

**State of Tennessee
Coronavirus Relief
Fund**

**Supplemental Employer Recovery
Grant Program**

Recipient Guidelines



Table of Contents

I. Applicability	4
II. Background	5
A. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act	5
B. U.S. Department of Treasury CARES Act Guidance	5
III. Roles and Responsibilities	6
A. U.S. Department of the Treasury	6
B. Office of Inspector General	6
C. State Government	6
D. Pass-through Entities	7
E. Recipients of Funding	7
F. Tennessee Disbursing Entity	8
IV. Available Allocations	8
A. Recipient Allocations	8
V. Use of Funds	9
A. Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency	9
B. Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020	10
C. Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020	11
VI. Eligible Expenses	12
VII. Ineligible Expenses	13
VIII. Fund Payment Terms and Conditions	14
A. Legal Authority to Apply	14
B. Period of Performance	14
C. Financial Management	14
D. Record Retention	15
E. Audits and Reviews	15
F. Compliance with Federal Laws and Regulations	16
G. Amendments and Changes to Terms and Conditions	16

H. Remedies for Non-Compliance.....	17
I. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.....	17
IX. Payments and Required Documentation	17
A. Tennessee CARES Act Management System ("TN CAMS").....	17
B. Request for Funding ("RFF") Form	17
C. Required Supporting Documentation	17
X. Closeout of Funds	18
XI. Appendices	19
A. Frequently Asked Questions.....	19
B. TN Terms and Conditions	19
C. U.S. Treasury CRF Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments.....	19
D. U.S. Treasury CRF Frequently Asked Questions.....	19
E. Single Audit Act.....	19
F. 2 CFR 200.303 Internal Controls.....	19
G. 2 CFR 200.330-332 Subrecipient Management and Monitoring	19
H. 2 CFR 200 Subpart F Audit Requirements.....	19
I. Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program Definitions.....	19

I. Applicability

These guidelines outline the terms and conditions that apply to eligible recipients of payments distributed in the form of “other financial assistance” under 2 CFR *§200.40* from the State of Tennessee’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (“CRF”) established within section 601 of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”)¹. In the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program (“SERG”), an eligible recipient is defined as a qualified small business within the State of Tennessee which has been designated by the Tennessee Department of Revenue (“DOR”) to receive funding under this program. A qualified small business per the State of Tennessee is defined in Section III E. below.

The interests and responsibilities of the State will be executed by the Department of Finance & Administration unless otherwise indicated herein or as required by state or federal law. The recipient’s official representative, who will acknowledge and agree to the terms and conditions outlined in this guidance document, will execute the interest and responsibilities of the recipient.

These requirements are in addition to specific requirements outlined within the Tennessee CARES Act Management System (“TN CAMS”), to which recipients are required to review, agree, and attest to abide by prior to accepting the transfer. Additionally, other state and federal requirements and conditions may apply to the transfer, including but not limited to certain sections of 2 C.F.R. Part 200 referenced herein, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and applicable subparts; the state funding announcement under which transfer payments are distributed; and any applicable documents referenced in the documents and sources listed above.

To the extent the terms and conditions outlined in this guidance do not address a particular circumstance, or are otherwise unclear or ambiguous, such terms and conditions must be construed to be consistent with the general objectives, expectations, and purposes of this manual and in all cases, according to its fair meaning. The parties acknowledge that each party and its counsel have reviewed these guidelines, and that any ambiguities in drafting shall not be employed in the interpretation of these guidelines against the drafter. Accordingly, any vague, ambiguous, or conflicting terms shall be interpreted and construed in such a manner as to accomplish the purpose of the guidelines.

¹ <https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr748/BILLS-116hr748enr.pdf>

II. Background

A. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act

Under Title V of the CARES Act, the Social Security Act was amended to establish the CRF, a \$150B appropriation used to make payments for specified uses to states, Tribal governments, territories, and large units of local government. The total CRF funding allocated to the State of Tennessee is approximately \$2.65B. The U.S. Treasury managed the initial distribution of these funds to states and local governments with populations above 500,000 using a relative state population proportion methodology, as defined in the Act. The 3 Tennessee local governments with populations above 500,000 that received their allocation of the \$2.65B directly from the Treasury include Shelby County, the Nashville-Davidson Metropolitan Government, and the City of Memphis.

The State of Tennessee is making available funds from the State's remaining CRF balance for eligible small businesses within the State of Tennessee in a concentrated effort to assist small businesses with COVID-19 relief efforts, or provide relief from business disruption directly caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the State has dedicated 10% of the total SERG Program budget to diversity business enterprises that are minority-owned, women-owned, persons with disabilities-owned and service-disabled veteran owned. An open application process is being held by the Department of Revenue ("DOR") following announcement of the SERG Program, and the total amount allocated to each of the selected recipients will be determined in accordance with these guidelines based on a review of applications submitted. The program funds will be provided on a first come, first serve basis as applications and supporting documentation are evaluated. The State of Tennessee reserves the right to prioritize the order of payment to best serve the purposes of this program.

B. U.S. Department of Treasury CARES Act Guidance

The U.S. Department of the Treasury has released CARES Act guidance via their website².

- Coronavirus Relief Fund Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
- Coronavirus Relief Fund Frequently Asked Questions

² <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/cares/state-and-local-governments>

The State of Tennessee encourages all recipients to review this guidance to understand eligible and ineligible expenditures.

III. Roles and Responsibilities

A. U.S. Department of the Treasury

The U.S. Department of the Treasury is the national treasury of the federal government of the United States and serves as an executive department.

The Treasury was directed by the U.S. Congress under the CARES Act to make payments available to States, Tribal governments, territories, and units of local government via the CRF totaling \$150B for fiscal year 2020 no later than 30 days after enactment of the Act.

B. Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General (“OIG”) conducts independent audits, investigations and reviews to help the Treasury Department accomplish its mission; improve its program and operations; promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness; and prevent and detect fraud and abuse.

Under the CARES Act, the OIG was directed by the U.S. Congress to conduct monitoring and oversight of the receipt, disbursement, and use of funds made available by the CRF. If the OIG determines that a State, Tribal government, or unit of local government has failed to comply with the eligible use of funds requirement in the CARES Act, the amount equal to the amount of funds used in violation of such requirement shall be booked as a debt of such entity owed to the Federal Government. Amounts recovered shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury. The U.S. Congress appropriated \$35M to OIG to carry out oversight and recoupment activities under the CRF.

C. State Government

Under the CARES Act, the term “State” means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

The State of Tennessee has the authority to use the funds provided under the CRF to cover eligible costs of the State.

The State is making available CRF funding to eligible small businesses within the State of Tennessee for purpose of assisting them with COVID-19 relief efforts or business disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

D. Pass-through Entities

Under the U.S Code §200.74, the term “Pass-Through entity” means a non-Federal entity that provides a subaward to a subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal program.

The State of Tennessee Finance & Administration (“F&A”) will serve as a pass-through entity between the U.S. Treasury and the eligible subrecipients. DOR will oversee the administration of the program. This will allow funds to be administered timely and effectively. Funds will be paid by F&A directly to recipients.

E. Recipients of Funding

Only qualified small businesses with annual revenues(receipts) of \$10 million or less will be eligible to apply to receive reimbursement under the program. Additionally, to be eligible, businesses must meet the following requirements:

- As of August 31, 2020, is a Domestic Business in the State of Tennessee or is a business formed in another state that primarily operates in Tennessee with at least one physical location in Tennessee.
- Is not a subsidiary of a business with consolidated annual revenues(receipts) in excess of \$10 million.
- Is registered with the Secretary of State, registered with the Department of Revenue, or files a federal Schedule C as of August 31, 2020.
- Has been operational since April 1, 2020, with the exception of temporary closures due to COVID-19 and can provide documentation that shows the business has been in operation for that time period.
- Provides proof of economic hardship due to COVID-19 related interruption of business or has eligible direct business expenses due to COVID-19.
- Has not engaged in any illegal activity per local, state or federal laws or regulations, with federal compliance taking precedence over local or state compliance.
- Does not exist for the purpose of advancing partisan or other political activities, such as directly lobbying federal or state officials.
- Is a for-profit entity or a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) not-for-profit entity.
- Has not already received an award under the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program³.

F. Tennessee Disbursing Entity

³ Awards are allowed, even if the same owner received an award under the original TN business relief program, so long as this award is not duplicative of an award under the other federal funding sources.

F&A will manage the disbursement process for the State of Tennessee's Coronavirus Relief Fund. Funds will be disbursed using the state's enterprise accounting system. Funds will be remitted by written check in the name of the eligible business and mailed to the physical address provided in the application.

IV. Available Allocations

A. Recipient Allocations

The State is making available CRF funding to eligible small businesses within the State of Tennessee, or with significant business presence in Tennessee, for the purpose of assisting them with COVID-19 relief efforts or business disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This program will be application based. Applications will be made available beginning October 7, 2020. Business status is a fundamental eligibility requirement for participation in this program. Status will be validated primarily based on information available in DOR's tax system. Businesses not included in the tax system will be validated by an assigned SERG program coordinator on a case-by-case basis using the best information available.

Eligible businesses will receive a notification from TN CAMs alerting them that their recipient account has been activated. Businesses will need to log in and certify the information in their account is correct. Recipients may then request funds only on a reimbursement basis. Supporting documentation must be provided to substantiate all funds requested. Additionally, all reimbursement requests must be submitted by November 24, 2020. Once eligibility is confirmed and relevant substantiation is reviewed, payment will be made to the business. This program is limited to one application per business.

Grants will be awarded for eligible direct expenses, or eligible expenses contributing to business interruption loss for the eligible period of May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020 and will be administered up to a maximum of \$30,000 per business. Additionally, all businesses located within Low or Moderate Income ("LMI") census tracts, Opportunity zones, or Promise zones will receive an additional \$500 added to the maximum allowable expenses for a total of \$30,500.

Businesses that have already received a payment under the Tennessee Business Relief Program will still be eligible to receive a SERG award provided they meet eligibility requirements and funds are available. SERG grants may not be duplicative of any other award received under another federal program.

All applicants will be required to attest that they have not received PPP funds, EIDL grants or any other funds under any federal program for expenses claimed during the period of May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020.

V. Use of Funds

The CARES Act provides that payments from the CRF may only be used to cover costs that:

- (1) are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19;
- (2) were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
- (3) were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020.⁴

Applicants are subject to the requirements set forth by The Treasury Department as well as those specific to this program. The guidance that follows sets forth the Treasury Department's interpretation of the above three-prong eligibility test.

A. Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency

The requirement that expenditures be incurred "due to" the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency. These may include expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency. Such expenditures may include, but are not limited to, expenses incurred to address medical or public health needs directly related to COVID-19, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.

Fund payments may also be used for economic support necessary in light of the COVID-19 stay at home and other applicable executive orders that the government deemed necessary to mitigate or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

This may include, for example, a grant program to benefit small businesses that close

⁴ See Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act. However, under the SERG program eligible expenses are between May 1 and August 31, 2020.

voluntarily to promote social distancing measures or that are affected by decreased customer demand as a result of COVID-19 public health emergency.

Funds may not be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute. Although a broad range of uses is allowed, revenue replacement is not a permissible use of Fund payments. Funds may be used to cover the financial disruption on businesses as a result of COVID-19 and may not be used for payment of tax liabilities to a government agency.

The statute specifies that expenditures using Fund payments must be “necessary.” The Department of the Treasury understands this term broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.

B. Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020

The CARES Act also requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget or (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

The “most recently approved” budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

(Note: Costs incurred for a “substantially different use” include, but are not necessarily limited to, costs of personnel and services that were budgeted for in the most recently approved budget but which, due entirely to the COVID-19 public health emergency, have been diverted to substantially different functions. This would include, for example, the costs of redeploying corrections facility staff to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions through work such as enhanced sanitation or enforcing social distancing measures; the costs of redeploying police to support management and enforcement of stay-at-home orders; or the costs of diverting educational support staff or faculty to develop online learning capabilities, such as through providing information technology support that is not part of the staff or faculty’s ordinary responsibilities.

Note that a public function does not become a “substantially different use” merely because it is provided from a different location or through a different manner. For example, although developing online instruction capabilities may be a substantially different use of funds, online instruction itself is not a substantially different use of public funds than classroom instruction.)

C. Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020

Finally, the CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020 (the “covered period”⁵). In summary, a State, local, or tribal government may use payments from the Fund only to cover previously unbudgeted costs of necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency during the covered period of March 1-December 30, 2020.

Treasury has clarified “cost incurred” to be satisfied when the good or service is delivered or provided to the applicant. It is not sufficient to simply pay for the expense during the applicable period. Additionally, payments are not required to be made by the December 30, 2020, deadline, so long as the good or service is rendered during that time, but payment is generally expected to occur within 90 days of a cost being incurred. For instance, in the case of a lease of equipment or other property, irrespective of when payment occurs, the cost of a lease payment shall be considered to have been incurred for the period of the lease that is within the covered period, but not otherwise. Furthermore, in all cases it must be necessary that performance or delivery take place during the covered period. Thus, the cost of a good or service received during the covered period will not be considered eligible under section 601(d) if there is no need for receipt until after the covered period has expired.

The requirements set forth in the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant satisfies this time period constraint as the program was designed to reimburse small businesses for costs incurred from May 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 as a result of mandatory closures per Tennessee Executive Order, which occurred during the time period required above.

Goods delivered in the covered period need not be used during the covered period in all cases. For example, the cost of a good that must be delivered in December in order to be available for use in January could be covered using payments from the Fund.

⁵ For the purpose of the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program, the eligible period will be from May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020.

Additionally, the cost of goods purchased in bulk and delivered during the covered period may be covered using payments from the Fund if a portion of the goods is ordered for use in the covered period, the bulk purchase is consistent with the recipient's usual procurement policies and practices, and it is impractical to track and record when the items were used. A recipient may use payments from the Fund to purchase a durable good that is to be used during the current period and in subsequent periods if the acquisition in the covered period was necessary due to the public health emergency.

Given that it is not always possible to estimate with precision when a good or service will be needed, the touchstone in assessing the determination of need for a good or service during the covered period will be reasonableness at the time delivery or performance was sought, e.g., the time of entry into a procurement contract specifying a time for delivery. Similarly, in recognition of the likelihood of supply chain disruptions and increased demand for certain goods and services during the COVID-19 public health emergency, if a recipient enters into a contract requiring the delivery of goods or performance of services by December 30, 2020, the failure of a vendor to complete delivery or services by December 30, 2020, will not affect the ability of the recipient to use payments from the Fund to cover the cost of such goods or services if the delay is due to circumstances beyond the recipient's control. However, if the applicant is made aware of the likely delay prior to entering into the contract then that expense will not be eligible for reimbursement if it is in fact delivered after the December 30, 2020, deadline.

This guidance applies in a like manner to costs of subrecipients. Thus, a grant or loan, for example, provided by a recipient using payments from the Fund must be used by the subrecipient only to purchase (or reimburse a purchase of) goods or services for which receipt both is needed within the covered period and occurs within the covered period. The direct recipient of payments from the Fund is ultimately responsible for compliance with this limitation on use of payments from the Fund.

VI. Eligible Expenses

Under the Tennessee Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program, expenses will only be considered eligible if the expenses are incurred within the period of May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020. Guidance released by the U.S. Treasury regarding the use of these funds states that for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance or delivery must occur during the covered period, and payment of funds needs to be made during that time.

In addition, for claims of business disruption or business interruption under the

SERG Program (as noted below), the period of eligible business disruption or business interruption is limited to the period from May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020.

Eligible direct expenses include those costs incurred by the business to meet public health requirements or recommendations enacted, adopted, required, or issued by the Tennessee Department of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, state or federal regulatory authorities, and/or local, state or federal executive authorities due to COVID-

19. This includes:

- Costs to create social distancing measures
- Costs to clean or disinfect areas due to COVID-19
- Purchases of personal protective equipment for employees or customers
- Purchases of contactless equipment
- Purchases of equipment, items or other expenses to screen employees or customers to ensure they are not positive for COVID-19
- Purchases of equipment or items designed to track employees or customers who have tested positive for COVID-19
- Necessary re-opening expenses
- Expenses to facilitate teleworking

Business interruption is also a qualifying use for these funds. Specifically, a business may seek funds under this program to reduce the impact COVID-19 had on its net income. To be eligible under this category, a business will need to show its net income for the same four-month period ending August 31, 2020 compared to its net income for that same period in 2019. To calculate a “loss” and qualifying “business interruption” under this program, there must be a loss in net income from that period comparing 2019 to 2020. Eligible expenses⁶ for the eligible four-month period may include (if applicable to your specific business)

- Mortgage interest
- Payroll expenses
- Rent or lease or payment for real or personal property used for business purposes
- Utility payments for business properties
- Other costs of critical business operations

VII. Ineligible Expenses

The following is a list of examples of costs that would not be eligible expenditures of these funds.

⁶ Expenses reimbursed by other federal funds (i.e. PPP loan forgiveness, EIDL grant, and other grants) are deemed ineligible to be claimed under this program.

- Damages covered by insurance including unemployment insurance.
- Expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program (i.e. PPP loan forgiveness, EDIL grant, and other grant).
- Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
- Workforce bonuses, other than hazard pay or overtime.
- Severance pay.
- Legal settlements.
- Payment of tax liabilities to a government agency.
- Lobbying expenses.
- Payments made to owners of companies.

The following businesses are not eligible to request or receive SERG financial assistance:

- Lending and investment institutions.
- Insurance companies.
- Racetracks or gambling facilities.
- Businesses owned by State of Tennessee employees or their family members living within the household.
- Businesses engaged in any illegal activity per local, state or federal law or regulations, with federal law and regulations taking precedence over local or state laws and regulations.
- Businesses that did not continue operations between April 1, 2020, and September 30, 2020, with the exception of temporary closures due to COVID-19.
- Businesses that are neither not registered with the Secretary of State, nor registered with the Department of Revenue to file business or sales tax returns, nor Schedule C as of August 31, 2020.

VIII. Fund Payment Terms and Conditions

A. Legal Authority to Apply

As part of the certification process in the TN CAMS web portal, the recipient shall certify that it possesses legal authority to accept these terms and conditions and accept payments for which the recipient is eligible pursuant to the funding announcement. As required by law, a resolution, motion or similar action shall be duly adopted or passed as an official act of the recipient's governing body, authorizing the execution of these terms and conditions and the acceptance of payments, including all understandings and assurances contained herein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative, or their designee of the organization to act in connection with the funding and to provide such additional information as may be required.

B. Period of Performance

Funding has been authorized for eligible expenditures incurred between May 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020. All expenditures must be incurred within the performance period. The State will not provide funding or reimbursement for expenses incurred after the performance period and the recipient shall return to the State all funds received and not expended by the recipient and approved by the State on or before the performance period end date of August 31, 2020. A cost is incurred when the eligible business has expended funds to cover the cost.

The State is the primary recipient. The eligible businesses (subrecipients) are subject to a shortened period of performance in order to ensure compliance with federal expense requirements.

C. Financial Management

Recipients must keep financial records sufficient to demonstrate that the expenditure of funds they have received are in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. The recipient is responsible for the integrity of the fiscal and programmatic management of the funds; accountability for all funds received; and compliance with state guidelines, policies and procedures and applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

The recipient agrees to maintain an accounting system integrated with adequate internal fiscal and management controls to capture and report data with accuracy, providing full accountability of funds use. This system shall provide reasonable assurance that the recipient is managing federal and state financial assistance programs in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Funding for the State's Coronavirus Relief Fund is appropriated under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-136) enacted on March 27, 2020, as amended, to facilitate protective measures for and recovery from the public health emergency in areas affected by COVID-19, which are Presidentially-declared major disaster areas under Title IV of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.). All expenditures under the Fund must be made in accordance with these guidelines and any other applicable laws, rules or regulations. Further, all funds are subject to recapture and repayment for non-compliance.

The recipient may initiate a Request for Funding ("RFF") through TN CAMS for the allocation amount. Supporting documentation will be required to be uploaded into TN CAMS before funds are released to the recipient. Additionally, all RFFs and

supporting documentation must be submitted by November 24, 2020. Extensions will not be granted.

D. Record Retention

Recipients must maintain appropriate records to provide accountability and facilitate review of all expenditures claimed and funding provided from the State of Tennessee under the Fund for five years. Records maintained by the recipient will, at a minimum, identify the supporting documentation prepared by the recipient to permit an audit of its accounting systems and payment verification with respect to the expenditure of any funds.

E. Audits and Reviews

All records and expenditures are subject to, and the recipient agrees to comply with, monitoring and/or audits conducted by the United States Department of Treasury OIG, Tennessee Office of the Governor, Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, and F&A. Further, should a federal audit by OIG or other designated auditor later find that an expense was unallowable, the recipient must return the associated funds to the State.

The recipient shall maintain adequate records for examination by these entities. The required record retention period is five years.

F. Compliance with Federal Laws and Regulations

The recipient acknowledges that all federal financial assistance will be used in accordance with the CARES Act and accompanying U.S. Department of Treasury guidance. The recipient will comply with all applicable federal law, regulations, executive orders, policies, procedures, and directives.

Fund payments are federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, specifically 2 C.F.R. §200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements. Fund payments count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F regarding audit requirements. Recipients are subject to a single audit or program-specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when they spend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

Any recipient expending \$750,000 or more in federal funds during their entity's fiscal year must have a single or program-specific audit in accordance with Single Audit Requirements in 2 CFR, Part 200, Subpart F – Audit Requirements, found at:

https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl.

The audit must be completed and the data collection and reporting package described in 2 CFR 200.512 must be submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse ("FAC") within 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report(s), or nine months after the end of the audit period, whichever is earlier.

G. Amendments and Changes to Terms and Conditions

F&A may make changes to these terms and conditions at any time. Changes include, but are not limited to, modifying the scope of the funds, adding funds to previously un-awarded cost items or categories, changing funds in any awarded cost items or category, reallocating awarded funds, changing the TN Terms and Conditions (Appendix B to this document), or changing Fund officials. In the event F&A determines that changes are necessary to the award document after an award has been made, including changes to period of performance or terms and conditions, recipients will be notified of the changes in writing. Notwithstanding this requirement, it is understood and agreed by the parties hereto that changes in local, state and federal rules, regulations or laws applicable hereto may occur during the term of this funding agreement and that any such changes shall be automatically incorporated into this funding agreement without written amendment hereto, and shall become a part hereof as of the effective date of the rule, regulation or law

The recipient has no right or entitlement to payment or reimbursement with federal funds. The recipient agrees that any act, action or representation by either party, their agents or employees that purports to waive or alter the terms of this agreement or increase the maximum liability of the State is void unless an amendment to this agreement is documented in TN CAMS. The recipient agrees that nothing in this agreement will be interpreted to create an obligation or liability of the State in excess of the availability of funds for reimbursement as provided in the funding announcement

H. Remedies for Non-Compliance

The Department of Finance & Administration shall have the right to terminate a recipient's funding and require repayment of any funds spent in a manner that is not allowed under these guidelines and all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

I. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards

Fund payments are subject to the following requirements in the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. Part 200): 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.330

through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements. Please refer to the Appendix for copies of these regulations.

IX. Payments and Required Documentation

A. Tennessee CARES Act Management System ("TN CAMS")

Coronavirus Relief Funds will be reimbursed through the TN CAMS online portal. TN CAMS is a user-friendly tool that allows recipients to submit Requests for Funding and upload the necessary supporting documentation for each request. TN CAMS will allow recipients to monitor the status of these requests and keep track of the remaining available funds. The following sections include further description of the portal's functions.

B. Request for Funding ("RFF") Form

This request module allows recipients to submit requests for reimbursement directly in the system. The module enables the recipient to attach supporting documentation, monitor the approval process, and the subsequent payment.

C. Required Supporting Documentation

TN CAMS will provide the user with the ability to upload the necessary supporting documentation related to their costs incurred. Such documentation shall include, but not be limited to copies of checks issued for payment, certified payroll records (such as timesheets) to show actual time spent by personnel needed to carry out the funded project, itemized vendors' and suppliers' invoices or vouchers, a description of the purpose of the expenditure, and other supporting documentation. The Request for Funding process will require the user to upload supporting documentation for the expenses they would like to access reimbursement funds for. This exchange of information through TN CAMS will streamline the reimbursement processes and help accelerate the transfer of funds to the recipient.

X. Closeout of Funds

The funding provided to a recipient will be closed-out when all available funds have been distributed, required administrative actions have been completed, and all supporting documentation has been provided by that recipient. The Department of Finance & Administration will perform a final accounting of funds provided to the

recipient and all access to TN CAMS previously provided to the recipient will be cancelled. Additionally, no RFF's submitted after November 24, 2020 will be reimbursed.

X. Appendices

- A. Frequently Asked Questions
- B. TN Terms and Conditions
- C. U.S. Treasury CRF Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
- D. U.S. Treasury CRF Frequently Asked Questions
- E. Single Audit Act
- F. 2 CFR 200.303 Internal Controls
- G. 2 CFR 200.330-332 Subrecipient Management and Monitoring
- H. 2 CFR 200 Subpart F Audit Requirements
- I. Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program Definitions

State of Tennessee Coronavirus Relief Fund Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program Frequently Asked Questions

Contents

Program Overview	2
Eligibility	4
Application	9

Program Overview

1. What is the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program?

Answer

The Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant (“SERG”) program exists to reimburse small businesses for eligible direct expenses or costs incurred as a result of business interruption due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Grant funds can be used to support the cost of business interruption due to COVID-19 as a result of required closures, voluntary closures to promote physical distancing, or decreased customer demand. Eligible costs are those that have not been covered by business interruption insurance proceeds, Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program loans, Small Business Administration Economic Injury Disaster Loan or other federal funds.

2. Is there any cost associated with applying / receiving the Grant?

Answer

No. However, SERG program grants are considered taxable income by the Internal Revenue Service.

3. What period of expenses does this program cover?

Answer

May 1, 2020 – August 31, 2020

4. How much assistance can one business receive?

Answer

Awards are based either on costs necessarily incurred to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or the costs of business disruption, whichever are greater. Applicants will be required to submit support for costs associated with responses to the COVID-19 emergency or support to prove business disruption. Awards are capped at \$30,000, except that businesses located in low to moderate income (“LMI”) census tracts, Opportunity zones, or Promise zones will receive an additional \$500 added to the maximum allowable expenses.

5. Are there funds dedicated for Diversity Business Enterprises?

Answer

Yes. The state has reserved 10% of the program total for grants to eligible diversity business enterprises classified as a Minority Business Enterprise (“MBE”), Women Business Enterprise (“WBE”) or Service – Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises (“DSVBE”) and Enterprise owned by Disabled Persons (“DSBE”).

Eligibility for the Diversity Business Enterprise reserve will be determined:

- a. In accordance with the ownership requirements for each class of Diversity Business Enterprise defined in the SERG Program Recipient Guidelines Appendix I. SERG Program Definitions by providing appropriate supporting documentation. (disability documentation, long-form birth certificate, etc.)
- b. By being registered with the Governor's Office of Diversity Business Enterprise ("GO-DBE"). For additional information on the GO-DBE program please visit its website. <https://www.tn.gov/generalservices/procurement/central-procurement-office--cpo-/governor-s-office-of-diversity-business-enterprise--godbe--.html>
- c. By providing Current proof of certification/registration with local state or federal government agencies, including but limited to the [SBA 8\(a\)](#) program, [TN Dept of Transportation](#), an airport authorities ([BNA](#), [MEM](#), [TYS](#), etc.), [Metro-Davidson](#), [Knox](#) , [Shelby](#) Counties, [City of Memphis](#) or private certifying organizations including the [Women's Business Enterprise Council](#) (WBEC), [Minority Supplier Diversity Council](#) and [Mid-South Minority Business Continuum](#). A self-certification program is not acceptable proof of DBE status.

6. Does a business have to be certified with the state of TN as a WBE, MBE, or DSVBE?

Answer

No. This program does not require the business to have previous certifications under the GO-DBE Program in the State of Tennessee. For additional information on the GO-DBE program please visit its website.

<https://www.tn.gov/generalservices/procurement/central-procurement-office--cpo-/governor-s-office-of-diversity-business-enterprise--godbe--.html>

7. How should 501(C)3 and 501(C)19 annual revenues (receipts) be calculated?

Answer

501(C)3 and 501(C)19 should calculate annual revenues (receipts) in accordance with the instructions for IRS form 990 line 12. Please see link below for additional information on IRS form 990. Revenues (receipts) should be calculated in accordance with these instructions even if the non-profit entity is not required to file a 990.

<https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/form-990-resources-and-tools>

8. How will recipients receive payment?

Answer

Payment will be made on a reimbursement basis. Once applicants are notified that funds have been allocated, they will receive access to the Tennessee Cares Act Management System (“TN CAMS”) system to submit a Request For Funding (“RFF”) for the estimated benefit calculated on the application and associated documentation. Upon review and approval of each RFF, checks will be mailed to the recipient's address submitted on the application.

9. Who do I contact if I am having trouble accessing the TN CAMS system after a receive my acceptance notification?

Answer

If you are experiencing technical difficulties with the TN CAMS system, please email support@TNCARESAct.com and a customer support representative will contact you.

Eligibility

1. Is my business eligible to receive a payment under the SERG Program?

Answer

Yes. To be eligible, businesses must meet the following requirements:

- As of August 31, 2020, is a Domestic Business in the State of Tennessee or is a business formed in another state that primarily operates in Tennessee with at least one physical location in Tennessee.
- Is not a subsidiary of a business with consolidated annual revenues(receipts) in excess of \$10 million.
- Is registered with the Secretary of State, registered with the Department of Revenue, or files a federal Schedule C as of August 31, 2020.
- Has been operational since April 1, 2020, with the exception of temporary closures due to COVID-19 and can provide documentation that shows the business has been in operation for that time period.
- Provides proof of economic hardship due to COVID-19 related interruption of business or has eligible direct business expenses due to COVID-19.
- Has not engaged in any illegal activity per local, state or federal laws or regulations, with federal compliance taking precedence over local or state compliance.
- Does not exist for the purpose of advancing partisan or other political activities, such as directly lobbying federal or state officials.
- Is a for-profit entity or a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) not-for-profit entity.
- Has not already received an award under the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program.

2. If I received funding under the original TN Business Relief program, can I apply for funding under the SERG Program?

Answer

Yes. Businesses who otherwise meet the criteria of this program are still eligible even if they've received a payment from the Tennessee Small Business Relief Program, as long as this award is not duplicative of an award under other federal funding sources.

3. Which businesses are ineligible to receive payments under the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program?

Answer

The following businesses are ineligible to request or receive business relief assistance:

- Lending and investment institutions.
- Insurance companies.
- Racetracks or gambling facilities.
- Businesses owned by State of Tennessee employees or their family members living within the household.
- Businesses engaged in any illegal activity per local, state or federal regulations, with federal regulations taking precedence over local or state regulations
- Businesses that did not continue operations during the last 6 months
- Businesses that are not registered with the Secretary of State, nor registered with the Department of Revenue, nor filing a federal Schedule C as of August 31, 2020.
- Businesses with no activity in the state of TN.

4. What expenses are eligible for reimbursement under the SERG program?

Answer

Eligible expenses include those costs incurred by the business to meet public health requirements or recommendations enacted, adopted, required, or issued by the Tennessee Department of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, state or federal regulatory authorities, and/or local, state or federal executive authorities due to COVID-19. This includes:

- Costs to create social distancing measures
- Costs to clean or disinfect areas due to COVID-19
- Purchasing personal protective equipment for employees or customers
- Contactless equipment
- Equipment, items or other expenses to screen employees or customers to ensure they are not positive for COVID-19
- Equipment or items designed to track employees or customers who have tested positive for COVID-19
- Necessary re-opening expenses

- Expenses to facilitate teleworking

Business interruption is also a qualifying use for these funds. Specifically, a business may seek funds under this program to reduce the impact COVID-19 had on their net income. To be eligible under this category, a business will need to show their net income for the same four-month period ending August 31, 2020 compared to their net income for that same period in 2019. To calculate a “loss” and qualifying “business interruption” under this program, there must be a loss in net income from that period comparing 2019 to 2020. Eligible expenses for the eligible four-month period may include (if applicable to your specific business).

- Mortgage interest
- Payroll expenses
- Rent or lease or payment for real or personal property used for business purposes
- Utility payments for business properties
- Cost of critical business operations

5. Am I eligible to receive reimbursement for eligible expenses and business interruption?

Answer

No, you can claim the greater of either eligible expenses or business interruption up to the maximum allowable amount.

6. Am I eligible if I dissolved my business during the eligible period due to circumstances of COVID-19?

Answer

No. This program was designed to reimburse small businesses that were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic but chose to remain in operation during for at least 6 months ending on August 31, 2020. Therefore, for a business to be eligible under the SERG, Program the business must be able to provide proof of operation during the period May 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020, with the exception of temporary closures due to COVID-19.

7. Am I eligible to receive a payment under the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program if my business has received another form of relief related to the COVID-19 pandemic, such as a forgivable loan under the Payroll Protection Program (PPP)?

Answer

Yes, so long as the same expenses during May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020 were not reimbursed under any other federal program.

Example:

An organization received a \$100,000 PPP loan with payroll for the 10 weeks of 5/1-7/15/20 totaling \$100,000 used in the forgiveness calculation. Given the SERG Program’s eligible

expense period, the expenses from 5/1 through 8/31 that are included in the forgiveness calculation will be added back to the period net income. All other eligible expenses would qualify for grant applications if they were related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

8. What if my business has multiple locations? How will that impact my payment amount?

Answer

Gross revenues will be calculated for the business as a whole and not by individual location. A single payment will be issued to a qualified business, even if its return includes multiple locations. However, only revenue generated in the State of Tennessee will be eligible when determining business interruption calculation.

9. Are there restrictions on my use of a SERG Payment?

Answer

Yes. Any funds received from the SERG Program should be used to respond to the financial disruption resulting from COVID-19 and its effects on your business. Funds **must not** be used for payment of tax liabilities to a government agency. Businesses must also keep records regarding how the funds are spent for a minimum 5 years.

By accepting funds, businesses acknowledge and agree that they are subject to potential audit or other verification by the State of Tennessee concerning the qualification for and use of these funds. Funds are subject to recapture by the State of Tennessee if payment requirements are not met.

10. What does it mean to be a “Domestic Business” in the State of Tennessee?

Answer

Domestic business shall mean the following for each type of eligible business as of August 31, 2020:

1. For a for-profit corporation, it means that the business was legally formed in the State of Tennessee and properly filed its Articles of Incorporation with the Tennessee Secretary of State’s office.
2. For a limited liability company, it means that the business was legally formed in the State of Tennessee and properly filed its Certificate of Formation with the Tennessee Secretary of State’s office.
3. For a limited partnership, it means a business the was legally formed in the State of Tennessee with its Certificate of Formation filed with the Tennessee Secretary of State’s office.
4. For a general partnership, it means that a partner owning more than 50% of the partnership interests resides in Tennessee and the business’ principal place of business and general operations are in the State of Tennessee.

5. For a sole proprietorship, it means that the owner resides in Tennessee and the business' principal place of business and general operations are in the State of Tennessee.

11. I am the owner of a company that was formed in and is headquartered in Tennessee and all my revenue is generated from sales in the state of Tennessee. Is my company eligible for relief funding?

Answer

Yes, your company is eligible because it is a domestic business formed in the state of Tennessee.

12. My LLC was formed in and is headquartered in Tennessee. However, all revenue is generated from work done outside of Tennessee. Am I eligible?

Answer

Yes, even though all revenue was generated from states outside Tennessee, your LLC is eligible because it was formed and headquartered in the state of Tennessee.

13. I own a chain of businesses that were formed in another state. We have three locations in Tennessee and one in another state. Each location contributes equal parts revenue. Are my Tennessee locations eligible?

Answer

Yes, because 75% of revenue was earned in Tennessee, your company meets the requirements of operating "primarily" in the state of Tennessee. The Tennessee locations are eligible to receive relief through the SERG program. Please note, eligible business interruption is limited to net income generated by the three locations located in the state of Tennessee. You will be required to provide support that identifies only revenues and expense generated within the state of Tennessee.

14. My construction company was formed in another state and is headquartered there. We are working on a building project in Tennessee that makes up 40% of our revenue for both 2019 and 2020. The job start date was 2/2/2019 and is still in progress today. Does this make my company an eligible business?

Answer

No, your company is not eligible. Since you are formed and headquartered outside the state of Tennessee, revenues generated must be greater than 50% to be considered primarily operating in Tennessee. Because your company's Tennessee revenue is only 40%, it does not meet the 50% threshold.

15. My construction company was formed and headquartered in another state. We are working on a building project in Tennessee that made up 70% of our revenue in 2019 and 20% of revenue in 2020. Does this make my company an eligible business?

Answer

No, your company is not eligible. Even though your company met the primarily operated in Tennessee requirement in 2019 by having 70% of revenue generated inside the state of Tennessee, revenue generated in 2020 was less than 50% making it ineligible.

16. I am a piano teacher residing in another state. I am based out of my home and travel to Tennessee for all student lessons. All of my revenue is earned in Tennessee, but my company has no physical location there. Am I eligible?

Answer

No, eligible businesses must have a physical location in the State of Tennessee to claim business interruption under this program.

Application

1. How long is the application window?

Answer

The application window will open October 7, 2020 and remain open until the earlier of December 29, 2020 or until all funds are depleted.

2. May an applicant submit more than one application during the application window?

Answer

No. The program is limited to one application per business. Once started, applications cannot be saved. Please ensure you have all information required to complete the application before starting. Information required to complete the application can be found on the following documents:

- Copy of most recently filed IRS Tax Return (1040 with Sch C, 1120, 1120S, 1065, 990)
- Completed IRS Form W-9 providing identifying information required for payment
- Bank Statements for the period May 1 to August 31, 2019 and May 1 to August 31, 2020 ("Expense Period")
- Current and prior year Balance Sheet and Income Statement for the expense period
- Supporting documentation for eligible direct expenses and other business interruption expenses as requested (invoices, canceled checks, proof of receipt, etc.)
- Ownership documents (Article of incorporation, partnership agreements, etc.)

- Proof of diversity business enterprise eligibility (disability documentation, long-form birth certificate, etc.)

Once an application has been accepted and given access to TN CAMS, the applicant will be required to submit the above, but not limited to, documents to support the application as part of the reimbursement process before payment can be processed.

3. If I own more than one business, can I apply for multiple Grants? Do I have to fill out a separate application for each business?

Answer

Yes. While each applicant is limited to one business per application, businesses under the same ownership are allowed under this program. Owners must submit one application per business and include a different primary contact for each. This is important because a business owner's email may only be used once in TN CAMS. If the businesses are subsidiaries of one company, the parent or holding company is subject to the small business \$10 Million annual revenue threshold.

4. What if I have a business that is not required to pay sales tax and is not registered in the State of Tennessee? Or what if I have a business that does not meet the revenue threshold in which the State of Tennessee requires businesses to register with the state?

Answer

Businesses whose registration cannot be easily verified by the program will be contacted by a SERG Program coordinator via the contact information submitted with the application to determine eligibility.

5. What documents will I need to present in order to apply for the SERG Program?

Answer

No documentation is required to apply for the SERG program. Once an application has been accepted and given access to TN CAMS, the applicant will be required to submit the below, but not limited to, documents to support the application as part of the reimbursement process before payment can be processed.

- Copy of most recently filed IRS Tax Return (1040 with Sch C, 1120, 1120S, 1065, 990)
- Completed IRS Form W-9 providing identifying information required for payment
- Bank Statements for the period May 1 to August 31, 2019 and May 1 to August 31, 2020 ("Expense Period")
- Current and prior year Balance Sheet and Income Statement for the expense period
- Supporting documentation for eligible direct expenses and other business interruption expenses as requested (invoices, canceled checks, proof of receipt, etc.)
- Ownership documents (Article of incorporation, partnership agreements, etc.)

- Proof of diversity business enterprise eligibility (disability documentation, long-form birth certificate, etc.)

6. How will applicants demonstrate business disruption?

Answer

The application will require the applicant to input figures comparing net income from May-August 2019 to May-August 2020. Once accepted and given access to the TN CAMS system, applicants will upload any documentation that they believe supports this claim. The application will also have space to include a narrative providing more detail surrounding the nature of business disruption suffered by the applicant and upload any additional document supporting this narrative. The SERG Program has prepared an estimated benefit calculator (<https://tncaresact.tn.gov/SERG>). Eligible businesses should use this resource for guidance when calculating business interruption.

7. Is there a deadline to submit a request for funding (RFF) and provide supporting documentation after submitting an application?

Answer

Yes. You have the earlier of 10 business days from notification access to TN CAMS has been granted or 5 p.m. CST December 29, 2020 to submit an RFF with required supporting documentation.

CARES Act Terms & Conditions for the TN CAMS System

For Non-Local Governmental Entities or their agents and instrumentalities

The Non- Local Governmental Entity will adhere to the following terms:

SCOPE (ELIGIBLE EXPENSES)

1. The Grantee acknowledges and accepts that payments from the Coronavirus Relief Fund will only be used to cover expenses that are eligible under section 5001 (d) of the CARES Act and:
 - a. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID -19);
 - b. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
 - c. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020 and ends on December 30, 2020.

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Required Approvals. The State is not bound by this Grant Contract until it is signed by the parties and approved by appropriate officials in accordance with applicable Tennessee laws and regulations (depending upon the specifics of this Grant Contract, the officials may include, but are not limited to, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Commissioner of Human Resources, and the Comptroller of the Treasury).
2. Modification and Amendment. This Grant Contract may be modified only by a written amendment signed by all parties and approved by the officials who approved the Grant Contract and, depending upon the specifics of the Grant Contract as amended, any additional officials required by Tennessee laws and regulations (the officials may include, but are not limited to, the Commissioner of Finance and Administration, the Commissioner of Human Resources, and the Comptroller of the Treasury).
3. Termination for Convenience. The State may terminate this Grant Contract without cause for any reason. A termination for convenience shall not be a breach of this Grant Contract by the State. The State shall give the Grantee at least thirty (30) days written notice before the effective termination date. The Grantee shall be entitled to compensation for authorized expenditures and satisfactory services completed as of the termination date, but in no event shall the State be liable to the Grantee for compensation for any service that has not been rendered. The final decision as to the amount for which the State is liable shall be determined by the State. The Grantee shall not have any right to any

actual general, special, incidental, consequential, or any other damages whatsoever of any description or amount for the State's exercise of its right to terminate for convenience.

4. Termination for Cause. If the Grantee fails to properly perform its obligations under this Grant Contract, or if the Grantee violates any terms of this Grant Contract, the State shall have the right to immediately terminate this Grant Contract and withhold payments in excess of fair compensation for completed services. Notwithstanding the exercise of the State's right to terminate this Grant Contract for cause, the Grantee shall not be relieved of liability to the State for damages sustained by virtue of any breach of this Grant Contract by the Grantee.
5. Subcontracting. The Grantee shall not assign this Grant Contract or enter into a subcontract for any of the services performed under this Grant Contract without obtaining the prior written approval of the State. If such subcontracts are approved by the State, each shall contain, at a minimum, sections of this Grant Contract pertaining to "Conflicts of Interest," "Lobbying," "Nondiscrimination," "Public Accountability," "Public Notice," and "Records" (as identified by the section headings). Notwithstanding any use of approved subcontractors, the Grantee shall remain responsible for all work performed.
6. Conflicts of Interest. The Grantee warrants that no part of the total Grant Contract Amount shall be paid directly or indirectly to an employee or official of the State of Tennessee as wages, compensation, or gifts in exchange for acting as an officer, agent, employee, subcontractor, or consultant to the Grantee in connection with any work contemplated or performed relative to this Grant Contract.
7. Lobbying. The Grantee certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that:
 - a. No federally appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
 - b. If any funds other than federally appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the Grantee shall complete

and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.

- c. The Grantee shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub-grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into and is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. § 1352.

8. Communications and Contacts. All instructions, notices, consents, demands, or other communications required or contemplated by this Grant Contract shall be in writing and shall be made by certified, first class mail, return receipt requested and postage prepaid, by overnight courier service with an asset tracking system, or by email or facsimile transmission with recipient confirmation.
9. Subject to Funds Availability. This Grant Contract is subject to the appropriation and availability of State or Federal funds. In the event that the funds are not appropriated or are otherwise unavailable, the State reserves the right to terminate this Grant Contract upon written notice to the Grantee. The State's right to terminate this Grant Contract due to lack of funds is not a breach of this Grant Contract by the State. Upon receipt of the written notice, the Grantee shall cease all work associated with the Grant Contract. Should such an event occur, the Grantee shall be entitled to compensation for all satisfactory and authorized services completed as of the termination date. Upon such termination, the Grantee shall have no right to recover from the State any actual, general, special, incidental, consequential, or any other damages whatsoever of any description or amount.
10. Nondiscrimination. The Grantee hereby agrees, warrants, and assures that no person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the performance of this Grant Contract or in the employment practices of the Grantee on the grounds of handicap or disability, age, race, color, religion, sex, national origin, or any other classification protected by federal, Tennessee state constitutional, or statutory law. The Grantee shall, upon request, show proof of nondiscrimination and shall post in conspicuous places, available to all employees and applicants, notices of nondiscrimination.
11. HIPAA Compliance. The State and the Grantee shall comply with obligations

under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH) and any other relevant laws and regulations regarding privacy (collectively the "Privacy Rules"). The obligations set forth in this Section shall survive the termination of this Grant Contract.

- a. The Grantee warrants to the State that it is familiar with the requirements of the Privacy Rules and will comply with all applicable HIPAA requirements in the course of this Grant Contract.
 - b. The Grantee warrants that it will cooperate with the State, including cooperation and coordination with State privacy officials and other compliance officers required by the Privacy Rules, in the course of performance of this Grant Contract so that both parties will be in compliance with the Privacy Rules.
 - c. The State and the Grantee will sign documents, including but not limited to business associate agreements, as required by the Privacy Rules and that are reasonably necessary to keep the State and the Grantee in compliance with the Privacy Rules. This provision shall not apply if information received by the State under this Grant Contract is NOT "protected health information" as defined by the Privacy Rules, or if the Privacy Rules permit the State to receive such information without entering into a business associate agreement or signing another such document.
12. Public Accountability. If the Grantee is subject to Tenn. Code Ann. § 8-4-401 *et seq.*, or if this Grant Contract involves the provision of services to citizens by the Grantee on behalf of the State, the Grantee agrees to establish a system through which recipients of services may present grievances about the operation of the service program. The Grantee shall also display in a prominent place, located near the passageway through which the public enters in order to receive Grant supported services, a sign at least eleven inches (11") in height and seventeen inches (17") in width stating:

NOTICE: THIS AGENCY IS A RECIPIENT OF TAXPAYER FUNDING. IF YOU OBSERVE AN AGENCY DIRECTOR OR EMPLOYEE ENGAGING IN ANY ACTIVITY WHICH YOU CONSIDER TO BE ILLEGAL, IMPROPER, OR WASTEFUL, PLEASE CALL THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S TOLL-FREE HOTLINE: 1-800-232-5454.

The sign shall be on the form prescribed by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The Grantor State Agency shall obtain copies of the sign from the Comptroller of the Treasury, and upon request from the Grantee, provide Grantee with any necessary signs.

13. Public Notice. All notices, informational pamphlets, press releases, research reports, signs, and similar public notices prepared and released by the Grantee in relation to this Grant Contract shall include the statement, "This project is funded under a grant contract with the State of Tennessee." All notices by the Grantee in relation to this Grant Contract shall be approved by the State.
14. Licensure. The Grantee, its employees, and any approved subcontractor shall be licensed pursuant to all applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations and shall upon request provide proof of all licenses.
15. Records. The Grantee and any approved subcontractor shall maintain documentation for all charges under this Grant Contract. The books, records, and documents of the Grantee and any approved subcontractor, insofar as they relate to work performed or money received under this Grant Contract, shall be maintained in accordance with applicable Tennessee law. In no case shall the records be maintained for a period of less than five (5) full years from the date of the final payment. The Grantee's records shall be subject to audit at any reasonable time and upon reasonable notice by the Grantor State Agency, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or their duly appointed representatives.

The records shall be maintained in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Accounting Standards or the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification, as applicable, and any related AICPA Industry Audit and Accounting guides.

In addition, documentation of grant applications, budgets, reports, awards, and expenditures will be maintained in accordance with U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*.

Grant expenditures shall be made in accordance with local government purchasing policies and procedures and purchasing procedures for local governments authorized under state law.

The Grantee shall also comply with any recordkeeping and reporting requirements prescribed by the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury.

The Grantee shall establish a system of internal controls that utilize the COSO Internal Control - Integrated Framework model as the basic foundation for the internal control system. The Grantee shall incorporate any additional Comptroller of the Treasury directives into its internal control system.

Any other required records or reports which are not contemplated in the above standards shall follow the format designated by the head of the Grantor State

Agency, the Central Procurement Office, or the Commissioner of Finance and Administration of the State of Tennessee.

16. Monitoring. The Grantee's activities conducted, and records maintained pursuant to this Grant Contract shall be subject to monitoring and evaluation by the State, the Comptroller of the Treasury, or their duly appointed representatives.
17. Progress Reports. The Grantee shall submit brief, periodic, progress reports to the State as requested.
18. Annual and Final Reports. The Grantee shall submit, within three (3) months of the conclusion of each year of the Term, an annual report. For grant contracts with a term of less than one (1) year, the Grantee shall submit a final report within three (3) months of the conclusion of the Term. For grant contracts with multiyear terms, the final report will take the place of the annual report for the final year of the Term. The Grantee shall submit annual and final reports to the Grantor State Agency. At minimum, annual and final reports shall include: (a) the Grantee's name; (b) the Grant Contract's identification number, Term, and total amount; (c) a narrative section that describes the program's goals, outcomes, successes and setbacks, whether the Grantee used benchmarks or indicators to determine progress, and whether any proposed activities were not completed; and (d) other relevant details requested by the Grantor State Agency. Annual and final report documents to be completed by the Grantee shall appear on the Grantor State Agency's website or as an attachment to the Grant Contract.
19. Audit Report. For purposes of this Section, pass-through entity means a non-federal entity that provides a subaward to a subrecipient to carry out part of a federal program.

The Grantee shall provide audited financial statements to the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury ("Comptroller") if during the Grantee's fiscal year, the Grantee: (1) expends seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) or more in direct and indirect federal financial assistance and the State is a pass-through entity; (2) expends seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) or more in state funds from the State; or (3) expends seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) or more in federal financial assistance and state funds from the State, and the State is a pass-through entity.

At least ninety (90) days before the end of its fiscal year, the Grantee shall complete Attachment A to notify the State whether or not Grantee is subject to an audit. The Grantee should submit only one, completed document during the Grantee's fiscal year. Any Grantee that is subject to an audit and so indicates on Attachment A shall complete Attachment B. If the Grantee is subject to an audit, Grantee shall obtain the Comptroller's approval before engaging a licensed, independent public accountant to perform the audit. The Grantee may contact

the Comptroller for assistance identifying auditors.

The audit contract between the Grantee and the Auditor shall be on a contract form prescribed by the Comptroller. The Grantee shall be responsible for payment of fees for an audit prepared by a licensed, independent public accountant. Payment of the audit fees by the Grantee shall be subject to the provision relating to such fees contained within this Grant Contract. The Grantee shall be responsible for reimbursing the Comptroller for any costs of an audit prepared by the Comptroller.

All audits shall be performed in accordance with the Comptroller's requirements, as posted on its web site. When a federal single audit is required, the audit shall be performed in accordance with U.S. Office of Management and Budget's *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*.

A copy of the audit report shall be provided to the Comptroller by the licensed, independent public accountant. Audit reports shall be made available to the public. The Grantee shall also submit a copy of the Notice of Audit Report, Parent Child Form, and audit report to the State.

20. Procurement. If other terms of this Grant Contract allow reimbursement for the cost of goods, materials, supplies, equipment, or contracted services, such procurement shall be made on a competitive basis, including the use of competitive bidding procedures, where practical. The Grantee shall maintain documentation for the basis of each procurement for which reimbursement is paid pursuant to this Grant Contract. In each instance where it is determined that use of a competitive procurement method is not practical, supporting documentation shall include a written justification for the decision and for use of a non-competitive procurement. If the Grantee is a subrecipient, the Grantee shall comply with 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.317—200.326 when procuring property and services under a federal award.

The Grantee shall obtain prior approval from the State before purchasing any equipment under this Grant Contract.

For purposes of this Grant Contract, the term "equipment" shall include any article of nonexpendable, tangible, personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost which equals or exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).

21. Strict Performance. Failure by any party to this Grant Contract to insist in any one

or more cases upon the strict performance of any of the terms, covenants, conditions, or provisions of this Grant Contract is not a waiver or relinquishment of any term, covenant, condition, or provision. No term or condition of this Grant Contract shall be held to be waived, modified, or deleted except by a written amendment signed by the parties.

22. Independent Contractor. The parties shall not act as employees, partners, joint venturers, or associates of one another in the performance of this Grant Contract. The parties acknowledge that they are independent contracting entities and that nothing in this Grant Contract shall be construed to create a principal/agent relationship or to allow either to exercise control or direction over the manner or method by which the other transacts its business affairs or provides its usual services. The employees or agents of one party shall not be deemed or construed to be the employees or agents of the other party for any purpose whatsoever.
23. Limitation of State's Liability. The State shall have no liability except as specifically provided in this Grant Contract. In no event will the State be liable to the Grantee or any other party for any lost revenues, lost profits, loss of business, loss of grant funding, decrease in the value of any securities or cash position, time, money, goodwill, or any indirect, special, incidental, punitive, exemplary or consequential damages of any nature, whether based on warranty, contract, statute, regulation, tort (including but not limited to negligence), or any other legal theory that may arise under this Grant Contract or otherwise. The State's total liability under this Grant Contract (including any exhibits, schedules, amendments or other attachments to the Contract) or otherwise shall under no circumstances exceed the Maximum Liability originally established in Section C.1 of this Grant Contract. This limitation of liability is cumulative and not per incident.
24. Force Majeure. "Force Majeure Event" means fire, flood, earthquake, elements of nature or acts of God, wars, riots, civil disorders, rebellions or revolutions, acts of terrorism or any other similar cause beyond the reasonable control of the party except to the extent that the non-performing party is at fault in failing to prevent or causing the default or delay, and provided that the default or delay cannot reasonably be circumvented by the non-performing party through the use of alternate sources, workaround plans or other means. A strike, lockout or labor dispute shall not excuse either party from its obligations under this Grant Contract. Except as set forth in this Section, any failure or delay by a party in the performance of its obligations under this Grant Contract arising from a Force Majeure Event is not a default under this Grant Contract or grounds for termination. The non-performing party will be excused from performing those obligations directly affected by the Force Majeure Event, and only for as long as

the Force Majeure Event continues, provided that the party continues to use diligent, good faith efforts to resume performance without delay. The occurrence of a Force Majeure Event affecting Grantee's representatives, suppliers, subcontractors, customers or business apart from this Grant Contract is not a Force Majeure Event under this Grant Contract. Grantee will promptly notify the State of any delay caused by a Force Majeure Event (to be confirmed in a written notice to the State within one (1) day of the inception of the delay) that a Force Majeure Event has occurred, and will describe in reasonable detail the nature of the Force Majeure Event. If any Force Majeure Event results in a delay in Grantee's performance longer than forty-eight (48) hours, the State may, upon notice to Grantee: (a) cease payment of the fees until Grantee resumes performance of the affected obligations; or (b) immediately terminate this Grant Contract or any purchase order, in whole or in part, without further payment except for fees then due and payable. Grantee will not increase its charges under this Grant Contract or charge the State any fees other than those provided for in this Grant Contract as the result of a Force Majeure Event.

25. Tennessee Department of Revenue Registration. The Grantee shall comply with all applicable registration requirements contained in Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 67-6-601 – 608. Compliance with applicable registration requirements is a material requirement of this Grant Contract.
26. Charges to Service Recipients Prohibited. The Grantee shall not collect any amount in the form of fees or reimbursements from the recipients of any service provided pursuant to this Grant Contract.
27. No Acquisition of Equipment or Motor Vehicles. This Grant Contract does not involve the acquisition and disposition of equipment or motor vehicles acquired with funds provided under this Grant Contract.
28. State and Federal Compliance. The Grantee shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations in the performance of this Grant Contract. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is available here: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=c6b2f053952359ba94470ad3a7c1a975&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl
29. Governing Law. This Grant Contract shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Tennessee, without regard to its conflict or choice of law rules. The Grantee agrees that it will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Tennessee in actions that may arise under this Grant Contract. The Grantee acknowledges and agrees that any rights or claims against the State of Tennessee or its employees hereunder, and any remedies arising there from, shall be subject to and limited to those rights and

- remedies, if any, available under Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 9-8-101 through 9-8-408.
30. Completeness. This Grant Contract is complete and contains the entire understanding between the parties relating to the subject matter contained herein, including all the terms and conditions agreed to by the parties. This Grant Contract supersedes any and all prior understandings, representations, negotiations, or agreements between the parties, whether written or oral.
 31. Severability. If any terms and conditions of this Grant Contract are held to be invalid or unenforceable as a matter of law, the other terms and conditions shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect. To this end, the terms and conditions of this Grant Contract are declared severable.
 32. Headings. Section headings are for reference purposes only and shall not be construed as part of this Grant Contract.
 33. Iran Divestment Act. The requirements of Tenn. Code Ann. § 12-12-101, *et seq.*, addressing contracting with persons as defined at Tenn. Code Ann. §12-12-103(5) that engage in investment activities in Iran, shall be a material provision of this Grant Contract. The Grantee certifies, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of its knowledge and belief that it is not on the list created pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 12-12-106.
 34. Debarment and Suspension. The Grantee certifies, to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it, its current and future principals, its current and future subcontractors and their principals:
 - a. are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any federal or state department or agency;
 - b. have not within a three (3) year period preceding this Grant Contract been convicted of, or had a civil judgment rendered against them from commission of fraud, or a criminal offence in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or grant under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification, or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
 - c. are not presently indicted or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by government entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses detailed in section b. of this certification; and
 - d. have not within a three (3) year period preceding this Grant Contract had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

The Grantee shall provide immediate written notice to the State if at any time it learns that there was an earlier failure to disclose information or that due to

changed circumstances, its principals or the principals of its subcontractors are excluded or disqualified, or presently fall under any of the prohibitions of sections a-d.

35. Confidentiality of Records. Strict standards of confidentiality of records and information shall be maintained in accordance with applicable state and federal law. All material and information, regardless of form, medium or method of communication, provided to the Grantee by the State or acquired by the Grantee on behalf of the State that is regarded as confidential under state or federal law shall be regarded as "Confidential Information." Nothing in this Section shall permit Grantee to disclose any Confidential Information, regardless of whether it has been disclosed or made available to the Grantee due to intentional or negligent actions or inactions of agents of the State or third parties. Confidential Information shall not be disclosed except as required or permitted under state or federal law. Grantee shall take all necessary steps to safeguard the confidentiality of such material or information in conformance with applicable state and federal law.

The obligations set forth in this Section shall survive the termination of this Grant Contract.

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Conflicting Terms and Conditions. Should any of these special terms and conditions conflict with any other terms and conditions of this Grant Contract, the special terms and conditions shall be subordinate to the Grant Contract's other terms and conditions.
2. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA).
This Grant Contract requires the Grantee to provide supplies or services that are funded in whole or in part by federal funds that are subject to FFATA. The Grantee is responsible for ensuring that all applicable FFATA requirements, including but not limited to those below, are met and that the Grantee provides information to the State as required.

The Grantee shall comply with the following:

- a. Reporting of Total Compensation of the Grantee's Executives.

- (1) The Grantee shall report the names and total compensation of each of its five most highly compensated executives for the Grantee's preceding completed fiscal year, if in the Grantee's preceding fiscal year it received:

- i. 80 percent or more of the Grantee's annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts and federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at 2 CFR 170.320 (and sub awards); and
- ii. \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts), and federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act (and sub awards); and
- iii. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. § 78m(a), 78o(d)) or § 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at <http://www.sec.gov/answers/execomp.htm>.)

As defined in 2 C.F.R. § 170.315, "Executive" means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.

- (2) Total compensation means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the Grantee's preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see 17 CFR § 229.402(c)(2)):
 - i. Salary and bonus.
 - ii. Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.
 - iii. Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives and are available generally to all salaried employees.

- iv. Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.
 - v. Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax qualified.
 - vi. Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g. severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.
- b. The Grantee must report executive total compensation described above to the State by the end of the month during which this Grant Contract is established.
- c. If this Grant Contract is amended to extend its term, the Grantee must submit an executive total compensation report to the State by the end of the month in which the amendment to this Grant Contract becomes effective.
- d. The Grantee will obtain a Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number and maintain its DUNS number for the term of this Grant Contract. More information about obtaining a DUNS Number can be found at: <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform/>.

The Grantee's failure to comply with the above requirements is a material breach of this Grant Contract for which the State may terminate this Grant Contract for cause. The State will not be obligated to pay any outstanding invoice received from the Grantee unless and until the Grantee is in full compliance with the above requirements.

- 3. Procurement of Recovered Materials.
 - a. In the Performance of this Grant Contract, the Grantee shall make maximum use of products containing recovered materials that are EPA-designated items unless the product cannot be acquired competitively within a timeframe providing for compliance with the contract performance schedule; meeting contract performance requirements; or at a reasonable price.
 - b. Information about this requirement, along with the list of EPA-designated items, is available at EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines website, <https://www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensive-procurement-guideline-cpg-program>.

- c. The Grantee also agrees to comply with all other applicable requirements of Section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
4. Access to Records.
 - a. The Grantee agrees to provide the State, the FEMA Administrator, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their authorized representatives access to any books, documents, papers, and records of the Grantee which are directly pertinent to this Grant Contract for purposes of making audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcriptions.
 - b. The Grantee agrees to permit any of the foregoing parties to reproduce by any means whatsoever or to copy excerpts and transcriptions as reasonably needed.
 - c. The Grantee agrees to provide the FEMA Administrator or his authorized representatives access to construction or other work sites pertaining to the work being completed under the Grant Contract.
 - d. In Compliance with the Disaster Recovery Act of 2018, the State and the Grantee acknowledge and agree that no language in this Grant Contract is intended to prohibit the audits or internal reviews by the FEMA Administrator or the Comptroller General of the United States.
5. Use of DHS Logo. The Grantee shall not use the DHS seal(s), logos, crests, or reproductions of flags or likenesses of DHS agency officials without specific FEMA pre-approval.
6. Compliance with Federal Law, Regulations, and Executive Orders. This is an acknowledgement that FEMA financial assistance will be used to fund all or a portion of the Grant Contract. The Grantee will comply with all applicable Federal law, regulations, executive orders, FEMA policies, procedures, and directives.
7. No Obligation by Federal Government. The Federal Government is not a party to this Grant Contract and is not subject to any obligations or liabilities to the non-Federal entity, Grantee, or any other party pertaining to any matter resulting from the Grant Contract.
8. Compliance with The False Claims Act. The Grantee acknowledges that 31 U.S.C. Chap. 38 (Administrative Remedies for False Claims and Statements) applies to the Grantee's actions pertaining to this Grant Contract.
9. Equal Employment Opportunity. During the performance of this Grant Contract, the Grantee agrees as follows:
 - a. The Grantee will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender

- identity, or national origin. The Grantee will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The Grantee agrees to post in conspicuous places, available to employees and applicants for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this nondiscrimination clause.
- b. The Grantee will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the Grantee, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.
 - c. The Grantee will not discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant has inquired about, discussed, or disclosed the compensation of the employee or applicant or another employee or applicant. This provision shall not apply to instances in which an employee who has access to the compensation information of other employees or applicants as a part of such employee's essential job functions discloses the compensation of such other employees or applicants to individuals who do not otherwise have access to such information, unless such disclosure is in response to a formal complaint or charge, in furtherance of an investigation, proceeding, hearing, or action, including an investigation conducted by the employer, or is consistent with the Grantee's legal duty to furnish information.
 - d. The Grantee will send to each labor union or representative of workers with which it has a collective bargaining agreement or other contract or understanding, a notice to be provided by the agency contracting officer, advising the labor union or workers' representative of the Grantee's commitments under section 202 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and shall post copies of the notice in conspicuous places available to employees and applicants for employment.
 - e. The Grantee will comply with all provisions of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and of the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor.
 - f. The Grantee will furnish all information and reports required by Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and by the rules, regulations, and orders of the Secretary of Labor, or pursuant thereto, and will permit access to his

books, records, and accounts by the contracting agency and the Secretary of Labor for purposes of investigation to ascertain compliance with such rules, regulations, and orders.

- g. In the event of the Grantee's non-compliance with the nondiscrimination clauses of this Grant Contract or with any of such rules, regulations, or orders, this Grant Contract may be canceled, terminated or suspended in whole or in part and the Grantee may be declared ineligible for further Government contracts in accordance with procedures authorized in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, and such other sanctions may be imposed and remedies invoked as provided in Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, or by rule, regulation, or order of the Secretary of Labor, or as otherwise provided by law.
- h. The Grantee will include the portion of the sentence immediately preceding paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraphs (1) through (8) in every subcontract or purchase order unless exempted by rules, regulations, or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued pursuant to section 204 of Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, so that such provisions will be binding upon each subcontractor or vendor. The Grantee will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the administering agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for noncompliance:

Provided, however, that in the event a contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with, litigation with a subcontractor or vendor as a result of such direction by the administering agency, the Grantee may request the United States to enter into such litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

The applicant further agrees that it will be bound by the above equal opportunity clause with respect to its own employment practices when it participates in federally assisted construction work: Provided, That if the applicant so participating is a State or local government, the above equal opportunity clause is not applicable to any agency, instrumentality or subdivision of such government which does not participate in work on or under the contract.

The applicant agrees that it will assist and cooperate actively with the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor in obtaining the compliance of contractors and subcontractors with the equal opportunity clause and the rules, regulations, and relevant orders of the Secretary of Labor, that it will

furnish the administering agency and the Secretary of Labor such information as they may require for the supervision of such compliance, and that it will otherwise assist the administering agency in the discharge of the agency's primary responsibility for securing compliance.

The applicant further agrees that it will refrain from entering into any contract or contract modification subject to Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, with a contractor debarred from, or who has not demonstrated eligibility for, Government contracts and federally assisted construction contracts pursuant to the Executive Order and will carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of the equal opportunity clause as may be imposed upon contractors and subcontractors by the administering agency or the Secretary of Labor pursuant to Part II, Subpart D of the Executive Order. In addition, the applicant agrees that if it fails or refuses to comply with these undertakings, the administering agency may take any or all of the following actions: Cancel, terminate, or suspend in whole or in part this grant (contract, loan, insurance, guarantee); refrain from extending any further assistance to the applicant under the program with respect to which the failure or refund occurred until satisfactory assurance of future compliance has been received from such applicant; and refer the case to the Department of Justice for appropriate legal proceedings.

Certification by Non-Local Government

By clicking "Accept," the designated signing authority certifies that, to the best of their knowledge, the Grantee will comply with the above terms and conditions.

ATTACHMENT A**Notice of Audit Report**

Check one of the two boxes below and complete the remainder of this document as instructed. Send completed documents as a PDF file to cpo.auditnotice@tn.gov. **The Grantee should submit only one, completed "Notice of Audit Report" document to the State ninety (90) days prior to the Grantee's fiscal year.**

- Grantee Legal Entity Name is subject to an audit for fiscal year #.
- Grantee Legal Entity Name is not subject to an audit for fiscal year #.

Grantee's Edison Vendor ID Number:

Grantee's fiscal year end:

Any Grantee that is subject to an audit must complete the information below.

Type of funds expended	Estimated amount of funds expended by end of Grantee's fiscal year
Federal pass-through funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Funds passed through the State of Tennessee b. Funds passed through any other entity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. b.
Funds received directly from the federal government	
Non-federal funds received directly from the State of Tennessee	

Auditor's name:

Auditor's address:

Auditor's phone number:

Auditor's email:

Parent Child Information

Send completed documents as a PDF file to cpo.auditnotice@tn.gov. **The Grantee should submit only one, completed "Parent Child Information" document to the State during the Grantee's fiscal year if the Grantee indicates it is subject to an audit on the "Notice of Audit Report" document.**

"Parent" means an entity whose IRS filing contains the information of at least one other entity.

"Child" means an entity whose information is contained in another entity's IRS filing.

Grantee's Edison Vendor ID number:

Is **Grantee Legal Entity Name** a parent? Yes No

If yes, provide the name and Edison Vendor ID number, if applicable, of any child entities.

Is **Grantee Legal Entity Name** a child? Yes No

If yes, complete the fields below.

Parent entity's name: _____

Parent entity's tax identification number: _____

Note: If the parent entity's tax identification number is a social security number, this form must be submitted via US mail to:

Central Procurement Office, Grants Program Manager

3rd Floor, WRS Tennessee Tower

312 Rosa L Parks Avenue

Nashville, TN 37243

Parent entity's contact information

Name of primary contact person: _____

Address: _____

Phone number: _____

Email address: _____

Parent entity's Edison Vendor ID number, if applicable: _____

Coronavirus Relief Fund
Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments
Updated June 30, 2020¹

The purpose of this document is to provide guidance to recipients of the funding available under section 601(a) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). The CARES Act established the Coronavirus Relief Fund (the “Fund”) and appropriated \$150 billion to the Fund. Under the CARES Act, the Fund is to be used to make payments for specified uses to States and certain local governments; the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories (consisting of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and Tribal governments.

The CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that—

1. are necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
2. were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment of the CARES Act) for the State or government; and
3. were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020.²

The guidance that follows sets forth the Department of the Treasury’s interpretation of these limitations on the permissible use of Fund payments.

Necessary expenditures incurred due to the public health emergency

The requirement that expenditures be incurred “due to” the public health emergency means that expenditures must be used for actions taken to respond to the public health emergency. These may include expenditures incurred to allow the State, territorial, local, or Tribal government to respond directly to the emergency, such as by addressing medical or public health needs, as well as expenditures incurred to respond to second-order effects of the emergency, such as by providing economic support to those suffering from employment or business interruptions due to COVID-19-related business closures.

Funds may not be used to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify under the statute. Although a broad range of uses is allowed, revenue replacement is not a permissible use of Fund payments.

The statute also specifies that expenditures using Fund payments must be “necessary.” The Department of the Treasury understands this term broadly to mean that the expenditure is reasonably necessary for its intended use in the reasonable judgment of the government officials responsible for spending Fund payments.

Costs not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020

The CARES Act also requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. A cost meets this requirement if either (a) the

¹ This version updates the guidance provided under “Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020”.

² See Section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the CARES Act.

cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget *or* (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation.

The “most recently approved” budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

Costs incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020

Finally, the CARES Act provides that payments from the Fund may only be used to cover costs that were incurred during the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020 (the “covered period”). Putting this requirement together with the other provisions discussed above, section 601(d) may be summarized as providing that a State, local, or tribal government may use payments from the Fund only to cover previously unbudgeted costs of necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency during the covered period.

Initial guidance released on April 22, 2020, provided that the cost of an expenditure is incurred when the recipient has expended funds to cover the cost. Upon further consideration and informed by an understanding of State, local, and tribal government practices, Treasury is clarifying that for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance or delivery must occur during the covered period but payment of funds need not be made during that time (though it is generally expected that this will take place within 90 days of a cost being incurred). For instance, in the case of a lease of equipment or other property, irrespective of when payment occurs, the cost of a lease payment shall be considered to have been incurred for the period of the lease that is within the covered period, but not otherwise. Furthermore, in all cases it must be necessary that performance or delivery take place during the covered period. Thus the cost of a good or service received during the covered period will not be considered eligible under section 601(d) if there is no need for receipt until after the covered period has expired.

Goods delivered in the covered period need not be used during the covered period in all cases. For example, the cost of a good that must be delivered in December in order to be available for use in January could be covered using payments from the Fund. Additionally, the cost of goods purchased in bulk and delivered during the covered period may be covered using payments from the Fund if a portion of the goods is ordered for use in the covered period, the bulk purchase is consistent with the recipient’s usual procurement policies and practices, and it is impractical to track and record when the items were used. A recipient may use payments from the Fund to purchase a durable good that is to be used during the current period and in subsequent periods if the acquisition in the covered period was necessary due to the public health emergency.

Given that it is not always possible to estimate with precision when a good or service will be needed, the touchstone in assessing the determination of need for a good or service during the covered period will be reasonableness at the time delivery or performance was sought, *e.g.*, the time of entry into a procurement contract specifying a time for delivery. Similarly, in recognition of the likelihood of supply chain disruptions and increased demand for certain goods and services during the COVID-19 public health emergency, if a recipient enters into a contract requiring the delivery of goods or performance of services by December 30, 2020, the failure of a vendor to complete delivery or services by December 30, 2020, will not affect the ability of the recipient to use payments from the Fund to cover the cost of such goods or services if the delay is due to circumstances beyond the recipient’s control.

This guidance applies in a like manner to costs of subrecipients. Thus, a grant or loan, for example, provided by a recipient using payments from the Fund must be used by the subrecipient only to purchase (or reimburse a purchase of) goods or services for which receipt both is needed within the covered period and occurs within the covered period. The direct recipient of payments from the Fund is ultimately responsible for compliance with this limitation on use of payments from the Fund.

Nonexclusive examples of eligible expenditures

Eligible expenditures include, but are not limited to, payment for:

1. Medical expenses such as:
 - COVID-19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities.
 - Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs.
 - Costs of providing COVID-19 testing, including serological testing.
 - Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID-19-related treatment.
2. Public health expenses such as:
 - Expenses for communication and enforcement by State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments of public health orders related to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment, for medical personnel, police officers, social workers, child protection services, and child welfare officers, direct service providers for older adults and individuals with disabilities in community settings, and other public health or safety workers in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities, *e.g.*, nursing homes, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
 - Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety.
 - Expenses for public safety measures undertaken in response to COVID-19.
 - Expenses for quarantining individuals.
3. Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
4. Expenses of actions to facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures, such as:
 - Expenses for food delivery to residents, including, for example, senior citizens and other vulnerable populations, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - Expenses to facilitate distance learning, including technological improvements, in connection with school closings to enable compliance with COVID-19 precautions.
 - Expenses to improve telework capabilities for public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.

- Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - COVID-19-related expenses of maintaining state prisons and county jails, including as relates to sanitation and improvement of social distancing measures, to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
 - Expenses for care for homeless populations provided to mitigate COVID-19 effects and enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions.
5. Expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:
 - Expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures.
 - Expenditures related to a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government payroll support program.
 - Unemployment insurance costs related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.
 6. Any other COVID-19-related expenses reasonably necessary to the function of government that satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria.

Nonexclusive examples of ineligible expenditures³

The following is a list of examples of costs that would *not* be eligible expenditures of payments from the Fund.

1. Expenses for the State share of Medicaid.⁴
2. Damages covered by insurance.
3. Payroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.
4. Expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds.
5. Reimbursement to donors for donated items or services.
6. Workforce bonuses other than hazard pay or overtime.
7. Severance pay.
8. Legal settlements.

³ In addition, pursuant to section 5001(b) of the CARES Act, payments from the Fund may not be expended for an elective abortion or on research in which a human embryo is destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death. The prohibition on payment for abortions does not apply to an abortion if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed. Furthermore, no government which receives payments from the Fund may discriminate against a health care entity on the basis that the entity does not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or refer for abortions.

⁴ See 42 C.F.R. § 433.51 and 45 C.F.R. § 75.306.

**Coronavirus Relief Fund
Frequently Asked Questions
Updated as of September 2, 2020¹**

The following answers to frequently asked questions supplement Treasury’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (“Fund”) Guidance for State, Territorial, Local, and Tribal Governments, dated April 22, 2020, (“Guidance”).² Amounts paid from the Fund are subject to the restrictions outlined in the Guidance and set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”).

A. Eligible Expenditures

1. *Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval?*

No. Governments are responsible for making determinations as to what expenditures are necessary due to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 and do not need to submit any proposed expenditures to Treasury.

2. *The Guidance says that funding can be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. How does a government determine whether payroll expenses for a given employee satisfy the “substantially dedicated” condition?*

The Fund is designed to provide ready funding to address unforeseen financial needs and risks created by the COVID-19 public health emergency. For this reason, and as a matter of administrative convenience in light of the emergency nature of this program, a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government may presume that payroll costs for public health and public safety employees are payments for services substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, unless the chief executive (or equivalent) of the relevant government determines that specific circumstances indicate otherwise.

3. *The Guidance says that a cost was not accounted for in the most recently approved budget if the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. What would qualify as a “substantially different use” for purposes of the Fund eligibility?*

Costs incurred for a “substantially different use” include, but are not necessarily limited to, costs of personnel and services that were budgeted for in the most recently approved budget but which, due entirely to the COVID-19 public health emergency, have been diverted to substantially different functions. This would include, for example, the costs of redeploying corrections facility staff to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions through work such as enhanced sanitation or enforcing social distancing measures; the costs of redeploying police to support management and enforcement of stay-at-home orders; or the costs of diverting educational support staff or faculty to develop online learning capabilities, such as through providing information technology support that is not part of the staff or faculty’s ordinary responsibilities.

¹ On August 10, 2020, these Frequently Asked Questions were revised to add Questions A.49–52. On September 2, 2020, Questions A.53–56 were added, and Questions A.34 and A.38 were revised.

² The Guidance is available at <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Coronavirus-Relief-Fund-Guidance-for-State-Territorial-Local-and-Tribal-Governments.pdf>.

Note that a public function does not become a “substantially different use” merely because it is provided from a different location or through a different manner. For example, although developing online instruction capabilities may be a substantially different use of funds, online instruction itself is not a substantially different use of public funds than classroom instruction.

4. *May a State receiving a payment transfer funds to a local government?*

Yes, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Such funds would be subject to recoupment by the Treasury Department if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

5. *May a unit of local government receiving a Fund payment transfer funds to another unit of government?*

Yes. For example, a county may transfer funds to a city, town, or school district within the county and a county or city may transfer funds to its State, provided that the transfer qualifies as a necessary expenditure incurred due to the public health emergency and meets the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, a transfer from a county to a constituent city would not be permissible if the funds were intended to be used simply to fill shortfalls in government revenue to cover expenditures that would not otherwise qualify as an eligible expenditure.

6. *Is a Fund payment recipient required to transfer funds to a smaller, constituent unit of government within its borders?*

No. For example, a county recipient is not required to transfer funds to smaller cities within the county’s borders.

7. *Are recipients required to use other federal funds or seek reimbursement under other federal programs before using Fund payments to satisfy eligible expenses?*

No. Recipients may use Fund payments for any expenses eligible under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. Fund payments are not required to be used as the source of funding of last resort. However, as noted below, recipients may not use payments from the Fund to cover expenditures for which they will receive reimbursement.

8. *Are there prohibitions on combining a transaction supported with Fund payments with other CARES Act funding or COVID-19 relief Federal funding?*

Recipients will need to consider the applicable restrictions and limitations of such other sources of funding. In addition, expenses that have been or will be reimbursed under any federal program, such as the reimbursement by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act of contributions by States to State unemployment funds, are not eligible uses of Fund payments.

9. *Are States permitted to use Fund payments to support state unemployment insurance funds generally?*

To the extent that the costs incurred by a state unemployment insurance fund are incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, a State may use Fund payments to make payments to its respective state unemployment insurance fund, separate and apart from such State's obligation to the unemployment insurance fund as an employer. This will permit States to use Fund payments to prevent expenses related to the public health emergency from causing their state unemployment insurance funds to become insolvent.

10. *Are recipients permitted to use Fund payments to pay for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer?*

Yes, Fund payments may be used for unemployment insurance costs incurred by the recipient as an employer (for example, as a reimbursing employer) related to the COVID-19 public health emergency if such costs will not be reimbursed by the federal government pursuant to the CARES Act or otherwise.

11. *The Guidance states that the Fund may support a "broad range of uses" including payroll expenses for several classes of employees whose services are "substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." What are some examples of types of covered employees?*

The Guidance provides examples of broad classes of employees whose payroll expenses would be eligible expenses under the Fund. These classes of employees include public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Payroll and benefit costs associated with public employees who could have been furloughed or otherwise laid off but who were instead repurposed to perform previously unbudgeted functions substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency are also covered. Other eligible expenditures include payroll and benefit costs of educational support staff or faculty responsible for developing online learning capabilities necessary to continue educational instruction in response to COVID-19-related school closures. Please see the Guidance for a discussion of what is meant by an expense that was not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020.

12. *In some cases, first responders and critical health care workers that contract COVID-19 are eligible for workers' compensation coverage. Is the cost of this expanded workers compensation coverage eligible?*

Increased workers compensation cost to the government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency incurred during the period beginning March 1, 2020, and ending December 30, 2020, is an eligible expense.

13. *If a recipient would have decommissioned equipment or not renewed a lease on particular office space or equipment but decides to continue to use the equipment or to renew the lease in order to respond to the public health emergency, are the costs associated with continuing to operate the equipment or the ongoing lease payments eligible expenses?*

Yes. To the extent the expenses were previously unbudgeted and are otherwise consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, such expenses would be eligible.

14. *May recipients provide stipends to employees for eligible expenses (for example, a stipend to employees to improve telework capabilities) rather than require employees to incur the eligible cost and submit for reimbursement?*

Expenditures paid for with payments from the Fund must be limited to those that are necessary due to the public health emergency. As such, unless the government were to determine that providing assistance in the form of a stipend is an administrative necessity, the government should provide such assistance on a reimbursement basis to ensure as much as possible that funds are used to cover only eligible expenses.

15. *May Fund payments be used for COVID-19 public health emergency recovery planning?*

Yes. Expenses associated with conducting a recovery planning project or operating a recovery coordination office would be eligible, if the expenses otherwise meet the criteria set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

16. *Are expenses associated with contact tracing eligible?*

Yes, expenses associated with contact tracing are eligible.

17. *To what extent may a government use Fund payments to support the operations of private hospitals?*

Governments may use Fund payments to support public or private hospitals to the extent that the costs are necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but the form such assistance would take may differ. In particular, financial assistance to private hospitals could take the form of a grant or a short-term loan.

18. *May payments from the Fund be used to assist individuals with enrolling in a government benefit program for those who have been laid off due to COVID-19 and thereby lost health insurance?*

Yes. To the extent that the relevant government official determines that these expenses are necessary and they meet the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance, these expenses are eligible.

19. *May recipients use Fund payments to facilitate livestock depopulation incurred by producers due to supply chain disruptions?*

Yes, to the extent these efforts are deemed necessary for public health reasons or as a form of economic support as a result of the COVID-19 health emergency.

20. *Would providing a consumer grant program to prevent eviction and assist in preventing homelessness be considered an eligible expense?*

Yes, assuming that the recipient considers the grants to be a necessary expense incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and the grants meet the other requirements for the use of Fund payments under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. As a general matter, providing assistance to recipients to enable them to meet property tax requirements would not be an eligible use of funds, but exceptions may be made in the case of assistance designed to prevent foreclosures.

21. *May recipients create a “payroll support program” for public employees?*

Use of payments from the Fund to cover payroll or benefits expenses of public employees are limited to those employees whose work duties are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

22. *May recipients use Fund payments to cover employment and training programs for employees that have been furloughed due to the public health emergency?*

Yes, this would be an eligible expense if the government determined that the costs of such employment and training programs would be necessary due to the public health emergency.

23. *May recipients use Fund payments to provide emergency financial assistance to individuals and families directly impacted by a loss of income due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?*

Yes, if a government determines such assistance to be a necessary expenditure. Such assistance could include, for example, a program to assist individuals with payment of overdue rent or mortgage payments to avoid eviction or foreclosure or unforeseen financial costs for funerals and other emergency individual needs. Such assistance should be structured in a manner to ensure as much as possible, within the realm of what is administratively feasible, that such assistance is necessary.

24. *The Guidance provides that eligible expenditures may include expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. What is meant by a “small business,” and is the Guidance intended to refer only to expenditures to cover administrative expenses of such a grant program?*

Governments have discretion to determine what payments are necessary. A program that is aimed at assisting small businesses with the costs of business interruption caused by required closures should be tailored to assist those businesses in need of such assistance. The amount of a grant to a small business to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures would also be an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act, as outlined in the Guidance.

25. *The Guidance provides that expenses associated with the provision of economic support in connection with the public health emergency, such as expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures, would constitute eligible expenditures of Fund payments. Would such expenditures be eligible in the absence of a stay-at-home order?*

Fund payments may be used for economic support in the absence of a stay-at-home order if such expenditures are determined by the government to be necessary. This may include, for example, a grant program to benefit small businesses that close voluntarily to promote social distancing measures or that are affected by decreased customer demand as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

26. *May Fund payments be used to assist impacted property owners with the payment of their property taxes?*

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the provision of assistance to meet tax obligations.

27. *May Fund payments be used to replace foregone utility fees? If not, can Fund payments be used as a direct subsidy payment to all utility account holders?*

Fund payments may not be used for government revenue replacement, including the replacement of unpaid utility fees. Fund payments may be used for subsidy payments to electricity account holders to the extent that the subsidy payments are deemed by the recipient to be necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and meet the other criteria of section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance. For example, if determined to be a necessary expenditure, a government could provide grants to individuals facing economic hardship to allow them to pay their utility fees and thereby continue to receive essential services.

28. *Could Fund payments be used for capital improvement projects that broadly provide potential economic development in a community?*

In general, no. If capital improvement projects are not necessary expenditures incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, then Fund payments may not be used for such projects.

However, Fund payments may be used for the expenses of, for example, establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID-19 treatment capacity or improve mitigation measures, including related construction costs.

29. *The Guidance includes workforce bonuses as an example of ineligible expenses but provides that hazard pay would be eligible if otherwise determined to be a necessary expense. Is there a specific definition of “hazard pay”?*

Hazard pay means additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship, in each case that is related to COVID-19.

30. *The Guidance provides that ineligible expenditures include “[p]ayroll or benefits expenses for employees whose work duties are not substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.” Is this intended to relate only to public employees?*

Yes. This particular nonexclusive example of an ineligible expenditure relates to public employees. A recipient would not be permitted to pay for payroll or benefit expenses of private employees and any financial assistance (such as grants or short-term loans) to private employers are not subject to the restriction that the private employers’ employees must be substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

31. *May counties pre-pay with CARES Act funds for expenses such as a one or two-year facility lease, such as to house staff hired in response to COVID-19?*

A government should not make prepayments on contracts using payments from the Fund to the extent that doing so would not be consistent with its ordinary course policies and procedures.

32. *Must a stay-at-home order or other public health mandate be in effect in order for a government to provide assistance to small businesses using payments from the Fund?*

No. The Guidance provides, as an example of an eligible use of payments from the Fund, expenditures related to the provision of grants to small businesses to reimburse the costs of business interruption caused by required closures. Such assistance may be provided using amounts received from the Fund in the absence of a requirement to close businesses if the relevant government determines that such expenditures are necessary in response to the public health emergency.

33. *Should States receiving a payment transfer funds to local governments that did not receive payments directly from Treasury?*

Yes, provided that the transferred funds are used by the local government for eligible expenditures under the statute. To facilitate prompt distribution of Title V funds, the CARES Act authorized Treasury to make direct payments to local governments with populations in excess of 500,000, in amounts equal to 45% of the local government's per capita share of the statewide allocation. This statutory structure was based on a recognition that it is more administratively feasible to rely on States, rather than the federal government, to manage the transfer of funds to smaller local governments. Consistent with the needs of all local governments for funding to address the public health emergency, States should transfer funds to local governments with populations of 500,000 or less, using as a benchmark the per capita allocation formula that governs payments to larger local governments. This approach will ensure equitable treatment among local governments of all sizes.

For example, a State received the minimum \$1.25 billion allocation and had one county with a population over 500,000 that received \$250 million directly. The State should distribute 45 percent of the \$1 billion it received, or \$450 million, to local governments within the State with a population of 500,000 or less.

34. *May a State impose restrictions on transfers of funds to local governments?*

Yes, to the extent that the restrictions facilitate the State's compliance with the requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance and other applicable requirements such as the Single Audit Act, discussed below. Other restrictions, such as restrictions on reopening that do not directly concern the use of funds, are not permissible.

35. *If a recipient must issue tax anticipation notes (TANs) to make up for tax due date deferrals or revenue shortfalls, are the expenses associated with the issuance eligible uses of Fund payments?*

If a government determines that the issuance of TANs is necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the government may expend payments from the Fund on the interest expense payable on TANs by the borrower and unbudgeted administrative and transactional costs, such as necessary payments to advisors and underwriters, associated with the issuance of the TANs.

36. *May recipients use Fund payments to expand rural broadband capacity to assist with distance learning and telework?*

Such expenditures would only be permissible if they are necessary for the public health emergency. The cost of projects that would not be expected to increase capacity to a significant extent until the need for distance learning and telework have passed due to this public health emergency would not be necessary due to the public health emergency and thus would not be eligible uses of Fund payments.

37. *Are costs associated with increased solid waste capacity an eligible use of payments from the Fund?*

Yes, costs to address increase in solid waste as a result of the public health emergency, such as relates to the disposal of used personal protective equipment, would be an eligible expenditure.

38. *May payments from the Fund be used to cover across-the-board hazard pay for employees working during a state of emergency?*

No. Hazard pay means additional pay for performing hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship, in each case that is related to COVID-19. Payments from the fund may only be used to cover such hazard pay.

39. *May Fund payments be used for expenditures related to the administration of Fund payments by a State, territorial, local, or Tribal government?*

Yes, if the administrative expenses represent an increase over previously budgeted amounts and are limited to what is necessary. For example, a State may expend Fund payments on necessary administrative expenses incurred with respect to a new grant program established to disburse amounts received from the Fund.

40. *May recipients use Fund payments to provide loans?*

Yes, if the loans otherwise qualify as eligible expenditures under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented by the Guidance. Any amounts repaid by the borrower before December 30, 2020, must be either returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government providing the loan or used for another expense that qualifies as an eligible expenditure under section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. Any amounts not repaid by the borrower until after December 30, 2020, must be returned to Treasury upon receipt by the unit of government lending the funds.

41. *May Fund payments be used for expenditures necessary to prepare for a future COVID-19 outbreak?*

Fund payments may be used only for expenditures necessary to address the current COVID-19 public health emergency. For example, a State may spend Fund payments to create a reserve of personal protective equipment or develop increased intensive care unit capacity to support regions in its jurisdiction not yet affected, but likely to be impacted by the current COVID-19 pandemic.

42. *May funds be used to satisfy non-federal matching requirements under the Stafford Act?*

Yes, payments from the Fund may be used to meet the non-federal matching requirements for Stafford Act assistance to the extent such matching requirements entail COVID-19-related costs that otherwise satisfy the Fund's eligibility criteria and the Stafford Act. Regardless of the use of Fund payments for such purposes, FEMA funding is still dependent on FEMA's determination of eligibility under the Stafford Act.

43. *Must a State, local, or tribal government require applications to be submitted by businesses or individuals before providing assistance using payments from the Fund?*

Governments have discretion to determine how to tailor assistance programs they establish in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. However, such a program should be structured in such a manner as will ensure that such assistance is determined to be necessary in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and otherwise satisfies the requirements of the CARES Act and other applicable law. For example, a per capita payment to residents of a particular jurisdiction without an assessment of individual need would not be an appropriate use of payments from the Fund.

44. *May Fund payments be provided to non-profits for distribution to individuals in need of financial assistance, such as rent relief?*

Yes, non-profits may be used to distribute assistance. Regardless of how the assistance is structured, the financial assistance provided would have to be related to COVID-19.

45. *May recipients use Fund payments to remarket the recipient's convention facilities and tourism industry?*

Yes, if the costs of such remarketing satisfy the requirements of the CARES Act. Expenses incurred to publicize the resumption of activities and steps taken to ensure a safe experience may be needed due to the public health emergency. Expenses related to developing a long-term plan to reposition a recipient's convention and tourism industry and infrastructure would not be incurred due to the public health emergency and therefore may not be covered using payments from the Fund.

46. *May a State provide assistance to farmers and meat processors to expand capacity, such to cover overtime for USDA meat inspectors?*

If a State determines that expanding meat processing capacity, including by paying overtime to USDA meat inspectors, is a necessary expense incurred due to the public health emergency, such as if increased capacity is necessary to allow farmers and processors to donate meat to food banks, then such expenses are eligible expenses, provided that the expenses satisfy the other requirements set forth in section 601(d) of the Social Security Act outlined in the Guidance.

47. *The guidance provides that funding may be used to meet payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. May Fund payments be used to cover such an employee's entire payroll cost or just the portion of time spent on mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency?*

As a matter of administrative convenience, the entire payroll cost of an employee whose time is substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency is eligible, provided that such payroll costs are incurred by December 30, 2020. An employer may also track time spent by employees related to COVID-19 and apply Fund payments on that basis but would need to do so consistently within the relevant agency or department.

48. *May Fund payments be used to cover increased administrative leave costs of public employees who could not telework in the event of a stay at home order or a case of COVID-19 in the workplace?*

The statute requires that payments be used only to cover costs that were not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020. As stated in the Guidance, a cost meets this requirement if either (a) the cost cannot lawfully be funded using a line item, allotment, or allocation within that budget or (b) the cost is for a substantially different use from any expected use of funds in such a line item, allotment, or allocation. If the cost of an employee was allocated to administrative leave to a greater extent than was expected, the cost of such administrative leave may be covered using payments from the Fund.

49. Are States permitted to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments to satisfy non-federal matching requirements under the Stafford Act, including “lost wages assistance” authorized by the Presidential Memorandum on Authorizing the Other Needs Assistance Program for Major Disaster Declarations Related to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (August 8, 2020)?

Yes. As previous guidance has stated, payments from the Fund may be used to meet the non-federal matching requirements for Stafford Act assistance to the extent such matching requirements entail COVID-19-related costs that otherwise satisfy the Fund’s eligibility criteria and the Stafford Act. States are fully permitted to use payments from the Fund to satisfy 100% of their cost share for lost wages assistance recently made available under the Stafford Act.

50. At what point would costs be considered to be incurred in the case of a grant made by a State, local, or tribal government to cover interest and principal amounts of a loan, such as might be provided as part of a small business assistance program in which the loan is made by a private institution?

A grant made to cover interest and principal costs of a loan, including interest and principal due after the period that begins on March 1, 2020, and ends on December 30, 2020 (the “covered period”), will be considered to be incurred during the covered period if (i) the full amount of the loan is advanced to the borrower within the covered period and (ii) the proceeds of the loan are used by the borrower to cover expenses incurred during the covered period. In addition, if these conditions are met, the amount of the grant will be considered to have been used during the covered period for purposes of the requirement that expenses be incurred within the covered period. Such a grant would be analogous to a loan provided by the Fund recipient itself that incorporates similar loan forgiveness provisions. As with any other assistance provided by a Fund recipient, such a grant would need to be determined by the recipient to be necessary due to the public health emergency.

51. If governments use Fund payments as described in the Guidance to establish a grant program to support businesses, would those funds be considered gross income taxable to a business receiving the grant under the Internal Revenue Code (Code)?

Please see the answer provided by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) available at <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/cares-act-coronavirus-relief-fund-frequently-asked-questions>.

52. If governments use Fund payments as described in the Guidance to establish a loan program to support businesses, would those funds be considered gross income taxable to a business receiving the loan under the Code?

Please see the answer provided by the IRS available at <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/cares-act-coronavirus-relief-fund-frequently-asked-questions>.

53. May Fund recipients incur expenses associated with the safe reopening of schools?

Yes, payments from the Fund may be used to cover costs associated with providing distance learning (e.g., the cost of laptops to provide to students) or for in-person learning (e.g., the cost of acquiring personal protective equipment for students attending schools in-person or other costs associated with meeting Centers for Disease Control guidelines).

To this end, as an administrative convenience, Treasury will presume that expenses of up to \$500 per elementary and secondary school student to be eligible expenditures, such that schools do not need to document the specific use of funds up to that amount.

54. *May Fund recipients upgrade critical public health infrastructure, such as providing access to running water for individuals and families in rural and tribal areas to allow them to maintain proper hygiene and defend themselves against the virus?*

Yes, fund recipients may use payments from the Fund to upgrade public health infrastructure, such as providing individuals and families access to running water to help reduce the further spread of the virus. As required by the CARES Act, expenses associated with such upgrades must be incurred by December 30, 2020. Please see Treasury’s Guidance as updated on June 30 regarding when a cost is considered to be incurred for purposes of the requirement that expenses be incurred within the covered period.

55. *How does a government address the requirement that the allowable expenditures are not accounted for in the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, once the government enters its new budget year on July 1, 2020 (for governments with June 30 fiscal year ends) or October 1, 2020 (for governments with September 30 year ends)?*

As provided in the Guidance, the “most recently approved” budget refers to the enacted budget for the relevant fiscal period for the particular government, without taking into account subsequent supplemental appropriations enacted or other budgetary adjustments made by that government in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. A cost is not considered to have been accounted for in a budget merely because it could be met using a budgetary stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account.

Furthermore, the budget most recently approved as of March 27, 2020, provides the spending baseline against which expenditures should be compared for purposes of determining whether they may be covered using payments from the Fund. This spending baseline will carry forward to a subsequent budget year if a Fund recipient enters a different budget year between March 27, 2020 and December 30, 2020. The spending baseline may be carried forward without adjustment for inflation.

56. *Does the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4321 et seq, (NEPA) apply to projects supported by payments from the Fund?*

NEPA does not apply to Treasury’s administration of the Fund. Projects supported with payments from the Fund may still be subject to NEPA review if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs.

B. Questions Related to Administration of Fund Payments

1. *Do governments have to return unspent funds to Treasury?*

Yes. Section 601(f)(2) of the Social Security Act, as added by section 5001(a) of the CARES Act, provides for recoupment by the Department of the Treasury of amounts received from the Fund that have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act. If a government has not used funds it has received to cover costs that were incurred by December 30, 2020, as required by the statute, those funds must be returned to the Department of the Treasury.

2. *What records must be kept by governments receiving payment?*

A government should keep records sufficient to demonstrate that the amount of Fund payments to the government has been used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

3. *May recipients deposit Fund payments into interest bearing accounts?*

Yes, provided that if recipients separately invest amounts received from the Fund, they must use the interest earned or other proceeds of these investments only to cover expenditures incurred in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act and the Guidance on eligible expenses. If a government deposits Fund payments in a government's general account, it may use those funds to meet immediate cash management needs provided that the full amount of the payment is used to cover necessary expenditures. Fund payments are not subject to the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended.

4. *May governments retain assets purchased with payments from the Fund?*

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

5. *What rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of assets acquired using payments from the Fund?*

If such assets are disposed of prior to December 30, 2020, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments from the Fund provided by section 601(d) of the Social Security Act.

6. *Are Fund payments to State, territorial, local, and tribal governments considered grants?*

No. Fund payments made by Treasury to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments are not considered to be grants but are "other financial assistance" under 2 C.F.R. § 200.40.

7. *Are Fund payments considered federal financial assistance for purposes of the Single Audit Act?*

Yes, Fund payments are considered to be federal financial assistance subject to the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 7501-7507) and the related provisions of the Uniform Guidance, 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

8. *Are Fund payments subject to other requirements of the Uniform Guidance?*

Fund payments are subject to the following requirements in the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. Part 200): 2 C.F.R. § 200.303 regarding internal controls, 2 C.F.R. §§ 200.330 through 200.332 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management, and subpart F regarding audit requirements.

9. *Is there a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number assigned to the Fund?*

Yes. The CFDA number assigned to the Fund is 21.019.

10. *If a State transfers Fund payments to its political subdivisions, would the transferred funds count toward the subrecipients' total funding received from the federal government for purposes of the Single Audit Act?*

Yes. The Fund payments to subrecipients would count toward the threshold of the Single Audit Act and 2 C.F.R. part 200, subpart F re: audit requirements. Subrecipients are subject to a single audit or program-specific audit pursuant to 2 C.F.R. § 200.501(a) when the subrecipients spend \$750,000 or more in federal awards during their fiscal year.

11. *Are recipients permitted to use payments from the Fund to cover the expenses of an audit conducted under the Single Audit Act?*

Yes, such expenses would be eligible expenditures, subject to the limitations set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.425.

12. *If a government has transferred funds to another entity, from which entity would the Treasury Department seek to recoup the funds if they have not been used in a manner consistent with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act?*

The Treasury Department would seek to recoup the funds from the government that received the payment directly from the Treasury Department. State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments receiving funds from Treasury should ensure that funds transferred to other entities, whether pursuant to a grant program or otherwise, are used in accordance with section 601(d) of the Social Security Act as implemented in the Guidance.

31 USC Ch. 75: REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE AUDITS**From Title 31—MONEY AND FINANCE****SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION****CHAPTER 75—REQUIREMENTS FOR SINGLE AUDITS**

Sec.	
7501.	Definitions.
7502.	Audit requirements; exemptions.
7503.	Relation to other audit requirements.
7504.	Federal agency responsibilities and relations with non-Federal entities.
7505.	Regulations.
7506.	Effective date.

AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114–301, §2(a)(2), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1514, added item 7506 and struck out former items 7506 "Monitoring responsibilities of the Comptroller General" and 7507 "Effective date".

1996—Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1396, amended chapter analysis generally, substituting in item 7504 "Federal agency responsibilities and relations with non-Federal entities" for "Cognizant agency responsibilities" and in item 7507 "Effective date" for "Effective date; report".

§7501. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter, the term—

- (1) "Comptroller General" means the Comptroller General of the United States;
- (2) "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;
- (3) "Federal agency" has the same meaning as the term "agency" in section 551(1) of title 5;
- (4) "Federal awards" means Federal financial assistance and Federal cost-reimbursement contracts that non-Federal entities receive directly from Federal awarding agencies or indirectly from pass-through entities;
- (5) "Federal financial assistance" means assistance that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of grants, loans, loan guarantees, property, cooperative agreements, interest subsidies, insurance, food commodities, direct appropriations, or other assistance, but does not include amounts received as reimbursement for services rendered to individuals in accordance with guidance issued by the Director;
- (6) "Federal program" means all Federal awards to a non-Federal entity assigned a single number in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance or encompassed in a group of numbers or other category as defined by the Director;
- (7) "generally accepted government auditing standards" means the government auditing standards issued by the Comptroller General;
- (8) "independent auditor" means—
 - (A) an external State or local government auditor who meets the independence standards included in generally accepted government auditing standards; or
 - (B) a public accountant who meets such independence standards;
- (9) "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native village or regional or village corporation (as defined in, or established under, the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act) that is recognized by the United States as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians;
- (10) "internal controls" means a process, effected by an entity's management and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:
 - (A) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.¹
 - (B) Reliability of financial reporting.¹
 - (C) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

(11) "local government" means any unit of local government within a State, including a county, borough, municipality, city, town, township, parish, local public authority, special district, school district, intrastate district, council of governments, any other instrumentality of local government and, in accordance with guidelines issued by the Director, a group of local governments;

(12) "major program" means a Federal program identified in accordance with risk-based criteria prescribed by the Director under this chapter, subject to the limitations described under subsection (b);

(13) "non-Federal entity" means a State, local government, or nonprofit organization;

(14) "nonprofit organization" means any corporation, trust, association, cooperative, or other organization that—
 (A) is operated primarily for scientific, educational, service, charitable, or similar purposes in the public interest;
 (B) is not organized primarily for profit; and
 (C) uses net proceeds to maintain, improve, or expand the operations of the organization;

(15) "pass-through entity" means a non-Federal entity that provides Federal awards to a subrecipient to carry out a Federal program;

(16) "program-specific audit" means an audit of one Federal program;

(17) "recipient" means a non-Federal entity that receives awards directly from a Federal agency to carry out a Federal program;

(18) "single audit" means an audit, as described under section 7502(d), of a non-Federal entity that includes the entity's financial statements and Federal awards;

(19) "State" means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, any instrumentality thereof, any multi-State, regional, or interstate entity which has governmental functions, and any Indian tribe; and

(20) "subrecipient" means a non-Federal entity that receives Federal awards through another non-Federal entity to carry out a Federal program, but does not include an individual who receives financial assistance through such awards.

(b) In prescribing risk-based program selection criteria for major programs, the Director shall not require more programs to be identified as major for a particular non-Federal entity, except as prescribed under subsection (c) or as provided under subsection (d), than would be identified if the major programs were defined as any program for which total expenditures of Federal awards by the non-Federal entity during the applicable year exceed—

(1) the larger of \$30,000,000 or 0.15 percent of the non-Federal entity's total Federal expenditures, in the case of a non-Federal entity for which such total expenditures for all programs exceed \$10,000,000,000;

(2) the larger of \$3,000,000, or 0.30 percent of the non-Federal entity's total Federal expenditures, in the case of a non-Federal entity for which such total expenditures for all programs exceed \$100,000,000 but are less than or equal to \$10,000,000,000; or

(3) the larger of \$300,000, or 3 percent of such total Federal expenditures for all programs, in the case of a non-Federal entity for which such total expenditures for all programs equal or exceed \$300,000 but are less than or equal to \$100,000,000.

(c) When the total expenditures of a non-Federal entity's major programs are less than 50 percent of the non-Federal entity's total expenditures of all Federal awards (or such lower percentage as specified by the Director), the auditor shall select and test additional programs as major programs as necessary to achieve audit coverage of at least 50 percent of Federal expenditures by the non-Federal entity (or such lower percentage as specified by the Director), in accordance with guidance issued by the Director.

(d) Loan or loan guarantee programs, as specified by the Director, shall not be subject to the application of subsection (b).

(Added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2327; amended Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1396.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(9), probably means the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Pub. L. 92–203, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1601 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 43 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104–156 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally, substituting present provisions for similar provisions defining terms used in this chapter.

SHORT TITLE OF 2016 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 114–301, §1, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1514, provided that: "This Act [amending section 5226 of Title 12, Banks and Banking, section 280g–15 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and section 114 of Title 49, Transportation, renumbering section 7507 of this title as section 7506, repealing section 7506 of this title, amending provisions set out as notes under section 78m of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, and section

5189a of Title 42, and repealing provisions set out as a note under section 1395l of Title 42] may be cited as the 'GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016'."

SHORT TITLE OF 1996 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 104–156, §1(a), July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1396, provided that: "This Act [amending this chapter and enacting provisions set out as notes below] may be cited as the 'Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996'."

SHORT TITLE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 98–502, §1(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2327, provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter and provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the 'Single Audit Act of 1984'."

TERMINATION OF TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For termination of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, see note set out preceding section 1681 of Title 48, Territories and Insular Possessions.

TRANSITIONAL APPLICATION

Pub. L. 104–156, §3, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1404, provided that: "Subject to [former] section 7507 of title 31, United States Code (as amended by section 2 of this Act) [now 31 U.S.C. 7506] the provisions of chapter 75 of such title (before amendment by section 2 of this Act) shall continue to apply to any State or local government with respect to any of its fiscal years beginning before July 1, 1996."

CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Pub. L. 104–156, §1(b), July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1396, provided that: "The purposes of this Act [see Short Title of 1996 Amendment note above] are to—

"(1) promote sound financial management, including effective internal controls, with respect to Federal awards administered by non-Federal entities;

"(2) establish uniform requirements for audits of Federal awards administered by non-Federal entities;

"(3) promote the efficient and effective use of audit resources;

"(4) reduce burdens on State and local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations; and

"(5) ensure that Federal departments and agencies, to the maximum extent practicable, rely upon and use audit work done pursuant to chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code (as amended by this Act)."

Pub. L. 98–502, §1(b), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2327, provided that: "It is the purpose of this Act [enacting this chapter and provisions set out as notes under this section]—

"(1) to improve the financial management of State and local governments with respect to Federal financial assistance programs;

"(2) to establish uniform requirements for audits of Federal financial assistance provided to State and local governments;

"(3) to promote the efficient and effective use of audit resources; and

"(4) to ensure that Federal departments and agencies, to the maximum extent practicable, rely upon and use audit work done pursuant to chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code (as added by this Act)."

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY AUDITS UNAFFECTED BY SINGLE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

Pub. L. 98–502, §2(b), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2334, provided that: "The provisions of this Act [enacting this chapter and provisions set out as notes under this section] shall not diminish or otherwise affect the authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority to conduct its own audits of any matter involving funds disbursed by the Tennessee Valley Authority."

¹ *So in original.*

§7502. Audit requirements; exemptions

(a)(1)(A) Each non-Federal entity that expends a total amount of Federal awards equal to or in excess of \$300,000 or such other amount specified by the Director under subsection (a)(3) in any fiscal year of such non-Federal entity shall have either a single audit or a program-specific audit made for such fiscal year in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(B) Each such non-Federal entity that expends Federal awards under more than one Federal program shall undergo a single audit in accordance with the requirements of subsections (b) through (i) of this section and guidance issued by the Director under section 7505.

(C) Each such non-Federal entity that expends awards under only one Federal program and is not subject to laws, regulations, or Federal award agreements that require a financial statement audit of the non-Federal entity, may elect to have a program-specific audit conducted in accordance with applicable provisions of this section and guidance issued by the Director under section 7505.

(2)(A) Each non-Federal entity that expends a total amount of Federal awards of less than \$300,000 or such other amount specified by the Director under subsection (a)(3) in any fiscal year of such entity, shall be exempt for such fiscal year from compliance with—

- (i) the audit requirements of this chapter; and
- (ii) any applicable requirements concerning financial audits contained in Federal statutes and regulations governing programs under which such Federal awards are provided to that non-Federal entity.

(B) The provisions of subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph shall not exempt a non-Federal entity from compliance with any provision of a Federal statute or regulation that requires such non-Federal entity to maintain records concerning Federal awards provided to such non-Federal entity or that permits a Federal agency, pass-through entity, or the Comptroller General access to such records.

(3) Every 2 years, the Director shall review the amount for requiring audits prescribed under paragraph (1)(A) and may adjust such dollar amount consistent with the purposes of this chapter, provided the Director does not make such adjustments below \$300,000.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), audits conducted pursuant to this chapter shall be conducted annually.

(2) A State or local government that is required by constitution or statute, in effect on January 1, 1987, to undergo its audits less frequently than annually, is permitted to undergo its audits pursuant to this chapter biennially. Audits conducted biennially under the provisions of this paragraph shall cover both years within the biennial period.

(3) Any nonprofit organization that had biennial audits for all biennial periods ending between July 1, 1992, and January 1, 1995, is permitted to undergo its audits pursuant to this chapter biennially. Audits conducted biennially under the provisions of this paragraph shall cover both years within the biennial period.

(c) Each audit conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall be conducted by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, except that, for the purposes of this chapter, performance audits shall not be required except as authorized by the Director.

(d) Each single audit conducted pursuant to subsection (a) for any fiscal year shall—

- (1) cover the operations of the entire non-Federal entity; or
- (2) at the option of such non-Federal entity such audit shall include a series of audits that cover departments, agencies, and other organizational units which expended or otherwise administered Federal awards during such fiscal year provided that each such audit shall encompass the financial statements and schedule of expenditures of Federal awards for each such department, agency, and organizational unit, which shall be considered to be a non-Federal entity.

(e) The auditor shall—

- (1) determine whether the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles;
- (2) determine whether the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards is presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole;
- (3) with respect to internal controls pertaining to the compliance requirements for each major program—
 - (A) obtain an understanding of such internal controls;
 - (B) assess control risk; and
 - (C) perform tests of controls unless the controls are deemed to be ineffective; and

(4) determine whether the non-Federal entity has complied with the provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts or grants pertaining to Federal awards that have a direct and material effect on each major program.

(f)(1) Each Federal agency which provides Federal awards to a recipient shall—

- (A) provide such recipient the program names (and any identifying numbers) from which such awards are derived, and the Federal requirements which govern the use of such awards and the requirements of this chapter; and
- (B) review the audit of a recipient as necessary to determine whether prompt and appropriate corrective action has been taken with respect to audit findings, as defined by the Director, pertaining to Federal awards provided to the recipient by the Federal agency.

(2) Each pass-through entity shall—

- (A) provide such subrecipient the program names (and any identifying numbers) from which such assistance is derived, and the Federal requirements which govern the use of such awards and the requirements of this chapter;
- (B) monitor the subrecipient's use of Federal awards through site visits, limited scope audits, or other means;

(C) review the audit of a subrecipient as necessary to determine whether prompt and appropriate corrective action has been taken with respect to audit findings, as defined by the Director, pertaining to Federal awards provided to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity; and

(D) require each of its subrecipients of Federal awards to permit, as a condition of receiving Federal awards, the independent auditor of the pass-through entity to have such access to the subrecipient's records and financial statements as may be necessary for the pass-through entity to comply with this chapter.

(g)(1) The auditor shall report on the results of any audit conducted pursuant to this section, in accordance with guidance issued by the Director.

(2) When reporting on any single audit, the auditor shall include a summary of the auditor's results regarding the non-Federal entity's financial statements, internal controls, and compliance with laws and regulations.

(h) The non-Federal entity shall transmit the reporting package, in an electronic form in accordance with the data standards established under chapter 64 and which shall include the non-Federal entity's financial statements, schedule of expenditures of Federal awards, corrective action plan defined under subsection (i), and auditor's reports developed pursuant to this section, to a Federal clearinghouse designated by the Director, and make it available for public inspection within the earlier of—

(1) 30 days after receipt of the auditor's report; or

(2)(A) for a transition period of at least 2 years after the effective date of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, as established by the Director, 13 months after the end of the period audited; or

(B) for fiscal years beginning after the period specified in subparagraph (A), 9 months after the end of the period audited, or within a longer timeframe authorized by the Federal agency, determined under criteria issued under section 7504, when the 9-month timeframe would place an undue burden on the non-Federal entity.

(i) If an audit conducted pursuant to this section discloses any audit findings, as defined by the Director, including material noncompliance with individual compliance requirements for a major program by, or reportable conditions in the internal controls of, the non-Federal entity with respect to the matters described in subsection (e), the non-Federal entity shall submit to Federal officials designated by the Director, a plan for corrective action to eliminate such audit findings or reportable conditions or a statement describing the reasons that corrective action is not necessary. Such plan shall be consistent with the audit resolution standard promulgated by the Comptroller General (as part of the standards for internal controls in the Federal Government) pursuant to section 3512(c).

(j) The Director may authorize pilot projects to test alternative methods of achieving the purposes of this chapter. Such pilot projects may begin only after consultation with the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Chair and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives.

(Added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2329; amended Pub. L. 103–272, §4(f)(1)(W), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1363; Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1399; Pub. L. 116–103, §5(a)(1), Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3270.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The effective date of the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, referred to in subsec. (h)(2)(A), is the effective date of Pub. L. 104–156, which is classified generally to this chapter. See section 7506 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 116–103 inserted "in an electronic form in accordance with the data standards established under chapter 64 and" after "the reporting package," in introductory provisions.

1996—Pub. L. 104–156 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally, substituting present provisions for similar provisions relating to audit requirements and exemptions from such requirements for State and local governments receiving Federal financial assistance of \$100,000 or more in any fiscal year and requiring audits to be conducted annually in most instances, to cover entirety of government operations, for reports to be made on audits in specified time period, and for appropriate corrective action plans to be submitted to Federal officials for any material State or local noncompliance with Federal laws and regulations.

1994—Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 103–272, §4(f)(1)(W), substituted "October 19, 1984" for "the date of enactment of this chapter" in subpar. (A) and for "such date" in subpar. (B).

Subsec. (d)(5), (6). Pub. L. 103–272, §4(f)(1)(W)(iii), redesignated par. (6) as (5) and struck out former par. (5) which read as follows: "Each State or local government which, in any fiscal year of such government, receives directly from the Department of the Treasury a total of \$25,000 or more under chapter 67 of this title (relating to general revenue sharing) and which is required to conduct an audit pursuant to this chapter for such fiscal year shall not have the option provided by paragraph (1)(A) for such fiscal year."

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 103–272, §4(f)(1)(W)(iv), substituted "section 3512(c)" for "section 3512(b)".

CHANGE OF NAME

Committee on Governmental Affairs of Senate changed to Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of Senate, effective Jan. 4, 2005, by Senate Resolution No. 445, One Hundred Eighth Congress, Oct. 9, 2004.

Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Government Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 5, One Hundred Sixth Congress, Jan. 6, 1999. Committee on Government Reform of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Jan. 5, 2007. Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of House of Representatives changed to Committee on Oversight and Reform of House of Representatives by House Resolution No. 6, One Hundred Sixteenth Congress, Jan. 9, 2019.

§7503. Relation to other audit requirements

(a) An audit conducted in accordance with this chapter shall be in lieu of any financial audit of Federal awards which a non-Federal entity is required to undergo under any other Federal law or regulation. To the extent that such audit provides a Federal agency with the information it requires to carry out its responsibilities under Federal law or regulation, a Federal agency shall rely upon and use that information.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a Federal agency may conduct or arrange for additional audits which are necessary to carry out its responsibilities under Federal law or regulation. The provisions of this chapter do not authorize any non-Federal entity (or subrecipient thereof) to constrain, in any manner, such agency from carrying out or arranging for such additional audits, except that the Federal agency shall plan such audits to not be duplicative of other audits of Federal awards.

(c) The provisions of this chapter do not limit the authority of Federal agencies to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, audits and evaluations of Federal awards, nor limit the authority of any Federal agency Inspector General or other Federal official.

(d) Subsection (a) shall apply to a non-Federal entity which undergoes an audit in accordance with this chapter even though it is not required by section 7502(a) to have such an audit.

(e) A Federal agency that provides Federal awards and conducts or arranges for audits of non-Federal entities receiving such awards that are in addition to the audits of non-Federal entities conducted pursuant to this chapter shall, consistent with other applicable law, arrange for funding the full cost of such additional audits. Any such additional audits shall be coordinated with the Federal agency determined under criteria issued under section 7504 to preclude duplication of the audits conducted pursuant to this chapter or other additional audits.

(f) Upon request by a Federal agency or the Comptroller General, any independent auditor conducting an audit pursuant to this chapter shall make the auditor's working papers available to the Federal agency or the Comptroller General as part of a quality review, to resolve audit findings, or to carry out oversight responsibilities consistent with the purposes of this chapter. Such access to auditor's working papers shall include the right to obtain copies.

(Added Pub. L. 98-502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2332; amended Pub. L. 103-272, §4(f)(1)(X), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1363; Pub. L. 104-156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1401.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-156 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally, substituting present provisions for similar provisions relating to other audit requirements, including compliance and evaluation audits of individual Federal assistance programs, audits by State and local governmental entities, and provisions requiring Federal agencies to arrange for funding cost of conducting audits that are in addition to audits required by this chapter.

1994—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 103-272 substituted "extent" for "extend" in second sentence.

§7504. Federal agency responsibilities and relations with non-Federal entities

(a) Each Federal agency shall, in accordance with guidance issued by the Director under section 7505, with regard to Federal awards provided by the agency—

(1) monitor non-Federal entity use of Federal awards, and

(2) assess the quality of audits conducted under this chapter for audits of entities for which the agency is the single Federal agency determined under subsection (b).

(b) Each non-Federal entity shall have a single Federal agency, determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director, to provide the non-Federal entity with technical assistance and assist with implementation of this chapter.

(c) The Director shall designate a Federal clearinghouse to—

- (1) receive copies of all reporting packages developed in accordance with this chapter;
- (2) identify recipients that expend \$300,000 or more in Federal awards or such other amount specified by the Director under section 7502(a)(3) during the recipient's fiscal year but did not undergo an audit in accordance with this chapter; and
- (3) perform analyses to assist the Director in carrying out responsibilities under this chapter.

(Added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2333; amended Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1402.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104–156 substituted "Federal agency responsibilities and relations with non-Federal entities" for "Cognizant agency responsibilities" in section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

"(a) The Director shall designate cognizant agencies for audits conducted pursuant to this chapter.

"(b) A cognizant agency shall—

"(1) ensure that audits are made in a timely manner and in accordance with the requirements of this chapter;

"(2) ensure that the audit reports and corrective action plans made pursuant to section 7502 of this title are transmitted to the appropriate Federal officials; and

"(3)(A) coordinate, to the extent practicable, audits done by or under contract with Federal agencies that are in addition to the audits conducted pursuant to this chapter; and (B) ensure that such additional audits build upon the audits conducted pursuant to this chapter."

§7505. Regulations

(a) The Director, after consultation with the Comptroller General, and appropriate officials from Federal, State, and local governments and nonprofit organizations shall prescribe guidance to implement this chapter. Each Federal agency shall promulgate such amendments to its regulations as may be necessary to conform such regulations to the requirements of this chapter and of such guidance.

(b)(1) The guidance prescribed pursuant to subsection (a) shall include criteria for determining the appropriate charges to Federal awards for the cost of audits. Such criteria shall prohibit a non-Federal entity from charging to any Federal awards—

(A) the cost of any audit which is—

(i) not conducted in accordance with this chapter; or

(ii) conducted in accordance with this chapter when expenditures of Federal awards are less than amounts cited in section 7502(a)(1)(A) or specified by the Director under section 7502(a)(3), except that the Director may allow the cost of limited scope audits to monitor subrecipients in accordance with section 7502(f)(2)(B); and

(B) more than a reasonably proportionate share of the cost of any such audit that is conducted in accordance with this chapter.

(2) The criteria prescribed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not, in the absence of documentation demonstrating a higher actual cost, permit the percentage of the cost of audits performed pursuant to this chapter charged to Federal awards, to exceed the ratio of total Federal awards expended by such non-Federal entity during the applicable fiscal year or years, to such non-Federal entity's total expenditures during such fiscal year or years.

(c) Such guidance shall include such provisions as may be necessary to ensure that small business concerns, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, and business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals will have the opportunity to participate in the performance of contracts awarded to fulfill the audit requirements of this chapter.

(d) Such guidance shall require audit-related information reported under this chapter to be reported in an electronic form in accordance with the data standards established under chapter 64.

(Added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2333; amended Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1403; Pub. L. 105–135, title VI, §604(e)(3), Dec. 2, 1997, 111 Stat. 2634; Pub. L. 116–103, §5(a)(2), Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3270.)

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 116–103 added subsec. (d).

1997—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 105–135 substituted "small business concerns, qualified HUBZone small business concerns, and" for "small business concerns and".

1996—Pub. L. 104–156 reenacted section catchline without change and amended text generally, substituting present provisions for similar provisions relating to regulations, including implementation guidelines for regulations, criteria for determining appropriate charges to programs of Federal financial

assistance for cost of audits, and guidelines to ensure that small business concerns and business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals have opportunity to participate in contracts awarded to fulfill audit requirements of this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1997 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 105–135 effective Oct. 1, 1997, see section 3 of Pub. L. 105–135, set out as a note under section 631 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

GUIDANCE

Pub. L. 116–103, §5(b), Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3270, provided that: "Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 30, 2019], the Director [of the Office of Management and Budget] shall issue guidance requiring audit-related information reported under chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, to be reported in an electronic form consistent with the data standards established under chapter 64 of that title, as added by section 4(a) of this Act."

GUIDELINES FOR ACCEPTANCE OF AUDITS BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS RECEIVING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Pub. L. 104–201, div. A, title VIII, §808(c), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2607, provided that: "The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidelines to ensure that an audit of indirect costs performed by the Federal Government is accepted by State and local governments that receive Federal funds under contracts, grants, or other Federal assistance programs."

§7506. Effective date

This chapter shall apply to any non-Federal entity with respect to any of its fiscal years which begin after June 30, 1996.

(Added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2334, §7507; amended Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1404; renumbered §7506, Pub. L. 114–301, §2(a)(1)(B), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1514.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 7506, added Pub. L. 98–502, §2(a), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2333; amended Pub. L. 104–156, §2, July 5, 1996, 110 Stat. 1403, related to the monitoring responsibilities of the Comptroller General, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 114–301, §2(a)(1)(A), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1514.

AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114–301 renumbered section 7507 of this title as this section.

1996—Pub. L. 104–156 struck out "; report" after "Effective date" in section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

"(a) This chapter shall apply to any State or local government with respect to any of its fiscal years which begin after December 31, 1984.

"(b) The Director, on or before May 1, 1987, and annually thereafter, shall submit to each House of Congress a report on operations under this chapter. Each such report shall specifically identify each Federal agency or State or local government which is failing to comply with this chapter."

§ 200.303

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–19 Edition)

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.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75883, Dec. 19, 2014]

§ 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

§ 200.330

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING AND
MANAGEMENT

§ 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 registered name in DUNS);
 - (ii) Subrecipient's DUNS number (see §200.32 Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number);
 - (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 (b) 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 section, §§ 200.300 Statutory and national policy requirements

through 200.309 Period of performance, and Subpart F—Audit 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 paragraph (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 programmatic 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

§ 200.332

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.

§ 200.332 Fixed amount subawards.

With prior written approval from the Federal awarding agency, a pass-through entity may provide subawards based on fixed amounts up to the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, provided that the subawards meet the requirements for fixed amount awards in §200.201 Use of grant agreements (including fixed amount awards), cooperative agreements, and contracts.

§ 200.501

Subpart F—Audit Requirements

GENERAL

§ 200.500 Purpose.

This part sets forth standards for obtaining consistency and uniformity among Federal agencies for the audit of non-Federal entities expending Federal awards.

AUDITS

§ 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,

§ 200.502

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

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 should be considered 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 should describe applicable compliance requirements and the for-profit subrecipient's compliance re-

sponsibility. 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.

§ 200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended.

(a) *Determining Federal awards expended*. The determination of when a Federal award is expended should be based on when the activity related to the Federal award occurs. Generally, the activity pertains to events that require the non-Federal entity to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards, such as: expenditure/expense transactions associated with awards including grants, cost-reimbursement contracts under the FAR, compacts with Indian Tribes, cooperative agreements, and direct appropriations; the disbursement of funds to subrecipients; the use of loan proceeds under loan and loan guarantee programs; the receipt of property; the receipt of surplus property; the receipt or use of program income; the distribution or use of food commodities; the disbursement of amounts entitling the non-Federal entity to an interest subsidy; and the period when insurance is in force.

(b) *Loan and loan guarantees (loans)*. Since the Federal government is at risk for loans until the debt is repaid, the following guidelines must be used to calculate the value of Federal awards expended under loan programs, except as noted in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section:

(1) Value of new loans made or received during the audit period; plus

(2) Beginning of the audit period balance of loans from previous years for which the Federal government imposes continuing compliance requirements; plus

(3) Any interest subsidy, cash, or administrative cost allowance received.

(c) *Loan and loan guarantees (loans) at IHEs*. When loans are made to students of an IHE but the IHE does not make the loans, then only the value of loans made during the audit period must be considered Federal awards expended in that audit period. The balance of loans

for previous audit periods is not included as Federal awards expended because the lender accounts for the prior balances.

(d) *Prior loan and loan guarantees (loans)*. Loans, the proceeds of which were received and expended in prior years, are not considered Federal awards expended under this part when the Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards pertaining to such loans impose no continuing compliance requirements other than to repay the loans.

(e) *Endowment funds*. The cumulative balance of Federal awards for endowment funds that are federally restricted are considered Federal awards expended in each audit period in which the funds are still restricted.

(f) *Free rent*. Free rent received by itself is not considered a Federal award expended under this part. However, free rent received as part of a Federal award to carry out a Federal program must be included in determining Federal awards expended and subject to audit under this part.

(g) *Valuing non-cash assistance*. Federal non-cash assistance, such as free rent, food commodities, donated property, or donated surplus property, must be valued at fair market value at the time of receipt or the assessed value provided by the Federal agency.

(h) *Medicare*. Medicare payments to a non-Federal entity for providing patient care services to Medicare-eligible individuals are not considered Federal awards expended under this part.

(i) *Medicaid*. Medicaid payments to a subrecipient for providing patient care services to Medicaid-eligible individuals are not considered Federal awards expended under this part unless a state requires the funds to be treated as Federal awards expended because reimbursement is on a cost-reimbursement basis.

(j) *Certain loans provided by the National Credit Union Administration*. For purposes of this part, loans made from the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund and the Central Liquidity Facility that are funded by contributions from insured non-Federal entities are not considered Federal awards expended.

§ 200.503 Relation to other audit requirements.

(a) An audit conducted in accordance with this part must be in lieu of any financial audit of Federal awards which a non-Federal entity is required to undergo under any other Federal statute or regulation. To the extent that such audit provides a Federal agency with the information it requires to carry out its responsibilities under Federal statute or regulation, a Federal agency must rely upon and use that information.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a Federal agency, Inspector General, or GAO may conduct or arrange for additional audits which are necessary to carry out its responsibilities under Federal statute or regulation. The provisions of this part do not authorize any non-Federal entity to constrain, in any manner, such Federal agency from carrying out or arranging for such additional audits, except that the Federal agency must plan such audits to not be duplicative of other audits of Federal awards. Prior to commencing such an audit, the Federal agency or pass-through entity must review the FAC for recent audits submitted by the non-Federal entity, and to the extent such audits meet a Federal agency or pass-through entity's needs, the Federal agency or pass-through entity must rely upon and use such audits. Any additional audits must be planned and performed in such a way as to build upon work performed, including the audit documentation, sampling, and testing already performed, by other auditors.

(c) The provisions of this part do not limit the authority of Federal agencies to conduct, or arrange for the conduct of, audits and evaluations of Federal awards, nor limit the authority of any Federal agency Inspector General or other Federal official. For example, requirements that may be applicable under the FAR or CAS and the terms and conditions of a cost-reimbursement contract may include additional applicable audits to be conducted or arranged for by Federal agencies.

(d) Federal agency to pay for additional audits. A Federal agency that

§ 200.504

conducts or arranges for additional audits must, consistent with other applicable Federal statutes and regulations, arrange for funding the full cost of such additional audits.

(e) Request for a program to be audited as a major program. A Federal awarding agency may request that an auditee have a particular Federal program audited as a major program in lieu of the Federal awarding agency conducting or arranging for the additional audits. To allow for planning, such requests should be made at least 180 calendar days prior to the end of the fiscal year to be audited. The auditee, after consultation with its auditor, should promptly respond to such a request by informing the Federal awarding agency whether the program would otherwise be audited as a major program using the risk-based audit approach described in §200.518 Major program determination and, if not, the estimated incremental cost. The Federal awarding agency must then promptly confirm to the auditee whether it wants the program audited as a major program. If the program is to be audited as a major program based upon this Federal awarding agency request, and the Federal awarding agency agrees to pay the full incremental costs, then the auditee must have the program audited as a major program. A pass-through entity may use the provisions of this paragraph for a sub-recipient.

§ 200.504 Frequency of audits.

Except for the provisions for biennial audits provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, audits required by this part must be performed annually. Any biennial audit must cover both years within the biennial period.

(a) A state, local government, or Indian tribe that is required by constitution or statute, in effect on January 1, 1987, to undergo its audits less frequently than annually, is permitted to undergo its audits pursuant to this part biennially. This requirement must still be in effect for the biennial period.

(b) Any nonprofit organization that had biennial audits for all biennial periods ending between July 1, 1992, and January 1, 1995, is permitted to under-

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

go its audits pursuant to this part biennially.

§ 200.505 Sanctions.

In cases of continued inability or unwillingness to have an audit conducted in accordance with this part, Federal agencies and pass-through entities must take appropriate action as provided in §200.338 Remedies for non-compliance.

§ 200.506 Audit costs.

See § 200.425 Audit services.

§ 200.507 Program-specific audits.

(a) *Program-specific audit guide available.* In many cases, a program-specific audit guide will be available to provide specific guidance to the auditor with respect to internal controls, compliance requirements, suggested audit procedures, and audit reporting requirements. A listing of current program-specific audit guides can be found in the compliance supplement beginning with the 2014 supplement including Federal awarding agency contact information and a Web site where a copy of the guide can be obtained. When a current program-specific audit guide is available, the auditor must follow GAGAS and the guide when performing a program-specific audit.

(b) *Program-specific audit guide not available.* (1) When a program-specific audit guide is not available, the auditee and auditor must have basically the same responsibilities for the Federal program as they would have for an audit of a major program in a single audit.

(2) The auditee must prepare the financial statement(s) for the Federal program that includes, at a minimum, a schedule of expenditures of Federal awards for the program and notes that describe the significant accounting policies used in preparing the schedule, a summary schedule of prior audit findings consistent with the requirements of §200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (b), and a corrective action plan consistent with the requirements of §200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (c).

(3) The auditor must:

(i) Perform an audit of the financial statement(s) for the Federal program in accordance with GAGAS;

(ii) Obtain an understanding of internal controls and perform tests of internal controls over the Federal program consistent with the requirements of §200.514 Scope of audit, paragraph (c) for a major program;

(iii) Perform procedures to determine whether the auditee has complied with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards that could have a direct and material effect on the Federal program consistent with the requirements of §200.514 Scope of audit, paragraph (d) for a major program;

(iv) Follow up on prior audit findings, perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the summary schedule of prior audit findings prepared by the auditee in accordance with the requirements of §200.511 Audit findings follow-up, and report, as a current year audit finding, when the auditor concludes that the summary schedule of prior audit findings materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding; and

(v) Report any audit findings consistent with the requirements of §200.516 Audit findings.

(4) The auditor's report(s) may be in the form of either combined or separate reports and may be organized differently from the manner presented in this section. The auditor's report(s) must state that the audit was conducted in accordance with this part and include the following:

(i) An opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) as to whether the financial statement(s) of the Federal program is presented fairly in all material respects in accordance with the stated accounting policies;

(ii) A report on internal control related to the Federal program, which must describe the scope of testing of internal control and the results of the tests;

(iii) A report on compliance which includes an opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) as to whether the auditee complied with laws, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards which could have a direct and

material effect on the Federal program; and

(iv) A schedule of findings and questioned costs for the Federal program that includes a summary of the auditor's results relative to the Federal program in a format consistent with §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (d)(1) and findings and questioned costs consistent with the requirements of §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (d)(3).

(c) *Report submission for program-specific audits.* (1) The audit must be completed and the reporting required by paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section submitted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report(s), or nine months after the end of the audit period, unless a different period is specified in a program-specific audit guide. Unless restricted by Federal law or regulation, the auditee must make report copies available for public inspection. Auditees and auditors must ensure that their respective parts of the reporting package do not include protected personally identifiable information.

(2) When a program-specific audit guide is available, the auditee must electronically submit to the FAC the data collection form prepared in accordance with §200.512 Report submission, paragraph (b), as applicable to a program-specific audit, and the reporting required by the program-specific audit guide.

(3) When a program-specific audit guide is not available, the reporting package for a program-specific audit must consist of the financial statement(s) of the Federal program, a summary schedule of prior audit findings, and a corrective action plan as described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and the auditor's report(s) described in paragraph (b)(4) of this section. The data collection form prepared in accordance with §200.512 Report submission, paragraph (b), as applicable to a program-specific audit, and one copy of this reporting package must be electronically submitted to the FAC.

(d) *Other sections of this part may apply.* Program-specific audits are subject to:

§ 200.508

- (1) 200.500 Purpose through 200.503 Relation to other audit requirements, paragraph (d);
- (2) 200.504 Frequency of audits through 200.506 Audit costs;
- (3) 200.508 Auditee responsibilities through 200.509 Auditor selection;
- (4) 200.511 Audit findings follow-up;
- (5) 200.512 Report submission, paragraphs (e) through (h);
- (6) 200.513 Responsibilities;
- (7) 200.516 Audit findings through 200.517 Audit documentation;
- (8) 200.521 Management decision, and
- (9) Other referenced provisions of this part unless contrary to the provisions of this section, a program-specific audit guide, or program statutes and regulations.

AUDITEES

§ 200.508 Auditee responsibilities.

The auditee must:

- (a) Procure or otherwise arrange for the audit required by this part in accordance with § 200.509 Auditor selection, and ensure it is properly performed and submitted when due in accordance with § 200.512 Report submission.
- (b) Prepare appropriate financial statements, including the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards in accordance with § 200.510 Financial statements.
- (c) Promptly follow up and take corrective action on audit findings, including preparation of a summary schedule of prior audit findings and a corrective action plan in accordance with § 200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (b) and § 200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (c), respectively.
- (d) Provide the auditor with access to personnel, accounts, books, records, supporting documentation, and other information as needed for the auditor to perform the audit required by this part.

§ 200.509 Auditor selection.

- (a) *Auditor procurement.* In procuring audit services, the auditee must follow the procurement standards prescribed by the Procurement Standards in §§ 200.317 Procurement by states through 20.326 Contract provisions of

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

Subpart D- Post Federal Award Requirements of this part or the FAR (48 CFR part 42), as applicable. When procuring audit services, the objective is to obtain high-quality audits. In requesting proposals for audit services, the objectives and scope of the audit must be made clear and the non-Federal entity must request a copy of the audit organization's peer review report which the auditor is required to provide under GAGAS. Factors to be considered in evaluating each proposal for audit services include the responsiveness to the request for proposal, relevant experience, availability of staff with professional qualifications and technical abilities, the results of peer and external quality control reviews, and price. Whenever possible, the auditee must make positive efforts to utilize small businesses, minority-owned firms, and women's business enterprises, in procuring audit services as stated in § 200.321 Contracting with small and minority businesses, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms, or the FAR (48 CFR part 42), as applicable.

(b) *Restriction on auditor preparing indirect cost proposals.* An auditor who prepares the indirect cost proposal or cost allocation plan may not also be selected to perform the audit required by this part when the indirect costs recovered by the auditee during the prior year exceeded \$1 million. This restriction applies to the base year used in the preparation of the indirect cost proposal or cost allocation plan and any subsequent years in which the resulting indirect cost agreement or cost allocation plan is used to recover costs.

(c) *Use of Federal auditors.* Federal auditors may perform all or part of the work required under this part if they comply fully with the requirements of this part.

§ 200.510 Financial statements.

- (a) *Financial statements.* The auditee must prepare financial statements that reflect its financial position, results of operations or changes in net assets, and, where appropriate, cash flows for the fiscal year audited. The financial statements must be for the same organizational unit and fiscal year that is chosen to meet the requirements of

this part. However, non-Federal entity-wide financial statements may also include departments, agencies, and other organizational units that have separate audits in accordance with §200.514 Scope of audit, paragraph (a) and prepare separate financial statements.

(b) *Schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.* The auditee must also prepare a schedule of expenditures of Federal awards for the period covered by the auditee's financial statements which must include the total Federal awards expended as determined in accordance with §200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended. While not required, the auditee may choose to provide information requested by Federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities to make the schedule easier to use. For example, when a Federal program has multiple Federal award years, the auditee may list the amount of Federal awards expended for each Federal award year separately. At a minimum, the schedule must:

(1) List individual Federal programs by Federal agency. For a cluster of programs, provide the cluster name, list individual Federal programs within the cluster of programs, and provide the applicable Federal agency name. For R&D, total Federal awards expended must be shown either by individual Federal award or by Federal agency and major subdivision within the Federal agency. For example, the National Institutes of Health is a major subdivision in the Department of Health and Human Services.

(2) For Federal awards received as a subrecipient, the name of the pass-through entity and identifying number assigned by the pass-through entity must be included.

(3) Provide total Federal awards expended for each individual Federal program and the CFDA number or other identifying number when the CFDA information is not available. For a cluster of programs also provide the total for the cluster.

(4) Include the total amount provided to subrecipients from each Federal program.

(5) For loan or loan guarantee programs described in §200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended, paragraph (b), identify in the notes to

the schedule the balances outstanding at the end of the audit period. This is in addition to including the total Federal awards expended for loan or loan guarantee programs in the schedule.

(6) Include notes that describe that significant accounting policies used in preparing the schedule, and note whether or not the non-Federal entity elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate as covered in §200.414 Indirect (F&A) costs.

§ 200.511 Audit findings follow-up.

(a) *General.* The auditee is responsible for follow-up and corrective action on all audit findings. As part of this responsibility, the auditee must prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings. The auditee must also prepare a corrective action plan for current year audit findings. The summary schedule of prior audit findings and the corrective action plan must include the reference numbers the auditor assigns to audit findings under §200.516 Audit findings, paragraph (c). Since the summary schedule may include audit findings from multiple years, it must include the fiscal year in which the finding initially occurred. The corrective action plan and summary schedule of prior audit findings must include findings relating to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS.

(b) *Summary schedule of prior audit findings.* The summary schedule of prior audit findings must report the status of all audit findings included in the prior audit's schedule of findings and questioned costs. The summary schedule must also include audit findings reported in the prior audit's summary schedule of prior audit findings except audit findings listed as corrected in accordance with paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or no longer valid or not warranting further action in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(1) When audit findings were fully corrected, the summary schedule need only list the audit findings and state that corrective action was taken.

(2) When audit findings were not corrected or were only partially corrected, the summary schedule must describe the reasons for the finding's recurrence

§ 200.512

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

and planned corrective action, and any partial corrective action taken. When corrective action taken is significantly different from corrective action previously reported in a corrective action plan or in the Federal agency's or pass-through entity's management decision, the summary schedule must provide an explanation.

(3) When the auditee believes the audit findings are no longer valid or do not warrant further action, the reasons for this position must be described in the summary schedule. A valid reason for considering an audit finding as not warranting further action is that all of the following have occurred:

(i) Two years have passed since the audit report in which the finding occurred was submitted to the FAC;

(ii) The Federal agency or pass-through entity is not currently following up with the auditee on the audit finding; and

(iii) A management decision was not issued.

(c) *Corrective action plan.* At the completion of the audit, the auditee must prepare, in a document separate from the auditor's findings described in § 200.516 Audit findings, a corrective action plan to address each audit finding included in the current year auditor's reports. The corrective action plan must provide the name(s) of the contact person(s) responsible for corrective action, the corrective action planned, and the anticipated completion date. If the auditee does not agree with the audit findings or believes corrective action is not required, then the corrective action plan must include an explanation and specific reasons.

§ 200.512 Report submission.

(a) *General.* (1) The audit must be completed and the data collection form described in paragraph (b) of this section and reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section must be submitted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report(s), or nine months after the end of the audit period. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the reporting package is due the next business day.

(2) Unless restricted by Federal statutes or regulations, the auditee must

make copies available for public inspection. Auditees and auditors must ensure that their respective parts of the reporting package do not include protected personally identifiable information.

(b) *Data Collection.* The FAC is the repository of record for Subpart F—Audit Requirements of this part reporting packages and the data collection form. All Federal agencies, pass-through entities and others interested in a reporting package and data collection form must obtain it by accessing the FAC.

(1) The auditee must submit required data elements described in Appendix X to Part 200—Data Collection Form (Form SF-SAC), which state whether the audit was completed in accordance with this part and provides information about the auditee, its Federal programs, and the results of the audit. The data must include information available from the audit required by this part that is necessary for Federal agencies to use the audit to ensure integrity for Federal programs. The data elements and format must be approved by OMB, available from the FAC, and include collections of information from the reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section. A senior level representative of the auditee (e.g., state controller, director of finance, chief executive officer, or chief financial officer) must sign a statement to be included as part of the data collection that says that the auditee complied with the requirements of this part, the data were prepared in accordance with this part (and the instructions accompanying the form), the reporting package does not include protected personally identifiable information, the information included in its entirety is accurate and complete, and that the FAC is authorized to make the reporting package and the form publicly available on a Web site.

(2) *Exception for Indian Tribes.* An auditee that is an Indian tribe may opt not to authorize the FAC to make the reporting package publicly available on a Web site, by excluding the authorization for the FAC publication in the statement described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. If this option is exercised, the auditee becomes responsible for submitting the reporting package

directly to any pass-through entities through which it has received a Federal award and to pass-through entities for which the summary schedule of prior audit findings reported the status of any findings related to Federal awards that the pass-through entity provided. Unless restricted by Federal statute or regulation, if the auditee opts not to authorize publication, it must make copies of the reporting package available for public inspection.

(3) Using the information included in the reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section, the auditor must complete the applicable data elements of the data collection form. The auditor must sign a statement to be included as part of the data collection form that indicates, at a minimum, the source of the information included in the form, the auditor's responsibility for the information, that the form is not a substitute for the reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section, and that the content of the form is limited to the collection of information prescribed by OMB.

(c) *Reporting package.* The reporting package must include the:

(1) Financial statements and schedule of expenditures of Federal awards discussed in §200.510 Financial statements, paragraphs (a) and (b), respectively;

(2) Summary schedule of prior audit findings discussed in §200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (b);

(3) Auditor's report(s) discussed in §200.515 Audit reporting; and

(4) Corrective action plan discussed in §200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (c).

(d) *Submission to FAC.* The auditee must electronically submit to the FAC the data collection form described in paragraph (b) of this section and the reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Requests for management letters issued by the auditor.* In response to requests by a Federal agency or pass-through entity, auditees must submit a copy of any management letters issued by the auditor.

(f) *Report retention requirements.* Auditees must keep one copy of the data collection form described in para-

graph (b) of this section and one copy of the reporting package described in paragraph (c) of this section on file for three years from the date of submission to the FAC.

(g) *FAC responsibilities.* The FAC must make available the reporting packages received in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section and §200.507 Program-specific audits, paragraph (c) to the public, except for Indian tribes exercising the option in (b)(2) of this section, and maintain a data base of completed audits, provide appropriate information to Federal agencies, and follow up with known auditees that have not submitted the required data collection forms and reporting packages.

(h) *Electronic filing.* Nothing in this part must preclude electronic submissions to the FAC in such manner as may be approved by OMB.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

§ 200.513 Responsibilities.

(a)(1) Cognizant agency for audit responsibilities. A non-Federal entity expending more than \$50 million a year in Federal awards must have a cognizant agency for audit. The designated cognizant agency for audit must be the Federal awarding agency that provides the predominant amount of direct funding to a non-Federal entity unless OMB designates a specific cognizant agency for audit.

(2) To provide for continuity of cognizance, the determination of the predominant amount of direct funding must be based upon direct Federal awards expended in the non-Federal entity's fiscal years ending in 2009, 2014, 2019 and every fifth year thereafter. For example, audit cognizance for periods ending in 2011 through 2015 will be determined based on Federal awards expended in 2009.

(3) Notwithstanding the manner in which audit cognizance is determined, a Federal awarding agency with cognizance for an auditee may reassign cognizance to another Federal awarding agency that provides substantial funding and agrees to be the cognizant agency for audit. Within 30 calendar days after any reassignment, both the old and the new cognizant agency for audit must provide notice of the

§ 200.513

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

change to the FAC, the auditee, and, if known, the auditor. The cognizant agency for audit must:

(i) Provide technical audit advice and liaison assistance to auditees and auditors.

(ii) Obtain or conduct quality control reviews on selected audits made by non-Federal auditors, and provide the results to other interested organizations. Cooperate and provide support to the Federal agency designated by OMB to lead a governmentwide project to determine the quality of single audits by providing a statistically reliable estimate of the extent that single audits conform to applicable requirements, standards, and procedures; and to make recommendations to address noted audit quality issues, including recommendations for any changes to applicable requirements, standards and procedures indicated by the results of the project. This governmentwide audit quality project must be performed once every 6 years beginning in 2018 or at such other interval as determined by OMB, and the results must be public.

(iii) Promptly inform other affected Federal agencies and appropriate Federal law enforcement officials of any direct reporting by the auditee or its auditor required by GAGAS or statutes and regulations.

(iv) Advise the community of independent auditors of any noteworthy or important factual trends related to the quality of audits stemming from quality control reviews. Significant problems or quality issues consistently identified through quality control reviews of audit reports must be referred to appropriate state licensing agencies and professional bodies.

(v) Advise the auditor, Federal awarding agencies, and, where appropriate, the auditee of any deficiencies found in the audits when the deficiencies require corrective action by the auditor. When advised of deficiencies, the auditee must work with the auditor to take corrective action. If corrective action is not taken, the cognizant agency for audit must notify the auditor, the auditee, and applicable Federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities of the facts and make recommendations for follow-up action. Major inadequacies or repetitive sub-

standard performance by auditors must be referred to appropriate state licensing agencies and professional bodies for disciplinary action.

(vi) Coordinate, to the extent practical, audits or reviews made by or for Federal agencies that are in addition to the audits made pursuant to this part, so that the additional audits or reviews build upon rather than duplicate audits performed in accordance with this part.

(vii) Coordinate a management decision for cross-cutting audit findings (as defined in §200.30 Cross-cutting audit finding) that affect the Federal programs of more than one agency when requested by any Federal awarding agency whose awards are included in the audit finding of the auditee.

(viii) Coordinate the audit work and reporting responsibilities among auditors to achieve the most cost-effective audit.

(ix) Provide advice to auditees as to how to handle changes in fiscal years.

(b) Oversight agency for audit responsibilities. An auditee who does not have a designated cognizant agency for audit will be under the general oversight of the Federal agency determined in accordance with §200.73 Oversight agency for audit. A Federal agency with oversight for an auditee may reassign oversight to another Federal agency that agrees to be the oversight agency for audit. Within 30 calendar days after any reassignment, both the old and the new oversight agency for audit must provide notice of the change to the FAC, the auditee, and, if known, the auditor. The oversight agency for audit:

(1) Must provide technical advice to auditees and auditors as requested.

(2) May assume all or some of the responsibilities normally performed by a cognizant agency for audit.

(c) Federal awarding agency responsibilities. The Federal awarding agency must perform the following for the Federal awards it makes (See also the requirements of §200.210 Information contained in a Federal award):

(1) Ensure that audits are completed and reports are received in a timely manner and in accordance with the requirements of this part.

(2) Provide technical advice and counsel to auditees and auditors as requested.

(3) Follow-up on audit findings to ensure that the recipient takes appropriate and timely corrective action. As part of audit follow-up, the Federal awarding agency must:

(i) Issue a management decision as prescribed in §200.521 Management decision;

(ii) Monitor the recipient taking appropriate and timely corrective action;

(iii) Use cooperative audit resolution mechanisms (see §200.25 Cooperative audit resolution) to improve Federal program outcomes through better audit resolution, follow-up, and corrective action; and

(iv) Develop a baseline, metrics, and targets to track, over time, the effectiveness of the Federal agency's process to follow-up on audit findings and on the effectiveness of Single Audits in improving non-Federal entity accountability and their use by Federal awarding agencies in making award decisions.

(4) Provide OMB annual updates to the compliance supplement and work with OMB to ensure that the compliance supplement focuses the auditor to test the compliance requirements most likely to cause improper payments, fraud, waste, abuse or generate audit finding for which the Federal awarding agency will take sanctions.

(5) Provide OMB with the name of a single audit accountable official from among the senior policy officials of the Federal awarding agency who must be:

(i) Responsible for ensuring that the agency fulfills all the requirement of §200.513 Responsibilities and effectively uses the single audit process to reduce improper payments and improve Federal program outcomes.

(ii) Held accountable to improve the effectiveness of the single audit process based upon metrics as described in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section.

(iii) Responsible for designating the Federal agency's key management single audit liaison.

(6) Provide OMB with the name of a key management single audit liaison who must:

(i) Serve as the Federal awarding agency's management point of contact

for the single audit process both within and outside the Federal government.

(ii) Promote interagency coordination, consistency, and sharing in areas such as coordinating audit follow-up; identifying higher-risk non-Federal entities; providing input on single audit and follow-up policy; enhancing the utility of the FAC; and studying ways to use single audit results to improve Federal award accountability and best practices.

(iii) Oversee training for the Federal awarding agency's program management personnel related to the single audit process.

(iv) Promote the Federal awarding agency's use of cooperative audit resolution mechanisms.

(v) Coordinate the Federal awarding agency's activities to ensure appropriate and timely follow-up and corrective action on audit findings.

(vi) Organize the Federal cognizant agency for audit's follow-up on cross-cutting audit findings that affect the Federal programs of more than one Federal awarding agency.

(vii) Ensure the Federal awarding agency provides annual updates of the compliance supplement to OMB.

(viii) Support the Federal awarding agency's single audit accountable official's mission.

AUDITORS

§ 200.514 Scope of audit.

(a) *General.* The audit must be conducted in accordance with GAGAS. The audit must cover the entire operations of the auditee, or, at the option of the auditee, such audit must include a series of audits that cover departments, agencies, and other organizational units that expended or otherwise administered Federal awards during such audit period, provided that each such audit must encompass the financial statements and schedule of expenditures of Federal awards for each such department, agency, and other organizational unit, which must be considered to be a non-Federal entity. The financial statements and schedule of expenditures of Federal awards must be for the same audit period.

(b) *Financial statements.* The auditor must determine whether the financial

statements of the auditee are presented fairly in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The auditor must also determine whether the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards is stated fairly in all material respects in relation to the auditee's financial statements as a whole.

(c) *Internal control.* (1) The compliance supplement provides guidance on internal controls over Federal programs based upon the guidance in Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

(2) In addition to the requirements of GAGAS, the auditor must perform procedures to obtain an understanding of internal control over Federal programs sufficient to plan the audit to support a low assessed level of control risk of noncompliance for major programs.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section, the auditor must:

(i) Plan the testing of internal control over compliance for major programs to support a low assessed level of control risk for the assertions relevant to the compliance requirements for each major program; and

(ii) Perform testing of internal control as planned in paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section.

(4) When internal control over some or all of the compliance requirements for a major program are likely to be ineffective in preventing or detecting noncompliance, the planning and performing of testing described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section are not required for those compliance requirements. However, the auditor must report a significant deficiency or material weakness in accordance with §200.516 Audit findings, assess the related control risk at the maximum, and consider whether additional compliance tests are required because of ineffective internal control.

(d) *Compliance.* (1) In addition to the requirements of GAGAS, the auditor must determine whether the auditee has complied with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and condi-

tions of Federal awards that may have a direct and material effect on each of its major programs.

(2) The principal compliance requirements applicable to most Federal programs and the compliance requirements of the largest Federal programs are included in the compliance supplement.

(3) For the compliance requirements related to Federal programs contained in the compliance supplement, an audit of these compliance requirements will meet the requirements of this part. Where there have been changes to the compliance requirements and the changes are not reflected in the compliance supplement, the auditor must determine the current compliance requirements and modify the audit procedures accordingly. For those Federal programs not covered in the compliance supplement, the auditor should follow the compliance supplement's guidance for programs not included in the supplement.

(4) The compliance testing must include tests of transactions and such other auditing procedures necessary to provide the auditor sufficient appropriate audit evidence to support an opinion on compliance.

(e) *Audit follow-up.* The auditor must follow-up on prior audit findings, perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the summary schedule of prior audit findings prepared by the auditee in accordance with §200.511 Audit findings follow-up paragraph (b), and report, as a current year audit finding, when the auditor concludes that the summary schedule of prior audit findings materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding. The auditor must perform audit follow-up procedures regardless of whether a prior audit finding relates to a major program in the current year.

(f) *Data Collection Form.* As required in §200.512 Report submission paragraph (b)(3), the auditor must complete and sign specified sections of the data collection form.

§ 200.515 Audit reporting.

The auditor's report(s) may be in the form of either combined or separate reports and may be organized differently

from the manner presented in this section. The auditor's report(s) must state that the audit was conducted in accordance with this part and include the following:

(a) An opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) as to whether the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and an opinion (or disclaimer of opinion) as to whether the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

(b) A report on internal control over financial reporting and compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements. This report must describe the scope of testing of internal control and compliance and the results of the tests, and, where applicable, it will refer to the separate schedule of findings and questioned costs described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) A report on compliance for each major program and report and internal control over compliance. This report must describe the scope of testing of internal control over compliance, include an opinion or modified opinion as to whether the auditee complied with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of Federal awards which could have a direct and material effect on each major program and refer to the separate schedule of findings and questioned costs described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) A schedule of findings and questioned costs which must include the following three components:

(1) A summary of the auditor's results, which must include:

(i) The type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP (i.e., unmodified opinion, qualified opinion, adverse opinion, or disclaimer of opinion);

(ii) Where applicable, a statement about whether significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements;

(iii) A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any noncompliance that is material to the financial statements of the auditee;

(iv) Where applicable, a statement about whether significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal control over major programs were disclosed by the audit;

(v) The type of report the auditor issued on compliance for major programs (i.e., unmodified opinion, qualified opinion, adverse opinion, or disclaimer of opinion);

(vi) A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any audit findings that the auditor is required to report under § 200.516 Audit findings paragraph (a);

(vii) An identification of major programs by listing each individual major program; however in the case of a cluster of programs only the cluster name as shown on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is required;

(viii) The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as described in § 200.518 Major program determination paragraph (b)(1), or (b)(3) when a recalculation of the Type A threshold is required for large loan or loan guarantees; and

(ix) A statement as to whether the auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee under § 200.520 Criteria for a low-risk auditee.

(2) Findings relating to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS.

(3) Findings and questioned costs for Federal awards which must include audit findings as defined in § 200.516 Audit findings, paragraph (a).

(i) Audit findings (e.g., internal control findings, compliance findings, questioned costs, or fraud) that relate to the same issue should be presented as a single audit finding. Where practical, audit findings should be organized by Federal agency or pass-through entity.

(ii) Audit findings that relate to both the financial statements and Federal awards, as reported under paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section, respectively, should be reported in both sections of the schedule. However, the reporting in one section of the schedule

§ 200.516

2 CFR Ch. II (1–1–14 Edition)

may be in summary form with a reference to a detailed reporting in the other section of the schedule.

(e) Nothing in this part precludes combining of the audit reporting required by this section with the reporting required by § 200.512 Report submission, paragraph (b) Data Collection when allowed by GAGAS and Appendix X to Part 200—Data Collection Form (Form SF–SAC).

§ 200.516 Audit findings.

(a) *Audit findings reported.* The auditor must report the following as audit findings in a schedule of findings and questioned costs:

(1) Significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over major programs and significant instances of abuse relating to major programs. The auditor's determination of whether a deficiency in internal control is a significant deficiency or material weakness for the purpose of reporting an audit finding is in relation to a type of compliance requirement for a major program identified in the Compliance Supplement.

(2) Material noncompliance with the provisions of Federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of Federal awards related to a major program. The auditor's determination of whether a noncompliance with the provisions of Federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of Federal awards is material for the purpose of reporting an audit finding is in relation to a type of compliance requirement for a major program identified in the compliance supplement.

(3) Known questioned costs that are greater than \$25,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program. Known questioned costs are those specifically identified by the auditor. In evaluating the effect of questioned costs on the opinion on compliance, the auditor considers the best estimate of total costs questioned (likely questioned costs), not just the questioned costs specifically identified (known questioned costs). The auditor must also report known questioned costs when likely questioned costs are greater than \$25,000 for a type of compliance requirement for a major program. In reporting questioned costs,

the auditor must include information to provide proper perspective for judging the prevalence and consequences of the questioned costs.

(4) Known questioned costs that are greater than \$25,000 for a Federal program which is not audited as a major program. Except for audit follow-up, the auditor is not required under this part to perform audit procedures for such a Federal program; therefore, the auditor will normally not find questioned costs for a program that is not audited as a major program. However, if the auditor does become aware of questioned costs for a Federal program that is not audited as a major program (e.g., as part of audit follow-up or other audit procedures) and the known questioned costs are greater than \$25,000, then the auditor must report this as an audit finding.

(5) The circumstances concerning why the auditor's report on compliance for each major program is other than an unmodified opinion, unless such circumstances are otherwise reported as audit findings in the schedule of findings and questioned costs for Federal awards.

(6) Known or likely fraud affecting a Federal award, unless such fraud is otherwise reported as an audit finding in the schedule of findings and questioned costs for Federal awards. This paragraph does not require the auditor to report publicly information which could compromise investigative or legal proceedings or to make an additional reporting when the auditor confirms that the fraud was reported outside the auditor's reports under the direct reporting requirements of GAGAS.

(7) Instances where the results of audit follow-up procedures disclosed that the summary schedule of prior audit findings prepared by the auditee in accordance with § 200.511 Audit findings follow-up, paragraph (b) materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding.

(b) *Audit finding detail and clarity.* Audit findings must be presented in sufficient detail and clarity for the auditee to prepare a corrective action plan and take corrective action, and for Federal agencies and pass-through

entities to arrive at a management decision. The following specific information must be included, as applicable, in audit findings:

(1) Federal program and specific Federal award identification including the CFDA title and number, Federal award identification number and year, name of Federal agency, and name of the applicable pass-through entity. When information, such as the CFDA title and number or Federal award identification number, is not available, the auditor must provide the best information available to describe the Federal award.

(2) The criteria or specific requirement upon which the audit finding is based, including the Federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the Federal awards. Criteria generally identify the required or desired state or expectation with respect to the program or operation. Criteria provide a context for evaluating evidence and understanding findings.

(3) The condition found, including facts that support the deficiency identified in the audit finding.

(4) A statement of cause that identifies the reason or explanation for the condition or the factors responsible for the difference between the situation that exists (condition) and the required or desired state (criteria), which may also serve as a basis for recommendations for corrective action.

(5) The possible asserted effect to provide sufficient information to the auditee and Federal agency, or pass-through entity in the case of a sub-recipient, to permit them to determine the cause and effect to facilitate prompt and proper corrective action. A statement of the effect or potential effect should provide a clear, logical link to establish the impact or potential impact of the difference between the condition and the criteria.

(6) Identification of questioned costs and how they were computed. Known questioned costs must be identified by applicable CFDA number(s) and applicable Federal award identification number(s).

(7) Information to provide proper perspective for judging the prevalence and consequences of the audit findings, such as whether the audit findings rep-

resent an isolated instance or a systemic problem. Where appropriate, instances identified must be related to the universe and the number of cases examined and be quantified in terms of dollar value. The auditor should report whether the sampling was a statistically valid sample.

(8) Identification of whether the audit finding was a repeat of a finding in the immediately prior audit and if so any applicable prior year audit finding numbers.

(9) Recommendations to prevent future occurrences of the deficiency identified in the audit finding.

(10) Views of responsible officials of the auditee.

(c) *Reference numbers.* Each audit finding in the schedule of findings and questioned costs must include a reference number in the format meeting the requirements of the data collection form submission required by § 200.512 Report submission, paragraph (b) to allow for easy referencing of the audit findings during follow-up.

§ 200.517 Audit documentation.

(a) *Retention of audit documentation.* The auditor must retain audit documentation and reports for a minimum of three years after the date of issuance of the auditor's report(s) to the auditee, unless the auditor is notified in writing by the cognizant agency for audit, oversight agency for audit, cognizant agency for indirect costs, or pass-through entity to extend the retention period. When the auditor is aware that the Federal agency, pass-through entity, or auditee is contesting an audit finding, the auditor must contact the parties contesting the audit finding for guidance prior to destruction of the audit documentation and reports.

(b) *Access to audit documentation.* Audit documentation must be made available upon request to the cognizant or oversight agency for audit or its designee, cognizant agency for indirect cost, a Federal agency, or GAO at the completion of the audit, as part of a quality review, to resolve audit findings, or to carry out oversight responsibilities consistent with the purposes of this part. Access to audit documentation includes the right of Federal

§ 200.518

agencies to obtain copies of audit documentation, as is reasonable and necessary.

§ 200.518 Major program determination.

(a) *General.* The auditor must use a risk-based approach to determine which Federal programs are major programs. This risk-based approach must include consideration of: current and prior audit experience, oversight by Federal agencies and pass-through entities, and the inherent risk of the Federal program. The process in paragraphs (b) through (i) of this section must be followed.

(b) *Step one.*(1) The auditor must identify the larger Federal programs, which must be labeled Type A programs. Type A programs are defined as Federal programs with Federal awards expended during the audit period exceeding the levels outlined in the table in this paragraph (b)(1):

Total Federal awards expended	Type A/B threshold
Equal to \$750,000 but less than or equal to \$25 million.	\$750,000.
Exceed \$25 million but less than or equal to \$100 million.	Total Federal awards expended times .03.
Exceed \$100 million but less than or equal to \$1 billion.	\$3 million.
Exceed \$1 billion but less than or equal to \$10 billion.	Total Federal awards expended times .003.
Exceed \$10 billion but less than or equal to \$20 billion.	\$30 million.
Exceed \$20 billion	Total Federal awards expended times .0015.

(2) Federal programs not labeled Type A under paragraph (b)(1) of this section must be labeled Type B programs.

(3) The inclusion of large loan and loan guarantees (loans) should not result in the exclusion of other programs as Type A programs. When a Federal program providing loans exceeds four times the largest non-loan program it is considered a large loan program, and the auditor must consider this Federal program as a Type A program and exclude its values in determining other Type A programs. This recalculation of the Type A program is performed after removing the total of all large loan programs. For the purposes of this paragraph a program is only considered to be a Federal program providing

loans if the value of Federal awards expended for loans within the program comprises fifty percent or more of the total Federal awards expended for the program. A cluster of programs is treated as one program and the value of Federal awards expended under a loan program is determined as described in §200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended.

(4) For biennial audits permitted under §200.504 Frequency of audits, the determination of Type A and Type B programs must be based upon the Federal awards expended during the two-year period.

(c) *Step two.* (1) The auditor must identify Type A programs which are low-risk. In making this determination, the auditor must consider whether the requirements in §200.519 Criteria for Federal program risk paragraph (c), the results of audit follow-up, or any changes in personnel or systems affecting the program indicate significantly increased risk and preclude the program from being low risk. For a Type A program to be considered low-risk, it must have been audited as a major program in at least one of the two most recent audit periods (in the most recent audit period in the case of a biennial audit), and, in the most recent audit period, the program must have not had:

(i) Internal control deficiencies which were identified as material weaknesses in the auditor's report on internal control for major programs as required under §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (c);

(ii) A modified opinion on the program in the auditor's report on major programs as required under §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (c); or

(iii) Known or likely questioned costs that exceed five percent of the total Federal awards expended for the program.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, OMB may approve a Federal awarding agency's request that a Type A program may not be considered low risk for a certain recipient. For example, it may be necessary for a large Type A program to be audited as a major program each year at a particular recipient to allow the Federal awarding agency to comply with 31

U.S.C. 3515. The Federal awarding agency must notify the recipient and, if known, the auditor of OMB's approval at least 180 calendar days prior to the end of the fiscal year to be audited.

(d) *Step three.* (1) The auditor must identify Type B programs which are high-risk using professional judgment and the criteria in §200.519 Criteria for Federal program risk. However, the auditor is not required to identify more high-risk Type B programs than at least one fourth the number of low-risk Type A programs identified as low-risk under Step 2 (paragraph (c) of this section). Except for known material weakness in internal control or compliance problems as discussed in §200.519 Criteria for Federal program risk paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1), a single criteria in risk would seldom cause a Type B program to be considered high-risk. When identifying which Type B programs to risk assess, the auditor is encouraged to use an approach which provides an opportunity for different high-risk Type B programs to be audited as major over a period of time.

(2) The auditor is not expected to perform risk assessments on relatively small Federal programs. Therefore, the auditor is only required to perform risk assessments on Type B programs that exceed twenty-five percent (0.25) of the Type A threshold determined in Step 1 (paragraph (b) of this section).

(e) *Step four.* At a minimum, the auditor must audit all of the following as major programs:

(1) All Type A programs not identified as low risk under step two (paragraph (c)(1) of this section).

(2) All Type B programs identified as high-risk under step three (paragraph (d) of this section).

(3) Such additional programs as may be necessary to comply with the percentage of coverage rule discussed in paragraph (f) of this section. This may require the auditor to audit more programs as major programs than the number of Type A programs.

(f) *Percentage of coverage rule.* If the auditee meets the criteria in §200.520 Criteria for a low-risk auditee, the auditor need only audit the major programs identified in Step 4 (paragraph (e)(1) and (2) of this section) and such

additional Federal programs with Federal awards expended that, in aggregate, all major programs encompass at least 20 percent (0.20) of total Federal awards expended. Otherwise, the auditor must audit the major programs identified in Step 4 (paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section) and such additional Federal programs with Federal awards expended that, in aggregate, all major programs encompass at least 40 percent (0.40) of total Federal awards expended.

(g) *Documentation of risk.* The auditor must include in the audit documentation the risk analysis process used in determining major programs.

(h) *Auditor's judgment.* When the major program determination was performed and documented in accordance with this Subpart, the auditor's judgment in applying the risk-based approach to determine major programs must be presumed correct. Challenges by Federal agencies and pass-through entities must only be for clearly improper use of the requirements in this part. However, Federal agencies and pass-through entities may provide auditors guidance about the risk of a particular Federal program and the auditor must consider this guidance in determining major programs in audits not yet completed.

§ 200.519 Criteria for Federal program risk.

(a) *General.* The auditor's determination should be based on an overall evaluation of the risk of noncompliance occurring that could be material to the Federal program. The auditor must consider criteria, such as described in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, to identify risk in Federal programs. Also, as part of the risk analysis, the auditor may wish to discuss a particular Federal program with auditee management and the Federal agency or pass-through entity.

(b) *Current and prior audit experience.* (1) Weaknesses in internal control over Federal programs would indicate higher risk. Consideration should be given to the control environment over Federal programs and such factors as the expectation of management's adherence to Federal statutes, regulations,

and the terms and conditions of Federal awards and the competence and experience of personnel who administer the Federal programs.

(i) A Federal program administered under multiple internal control structures may have higher risk. When assessing risk in a large single audit, the auditor must consider whether weaknesses are isolated in a single operating unit (e.g., one college campus) or pervasive throughout the entity.

(ii) When significant parts of a Federal program are passed through to subrecipients, a weak system for monitoring subrecipients would indicate higher risk.

(2) Prior audit findings would indicate higher risk, particularly when the situations identified in the audit findings could have a significant impact on a Federal program or have not been corrected.

(3) Federal programs not recently audited as major programs may be of higher risk than Federal programs recently audited as major programs without audit findings.

(c) *Oversight exercised by Federal agencies and pass-through entities.* (1) Oversight exercised by Federal agencies or pass-through entities could be used to assess risk. For example, recent monitoring or other reviews performed by an oversight entity that disclosed no significant problems would indicate lower risk, whereas monitoring that disclosed significant problems would indicate higher risk.

(2) Federal agencies, with the concurrence of OMB, may identify Federal programs that are higher risk. OMB will provide this identification in the compliance supplement.

(d) *Inherent risk of the Federal program.* (1) The nature of a Federal program may indicate risk. Consideration should be given to the complexity of the program and the extent to which the Federal program contracts for goods and services. For example, Federal programs that disburse funds through third party contracts or have eligibility criteria may be of higher risk. Federal programs primarily involving staff payroll costs may have high risk for noncompliance with requirements of §200.430 Compensation—

personal services, but otherwise be at low risk.

(2) The phase of a Federal program in its life cycle at the Federal agency may indicate risk. For example, a new Federal program with new or interim regulations may have higher risk than an established program with time-tested regulations. Also, significant changes in Federal programs, statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of Federal awards may increase risk.

(3) The phase of a Federal program in its life cycle at the auditee may indicate risk. For example, during the first and last years that an auditee participates in a Federal program, the risk may be higher due to start-up or close-out of program activities and staff.

(4) Type B programs with larger Federal awards expended would be of higher risk than programs with substantially smaller Federal awards expended.

§200.520 Criteria for a low-risk auditee.

An auditee that meets all of the following conditions for each of the preceding two audit periods must qualify as a low-risk auditee and be eligible for reduced audit coverage in accordance with §200.518 Major program determination.

(a) Single audits were performed on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of this Subpart, including submitting the data collection form and the reporting package to the FAC within the timeframe specified in §200.512 Report submission. A non-Federal entity that has biennial audits does not qualify as a low-risk auditee.

(b) The auditor's opinion on whether the financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP, or a basis of accounting required by state law, and the auditor's in relation to opinion on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards were unmodified.

(c) There were no deficiencies in internal control which were identified as material weaknesses under the requirements of GAGAS.

(d) The auditor did not report a substantial doubt about the auditee's ability to continue as a going concern.

(e) None of the Federal programs had audit findings from any of the following in either of the preceding two audit periods in which they were classified as Type A programs:

(1) Internal control deficiencies that were identified as material weaknesses in the auditor's report on internal control for major programs as required under §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (c);

(2) A modified opinion on a major program in the auditor's report on major programs as required under §200.515 Audit reporting, paragraph (c); or

(3) Known or likely questioned costs that exceeded five percent of the total Federal awards expended for a Type A program during the audit period.

MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

§ 200.521 Management decision.

(a) *General.* The management decision must clearly state whether or not the audit finding is sustained, the reasons for the decision, and the expected auditee action to repay disallowed costs, make financial adjustments, or take other action. If the auditee has not completed corrective action, a timetable for follow-up should be given. Prior to issuing the management decision, the Federal agency or pass-through entity may request additional information or documentation from the auditee, including a request for auditor assurance related to the documentation, as a way of mitigating disallowed costs. The management decision should describe any appeal process available to the auditee. While not required, the Federal agency or pass-through entity may also issue a management decision on findings relating to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS.

(b) *Federal agency.* As provided in §200.513 Responsibilities, paragraph (a)(7), the cognizant agency for audit must be responsible for coordinating a management decision for audit findings that affect the programs of more than one Federal agency. As provided in §200.513 Responsibilities, paragraph (c)(3), a Federal awarding agency is responsible for issuing a management de-

cision for findings that relate to Federal awards it makes to non-Federal entities.

(c) *Pass-through entity.* As provided in §200.331 Requirements for pass-through entities, paragraph (d), the pass-through entity must be responsible for issuing a management decision for audit findings that relate to Federal awards it makes to subrecipients.

(d) *Time requirements.* The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity responsible for issuing a management decision must do so within six months of acceptance of the audit report by the FAC. The auditee must initiate and proceed with corrective action as rapidly as possible and corrective action should begin no later than upon receipt of the audit report.

(e) *Reference numbers.* Management decisions must include the reference numbers the auditor assigned to each audit finding in accordance with §200.516 Audit findings paragraph (c).

Definitions

A. Business Interruption

Business interruption refers to the disruptions of regular business operations resulting from required closure, voluntary closure or reduced demand related to COVID-19 which occurred during the eligible period of May 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020.

B. Disabled Business Enterprise

Businesses owned by persons with disabilities means "a business that is a continuing, independent, for profit business which performs a commercially useful function and is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned and controlled by one (1) or more persons with a disability; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the stock of which is owned and controlled by one (1) or more persons with a disability and whose management and daily business operations are under the control of one (1) or more persons with a disability".

C. Diversity Business Enterprise

The State of TN considers a diversity business enterprise as any entity classified as a minority business enterprise, Women Business Enterprise, Disabled Business Enterprise or Service – Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise. For the purpose of this program, the guidance from the state of TN Diversity Business Enterprise Program will be followed.

D. Domestic Business in the State of Tennessee

Domestic business shall mean the following for each type of eligible business as of August 31, 2020:

1. For a for-profit corporation, it means that the business was legally formed in the State of Tennessee and properly filed its Articles of Incorporation with the Tennessee Secretary of State's office.
2. For a limited liability company, it means that the business was legally formed in the State of Tennessee and properly filed its Certificate of Formation with the Tennessee Secretary of State's office.
3. For a limited partnership, it means a business the was legally formed in the State of Tennessee with its Certificate of Formation filed with the Tennessee Secretary of State's office.

4. For a general partnership, it means that a partner owning more than 50% of the partnership interests resides in Tennessee and the business' principal place of business and general operations are in the State of Tennessee.
5. For a sole proprietorship, it means that the owner resides in Tennessee and the business' principal place of business and general operations are in the State of Tennessee.

E. Eligible Small Businesses

Only qualified small businesses with annual gross sales of \$10M or less will be eligible to apply to receive reimbursement under the program. Additionally, to be eligible, businesses must meet the following requirements:

1. As of August 31, 2020, is a Domestic Business in the State of Tennessee or is a business formed in another state that primarily operates in Tennessee with at least one physical location in Tennessee.
2. Is not a subsidiary of a business with consolidated annual revenues(receipts) in excess of \$10 million.
3. Is registered with the Secretary of State, registered with the Department of Revenue, or files a federal Schedule C as of August 31, 2020.
4. Has been operational since April 1, 2020, with the exception of temporary closures due to COVID-19 and can provide available documentation that shows the business has been in operation for that time period.
5. Provides proof of economic hardship due to COVID-19 related interruption of business or has eligible direct business expenses due to COVID-19.
6. Has not engaged in any illegal activity per local, state or federal laws or regulations, with federal compliance taking precedence over local or state compliance.
7. Does not exist for the purpose of advancing partisan or other political activities, such as directly lobbying federal or state officials.
8. Is a for-profit entity or a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(19) not-for-profit entity.
9. Has not already received an award under the Supplemental Employer Recovery Grant Program.

F. Minority Business Enterprise

A minority business enterprise is a business that is a continuing, independent, for profit business which performs a commercially useful function and is at least 51% owned and controlled by one or more minority individuals who are impeded from normal entry into the economic mainstream because of past practices of discrimination based on race or ethnic background. A minority is generally defined as an individual who is African American, Asian American, Hispanic American, or Native American.

G. Service – Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise

“Tennessee Service-Disabled Veteran owned business” mean any person who Served honorably on active duty in the armed forces of the United States with at least a twenty percent (20%) disability that is service-connected meaning that such disability was incurred or aggravated in the line of duty in the active military, naval or air service. Tennessee Service-Disabled owned Veteran means a service-disabled owned business that is a continuing, independent, for profit business located in the state of Tennessee that performs a commercially useful function, and: (a) Is at least fifty-one percent (51%) owned and controlled by one (1) or more service-disabled owned veterans; (b) In the case of a business solely owned by one (1) service-disabled veteran and such person’s spouse, is at least fifty percent (50) owned and controlled by the service-disabled veteran; or (c) In the case of any publicly owned business, at least fifty-one percent (51%) of the stock of which is owned and controlled by one (1) or more service-disabled veteran and whose management and daily business operations are under the control of one (1) or more service disabled veteran.

H. Women Business Enterprise

A woman owned business enterprise that is a continuing, independent, for profit business which performs a commercially useful function and is at least 51% owned and controlled by one or more women; or in the case of any publicly owned business, at least fifty one percent (51%) of the stock of which is owned and controlled by one or more women.