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CBO BUDGETING AND CONTRACTING

#### resenters:

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April 20, 2023

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Federal Budget Federal fiscal year is October 1-Sept 30

The majority of our mandated program funding begins at the federal level.

Federal program regulations describe the funding parameters that are to be used for each federal funding source.

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Federal Funding The Federal budget delineates how much each state will receive.

Federal funds require a match.

Match is usually required to be non-Fed.

Federal funding is usually open ended.

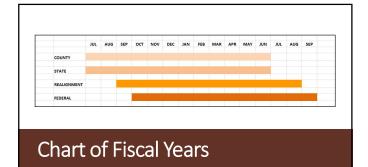
State General **Funding**  State fiscal year is July 1- June 30

The State budget delineates how much State General funds will be available State General Fund is used to draw down Federal dollars.

There are also State only programs.

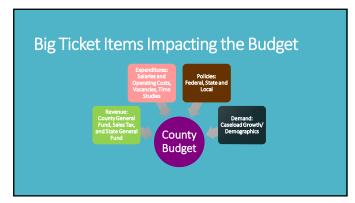
Allocations letters inform counties on how much they will receive.

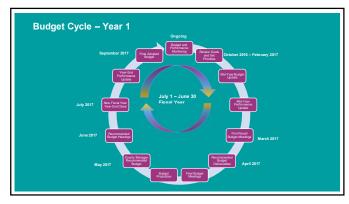
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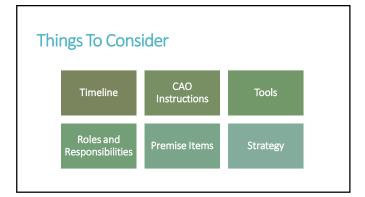


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F	ederal Guidelines
Fe	ederal US Office of Management and Budget
01	MB. 2CFR 200.414 - Indirect (F&A) Costs:
	f) In addition to the procedures outlined in the appendices in paragraph (e) of this
rat	ection, any non-Federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost te, except for those non-Federal entities described in Appendix VII to Part 200—
	ates and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals, paragraph )(1)(B) may elect to charge a de minimis rate of) 10% of modified total direct costs
(N	ATDC) which may be used indefinitely. As described in §200.403 Factors affecting
	lowability of costs, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct osts, but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. If chosen,
th	is methodology once elected must be used consistently for all Federal awards until ich time as a non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate for a rate, which the non-
	ederal entity may apply to do at any time."

### Always refer to the specific funding source

FOR EXAMPLE:

**Direct open ended funding sources** – generally have a 10% indirect cost cap *i.e. Title 4E, Title 20, Title 19* 

**Block grants** – indirect cost cap can vary *i.e. TANF* 

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#### State Guidelines

State agencies have been assigned indirect cost rates by the Federal government based on submitted cost rate proposals and/or cost allocation plans.

State agencies have been granted authority by the Federal government to review and approve rates for the award of State dollars to non-federal entities.

# Direct Costs vs. Indirect Costs

Source: California Department of General Services State Administrative Manual (SAM)

 $https://www.dgsapps.dgs.ca.gov/documents/sam/SamPrint/new/sam\_master/sam\_master\_File/chap9200/Chap9200(print).pdf$ 

#### INDIRECT COSTS

Do not have a direct relationship to the program and are assigned through the use of a formula Assigned to programs they benefit according to the methodology that represents a reasonable and equitable distribution.

Materials purchased in bulk are typically handled as indirect costs

Personnel services and operating expense equipment (OE&E) for administration are indirect costs

Examples of indirect costs are costs for administration and legal units, utilities, and rent

DIRECT COSTS

Can easily be identified to a program; incurred for activities or services that benefit specific projects/programs.

Because these activities/services are easily traced to programs, their costs may be charged to programs on an item-by-item basis.

Materials required for specific projects are charged as direct costs

Examples of direct costs are personnel services for project staff, consultants, travel, and training

Note: some OE&E costs, e.g., telephone costs, may be direct or indirect costs.

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#### **HSA Administrative Caps Vary**

Administrative caps will depend on the type of service being contracted for and the funding source

10% administrative cap based on funding source

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Human Services Agency

(HSA)

## **BHRS Administrative Caps Vary**

- Medi-Cal "Short-Doyle" funded services: full direct service cost are reported
- Short Doyle has 15% administrative cap
- Other grants and funding sources have different caps

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Behavioral Health

and Recovery

Services (BHRS)

Program FY 2020-21		
HSA Funding for Program	\$ 1,061,239	
Line Item	Total Program Budget	
Direct Personnel Expense	\$ 614,363	
subtotal personnel	\$ 614,363	- I D I
Operating Expenses	\$ 350,400	Example Budge
subtotal operating expenses	\$ 350,400	Scenario -
SUBTOTAL PERSONNEL and OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 964,763	BEFORE
Administrative Expense		32. 31.2
Rent	\$ 150,000	
Utilities	\$ 25,000	
Salaries for Administrative Staff	\$ 75,000	
subtotal admin expense	\$ 250,000	
Total Expenses	\$ 1,214,763	

HSA Funding for Program	\$ 1,061,239	
Line Item	Total Program Budget	
Direct Personnel Expense	\$ 614,363	
subtotal personnel	\$ 614,363	
Operating Expenses	\$ 350,400	Example Budg
subtotal operating expenses	\$ 350,400	Scenario -
SUBTOTAL PERSONNEL and OPERATING EXPENSES	\$ 964,763	AFTER
Administrative Expense		7 (1 1 1 1 1 )
Rent	\$ 26,476	
Utilities	\$ 20,000	
Salaries for Administrative Staff	\$ 50,000	
subtotal admin expense	\$ 96,476	
Total Expenses	\$ 1,061,239	

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# Hypothetical Proportionate Share

Example approach:

Human Resources Services cost \$10,000 annually for an agency and the agency has ten contracts

Costs should be proportionately allocated to the ten contracts based on contract scope and/or award amount

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A single audit is intended to provide a cost-effective audit for non-Federal entities in that one audit is conducted in lieu of multiple audits of individual programs.

Prior to 1984, each federal grantmaking agency was required to carry out its own audit which was inefficient because of the difference format or requirements by each federal agency.

Single Audit Act, which Congress passed in 1984, requires most governmental recipients of federal assistance (e.g., state and local governments) to have organization-wide financial and compliance audits on an annual basis.

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## What is a single audit report?

A single audit report (SAR) is an organization-wide financial statement and federal awards' audit of a non-federal entity that expends \$750,000 or more in federal funds in one year.

The SAR is to be used by federal agencies to makes sure a non-federal grant recipient is spending federal money according to expectations – money spent on <u>allowable</u> activities and the reasonableness of allowable cost.

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# When is Single Audit required?

Any non-federal entity, that <u>expended federal awards</u> (all programs) in excess \$750,000 in a fiscal year or a calendar year, is required by law(Single Audit Act) to have a single audit performed, which includes an audit of both the financial statements and the federal awards. (OMB 2 CFR 200.501).

Note: Some federal awards are exempted from the Single Audit Act, if the exemption is indicated on the term of the awards.

Under provisions of the Single Audit Act, counties are required to have a countywide Single Audit to meet the federal audit requirements for the federal awards that are administered or expended by County Departments or Agencies.

# Single Audit - Objectives

The objectives of the single audit are

- 1. to report on the organization's internal control; AND
- 2. to provide an opinion on the organization's  $\underline{\text{compliance}}$  with federal requirements.

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## Common Q & A

Q: Delinquent Single Audit – Not submitting the report after 9 month of the fiscal year ended.

- A. Federal Agency's actions: Draw-down restriction, Suspending Reimbursable draw-down, Withholding a percentage of federal funds, Suspending federal funds, Termination of grant.
- Q: Request for an extension for submission of Single Audit.
- A. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has the sole authority to grant single audit extensions; however, OMB will only grant extensions under special circumstances such as when there is a Presidential declared disaster affecting the non-Federal entity.

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