) for the calculation methodology.

(b) As long as the Federal Government retains an interest in the supplies, the non-Federal entity must not use supplies acquired under a Federal award to provide services to other organizations for a fee that is less than private companies charge for equivalent services, unless specifically authorized by Federal statute.

§200.318 General procurement standards.

(a) The non-Federal entity must use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable State, local, and tribal laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this part.

(b) Non-Federal entities must maintain oversight to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

(c)(1) The non-Federal entity must maintain written standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a Federal award if he or she has a real or apparent conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, or agent, any member of his or her immediate family, his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. The officers, employees, and agents of the non-Federal entity may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts. However, non-Federal entities may set standards for situations in which the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. The

standards of conduct must provide for disciplinary actions to be applied for violations of such standards by officers, employees, or agents of the non-Federal entity.

(2) If the non-Federal entity has a parent, affiliate, or subsidiary organization that is not a state, local government, or Indian tribe, the non-Federal entity must also maintain written standards of conduct covering organizational conflicts of interest. Organizational conflicts of interest means that because of relationships with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization, the non-Federal entity is unable or appears to be unable to be impartial in conducting a procurement action involving a related organization.

(d) The non-Federal entity's procedures must avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach.

(e) To foster greater economy and efficiency, and in accordance with efforts to promote cost-effective use of shared services across the Federal Government, the non-Federal entity is encouraged to enter into state and local intergovernmental agreements or inter-entity agreements where appropriate for procurement or use of common or shared goods and services.

(f) The non-Federal entity is encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs.

(g) The non-Federal entity is encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative analysis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.

(h) The non-Federal entity must award contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources. See also §200.212 Suspension and debarment.

(i) The non-Federal entity must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following: rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection

or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.

(j)(1) The non-Federal entity may use a time and materials type contract only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Time and materials type contract means a contract whose cost to a non-Federal entity is the sum of:

- (i) The actual cost of materials; and
- (ii) Direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.

(2) Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, each contract must set a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Further, the non-Federal entity awarding such a contract must assert a high degree of oversight in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.

(k) The non-Federal entity alone must be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the non-Federal entity of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. The Federal awarding agency will not substitute its judgment for that of the non-Federal entity unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

§200.319 Competition.

(a) All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of this section. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals must be excluded from competing for such procurements. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:

- (1) Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;
- (2) Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
- (3) Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;

(4) Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;

(5) Organizational conflicts of interest;

(6) Specifying only a “brand name” product instead of allowing “an equal” product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and

(7) Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

(b) The non-Federal entity must conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed state, local, or tribal geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services, geographic location may be a selection criterion provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

(c) The non-Federal entity must have written procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures must ensure that all solicitations:

(1) Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description must not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and, when necessary, must set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a “brand name or equivalent” description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers must be clearly stated; and

(2) Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(d) The non-Federal entity must ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, the non-Federal entity must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

§200.320 Methods of procurement to be followed.

The non-Federal entity must use one of the following methods of procurement.

(a) Procurement by micro-purchases. Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold (§200.67 Micro-purchase). To the extent practicable, the non-Federal entity must distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers. Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the non-Federal entity considers the price to be reasonable.

(b) Procurement by small purchase procedures. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the Simplified Acquisition Threshold. If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations must be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

(c) Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising). Bids are publicly solicited and a firm fixed price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming with all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in paragraph (c)(1) of this section apply.

(1) In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present:

- (i) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;
- (ii) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and
- (iii) The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.

(2) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

- (i) Bids must be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening the bids, for state, local, and tribal governments, the invitation for bids must be publically advertised;
- (ii) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, must define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;
- (iii) All bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids, and

for local and tribal governments, the bids must be opened publicly;

(iv) A firm fixed price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is lowest. Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and

(v) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

(d) Procurement by competitive proposals. The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

- (1) Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical;
- (2) Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;
- (3) The non-Federal entity must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients;
- (4) Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and
- (5) The non-Federal entity may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.
- (e) [Reserved]
- (f) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals. Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source and may be used only when one or more of the following circumstances apply:
 - (1) The item is available only from a single source;

- (2) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;
- (3) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity; or
- (4) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

§200.321 Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms.

- (a) The non-Federal entity must take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.
- (b) Affirmative steps must include:
 - (1) Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists;
 - (2) Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources;
 - (3) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;
 - (4) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises;
 - (5) Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; and
 - (6) Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this section.

§200.322 Procurement of recovered materials.

A non-Federal entity that is a state agency or agency of a political subdivision of a state and its contractors must comply with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The requirements of Section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 40 CFR part 247 that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired during the

preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000; procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.

§200.323 Contract cost and price.

- (a) The non-Federal entity must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation, but as a starting point, the non-Federal entity must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals.
- (b) The non-Federal entity must negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration must be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.
- (c) Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under the Federal award are allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices would be allowable for the non-Federal entity under Subpart E—Cost Principles of this part. The non-Federal entity may reference its own cost principles that comply with the Federal cost principles.
- (d) The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting must not be used.

§200.325 Bonding requirements.

For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the non-Federal entity provided that the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity has made a determination that the Federal interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements must be as follows:

- (a) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" must consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the

bidder will, upon acceptance of the bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

- (b) A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "performance bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.

- (c) A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "payment bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

200.326 Contract provisions.

The non-Federal entity's contracts must contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200—Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.

§200.327 Financial reporting.

Unless otherwise approved by OMB, the Federal awarding agency may solicit only the standard, OMB-approved governmentwide data elements for collection of financial information (at time of publication the Federal Financial Report or such future collections as may be approved by OMB and listed on the OMB Web site). This information must be collected with the frequency required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award, but no less frequently than annually nor more frequently than quarterly except in unusual circumstances, for example where more frequent reporting is necessary for the effective monitoring of the Federal award or could significantly affect program outcomes, and preferably in coordination with performance reporting.

§200.330 Subrecipient and contractor determinations.

The non-Federal entity may concurrently receive Federal awards as a recipient, a subrecipient, and a contractor, depending on the substance of its agreements with Federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. Therefore, a pass-through entity must make case-by-case determinations whether each agreement it makes for the disbursement of Federal program funds casts the party receiving the funds in the role of a subrecipient or a contractor. The Federal awarding agency may supply and require recipients to comply with additional guidance to support these determinations provided such guidance does not conflict with this section.

(a) Subrecipients. A subaward is for the purpose of carrying out a portion of a Federal award and creates a Federal assistance relationship with the subrecipient. See §200.92 Subaward. Characteristics which support the classification of the non-Federal entity as a subrecipient include when the non-Federal entity:

- (1) Determines who is eligible to receive what Federal assistance;
 - (2) Has its performance measured in relation to whether objectives of a Federal program were met;
 - (3) Has responsibility for programmatic decision making;
 - (4) Is responsible for adherence to applicable Federal program requirements specified in the Federal award; and
 - (5) In accordance with its agreement, uses the Federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity.
- (b) Contractors. A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the non-Federal entity's own use and creates a procurement relationship with the contractor. See §200.22 Contract. Characteristics indicative of a procurement relationship between the non-Federal entity and a contractor are when the non-Federal entity receiving the Federal funds:

- (1) Provides the goods and services within normal business operations;
 - (2) Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers;
 - (3) Normally operates in a competitive environment;
 - (4) Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program; and
 - (5) Is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program as a result of the agreement, though similar requirements may apply for other reasons.
- (c) Use of judgment in making determination. In determining whether an agreement between a pass-through entity and another non-Federal entity casts the latter as a subrecipient or a contractor, the substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the agreement. All of the characteristics listed above may not be present in all cases, and the pass-through entity must use judgment in classifying each agreement as a subaward or a procurement contract.

§200.331 Requirements for pass-through entities.

All pass-through entities must:

(a) Ensure that every subaward is clearly identified to the subrecipient as a subaward and includes the following information at the time of the subaward and if any of these data elements change, include the changes in subsequent subaward modification. When some of this information is not available, the pass-through entity must provide the best information available to describe the Federal award and subaward. Required information includes:

- (1) Federal Award Identification.
 - (i) Subrecipient name (which must match the name associated with its unique entity identifier);
 - (ii) Subrecipient's unique entity identifier;
 - (iii) Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN);
 - (iv) Federal Award Date (see §200.39 Federal award date);
 - (v) Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date;
 - (vi) Amount of Federal Funds Obligated by this action;
 - (vii) Total Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to the subrecipient;
 - (viii) Total Amount of the Federal Award;
 - (ix) Federal award project description, as required to be responsive to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA);
 - (x) Name of Federal awarding agency, pass-through entity, and contact information for awarding official;
 - (xi) CFDA Number and Name; the pass-through entity must identify the dollar amount made available under each Federal award and the CFDA number at time of disbursement;
 - (xii) Identification of whether the award is R&D; and
 - (xiii) Indirect cost rate for the Federal award (including if the de minimis rate is charged per §200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs).
- (2) All requirements imposed by the pass-through entity on the subrecipient so that the Federal award is used in accordance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.
- (3) Any additional requirements that the pass-through entity imposes on the subrecipient in order for the pass-through entity to meet its own responsibility to the Federal awarding agency including identification of any required financial and performance reports;
- (4) An approved federally recognized indirect cost rate negotiated between the subrecipient and the Federal Government or, if no such rate exists, either a rate negotiated between the pass-through entity and the subrecipient (in compliance with this part), or a de minimis

indirect cost rate as defined in §200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs, paragraph (f) of this part.

- (5) A requirement that the subrecipient permit the pass-through entity and auditors to have access to the subrecipient's records and financial statements as necessary for the pass-through entity to meet the requirements of this part; and
 - (6) Appropriate terms and conditions concerning closeout of the subaward.
- (b) Evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring described in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, which may include consideration of such factors as:
- (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 a Single Audit in accordance with Subpart F—Audit Requirements of this part, 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).
- (c) Consider imposing specific subaward conditions upon a subrecipient if appropriate as described in §200.207 Specific conditions.
- (d) Monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward; and that subaward performance goals are achieved. Pass-through entity monitoring of the subrecipient must include:
- (1) Reviewing financial and performance reports required by the pass-through entity.
 - (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 pass-through entity 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 pass-through entity as required by §200.521 Management decision.
- (e) Depending upon the pass-through entity's assessment of risk posed by the subrecipient (as described in paragraph (b) of this section), the following monitoring tools may be useful for the pass-through entity to ensure proper accountability and compliance with program

requirements and achievement of performance goals:

- (1) Providing subrecipients with training and technical assistance on program-related matters; and
- (2) Performing on-site reviews of the subrecipient's program operations;
- (3) Arranging for agreed-upon-procedures engagements as described in §200.425 Audit services.
- (f) Verify that every subrecipient is audited as required by Subpart F—Audit Requirements of this part when it is expected that the subrecipient's Federal awards expended during the respective fiscal year equaled or exceeded the threshold set forth in §200.501 Audit requirements.
- (g) Consider whether the results of the subrecipient's audits, on-site reviews, or other monitoring indicate conditions that necessitate adjustments to the pass-through entity's own records.
- (h) Consider taking enforcement action against noncompliant subrecipients as described in §200.338 Remedies for noncompliance of this part and in program regulations.

§200.333 Retention requirements for records.

Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other non-Federal entity records pertinent to a Federal award must be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or, for Federal awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, from the date of the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report, respectively, as reported to the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient. Federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities must not impose any other record retention requirements upon non-Federal entities. The only exceptions are the following:

- (a) If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records must be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.
- (b) When the non-Federal entity is notified in writing by the Federal awarding agency, cognizant agency for audit, oversight agency for audit, cognizant agency for indirect costs, or pass-through entity to extend the retention period.
- (c) Records for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds must be retained for 3 years after final disposition.
- (d) When records are transferred to or maintained by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity, the 3-year retention

requirement is not applicable to the non-Federal entity.

- (e) Records for program income transactions after the period of performance. In some cases recipients must report program income after the period of performance. Where there is such a requirement, the retention period for the records pertaining to the earning of the program income starts from the end of the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in which the program income is earned.
- (f) Indirect cost rate proposals and cost allocations plans. This paragraph applies to the following types of documents and their supporting records: indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).
- (1) If submitted for negotiation. If the proposal, plan, or other computation is required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the pass-through entity) to form the basis for negotiation of the rate, then the 3-year retention period for its supporting records starts from the date of such submission.
- (2) If not submitted for negotiation. If the proposal, plan, or other computation is not required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the pass-through entity) for negotiation purposes, then the 3-year retention period for the proposal, plan, or computation and its supporting records starts from the end of the fiscal year (or other accounting period) covered by the proposal, plan, or other computation.

§200.343 Closeout.

The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity will close-out the Federal award when it determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the Federal award have been completed by the non-Federal entity. This section specifies the actions the non-Federal entity and Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must take to complete this process at the end of the period of performance.

- (a) The non-Federal entity must submit, no later than 90 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance, all financial, performance, and other reports as required by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity may approve extensions when requested by the non-Federal entity.
- (b) Unless the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity authorizes an extension, a non-Federal entity must liquidate all 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.

- (c) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must make prompt payments to the non-Federal entity for allowable reimbursable costs under the Federal award being closed out.
- (d) The non-Federal entity must promptly refund any balances of unobligated cash that the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity paid in advance or paid and that are not authorized to be retained by the non-Federal entity for use in other projects. See OMB Circular A-129 and see §200.345 Collection of amounts due, for requirements regarding unreturned amounts that become delinquent debts.
- (e) Consistent with the terms and conditions of the Federal award, the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must make a settlement for any upward or downward adjustments to the Federal share of costs after closeout reports are received.
- (f) The non-Federal entity must account for any real and personal property acquired with Federal funds or received from the Federal Government in accordance with §§200.310 Insurance coverage through 200.316 Property trust relationship and 200.329 Reporting on real property.
- (g) The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity should complete all closeout actions for Federal awards no later than one year after receipt and acceptance of all required final reports.

200.344 Post-closeout adjustments and continuing responsibilities.

- (a) The closeout of a Federal award does not affect any of the following:
 - (1) The right of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity to disallow costs and recover funds on the basis of a later audit or other review. The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity must make any cost disallowance determination and notify the non-Federal entity within the record retention period.
 - (2) The obligation of the non-Federal entity to return any funds due as a result of later refunds, corrections, or other transactions including final indirect cost rate adjustments.
 - (3) Audit requirements in Subpart F—Audit Requirements of this part.
 - (4) Property management and disposition requirements in Subpart D—Post Federal Award Requirements of this part, §§200.310 Insurance Coverage through 200.316 Property trust relationship.

(5) Records retention as required in Subpart D—Post Federal Award Requirements of this part, §§200.333 Retention requirements for records through 200.337 Restrictions on public access to records.

(b) After closeout of the Federal award, a relationship created under the Federal award may be modified or ended in whole or in part with the consent of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity and the non-Federal entity, provided the responsibilities of the non-Federal entity referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, including those for property management as applicable, are considered and provisions made for continuing responsibilities of the non-Federal entity, as appropriate.

§200.430 Compensation—personal services.

(a) General. Compensation for personal services includes all remuneration, paid currently or accrued, for services of employees rendered during the period of performance under the Federal award, including but not necessarily limited to wages and salaries. Compensation for personal services may also include fringe benefits which are addressed in §200.431 Compensation—fringe benefits. 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.
- (b) Reasonableness. Compensation for employees engaged in work on Federal awards will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is consistent with that paid for similar work in other activities of the non-Federal entity. In cases where the kinds of employees required for Federal awards are not found in the other activities of the non-Federal entity, compensation will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is comparable to that paid for similar work in the labor market in which the non-Federal entity competes for the kind of employees involved.
- (c) Professional activities outside the non-Federal entity. Unless an arrangement is specifically authorized by a Federal awarding agency, a non-Federal entity must follow its written non-Federal entity-wide policies and

practices concerning the permissible extent of professional services that can be provided outside the non-Federal entity for non-organizational compensation. Where such non-Federal entity-wide written policies do not exist or do not adequately define the permissible extent of consulting or other non-organizational activities undertaken for extra outside pay, the Federal Government may require that the effort of professional staff working on Federal awards be allocated between:

- (1) Non-Federal entity activities, and
 - (2) Non-organizational professional activities.
- If the Federal awarding agency considers the extent of non-organizational professional effort excessive or inconsistent with the conflicts-of-interest terms and conditions of the Federal award, appropriate arrangements governing compensation will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.
- (d) Unallowable costs. (1) Costs which are unallowable under other sections of these principles must not be allowable under this section solely on the basis that they constitute personnel compensation.
- (2) The allowable compensation for certain employees is subject to a ceiling in accordance with statute. For the amount of the ceiling for cost-reimbursement contracts, the covered compensation subject to the ceiling, the covered employees, and other relevant provisions, see 10 U.S.C. 2324(e)(1)(P), and 41 U.S.C. 1127 and 4304(a)(16). For other types of Federal awards, other statutory ceilings may apply.
- (e) Special considerations. Special considerations in determining allowability of compensation will be given to any change in a non-Federal entity's compensation policy resulting in a substantial increase in its employees' level of compensation (particularly when the change was concurrent with an increase in the ratio of Federal awards to other activities) or any change in the treatment of allowability of specific types of compensation due to changes in Federal policy.
- (f) Incentive compensation. Incentive compensation to employees based on cost reduction, or efficient performance, suggestion awards, safety awards, etc., is allowable to the extent that the overall compensation is determined to be reasonable and such costs are paid or accrued pursuant to an agreement entered into in good faith between the non-Federal entity and the employees before the services were rendered, or pursuant to an established plan followed by the non-Federal entity so consistently as to imply, in effect, an agreement to make such payment.
- (g) Nonprofit organizations. For compensation to members of nonprofit organizations, trustees, directors, associates, officers, or the

immediate families thereof, determination must be made that such compensation is reasonable for the actual personal services rendered rather than a distribution of earnings in excess of costs. This may include director's and executive committee member's fees, incentive awards, allowances for off-site pay, incentive pay, location allowances, hardship pay, and cost-of-living differentials.

(h) Institutions of higher education (IHEs). (1) Certain conditions require special consideration and possible limitations in determining allowable personnel compensation costs under Federal awards. Among such conditions are the following:

- (i) Allowable activities. Charges to Federal awards may include reasonable amounts for activities contributing and directly related to work under an agreement, such as delivering special lectures about specific aspects of the ongoing activity, writing reports and articles, developing and maintaining protocols (human, animals, etc.), managing substances/chemicals, managing and securing project-specific data, coordinating research subjects, participating in appropriate seminars, consulting with colleagues and graduate students, and attending meetings and conferences.
 - (ii) Incidental activities. Incidental activities for which supplemental compensation is allowable under written institutional policy (at a rate not to exceed institutional base salary) need not be included in the records described in paragraph (i) of this section to directly charge payments of incidental activities, such activities must either be specifically provided for in the Federal award budget or receive prior written approval by the Federal awarding agency.
- (2) Salary basis. Charges for work performed on Federal awards by faculty members during the academic year are allowable at the IBS rate. Except as noted in paragraph (h)(1)(ii) of this section, in no event will charges to Federal awards, irrespective of the basis of computation, exceed the proportionate share of the IBS for that period. This principle applies to all members of faculty at an institution. IBS is defined as the annual compensation paid by an IHE for an individual's appointment, whether that individual's time is spent on research, instruction, administration, or other activities. IBS excludes any income that an individual earns outside of duties performed for the IHE. Unless there is prior approval by the Federal awarding agency, charges of a faculty member's salary to a Federal award must not exceed the proportionate share of the IBS for the period during which the faculty member worked on the award.
- (3) Intra-Institution of Higher Education (IHE) consulting. Intra-IHE consulting by faculty is assumed to be undertaken as an IHE obligation requiring no compensation in addition to IBS.

However, in unusual cases where consultation is across departmental lines or involves a separate or remote operation, and the work performed by the faculty member is in addition to his or her regular responsibilities, any charges for such work representing additional compensation above IBS are allowable provided that such consulting arrangements are specifically provided for in the Federal award or approved in writing by the Federal awarding agency.

(4) Extra Service Pay normally represents overload compensation, subject to institutional compensation policies for services above and beyond IBS. Where extra service pay is a result of Intra-IHE consulting, it is subject to the same requirements of paragraph (b) above. It is allowable if all of the following conditions are met:

- (i) The non-Federal entity establishes consistent written policies which apply uniformly to all faculty members, not just those working on Federal awards.
 - (ii) The non-Federal entity establishes a consistent written definition of work covered by IBS which is specific enough to determine conclusively when work beyond that level has occurred. This may be described in appointment letters or other documentations.
 - (iii) The supplementation amount paid is commensurate with the IBS rate of pay and the amount of additional work performed. See paragraph (h)(2) of this section.
 - (iv) The salaries, as supplemented, fall within the salary structure and pay ranges established by and documented in writing or otherwise applicable to the non-Federal entity.
 - (v) The total salaries charged to Federal awards including extra service pay are subject to the Standards of Documentation as described in paragraph (i) of this section.
- (5) Periods outside the academic year. (i) Except as specified for teaching activity in paragraph (h)(5)(ii) of this section, charges for work performed by faculty members on Federal awards during periods not included in the base salary period will be at a rate not in excess of the IBS.

(ii) Charges for teaching activities performed by faculty members on Federal awards during periods not included in IBS period will be based on the normal written policy of the IHE governing compensation to faculty members for teaching assignments during such periods.

(6) Part-time faculty. Charges for work performed on Federal awards by faculty members having only part-time appointments will be determined at a rate not in excess of that regularly paid for part-time assignments.

(7) Sabbatical leave costs. Rules for sabbatical leave are as follow:

(i) Costs of leaves of absence by employees for performance of graduate work or sabbatical study, travel, or research are allowable provided the IHE has a uniform written policy on sabbatical leave for persons engaged in instruction and persons engaged in research. Such costs will be allocated on an equitable basis among all related activities of the IHE.

(ii) Where sabbatical leave is included in fringe benefits for which a cost is determined for assessment as a direct charge, the aggregate amount of such assessments applicable to all work of the institution during the base period must be reasonable in relation to the IHE's actual experience under its sabbatical leave policy.

(8) Salary rates for non-faculty members. Non-faculty full-time professional personnel may also earn "extra service pay" in accordance with the non-Federal entity's written policy and consistent with paragraph (h)(1)(i) of this section.

(i) Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses (1) Charges to Federal awards for salaries and wages must be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. These records must:

(i) Be supported by a system of internal control which provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated;

(ii) Be incorporated into the official records of the non-Federal entity;

(iii) Reasonably reflect the total activity for which the employee is compensated by the non-Federal entity, not exceeding 100% of compensated activities (for IHE, this per the IHE's definition of IBS);

(iv) Encompass both federally assisted and all other activities compensated by the non-Federal entity on an integrated basis, but may include the use of subsidiary records as defined in the non-Federal entity's written policy;

(v) Comply with the established accounting policies and practices of the non-Federal entity (See paragraph (h)(1)(ii) above for treatment of incidental work for IHEs.); and

(vi) [Reserved]

(vii) Support the distribution of the employee's salary or wages among specific activities or cost objectives if the employee works on more than one Federal award; a Federal award and non-Federal award; an indirect cost activity and a direct cost activity; two or more indirect activities which are allocated using different allocation bases; or an unallowable activity and a direct or indirect cost activity.

(viii) Budget estimates (i.e., estimates determined before the services are performed) alone do not qualify as support for charges to Federal awards, but may be used for interim accounting purposes, provided that:

(A) The system for establishing the estimates produces reasonable approximations of the activity actually performed;

(B) Significant changes in the corresponding work activity (as defined by the non-Federal entity's written policies) are identified and entered into the records in a timely manner. Short term (such as one or two months) fluctuation between workload categories need not be considered as long as the distribution of salaries and wages is reasonable over the longer term; and

(C) The non-Federal entity's system of internal controls includes processes to review after-the-fact interim charges made to a Federal awards based on budget estimates. All necessary adjustment must be made such that the final amount charged to the Federal award is accurate, allowable, and properly allocated.

(ix) Because practices vary as to the activity constituting a full workload (for IHEs, IBS), records may reflect categories of activities expressed as a percentage distribution of total activities.

(x) It is recognized that teaching, research, service, and administration are often inextricably intermingled in an academic setting. When recording salaries and wages charged to Federal awards for IHEs, a precise assessment of factors that contribute to costs is therefore not always feasible, nor is it expected.

(2) For records which meet the standards required in paragraph (i)(1) of this section, the non-Federal entity will not be required to provide additional support or documentation for the work performed, other than that referenced in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(3) In accordance with Department of Labor regulations implementing the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) (29 CFR part 516), charges for the salaries and wages of nonexempt employees, in addition to the supporting documentation described in this section, must also be supported by records indicating the total number of hours worked each day.

(4) Salaries and wages of employees used in meeting cost sharing or matching requirements on Federal awards must be supported in the same manner as salaries and wages claimed for reimbursement from Federal awards.

(5) For states, local governments and Indian tribes, substitute processes or systems for allocating salaries and wages to Federal awards may be used in place of or in addition to the records described in paragraph (1) if approved by the cognizant agency for indirect cost. Such systems may include, but are not limited to, random moment sampling, "rolling" time studies, case counts, or other quantifiable measures of work performed.

(i) Substitute systems which use sampling methods (primarily for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, and other public assistance programs) must meet acceptable statistical sampling standards including:

(A) The sampling universe must include all of the employees whose salaries and wages are to be allocated based on sample results except as provided in paragraph (i)(5)(iii) of this section;

(B) The entire time period involved must be covered by the sample; and

(C) The results must be statistically valid and applied to the period being sampled.

(ii) Allocating charges for the sampled employees' supervisors, clerical and support staffs, based on the results of the sampled employees, will be acceptable.

(iii) Less than full compliance with the statistical sampling standards noted in subsection (5)(i) may be accepted by the cognizant agency for indirect costs if it concludes that the amounts to be allocated to Federal awards will be minimal, or if it concludes that the system proposed by the non-Federal entity will result in lower costs to Federal awards than a system which complies with the standards.

(6) Cognizant agencies for indirect costs are encouraged to approve alternative proposals based on outcomes and milestones for program performance where these are clearly documented. Where approved by the Federal cognizant agency for indirect costs, these plans are acceptable as an alternative to the requirements of paragraph (i)(1) of this section.

(7) For Federal awards of similar purpose activity or instances of approved blended funding, a non-Federal entity may submit performance plans that incorporate funds from multiple Federal awards and account for their combined use based on performance-oriented metrics, provided that such plans are approved in advance by all involved Federal awarding agencies. In these instances, the non-Federal entity must submit a request for waiver of the requirements based on documentation that describes the method of charging costs, relates the charging of costs to the specific activity that is applicable to all fund sources, and is based on quantifiable measures of the activity in relation to time charged.

(8) For a non-Federal entity where the records do not meet the standards described in this section, the Federal Government may require personnel activity reports, including prescribed certifications, or equivalent documentation that support the records as required in this section.

(a) Fringe benefits are allowances and services provided by employers to their employees as compensation in addition to regular salaries and wages. Fringe benefits include, but are not limited to, the costs of leave (vacation, family-related, sick or military), employee insurance, pensions, and unemployment benefit plans.

Except as provided elsewhere in these principles, the costs of fringe benefits are allowable provided that the benefits are reasonable and are required by law, non-Federal entity-employee agreement, or an established policy of the non-Federal entity.

(b) Leave. The cost of fringe benefits in the form of regular compensation paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job, such as for annual leave, family-related leave, sick leave, holidays, court leave, military leave, administrative leave, and other similar benefits, are allowable if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) They are provided under established written leave policies;

(2) The costs are equitably allocated to all related activities, including Federal awards; and,

(3) The accounting basis (cash or accrual) selected for costing each type of leave is consistently followed by the non-Federal entity or specified grouping of employees.

(i) When a non-Federal entity uses the cash basis of accounting, the cost of leave is recognized in the period that the leave is taken and paid for. Payments for unused leave when an employee retires or terminates employment are allowable in the year of payment.

(ii) The accrual basis may be only used for those types of leave for which a liability as defined by GAAP exists when the leave is earned. When a non-Federal entity uses the accrual basis of accounting, allowable leave costs are the lesser of the amount accrued or funded.

(c) The cost of fringe benefits in the form of employer contributions or expenses for social security; employee life, health, unemployment, and worker's compensation insurance (except as indicated in §200.447 Insurance and indemnification); pension plan costs (see paragraph (i) of this section); and other similar benefits are allowable, provided such benefits are granted under established written policies. Such benefits, must be allocated to Federal awards and all other activities in a manner consistent with the pattern of benefits attributable to the individuals or group(s) of employees whose salaries and wages are chargeable to such Federal awards and other activities, and charged as direct or indirect costs in accordance with the non-Federal entity's accounting practices.

(d) Fringe benefits may be assigned to cost objectives by identifying specific benefits to specific individual employees or by allocating on the basis of entity-wide salaries and wages of the employees receiving the benefits. When the allocation method is used, separate allocations must be made to selective groupings of employees, unless the non-Federal entity demonstrates that costs in relationship to salaries and wages do not differ significantly for different groups of employees.

(e) Insurance. See also §200.447 Insurance and indemnification, paragraphs (d)(1) and (2).

(1) Provisions for a reserve under a self-insurance program for unemployment compensation or workers' compensation are allowable to the extent that the provisions represent reasonable estimates of the liabilities for such compensation, and the types of coverage, extent of coverage, and rates and premiums would have been allowable had insurance been purchased to cover the risks. However, provisions for self-insured liabilities which do not become payable for more than one year after the provision is made must not exceed the present value of the liability.

(2) Costs of insurance on the lives of trustees, officers, or other employees holding positions of similar responsibility are allowable only to the extent that the insurance represents additional compensation. The costs of such insurance when the non-Federal entity is named as beneficiary are unallowable.

(3) Actual claims paid to or on behalf of employees or former employees for workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, severance pay, and similar employee benefits (e.g., post-retirement health benefits), are allowable in the year of payment provided that the non-Federal entity follows a consistent costing policy.

(f) Automobiles. That portion of automobile costs furnished by the entity that relates to personal use by employees (including transportation to and from work) is unallowable as fringe benefit or indirect (F&A) costs regardless of whether the cost is reported as taxable income to the employees.

(g) Pension Plan Costs. Pension plan costs which are incurred in accordance with the established policies of the non-Federal entity are allowable, provided that:

(1) Such policies meet the test of reasonableness.

(2) The methods of cost allocation are not discriminatory.

(3) For entities using accrual based accounting, the cost assigned to each fiscal year is determined in accordance with GAAP.

(4) The costs assigned to a given fiscal year are funded for all plan participants within six months after the end of that year. However, increases to normal and past service pension

§200.431 Compensation—fringe benefits.

costs caused by a delay in funding the actuarial liability beyond 30 calendar days after each quarter of the year to which such costs are assignable are unallowable. Non-Federal entity may elect to follow the "Cost Accounting Standard for Composition and Measurement of Pension Costs" (48 CFR 9904.412).

(5) Pension plan termination insurance premiums paid pursuant to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1301-1461) are allowable. Late payment charges on such premiums are unallowable. Excise taxes on accumulated funding deficiencies and other penalties imposed under ERISA are unallowable.

(6) Pension plan costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with established written policies of the non-Federal entity.

(i) For pension plans financed on a pay-as-you-go method, allowable costs will be limited to those representing actual payments to retirees or their beneficiaries.

(ii) Pension costs calculated using an actuarial cost-based method recognized by GAAP are allowable for a given fiscal year if they are funded for that year within six months after the end of that year. Costs funded after the six month period (or a later period agreed to by the cognizant agency for indirect costs) are allowable in the year funded. The cognizant agency for indirect costs may agree to an extension of the six month period if an appropriate adjustment is made to compensate for the timing of the charges to the Federal Government and related Federal reimbursement and the non-Federal entity's contribution to the pension fund. Adjustments may be made by cash refund or other equitable procedures to compensate the Federal Government for the time value of Federal reimbursements in excess of contributions to the pension fund.

(iii) Amounts funded by the non-Federal entity in excess of the actuarially determined amount for a fiscal year may be used as the non-Federal entity's contribution in future periods.

(iv) When a non-Federal entity converts to an acceptable actuarial cost method, as defined by GAAP, and funds pension costs in accordance with this method, the unfunded liability at the time of conversion is allowable if amortized over a period of years in accordance with GAAP.

(v) The Federal Government must receive an equitable share of any previously allowed pension costs (including earnings thereon) which revert or inure to the non-Federal entity in the form of a refund, withdrawal, or other credit.

(h) Post-Retirement Health. Post-retirement health plans (PRHP) refers to costs of health

insurance or health services not included in a pension plan covered by paragraph (g) of this section for retirees and their spouses, dependents, and survivors. PRHP costs may be computed using a pay-as-you-go method or an acceptable actuarial cost method in accordance with established written policies of the non-Federal entity.

(1) For PRHP financed on a pay-as-you-go method, allowable costs will be limited to those representing actual payments to retirees or their beneficiaries.

(2) PRHP costs calculated using an actuarial cost method recognized by GAAP are allowable if they are funded for that year within six months after the end of that year. Costs funded after the six month period (or a later period agreed to by the cognizant agency) are allowable in the year funded. The Federal cognizant agency for indirect costs may agree to an extension of the six month period if an appropriate adjustment is made to compensate for the timing of the charges to the Federal Government and related Federal reimbursements and the non-Federal entity's contributions to the PRHP fund. Adjustments may be made by cash refund, reduction in current year's PRHP costs, or other equitable procedures to compensate the Federal Government for the time value of Federal reimbursements in excess of contributions to the PRHP fund.

(3) Amounts funded in excess of the actuarially determined amount for a fiscal year may be used as the Federal Government's contribution in a future period.

(4) When a non-Federal entity converts to an acceptable actuarial cost method and funds PRHP costs in accordance with this method, the initial unfunded liability attributable to prior years is allowable if amortized over a period of years in accordance with GAAP, or, if no such GAAP period exists, over a period negotiated with the cognizant agency for indirect costs.

(5) To be allowable in the current year, the PRHP costs must be paid either to:

- (i) An insurer or other benefit provider as current year costs or premiums, or
- (ii) An insurer or trustee to maintain a trust fund or reserve for the sole purpose of providing post-retirement benefits to retirees and other beneficiaries.

(6) The Federal Government must receive an equitable share of any amounts of previously allowed post-retirement benefit costs (including earnings thereon) which revert or inure to the non-Federal entity in the form of a refund, withdrawal, or other credit.

(i) Severance Pay. (1) Severance pay, also commonly referred to as dismissal wages, is a payment in addition to regular salaries and wages, by non-Federal entities to workers

whose employment is being terminated. Costs of severance pay are allowable only to the extent that in each case, it is required by (a) law, (b) employer-employee agreement, (c) established policy that constitutes, in effect, an implied agreement on the non-Federal entity's part, or (d) circumstances of the particular employment.

(2) Costs of severance payments are divided into two categories as follows:

(i) Actual normal turnover severance payments must be allocated to all activities; or, where the non-Federal entity provides for a reserve for normal severances, such method will be acceptable if the charge to current operations is reasonable in light of payments actually made for normal severances over a representative past period, and if amounts charged are allocated to all activities of the non-Federal entity.

(ii) Measurement of costs of abnormal or mass severance pay by means of an accrual will not achieve equity to both parties. Thus, accruals for this purpose are not allowable. However, the Federal Government recognizes its obligation to participate, to the extent of its fair share, in any specific payment. Prior approval by the Federal awarding agency or cognizant agency for indirect cost, as appropriate, is required.

(3) Costs incurred in certain severance pay packages which are in an amount in excess of the normal severance pay paid by the non-Federal entity to an employee upon termination of employment and are paid to the employee contingent upon a change in management control over, or ownership of, the non-Federal entity's assets, are unallowable.

(4) Severance payments to foreign nationals employed by the non-Federal entity outside the United States, to the extent that the amount exceeds the customary or prevailing practices for the non-Federal entity in the United States, are unallowable, unless they are necessary for the performance of Federal programs and approved by the Federal awarding agency.

(5) Severance payments to foreign nationals employed by the non-Federal entity outside the United States due to the termination of the foreign national as a result of the closing of, or curtailment of activities by, the non-Federal entity in that country, are unallowable, unless they are necessary for the performance of Federal programs and approved by the Federal awarding agency.

(j)(1) For IHEs only. Fringe benefits in the form of tuition or remission of tuition for individual employees are allowable, provided such benefits are granted in accordance with established non-Federal entity policies, and are distributed to all non-Federal entity activities on an equitable basis. Tuition benefits for

family members other than the employee are unallowable.

(2) Fringe benefits in the form of tuition or remission of tuition for individual employees not employed by IHEs are limited to the tax-free amount allowed per section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended.

(3) IHEs may offer employees tuition waivers or tuition reductions for undergraduate education under IRC Section 117(d) as amended, provided that the benefit does not discriminate in favor of highly compensated employees. Federal reimbursement of tuition or remission of tuition is also limited to the institution for which the employee works. See §200.466 Scholarships and student aid costs, for treatment of tuition remission provided to students.

(k) For IHEs whose costs are paid by state or local governments, fringe benefit programs (such as pension costs and FICA) and any other benefits costs specifically incurred on behalf of, and in direct benefit to, the non-Federal entity, are allowable costs of such non-Federal entities whether or not these costs are recorded in the accounting records of the non-Federal entities, subject to the following:

(1) The costs meet the requirements of Basic Considerations in §§200.402 Composition of costs through 200.411 Adjustment of previously negotiated indirect (F&A) cost rates containing unallowable costs of this subpart;

(2) The costs are properly supported by approved cost allocation plans in accordance with applicable Federal cost accounting principles; and

(3) The costs are not otherwise borne directly or indirectly by the Federal Government.

§200.432 Conferences.

A conference is defined as a meeting, retreat, seminar, symposium, workshop or event whose primary purpose is the dissemination of technical information beyond the non-Federal entity and is necessary and reasonable for successful performance under the Federal award. Allowable conference costs paid by the non-Federal entity as a sponsor or host of the conference may include rental of facilities, speakers' fees, costs of meals and refreshments, local transportation, and other items incidental to such conferences unless further restricted by the terms and conditions of the Federal award. As needed, the costs of identifying, but not providing, locally available dependent-care resources are allowable. Conference hosts/sponsors must exercise discretion and judgment in ensuring that conference costs are appropriate, necessary and managed in a manner that minimizes costs to the Federal award. The Federal awarding agency may authorize exceptions where appropriate for programs including Indian

tribes, children, and the elderly. See also §§200.438 Entertainment costs, 200.456 Participant support costs, 200.474 Travel costs, and 200.475 Trustees.

§200.434 Contributions and donations.

(a) Costs of contributions and donations, including cash, property, and services, from the non-Federal entity to other entities, are unallowable.

(b) The value of services and property donated to the non-Federal entity may not be charged to the Federal award either as a direct or indirect (F&A) cost. The value of donated services and property may be used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements (see §200.306 Cost sharing or matching). Depreciation on donated assets is permitted in accordance with §200.436 Depreciation, as long as the donated property is not counted towards cost sharing or matching requirements.

(c) Services donated or volunteered to the non-Federal entity may be furnished to a non-Federal entity by professional and technical personnel, consultants, and other skilled and unskilled labor. The value of these services may not be charged to the Federal award either as a direct or indirect cost. However, the value of donated services may be used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements in accordance with the provisions of §200.306 Cost sharing or matching.

(d) To the extent feasible, services donated to the non-Federal entity will be supported by the same methods used to support the allocability of regular personnel services.

(e) The following provisions apply to nonprofit organizations. The value of services donated to the nonprofit organization utilized in the performance of a direct cost activity must be considered in the determination of the non-Federal entity's indirect cost rate(s) and, accordingly, must be allocated a proportionate share of applicable indirect costs when the following circumstances exist:

(1) The aggregate value of the services is material;

(2) The services are supported by a significant amount of the indirect costs incurred by the non-Federal entity;

(i) In those instances where there is no basis for determining the fair market value of the services rendered, the non-Federal entity and the cognizant agency for indirect costs must negotiate an appropriate allocation of indirect cost to the services.

(ii) Where donated services directly benefit a project supported by the Federal award, the indirect costs allocated to the services will be considered as a part of the total costs of the project. Such indirect costs may be reimbursed

under the Federal award or used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements.

(f) Fair market value of donated services must be computed as described in §200.306 Cost sharing or matching.

(g) Personal Property and Use of Space.

(1) Donated personal property and use of space may be furnished to a non-Federal entity. The value of the personal property and space may not be charged to the Federal award either as a direct or indirect cost.

(2) The value of the donations may be used to meet cost sharing or matching share requirements under the conditions described in §200.300 Statutory and national policy requirements through 200.309 Period of performance of subpart D of this part. The value of the donations must be determined in accordance with §§200.300 Statutory and national policy requirements through 200.309 Period of performance. Where donations are treated as indirect costs, indirect cost rates will separate the value of the donations so that reimbursement will not be made.

§200.438 Entertainment costs.

Costs of entertainment, including amusement, diversion, and social activities and any associated costs are unallowable, except where specific costs that might otherwise be considered entertainment have a programmatic purpose and are authorized either in the approved budget for the Federal award or with prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency.

§200.439 Equipment and other capital expenditures.

(a) See §§200.13 Capital expenditures, 200.33 Equipment, 200.89 Special purpose equipment, 200.48 General purpose equipment, 200.2 Acquisition cost, and 200.12 Capital assets.

(b) The following rules of allowability must apply to equipment and other capital expenditures:

(1) Capital expenditures for general purpose equipment, buildings, and land are unallowable as direct charges, except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.

(2) Capital expenditures for special purpose equipment are allowable as direct costs, provided that items with a unit cost of \$5,000 or more have the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.

(3) Capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment which materially increase their value or useful life are unallowable as a direct cost except with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding

agency, or pass-through entity. See §200.436 Depreciation, for rules on the allowability of depreciation on buildings, capital improvements, and equipment. See also §200.465 Rental costs of real property and equipment.

(4) When approved as a direct charge pursuant to paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section, capital expenditures will be charged in the period in which the expenditure is incurred, or as otherwise determined appropriate and negotiated with the Federal awarding agency.

(5) The unamortized portion of any equipment written off as a result of a change in capitalization levels may be recovered by continuing to claim the otherwise allowable depreciation on the equipment, or by amortizing the amount to be written off over a period of years negotiated with the Federal cognizant agency for indirect cost.

(6) Cost of equipment disposal. If the non-Federal entity is instructed by the Federal awarding agency to otherwise dispose of or transfer the equipment the costs of such disposal or transfer are allowable.

(7) Equipment and other capital expenditures are unallowable as indirect costs. See §200.436 Depreciation.

§200.441 Fines, penalties, damages and other settlements.

Costs resulting from non-Federal entity violations of, alleged violations of, or failure to comply with, Federal, state, tribal, local or foreign laws and regulations are unallowable, except when incurred as a result of compliance with specific provisions of the Federal award, or with prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency. See also §200.435 Defense and prosecution of criminal and civil proceedings, claims, appeals and patent infringements.

§200.449 Interest.

(a) General. Costs incurred for interest on borrowed capital, temporary use of endowment funds, or the use of the non-Federal entity's own funds, however represented, are unallowable. Financing costs (including interest) to acquire, construct, or replace capital assets are allowable, subject to the conditions in this section.

(b)(1) Capital assets is defined as noted in §200.12 Capital assets. An asset cost includes (as applicable) acquisition costs, construction costs, and other costs capitalized in accordance with GAAP.

(2) For non-Federal entity fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, intangible assets include patents and computer software. For software development projects, only interest attributable to the portion of the

project costs capitalized in accordance with GAAP is allowable.

(c) Conditions for all non-Federal entities. (1) The non-Federal entity uses the capital assets in support of Federal awards;

(2) The allowable asset costs to acquire facilities and equipment are limited to a fair market value available to the non-Federal entity from an unrelated (arm's length) third party.

(3) The non-Federal entity obtains the financing via an arm's-length transaction (that is, a transaction with an unrelated third party); or claims reimbursement of actual interest cost at a rate available via such a transaction.

(4) The non-Federal entity limits claims for Federal reimbursement of interest costs to the least expensive alternative. For example, a capital lease may be determined less costly than purchasing through debt financing, in which case reimbursement must be limited to the amount of interest determined if leasing had been used.

(5) The non-Federal entity expenses or capitalizes allowable interest cost in accordance with GAAP.

(6) Earnings generated by the investment of borrowed funds pending their disbursement for the asset costs are used to offset the current period's allowable interest cost, whether that cost is expensed or capitalized. Earnings subject to being reported to the Federal Internal Revenue Service under arbitrage requirements are excludable.

(7) The following conditions must apply to debt arrangements over \$1 million to purchase or construct facilities, unless the non-Federal entity makes an initial equity contribution to the purchase of 25 percent or more. For this purpose, "initial equity contribution" means the amount or value of contributions made by the non-Federal entity for the acquisition of facilities prior to occupancy.

(i) The non-Federal entity must reduce claims for reimbursement of interest cost by an amount equal to imputed interest earnings on excess cash flow attributable to the portion of the facility used for Federal awards.

(ii) The non-Federal entity must impute interest on excess cash flow as follows:

(A) Annually, the non-Federal entity must prepare a cumulative (from the inception of the project) report of monthly cash inflows and outflows, regardless of the funding source. For this purpose, inflows consist of Federal reimbursement for depreciation, amortization of capitalized construction interest, and annual interest cost. Outflows consist of initial equity contributions, debt principal payments (less the pro-rata share attributable to the cost of land), and interest payments.

(B) To compute monthly cash inflows and outflows, the non-Federal entity must divide the annual amounts determined in step (i) by the number of months in the year (usually 12) that the building is in service.

(C) For any month in which cumulative cash inflows exceed cumulative outflows, interest must be calculated on the excess inflows for that month and be treated as a reduction to allowable interest cost. The rate of interest to be used must be the three-month Treasury bill closing rate as of the last business day of that month.

(8) Interest attributable to a fully depreciated asset is unallowable.

(d) Additional conditions for states, local governments and Indian tribes. For costs to be allowable, the non-Federal entity must have incurred the interest costs for buildings after October 1, 1980, or for land and equipment after September 1, 1995.

(1) The requirement to offset interest earned on borrowed funds against current allowable interest cost (paragraph (c)(5), above) also applies to earnings on debt service reserve funds.

(2) The non-Federal entity will negotiate the amount of allowable interest cost related to the acquisition of facilities with asset costs of \$1 million or more, as outlined in paragraph (c)(7) of this section. For this purpose, a non-Federal entity must consider only cash inflows and outflows attributable to that portion of the real property used for Federal awards.

(e) Additional conditions for IHEs. For costs to be allowable, the IHE must have incurred the interest costs after September 23, 1982, in connection with acquisitions of capital assets that occurred after that date.

(f) Additional condition for nonprofit organizations. For costs to be allowable, the nonprofit organization incurred the interest costs after September 29, 1995, in connection with acquisitions of capital assets that occurred after that date.

(g) The interest allowability provisions of this section do not apply to a nonprofit organization subject to "full coverage" under the Cost Accounting Standards (CAS), as defined at 48 CFR 9903.201-2(a). The non-Federal entity's Federal awards are instead subject to CAS 414 (48 CFR 9904.414), "Cost of Money as an Element of the Cost of Facilities Capital", and CAS 417 (48 CFR 9904.417), "Cost of Money as an Element of the Cost of Capital Assets Under Construction".

§200.472 Training and education costs.

The cost of training and education provided for employee development is allowable.

§200.473 Transportation costs.

Costs incurred for freight, express, cartage, postage, and other transportation services relating either to goods purchased, in process, or delivered, are allowable. When such costs can readily be identified with the items involved, they may be charged directly as transportation costs or added to the cost of such items. Where identification with the materials received cannot readily be made, inbound transportation cost may be charged to the appropriate indirect (F&A) cost accounts if the non-Federal entity follows a consistent, equitable procedure in this respect. Outbound freight, if reimbursable under the terms and conditions of the Federal award, should be treated as a direct cost.

§200.474 Travel costs.

(a) General. Travel costs are the expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence, and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business of the non-Federal entity. Such costs may be charged on an actual cost basis, on a per diem or mileage basis in lieu of actual costs incurred, or on a combination of the two, provided the method used is applied to an entire trip and not to selected days of the trip, and results in charges 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. Notwithstanding the provisions of §200.444 General costs of government, travel costs of officials covered by that section are allowable with the prior written approval of the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity when they are specifically related to the Federal award.

(b) Lodging and subsistence. Costs incurred by employees and officers for travel, including costs of lodging, other subsistence, and incidental expenses, must be considered reasonable and otherwise allowable only to the extent such costs do not exceed charges normally allowed by the non-Federal entity in its regular operations as the result of the non-Federal entity's written travel policy. In addition, if these costs are charged directly to the Federal award documentation must justify that:

- (1) Participation of the individual is necessary to the Federal award; and
- (2) The costs are reasonable and consistent with non-Federal entity's established travel policy.

(c)(1) Temporary dependent care costs (as dependent is defined in 26 U.S.C. 152) above and beyond regular dependent care that directly results from travel to conferences is allowable provided that:

- (i) The costs are a direct result of the individual's travel for the Federal award;
 - (ii) The costs are consistent with the non-Federal entity's documented travel policy for all entity travel; and
 - (iii) Are only temporary during the travel period.
- (2) Travel costs for dependents are unallowable, except for travel of duration of six months or more with prior approval of the Federal awarding agency. See also §200.432 Conferences.
- (d) In the absence of an acceptable, written non-Federal entity policy regarding travel costs, the rates and amounts established under 5 U.S.C. 5701-11, ("Travel and Subsistence Expenses; Mileage Allowances"), or by the Administrator of General Services, or by the President (or his or her designee) pursuant to any provisions of such subchapter must apply to travel under Federal awards (48 CFR 31.205-46(a)).
- (e) Commercial air travel. (1) Airfare costs in excess of the basic least expensive unrestricted accommodations class offered by commercial airlines are unallowable except when such accommodations would:
- (i) Require circuitous routing;
 - (ii) Require travel during unreasonable hours;
 - (iii) Excessively prolong travel;
 - (iv) Result in additional costs that would offset the transportation savings; or
 - (v) Offer accommodations not reasonably adequate for the traveler's medical needs. The non-Federal entity must justify and document these conditions on a case-by-case basis in order for the use of first-class or business-class airfare to be allowable in such cases.
- (2) Unless a pattern of avoidance is detected, the Federal Government will generally not question a non-Federal entity's determinations that customary standard airfare or other discount airfare is unavailable for specific trips if the non-Federal entity can demonstrate that such airfare was not available in the specific case.
- (f) Air travel by other than commercial carrier. Costs of travel by non-Federal entity-owned, -leased, or -chartered aircraft include the cost of lease, charter, operation (including personnel costs), maintenance, depreciation, insurance, and other related costs. The portion of such costs that exceeds the cost of airfare as provided for in paragraph (d) of this section, is unallowable.

§200.501 Audit requirements.

(a) Audit required. A non-Federal entity that expends \$750,000 or more during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards must have a single or program-specific audit conducted for that year in accordance with the provisions of this part.

(b) Single audit. A non-Federal entity that expends \$750,000 or more during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards must have a single audit conducted in accordance with §200.514 Scope of audit except when it elects to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Program-specific audit election. When an auditee expends Federal awards under only one Federal program (excluding R&D) and the Federal program's statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the Federal award do not require a financial statement audit of the auditee, the auditee may elect to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with §200.507 Program-specific audits. A program-specific audit may not be elected for R&D unless all of the Federal awards expended were received from the same Federal agency, or the same Federal agency and the same pass-through entity, and that Federal agency, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient, approves in advance a program-specific audit.

(d) Exemption when Federal awards expended are less than \$750,000. A non-Federal entity that expends less than \$750,000 during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards is exempt from Federal audit requirements for that year, except as noted in §200.503 Relation to other audit requirements, but records must be available for review or audit by appropriate officials of the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and Government Accountability Office (GAO).

(e) Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC). Management of an auditee that owns or operates a FFRDC may elect to treat the FFRDC as a separate entity for purposes of this part.

(f) Subrecipients and Contractors. An auditee may simultaneously be a recipient, a subrecipient, and a contractor. Federal awards expended as a recipient or a subrecipient are subject to audit under this part. The payments received for goods or services provided as a contractor are not Federal awards. Section §200.330 Subrecipient and contractor determinations sets forth the considerations in determining whether payments constitute a Federal award or a payment for goods or services provided as a contractor.

(g) Compliance responsibility for contractors. In most cases, the auditee's compliance responsibility for contractors is only to ensure

that the procurement, receipt, and payment for goods and services comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards. Federal award compliance requirements normally do not pass through to contractors. However, the auditee is responsible for ensuring compliance for procurement transactions which are structured such that the contractor is responsible for program compliance or the contractor's records must be reviewed to determine program compliance. Also, when these procurement transactions relate to a major program, the scope of the audit must include determining whether these transactions are in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards.

(h) For-profit subrecipient. Since this part does not apply to for-profit subrecipients, the pass-through entity is responsible for establishing requirements, as necessary, to ensure compliance by for-profit subrecipients. 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. See also §200.331 Requirements for pass-through entities.

APPENDIX 2

Grant Specific Programmatic and Fiscal Requirements by Program or Cluster of Programs

*NOTE: Compliance requirements follow a tiered approach. Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) applies to all Federal programs. EDGAR (Education Department General Administrative Regulations) applies to all Federal Education Programs. This section addresses the additional level(s) of Federal and State programmatic and fiscal requirements that are specific to only one grant or one cluster of programs.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Cluster

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- **84.027 Special Education—Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) IDEA**
 - **84.173 Special Education—Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool)**
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SECTION I: PROGRAMMATIC FISCAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Grant Budget Development Procedures (FS-10)

Process Owner(s): the Director of Special Education is responsible for developing a compliant budget that utilizes the full amount of the award allocation and ensuring submission by the due date.

Procedures:

- Annually in spring, the Director of Special Education, gathers information regarding budget allocation, application submission instructions, and filing deadline from the NYSED IDEA website. The Director of Special Education reviews all available information focusing on any changes in filing, deadlines, cost allowability requirements, and/or cost allocation requirements as well as the current application's appendix for IDEA Allowable Costs list.
- The District's funding allocation remains generally consistent year-to-year. As a result, the budget development process for the next year's budget begins with a roll forward of the current year's budget. To prepare a roll forward budget, the designee obtains the following information:
 - Salaries and Benefit Costs - obtains current position detail including salary and benefits information for positions that are currently funded with IDEA grant funding . For positions that are filled at the time of budget development, salary and benefits information is based on the actual salary and benefits costs for the staff members in the positions. For the positions that are vacant at the time of budget development, the salary and benefits information is based on the last incumbent who held the position. Code 15 is used for teacher and licensed professionals. Code 16 is used for TAs, clerical, and any other employees that provide ancillary/support services, not direct, special education services. Allowable benefits include FICA, ERS/TRS, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment, Medical and Dental.
 - Contracts, Supplies, Travel – estimated based on current year's use in these areas.
 - ASEPS - obtains from the Office of Shared Accountability (OSA), the October BEDS numbers for students at Approved Special Education Providers (ASEPS). Calculates the estimated ASEPS allocation by multiplying the BEDS number by the required minimum per pupil allocation. The District provides funding to ASEPs under Education Law Section 4410-b through vendor contracts with the ASEPs for those students with disabilities ages 3-21 (Preschool, Kindergarten, and/or School-age Students) attending non-district special education programs using IDEA Section 611 and/or Section 619 funds.
 - CEIS – The District allocates up to 15% based on enrollment of the available Part B Section 611 IDEA funds for Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS) during the budget development process for providing services to students that are not currently identified as needing special education or related services, but who need additional academic and behavioral supports to succeed in a general education environment. Services funded are based on the allowable options provided for in 20 USC Section 1413(f)(2) and 34 CFR Section 300.226(b).
- These services include deployment of the following positions: Behavior Specialist, Behavior Support Specialist, RTI Liaison. The salaries and benefits for these positions are recorded in the CEIS section of the application.

- The Director of Special Education verifies that the estimated total cost of salaries and benefits for these positions do not exceed the 15% maximum allocation.
- CCEIS – The District does not elect to fund CCEIS using Section 611 or 619 funds at this time.
- Indirect Costs - indirect costs calculated on the Modified Direct Cost Base (excludes ASEP funding and proposed contract expenditures more than \$25,000) multiplied by the maximum NYSED allowable restricted indirect cost rate.
- Subsequent to enrollment and services recommended, the District has made the financial decision to utilize IDEA funds for BOCES Services, Minor Remodeling, and Equipment.
- The Director of Special Education reviews the roll over budget, any modifications/additions/reductions to the program's needs in relationship to the roll forward budget and the current year's allocation amount (new staffing, supplies, contracts, travel for conferences). A listing of necessary supplies and contracts is compiled based on current student IEP needs and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the current programs and programmatic tools for continuation or modification for inclusion in the line-item budget as well as necessary travel for professional development. The Director of Special Education evaluates any newly proposed inclusions to ensure the expenditure and purpose meet the funding source guidelines for reasonableness, necessity and allowability. The Director of Special Education then constructs the FS-10 budgets based on the agreed upon program needs that are allowable costs to fully utilize the maximum allocation amount.
- The Director of Special Education reviews and submits the application to the Superintendent for approval and responds to any follow-up questions from the Superintendent. Once approved by the Superintendent, the application is mailed via certified mail to NYSED.
- Once the approved FS-10 is received, Director of Special Education provides a copy to the Business Office. The Business Office activates the project for this year's grant in Nvision.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of seven years.

2. **Grant Amendment Procedures (FS-10A)**

Process Owner(s): The Director of Special Education jointly with the Business Office are responsible for identifying the need for a grant budget amendment prior to the occurrence of overspending and/or when carryover funds are available and preparing the budget amendment form/carry over amendment form. The Director of Special Education is responsible for monitoring the due date for submissions of budget amendments and carryover fund budget amendment and ensuring submission by the due date(s).

Procedures:

- The Business Office reviews the spending on the grant in Budget Overview in Nvision with the Director of Special Education about unanticipated / changing needs. The Director of Special Education prepares a budget amendment to transfer funds from cost functions or object codes to other cost functions or object codes when:
- There is a variance in any major category of expenditure that exceeds 10 percent of the category amount in the approved budget, and that variance exceeds \$10,000; or
- A transfer of funds is to be made to a previously unbudgeted category.
- The current year's award amount is increased by the amount of the prior year's unspent carryover funds.
- The Amendment is prepared based on quotes for goods/services and/or estimated salary and benefits costs and reviewed and approved before submission to the Superintendent for approval and mailing.

- When the approved Amendment is received, the Business Office prepares a Budget Transfer in Nvision with the Amendment attached..
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

3. Grant Final Claim Procedures (FS-10F)

Process Owner(s): The designee is responsible for overseeing the preparation of accurate, complete and timely FS-10Fs. The Business Office is responsible for monitoring the due date for submission of the Final Claims and ensuring submission by the due date(s).

Procedures:

- In the Spring, the Business Office investigates any unfilled purchase orders and ensure delivery and payment within the allowable grant period and prior to completion of the final claim.
- The Business Office reviews grant filing deadlines to determine which grants have reporting requires due in the next 30 days.
- Final Claims are prepared. The FS-10F is submitted to the Superintendent for signature and mailing.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

SECTION II: PROGRAMMATIC REQUIREMENTS

1. Voluntary Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS)

- The District has elected to use up to 15% of IDEA federal funds to provide CEIS. Only school-age students without disabilities may benefit from CEIS. Policy information on CEIS is available at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/publications/policy/ceis908.htm>
- The District is required to review and certify the CEIS data displayed in VR16 by logging into the State's PD Data System at: <http://pd.nysed.gov>. The VR16 report will be under the applicable school year, under End-of-Year reports.
- The District maintains all required data in the District's student information system and student records to complete the required verification.
- The Director for PPS is responsible to complete the "End of Year Verification Reports" as necessary. The Director of Special Education monitors the filing deadlines for reporting.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

2. Child Find – Timely Evaluations and Eligibility – State Performance Plan – School District Data Submission for Federal Indicators

- The District is required to collect and report data through SIRS based on New York State's 6 year rotating cycle for Federal Indicators 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14. All Special Education Administrators are required to be familiar with these Federal Indicators (available at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/spp/plan/contents.htm>
- The District is scheduled for 12 – FY 17/18, 13&14 – FY 18/19, none – FY 19/20, 7 – FY 20/21, 8 – FY 21/22, 11 – FY 22/23, 12 – FY 23/24, 13& 14 – FY 24/25.
- The District maintains all required data in the District's student information system and student records.

- The Director for PPS is responsible to complete the “October Verification Reports” and “End of Year Verification Reports” as necessary. The Director of PPS monitors the filing deadlines for reporting.
- Required data maintained by the District includes:
 - date of referral
 - date of written parent consent for an initial individual evaluation
 - date of the Committee on Preschool Special Education (CPSE) or Committee on Special Education (CSE) meeting to discuss evaluation results
 - number of days from receipt of parent consent to evaluate the child and the date of the CPSE or CSE meeting to discuss evaluation results
 - reasons for delays causing the 60-day timeline to not be met
- In accordance with NYS law and regulations, the evaluation and eligibility determination of a preschool or school age student must be made within 60 school or calendar days of receipt of the parent's consent to evaluation.
- The District recognizes the following as compliant reasons for delays:
 - Parents withdrew consent to evaluate
 - Student/parent moved out of school district before the determination of eligibility
 - Parents refused or repeatedly did not make the child available for the evaluation
 - Parents cancelled the evaluation/selected another evaluator
 - Child transferred to a new district after the evaluation period began and parents and new district agreed to an extended time period.
- The CPSE / CSE provides the parent with a list of approved programs that have a multidisciplinary evaluation component. The parent selects the approved evaluation program to conduct the individual evaluation of his or her child and the board of education arranges for the evaluation by the service provider selected by the parent. In addition, with the consent of the parents, approved evaluators and CPSEs / CSEs must be provided with the most recent evaluation report for a child in transition from programs and services provided pursuant to title two-a of article 25 of the Public Health Law.
- The CPSE / CSE provides the student's parent/guardian with the procedural safeguards notice annually and:
 - upon initial referral or parent's request for an evaluation
 - upon request by a parent
 - upon receipt of the first due process complaint in a school year requesting mediation or an impartial hearing
 - the first time in a school year when the school district receives a copy of a State complaint submitted to the New York State Education Department (NYSED)
 - when a decision is made to suspend or remove a child for discipline reasons that would result in a disciplinary change in placement
- In accordance with Part 200.2(c) of the Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, the District maintains and make available it's *Special Education District Plan* that includes:

- a description of the nature and scope of special education programs and services currently available to students and preschool students residing in the district, including but not limited to descriptions of the district's resource room programs and each special class program provided by the district in terms of group size and composition;
- identification of the number and age span of students and preschool students to be served by type of disability, and recommended setting;
- the method to be used to evaluate the extent to which the objectives of the program have been achieved;
- a description of the policies and practices of the board of education to ensure the continual allocation of appropriate space within the district for special education programs that meet the needs of students and preschool students with disabilities;
- a description of the policies and practices of the board of education to ensure that appropriate space will be continually available to meet the needs of resident students and preschool students with disabilities who attend special education programs provided by boards of cooperative educational services;
- a description of how the district intends to ensure that all instructional materials to be used in the schools of the district will be made available in a usable alternative format for each student with a disability at the same time as such instructional materials are available to nondisabled students;
- the estimated budget to support such plan;
- the date on which such plan was adopted by the board of education.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

3. Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Calculator Procedures

Definitions:

- **Maintenance of Effort (MOE):** Generally, a District may not reduce the amount of local, or State and local, funds that it spends for the education of children with disabilities below the amount it spent for the preceding fiscal year. There are two components to the District MOE requirement – the eligibility standard (§300.203(a)) and the compliance standard (§300.203(b)).
- **MOE Methods:** A District may use any one of the following four methods to meet both the eligibility and compliance standards:
 - Local funds only
 - The combination of State and local funds
 - Local funds only on a per capita basis or
 - The combination of State and local funds on a per capita basis
- **Eligibility Standard:** The eligibility standard in §300.203(a) requires that, in order to find a District eligible for an IDEA Part B subgrant for the upcoming fiscal year, the State must determine that the District has budgeted for the education of children with disabilities at least the same amount of local, or State and local, funds, as it actually spent for the education of children with disabilities during the most recent fiscal year for which information is available.

- **Compliance Standard:** The compliance standard in §300.203(b) prohibits a District from reducing the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the District from local, or State and local, funds below the level of those expenditures from the same source for the preceding fiscal year. In other words, a District must maintain (or increase) the amount of local, or State and local, funds it spends for the education of children with disabilities when compared to the preceding fiscal year.
- **Per Capita:** Per capita, in the context of the District's MOE regulations, refers to the total amount of local, or State and local, funds either budgeted or expended by a District for the education of children with disabilities, divided by the number of children with disabilities served by the District.
- **Comparison Year:** The "comparison year" refers to the fiscal year that a District uses to determine the amount of local, or State and local, funds it must budget or spend, in order to meet both the District's MOE eligibility and compliance standards.
- **Allowable Exceptions to the LEA MOE Requirement:** Under §300.204, there are 5 instances where an LEA may reduce the level of expenditures for the education of children with disabilities made by the LEA below the level of those expenditures for the preceding fiscal year (for the compliance standard), and below the level of those expenditures for the most recent fiscal year for which information is available (for the eligibility standard). They are:
 1. The voluntary departure, by retirement or otherwise, or departure for just cause, of special education or related services personnel (e.g., special education teachers, speech pathologists, paraprofessionals assigned to work with children with disabilities)
 2. A decrease in the enrollment of children with disabilities
 3. The termination of the obligation of the agency, consistent with IDEA Part B, to provide a program of special education to a particular child with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program, as determined by the SEA, because the child—
 - i. Has left the jurisdiction of the agency
 - ii. Has reached the age at which the obligation of the agency to provide FAPE to the child has terminated; or
 - iii. No longer needs the program of special education;
 4. The termination of costly expenditures for long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment or the construction of school facilities; and
 5. The assumption of cost by the high cost fund operated by the SEA under §300.704(c).

General Considerations:

- The District **MUST** meet MOE annually to be eligible for the subsequent year's IDEA Allocation.
- The District **MUST NOT** submit their LEA MOE Calculator for current year's Eligibility Standard until the previous year's Calculator has been approved. The reason for this requirement is that the determination regarding whether or not the District meets the current year's Eligibility Standard is based on their previous years Calculator requirements. The District is notified by e-mail once the MOE Calculator submission is approved.
- NYSED recommends that District that need assistance to complete the expenditure information on the MOE Calculator should contact Questar III BOCES – State Aid and Financial Planning. Questar III has an Excel worksheet and guidance information that will help Districts complete the expenditure information.

- While the Allowable Exception(s) and/or Adjustments tab is optional, this should be completed annually to ensure that the expenditure amount required for future year's MOE is as low as possible. This may not be needed in the current year to meet MOE but may be needed to meet MOE in future years.
- Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §300.600 requires each state to make determinations annually about the performance of each public school district based on its annual performance relating to State Performance Plan (SPP) indicators. The District has been identified as "Needs Intervention" in the "Performance" category based on performance of students with disabilities at the elementary/middle and/or high school levels on the ESSA accountability indicators and/or the district has one or more schools identified as TSI or CSI for the performance of students with disabilities. Any school district that has been determined to be a district needing assistance, intervention or substantial intervention for not meeting the requirements of Part B of IDEA, including the targets in the State Performance Plan, is prohibited from reducing its maintenance of effort under 34 CFR §300.203 for any fiscal year in which it is identified [34 CFR §300.608].

Process Owner(s): The Business Office is responsible for the annual preparation of accurate, complete and timely budget and actuals MOE calculator. The Business Office is responsible for reviewing the MOE calculators prepared and monitoring the due date for submission of the Final Claims and ensuring submission by the due date(s).

Procedures:

- The designee assigned to MOE is responsible for gathering information regarding MOE requirements, submission instructions, and filing deadlines from the NYSED IDEA website. The designee reviews all available information focusing on any changes in filing, deadlines, cost allowability requirements, and/or cost allocation requirements and prepared the MOE submissions.
- Maintenance of Effort Calculator for the Eligibility Standard
 - The current year's eligibility calculator cannot be submitted until the District's prior year eligibility calculator and two year's prior compliance calculator have been approved.
 - The designee reviews the current MOE calculator instructions and uses the most current version of the eligibility calculator provided by NYSED available at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/finance/idea-grant-application-guidance.html>
 - To complete the MOE Eligibility calculator:
 - On the current year's MOE tab, select "Eligibility"
 - On the current year's Amount tab, enter the District's Projected Child Count.
 - This is the number of students with disabilities the District plans to provide special education and relates services to according to an IEP or service plan in place.
 - This estimate is based on the prior year's students with disabilities counts from the VR 1-6 & VR 8 Reports modified for any known changes that the Director of Special Education is aware of.
 - On the current year's Amount tab, enter the District's General Fund Adopted Budget Amounts for the current year and any non-Section 611 and 619 special education budgeted expenditures such as budgeted special education summer school programs and transportation:

Possible Account Codes for inclusion in the MOE Expenditure Calculation:

General Fund

- A 2020 Supervision – Regular School (Special education supervision only)

- A 2021 Special Education Administration
- A 2250 Programs for Students with Disabilities School Age- School Year
- A 2810 Health Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2820 Psychological Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2825 Social Work Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2830 Pupil Personnel Services (special ed. services only)
- A 9098.0 Employee Benefits - (proportionate share based on applicable special ed. and related services salaries as a percentage of total salaries paid or actual costs for special ed. employees, if available)

Special Aid Fund

- F 2253 Programs for Students with Disabilities School Age-July/August (Section 4408 Education Law)
 - F 2251 Program for Students with Disabilities – DOH – Chapter 428 – Early Intervention Program
 - F 5511 Summer Transportation Services Students with Disabilities
- To allocate projected expenditures between state and local categories for expenditures where the funding source is not specifically identifiable,
 - Calculate the state share of revenue
 - + A3101 Basic Formula Aid Excess Cost Aid from Line 127 Total Excess Cost Aids from the GEN report
 - + A3104 Tuition for Students with Disabilities (Chapter 47, 66 and 721)
 - + F3289 Section 4408 School Age July/August Program (Tuition and Other)
 - + F2770 DOH Ch. 428 Early Intervention Program
 - Divide Total State Aid by Total Expenditure to determine the overall percentage that State Aid funds and apply this percentage to each category of expenses reported.
 - On the current year's Exc & Adj tab, enter the District's projected exceptions and adjustments:
 - Exception (a) Based on payroll system and general ledger, enter the actual amount paid for salary and benefits for any known terminations/resignations/retirements for any special education or related services personnel that were paid in the prior year with state and/or local funds that will not be paid in the current year and the projected costs of the replacement staff member(s). This does not need to be a 1:1 ratio.
 - Exception (c) Based on the ledger and STAC information, and discussion with the Director of Special Education, enter the cost reduction associated with the termination of the obligation of the District to provide special education to a particular student with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program due to any of the following reasons: left the jurisdiction, aged out, or no longer needs the program of special education that was paid previously but is not projected to be paid in the current year.
 - Exception (d) Based on the ledger and adopted budget, enter the reduction in cost for any long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment or construction of school

facilities that was paid previously but is not projected to be paid in the current year. (THIS IS NORMALLY NOT USED)

- Once the MOE Eligibility Calculator is complete, the designee reviews Tab 4 “Multi-Year MOE Summary” to ensure that at least one of the four criteria have been met showing that the District has met the Eligibility Method for LEA MOE.
- The designee then reviews the results of the calculator and then submits the MOE Calculator via email to idea@nysed.gov with a subject line of “FY MOE Eligibility – Wantagh UFSD” with copies to the Director of Special Education, and Assistant Superintendent of Business.

Maintenance of Effort Calculator for the Compliance Standard

- The current year’s compliance calculator cannot be submitted until the District’s current year eligibility calculator and prior year’s compliance calculator have been approved.
- The designee reviews the current MOE calculator instructions and uses the most current version of the compliance calculator provided by NYSED available at: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/specialed/finance/idea-grant-application-guidance.html>
- To complete the MOE Compliance calculator:
- On the current year’s MOE tab, select “Compliance”
- On the current year’s Amount tab, enter the District’s Actual Child Counts from the VR 1-6 & VR 8 Reports obtained the Director of Special Education.
- On the current year’s Amount tab, enter the District’s **actual** General Fund expenditures for the current year and **actual** expenditures for any **non**-Section 611 and 619 special education services such as special education summer school programs and transportation:

Possible Account Codes for inclusion in the MOE Expenditure Calculation:

General Fund

- A 2020 Supervision – Regular School (Special education supervision only)
- A 2021 Special Education Administration
- A 2250 Programs for Students with Disabilities School Age- School Year
- A 2810 Health Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2820 Psychological Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2825 Social Work Services (special ed. services only)
- A 2830 Pupil Personnel Services (special ed. services only)
- A 9098.0 Employee Benefits - (proportionate share based on applicable special ed. and related services salaries as a percentage of total salaries paid or actual costs for special ed. employees, if available)

Special Aid Fund

- F 2253 Programs for Students with Disabilities School Age-July/August (Section 4408 Education Law)
- F 2251 Program for Students with Disabilities – DOH – Chapter 428 – Early Intervention Program

▪ F 5511 Summer Transportation Services Students with Disabilities

- To allocate actual expenditures between state and local categories for expenditures where the funding source is not specifically identifiable,
- Calculate the actual state share of revenue
 - + A3101 Basic Formula Aid Excess Cost Aid from Line 127 Total Excess Cost Aids from the GEN report
 - + A3104 Tuition for Students with Disabilities (Chapter 47, 66 and 721)
 - + F3289 Section 4408 School Age July/August Program (Tuition and Other)
 - + F2770 DOH Ch. 428 Early Intervention Program
- Divide Total State Aid by Total Expenditure to determine the overall percentage that State Aid funds and apply this percentage to each category of expenses reported.
- Verify actual expenditures report to the ST-3 (Schedule A4 and Schedule B3) available through SAMS – these amounts must agree.
- On the current year's Exc & Adj tab, enter the District's actual expenditure exceptions and adjustments:
 - Exception (a) Based on payroll system and general ledger, enter the **actual** amount of salary and benefits for any known terminations/resignations/retirements (staff are coded as terminated in the HR system) for any special education or related services personnel that were paid in the prior year with state and/or local funds that will not be paid in the current year in the Departing Personnel Section and the **actual** costs of the replacement staff member(s) in the Replacement Personnel Section. This does not need to be a 1:1 ratio.
 - Exception (c) Based on the ledger and STAC information, and discussion with the Director of Special Education enter the **actual** cost reduction associated with the termination of the obligation of the District to provide special education to a particular student with a disability that is an exceptionally costly program due to any of the following reasons: left the jurisdiction, aged out, or no longer needs the program of special education that was paid previously but is not projected to be paid in the current year.
 - Exception (d) Based on the ledger and adopted budget, enter the reduction in cost for any long-term purchases, such as the acquisition of equipment or construction of school facilities that was paid previously but is not projected to be paid in the current year. (THIS IS NORMALLY NOT USED)
- Once the MOE Compliance Calculator is complete, the Business Office reviews Tab 4 "Multi-Year MOE Summary" to ensure that at least one of the four criteria have been met showing that the District has met the Compliance Method for LEA MOE.
- The Business Office reviews the results of the calculator with the Director of Special Education and then submits the MOE Calculator via email to idea@nysed.gov with a subject line of "FY MOE Compliance – Wantagh UFSD" with copies to the Director of Special Education, and Assistant Superintendent of Business.
- All workpapers and reports used to prepare the calculator are maintained for a minimum of seven years.

SECTION III: GRANT COMPLIANCE SELF-ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

1. **Grant Risk Assessment and Monitoring Process**

Process Owner(s): Business Office and Director of Special Education

The Business Office and Director of Special Education review the IDEA grants for each Federal funded grant after approval has been received for the grant and prior to commencement of spending of funds.

If a grant is identified as high risk by the Business Office and Director of Special Education they will then place extra scrutiny on any transactions relating to the grant conducted throughout the year.

- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

2. **Grant Program Compliance Monitoring**

Process Owner(s): Director of Special Education

Procedures:

- The PPS Director is responsible for the compliant, efficient, effective program implementation. The PPS monitors the delivery and quality of programmatic services provided.
- The Special Education team monitors student progress toward mastery of the learning standards as well as a student's IEP goals. Student progress is monitored through a variety of data points. These include, but are not limited to: performance on district-wide benchmark assessments, report card grades, data from progress monitoring IEP goals, NYS assessments in ELA and Math, NYS Alternative Assessment performance, data collected while tracking progression toward earning a C-DOS credential, and also Regents exam performance.
- The Special Education Department provides cyclical professional development to all applicable staff regarding best practices and use of the intervention tools .
- The teaching staff have access to student progress reports through the learning tools and are expected to monitor student growth.
- The Director of Special Education evaluates staff usage and student progress to provide feedback and re-training as needed to the staff.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

3. **Grant Budget and Expenditure Monitoring**

Process Owner(s): Business Office/ Director of Special Education

Procedures:

- The Business Office and the Director of Special Education monitors spending of funds in accordance with budgeted amounts, facilitating spending and/or repurposing of funds and preparation of an amendment if expenditures are anticipated to exceed the allowable threshold.
- All program expenditures for goods and services are reviewed for allowability, reasonableness and necessity, inclusion in the budget and encumbrance during the grant period by the Director of Special Education.
- All workpapers and reports are maintained for a minimum of 7 years.

4. **Grant Accounting and Reporting Monitoring**

Process Owner(s): Business Office

Procedures:

- The Business Office is responsible for the accurate and completeness of recording all revenues and expenditure for the grant including using the appropriate grant budget code and ST-3 code.
- The Business Office is responsible for timely reporting expenditures in the appropriate categories on the FS-10F, ST-3, monthly Board Report, annual Financial Statements and Schedule of Federal Award Expenditures (SEFA).

5. Maintenance of Effort Monitoring

Process Owner(s): Business Office

Procedures:

- Budget Development Monitoring
 - The Business Office staff is responsible for ensuring that MOE is maintained during the General Fund budgeting process and reviews MOE compliance in conjunction with the final review of the General Fund Budget.
- Reporting Deadline Monitoring
 - The Business Office assigned to MOE is responsible gathering information regarding MOE requirements, submission instructions, and filing deadlines from the NYSED IDEA website and monitoring the due date for submission of the MOE Calculator for budget and for actuals and ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of the submission.

[X] Required

[] Local

[] Notice

CONTRACTING FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The Board of Education will make certain that professional services are secured in a manner that protects the integrity of the process, ensures the prudent use of taxpayer dollars and provides a high quality standard of service, in accordance with law and regulation. Professional services are defined as services requiring special skill and/or training, such as legal services, medical services, auditing services, property appraisals or insurance.

Purchasing professional services does not require competitive bidding. The Board directs the Assistant Superintendent for Business to take measures to ensure that a highly qualified professional is secured through the prudent and economical use of public money, which may include:

1. reviewing trade journals;
2. checking professional listings; and/or
3. inquiring of other districts or other appropriate sources.

The designated district staff will prepare a comprehensive written request for proposals (RFP), which will contain critical details of the services sought. The RFP will specify that the proposal include the structure of the relationship between the district and the provider, including, if applicable, the terms of the retainer, the hourly fees and other associated costs.

In reviewing the RFPs, the district will consider, at a minimum, the following factors:

1. the suitability of the individual/firm for the district's needs;
2. the special knowledge or expertise of the individual/firm;
3. the credentials and applicable certifications of the individual/firm;
4. the quality of the service provided by the individual/firm;
5. cost;
6. the staffing available from the firm or the time available from the individual;

The district will periodically, but not less frequently than every five (5) years, issue professional service RFPs and may conduct interviews as part of the RFP process. The written proposals submitted by applicants shall be maintained for at least six years.

The Superintendent, after a thorough review of the proposals, in consultation with the Assistant Superintendent for Business will recommend the professional service provider best suited to the district to the Board of Education for its approval.

Regardless of when during the year the professional service provider was engaged by the Board, at the annual organizational meeting the Board will appoint the attorney, physician, external auditor, or other professional, as applicable. Professional service providers selected and appointed in this manner will not be considered employees of the district.

The Superintendent is charged with developing administrative procedures to implement this policy.

Cross-ref: 2210, Board Annual Organizational Meeting
9500, Compensation and Benefits

Ref: General Municipal Law § 104-b
2 NYCRR §§ 315.2, 315.3
Trane Co. v Broome County, 76 A.D.2d 1015
Appeal of Lombardo, 38 Educ. Dept. Rep. 730
Opn. St. Comp. 92-33

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

PAYROLL PROCEDURES

The Board of Education recognizes the importance of the payroll function to the effective administration of the district. The Board is also aware that this is an area at risk of fraud and abuse. The Board directs the Superintendent to establish procedures to reasonably ensure the accuracy and integrity of the payroll system.

A duly certified payroll is one that has been examined and approved by the Superintendent of Schools, or in his/her absence, the Assistant Superintendent for Business. It shall be the responsibility of the Assistant Superintendent for Business and his/her staff to prepare all payrolls.

The Superintendent will initiate a periodic test to verify the accuracy and appropriateness of the district payroll. This test shall be conducted by the Assistant Superintendent for Business. The test shall confirm that individuals listed on the payroll are currently employed by the district, and that the title, hours worked, and wages listed are correct. The test shall also confirm that individuals listed as employees are employees and not independent contractors. (The procedure for determining employment status is outlined in policy 9500, Compensation and Benefits.) The Superintendent will evaluate the results of the test and determine if improvements need to be made.

Payroll procedures will also be reviewed periodically by the internal auditor. The internal auditor will report findings and recommendations to the Board. It is the intention of the Board to take reasonable and necessary steps to safeguard the district's payroll.

Cross-ref: 6741, Contracting for Professional Services
 9500, Compensation and Benefits

Ref: Education Law Article 11; §§1604; 1719; 1720; 2116-a
 Retirement and Social Security Law §34
 2 NYCRR §§315.2; 315.3

Adoption date: August 2005
 Revised: April 6, 2017

☐ Required
☒ **Local**
☐ Notice

EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT

School district employees, officials and members of the Board of Education will be reimbursed for reasonable, actual and necessary out-of-pocket expenses which are legally authorized and incurred while traveling for school related activities.

Only expenses necessary to the purpose of the travel shall be reimbursable. Transportation costs such as taxi cabs are allowable only for essential transportation. Mileage will be paid at a rate set by the Board of Education at its reorganization meeting. Tax exemption certificates shall be issued and utilized as appropriate.

The Board, by majority vote, shall determine and approve which meetings and conferences may be attended by Board members and the Superintendent of Schools.

The Superintendent shall determine, in the first instance, whether attendance by district staff at any conference or professional meeting is in the best interest of the district and eligible for reimbursement of expenses under this policy.

To obtain reimbursement, the claimant must complete and sign an expense voucher, attach all receipts or other expense documentation, together with a copy of the approved conference attendance request form and evaluation report (if required), and submit the same to the appropriate administrator. Reimbursement shall only be made after such claim has been audited and allowed.

Regulations concerning expense reimbursement shall be attached to this policy and shall be reviewed annually and revised as appropriate.

Ref: Education Law §§1604(27); 1709(30); 1804; 2118; 3023; 3028
 General Municipal Law §77-b

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT REGULATION

The district shall reimburse district employees, officials and members of the Board of Education for reasonable, actual and necessary out-of-pocket expenses incurred while traveling for school-related business upon receipt of a completed voucher with itemized receipts along with approved attendance form. The following rules shall guide the reimbursement of school-related travel expenses:

Transportation

- Travel shall be by the most economical method, whether by private automobile, school vehicle or common carrier such as bus, train or plane.
- If travel is by private automobile, mileage shall be reimbursed at a rate set by the Board of Education at its reorganization meeting. Parking and tolls will also be reimbursed but gasoline will not.
- Rental car expenses will be reimbursed only if authorized in advance. Receipts must be attached.
- Air travel is only allowed when determined by the Board President or the Superintendent to be in the district's best interest. Air travel shall be reimbursed at the lowest feasible fare available and shall not exceed regular coach class fare. Travel arrangements should be made as soon as reasonably practicable so as to avoid payment of a higher fare due to a late booking.

Lodging

- Persons traveling on district-related business are expected to secure the most reasonable rate for necessary hotel accommodations. The district will reimburse for actual lodging fees up to the maximum amount pre-authorized by the Superintendent or designee.
- When the rate is pre-determined by the organization sponsoring the event, the traveler shall secure a room rate at no more than the pre-determined rate. Hotel accommodations at a rate other than the most reasonable rate or a pre-determined rate described above will be reimbursed only if approved by the Board President (for members of the board and the Superintendent) and the Superintendent (for all others) prior to the stay.

Meals

- The district will reimburse reasonable meal expenses for district meetings that take place on premises during regular meal hours with pre-approval by the Purchasing Agent.

- The district will reimburse reasonable meal expenses for overnight conferences and workshops off-premises at pre-approved cost limits.
- No alcohol expenses are reimbursable.

Personal Expenses

The district does not reimburse persons traveling on district-related business for personal expenses including, but not limited to, pay television, hotel health club facilities, alcoholic beverages, theater and show tickets, and telephone calls and transportation costs unrelated to district business.

Adoption date: April 6, 2017

[] Required
 [X] **Local**
 [] Notice

DISPOSAL OF DISTRICT PROPERTY

Building administrators and support staff supervisors are responsible for identifying obsolete or surplus equipment and supplies within their area(s) of responsibility. Each year, a determination shall be made of which equipment, supplies and/or materials are obsolete and cannot be salvaged or utilized effectively or economically by the school district. Such equipment, supplies, or materials shall be sold through bid procedures, if possible, for the highest possible price.

The Assistant Superintendent for Business shall be authorized to dispose of obsolete or surplus equipment and supplies in the following manner:

1. reassign the items, as needed, to other locations within the school district;
2. centralize the storage of items of potential usefulness; and/or
3. discard or sell as surplus those items determined to be of no further use or worthless.

Following approval by the Board of Education, items may be sold in the following manner:

1. offer to sell the items to local municipalities or local non-profit organizations;
2. sell items at a public sale or on a Board-approved public online auction site. In the event of a public sale, notice of availability of such equipment, supplies and materials and requests for bids shall be disseminated through announcements in local newspapers and such other appropriate means. The general public, as well as staff members who are not Board members, officers, or involved in the purchasing function, shall be eligible to bid on the equipment, supplies and/or materials; and
3. sell remaining items as scrap for the best obtainable amount or discard in the safest, least expensive manner.

A report shall be given to the Board of Education of all such transactions no later than sixty (60) days after the sale.

Ref: General Municipal Law §§51; 800 et seq.
Ross v. Wilson, 308 NY 605 (1955)
Matter of Baker, 14 EDR 5 (1974)
 Op. St. Compt. 58-120

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