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AUDITOR-CONTROLLER

CONTRACT ACCOUNTING AND ADMINISTRATION HANDBOOK

The purpose of the Auditor-Controller Contract Accounting and Administration Handbook (Handbook) is to provide organizations (CONTRACTORS) that contract with the County of Los Angeles (COUNTY) with guidance on key accounting, financial reporting, internal control, and contract administration standards, along with best practices and recommended approaches that will help to promote accountability, protect the integrity of assets and financial information, and minimize the risk of fraud.

The accounting, financial reporting, and internal control standards presented in this Handbook are fundamental and derived from applicable federal, State, and COUNTY regulations and guidelines (see <u>Section F</u>). These standards are not intended to be all inclusive or replace acceptable existing procedures, preclude the use of more sophisticated methods, or supersede any laws or requirements imposed by the applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies) that may be more restrictive and/or stringent. Instead, this Handbook includes the minimum federal, State, and COUNTY required procedures and controls that must be incorporated into a CONTRACTOR'S accounting and financial reporting system to ensure compliance, as well as guidance on other recommended procedures and controls. The internal control standards described apply to organizations with adequate staffing. Organizations with insufficient staff to implement the internal controls as described herein must adopt alternative controls (e.g., use of appropriate alternative staff and/or board members) to comply with the intent of the standards to ensure effective internal control systems are in place within the organization. The CONTRACTOR'S subcontractors must also follow these standards unless otherwise stated in the COUNTY Agreement.

For additional resources, please see <u>Section F</u>, and for any inquiries, please see <u>Section G</u>.

A. ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL RECORDS

1.0 Basis of Accounting

Unless otherwise specified by the applicable funding source(s), CONTRACTORS may elect to use either the accrual or cash basis of accounting during the year for recording financial transactions. CONTRACTOR must ensure their basis of accounting is adequately documented in their accounting policies. Monthly invoices must be prepared on the same basis used for recording financial transactions.

The COUNTY generally recommends the use of the accrual basis for recording financial transactions when appropriate.

1.1 Accrual Basis

Under the accrual basis for recording financial transactions, revenues are recorded in the accounting period earned (rather than when cash is received). Expenditures

are recorded in the accounting period incurred (rather than when cash is disbursed).

Recorded accruals (e.g., to estimate expenditures) should be reversed in the subsequent accounting period or when deemed appropriate and/or necessary to ensure revenues and expenditures are not double counted, and are in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

1.2 Cash Basis

If a CONTRACTOR elects to use the cash basis for recording financial transactions during the year:

- Necessary adjustments must be made to record the accruals at the beginning and the end of each year of the COUNTY Agreement, and at the end of the COUNTY Agreement.
- All computations, supporting records, and explanatory notes used in converting from the cash basis to the accrual basis must be retained.

1.3 **Prepaid Expenditures**

Prepaid expenditures (e.g., insurance, service agreements, lease agreements) must be expensed during the appropriate COUNTY Agreement year to the extent goods and services are received, or are applicable to that COUNTY Agreement year.

2.0 Accounting System

Each CONTRACTOR must maintain a *double entry accounting system* (utilizing debits and credits) and adequate, accurate, and reliable financial records in accordance with GAAP. The financial records must provide a comprehensive audit trail, and typically include, but may not be limited to a General Journal, a Cash Receipts Journal, a General Ledger, a Cash Disbursements Journal, and a Payroll Register or equivalent records as described in this Handbook. Postings to the General Ledger and Journals must be made timely, at least on a monthly basis. The CONTRACTOR must maintain separate cost centers, which clearly identify funds received and expended on services provided under the COUNTY Agreement.

2.1 **General Journal**

A General Journal (or equivalent records) must be maintained to ensure transactions are recorded accurately and timely in the order they occur, and for recording adjusting entries, reversing entries, closing entries, and other financial transactions not normally recorded in the Cash Receipts Journal or Cash Disbursements Journal (or their equivalent records). Entries in the General

Journal (or equivalent record) must be adequately documented and entered in chronological order with sufficient explanatory notations to support the transaction.

Example:

<u>Debit</u> <u>Credit</u>

Rent Expenditure 100

Rent Payable 100

To record accrued rent to March 31, 20XX

2.2 <u>Cash Receipts Jour</u>nal

A Cash Receipts Journal (or equivalent records) must be maintained for recording and identifying all cash inflows and sources of income (e.g., COUNTY warrants, contributions, interest income), and should, at a minimum, contain the following information:

- Date
- Invoice, Reference and/or Receipt Number (if applicable)
- Amount of Cash or Income Received
- Names of Accounts Debited (e.g., Cash) and Credited (e.g., Income) for the following:
 - COUNTY payments
 - Contributions/Donations
 - Other Income (e.g., grants, sales of supplies/services, rental income, miscellaneous revenue, fees)
- Description to clearly specify the source of cash receipts

2.3 Cash Disbursements Journal

A Cash Disbursements Journal (or equivalent records) must be maintained for recording all cash outflows or disbursements (e.g., rent, utilities, maintenance) to manage and track outgoing funds, and should, at a minimum, contain the following information:

- Date
- Invoice, Reference, and/or Check Number (if applicable)
- Amount of Cash Disbursed
- Names of Accounts Debited or Credited
- Payment Method (e.g., cash, check, electronic transfer)
- Description to clearly specify the nature of the cost and the corresponding cost classification, if not included in the column heading.

Checks should not be written to employees (other than payroll, reimbursements for small incidental out-of-pocket costs, mileage reimbursements, travel reimbursements, and petty cash fund custodian checks).

A **Check Register** may be substituted for the Cash Disbursements Journal (or equivalent records), but this is not recommended. If used, the Check Register (or equivalent records) must contain the same cost classifications and description information required when a Cash Disbursements Journal (or equivalent records) is used.

2.4 General Ledger

A General Ledger (or equivalent records) must be maintained with accounts for all assets, liabilities, fund balances/net assets, revenues, and expenditures to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and transparency of all financial transactions in accordance with GAAP. Separate accounts or cost centers must be maintained for the revenues (e.g., donations, grants, rental income, miscellaneous revenue) and expenditures of each of the CONTRACTOR'S programs and activities (both COUNTY and non-COUNTY).

2.5 Chart of Accounts

A Chart of Accounts (or equivalent records) must be maintained to organize and classify financial transactions accurately and consistently in accordance with GAAP:

- The COUNTY recommends that CONTRACTORS use the same expenditure account titles on the monthly invoice submitted to the COUNTY.
- If the CONTRACTOR uses account titles which differ from the account titles on the monthly invoice, each account title should clearly identify the nature of the transaction(s) posted to the account.
- CONTRACTOR must consistently post transactions that are of a similar nature to the same account. For example, all expenditures for travel can be posted to an account titled "travel," but must not be intermixed with other expenditure accounts.

2.6 Payroll Register

A Payroll Register (or equivalent records) must be maintained to manage payroll activities, detail the necessary payroll information, and ensure payroll transactions and payments are accurate. The Payroll Register (or equivalent records) should contain the following information for each employee:

- Name
- Position
- Unique code identifying each employee (e.g., employee number/ID)
- Salary or hourly wage
- Payment Record including:

- Accrual Period
- Gross Pay
- Itemized Payroll Deductions
- Net Pay Amount
- Check/Payment Number

CONTRACTOR must ensure compliance with:

- All applicable federal and State requirements for withholding payroll taxes (e.g., FIT, FICA, FUTA, SIT, SIU), reporting, filing (e.g., 941, DE-7, W-2, W-4, 1099), and all applicable tax deposits.
- Internal Revenue Service and State guidelines to properly classify employees and independent contractors.

3.0 Information and Supporting Documentation Requirements

CONTRACTOR must retain the original source document for inspection by **COUNTY**. All revenues and expenditures charged to the COUNTY must be supported by original vouchers, invoices, receipts, or other documentation to clearly establish the nature and the reasonableness of the expenditure and its relevance to the COUNTY program, and evidence of actual payment (e.g., canceled checks, proof of electronic funds transfer). Internally generated documents (e.g., vouchers, request for check forms, requisitions), and bank and credit card account statements alone do not constitute supporting documentation for revenues and expenditures.

If the CONTRACTOR is unclear as to the appropriate documentation that must be maintained to support an expenditure, CONTRACTOR should consult with the COUNTY **before** the expenditure is charged to the COUNTY. Unsupported or inadequately supported expenditures will be disallowed upon audit. CONTRACTOR will be required to repay COUNTY for all disallowed costs.

Electronic documentation is permitted when the source documentation originated electronically (e.g., electronic bills and bank statements). To the extent the source for electronic documentation is an original hardcopy document (e.g., PDF scans of original vendor invoices), COUNTY at its sole discretion may accept photocopies (including scanned images) of supporting documentation in preference to the original documents subject to any limitations imposed by the applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies), and if the CONTRACTOR maintains adequate internal controls over their information technology systems and data (e.g., electronically stored information, records, or documentation) as required by the standards described in this Handbook (e.g., see Sections A.3.5 and B.7.0 through B.7.3) and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement). Failure to provide original hardcopy documents and/or maintain an adequate system of

internal controls over electronic documentation to support expenditures charged to the COUNTY will result in inadequately supported expenditures and will be disallowed upon audit.

For the following categories of expenditures, adequate supporting documentation may include, but not be limited to:

Payroll

- Timecards and attendance records signed and dated by the employee and the employee's supervisor (in ink or electronically) certifying the accuracy and approval of the reported time.
- Time distribution records by program, accounting for total work time on a daily basis for each employee.
- Records showing actual expenditures for payroll, Social Security and unemployment insurance.
- State and federal quarterly tax returns, federal W-2 forms, federal W-4 forms, and any other records to support payroll tax payments.

Personnel Files

- Documentation supporting approved employee pay rates.
- Proof of employees having the required education, practical experience, and license(s)/certification(s) for their position.
- Criminal record clearances as required.

Contracted/Consultant Services

- Contracts detailing the nature and scope of services to be provided, and the method and rate of compensation (e.g., cost reimbursement, fixed fee, fee for service, rate per hour) for each service.
- Itemized invoices or other documentation detailing specific service(s) provided and rate(s) of compensation applied to support total amounts charged.
- Time and attendance records or other documentation detailing when services were provided.
- Travel vouchers detailing purpose, time, and location of travel reimbursed by CONTRACTOR.
- Purchase orders, itemized invoices, and proof of receipt of good/services for amount reimbursed by CONTRACTOR.
- Copies of all completed federal Form 1099s, establishing that all payments to contractors/consultants were reported timely to federal and State taxing agencies.

<u>Payments to Affiliated Organizations or Persons (i.e., Related Party/Less-Than-Arm's-Length Transactions)</u>

- Financial records (e.g., general ledgers, payroll registers, labor distributions, invoices/receipts) of the affiliated or related organizations/persons
- Price and rate quotations for the same services/goods from an adequate number of independent and qualified sources
- Cost and price analysis
- Vendor selection analysis
- Other documentation to support payments to affiliated organizations or persons did not exceed the lesser of actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons or the reasonable costs for services rendered or items purchased (see <u>Section C.1.2</u> for additional guidance)

<u>Loans (including, but not limited to, loans to the CONTRACTOR from employees and/or related parties)</u>

- Written loan agreement approved by the CONTRACTOR'S board of directors.
- Documentation showing that loaned funds were deposited into a CONTRACTOR bank account.
- Documentation showing that loan proceeds were actually used for COUNTY programs.

To the extent that the loan agreement provides for the payment of interest, the interest may not be an allowable expenditure under the Agreement. If the payment of interest is allowable, interest must not be accrued at a rate which exceeds the COUNTY Treasury Rate plus one percent.

Travel

- Travel policies (written) of the CONTRACTOR
- Travel expenditure vouchers
- For travel related to conferences, meetings, seminars, symposiums, workshops, and other similar events, CONTRACTOR must at a minimum, retain literature, such as agendas and handouts, or other documentation detailing the purpose of the event, as part of the CONTRACTOR'S documentation of the propriety of the travel expenditure
- Itemized receipts for all travel expenditures (e.g., lodging for approved out-of-town travel, airfare, car rentals, meals, ground transportation, parking).

Note: Reimbursement for actual receipts or per diem rates for lodging and meal expenditures must not exceed the COUNTY'S maximum reimbursement rate for employees. CONTRACTOR should obtain the COUNTY'S maximum reimbursement rate for each fiscal year from the COUNTY before travel expenditures are charged.

Vehicle Expenditures

- Invoices/receipts for repairs, maintenance, fuel, etc.
- Vehicle registration card
- Vehicle title
- Insurance policy
- Purchase or financing agreement
- Vehicle lease or rental agreement
- For vehicles owned/leased by the CONTRACTOR and personal vehicles that are <u>primarily</u> used for business purposes, a vehicle mileage log (or equivalent record) must be maintained establishing the extent to which the vehicles are used for business versus non-business purposes. The mileage log (or equivalent record) must identify:
 - Trip dates
 - Origin and destination addresses of the trip
 - Purpose of the trip and how it relates to the Agreement services
 - Beginning and ending odometer readings and the resulting mileage for all trips (including non-business trips) to account for 100% use of the vehicle
- For personal vehicles that are <u>not primarily</u> used for business purposes, documentation to support reimbursements to employees for mileage and parking must include:
 - Date and time of travel
 - Origin and destination addresses of the trip and the resulting mileage
 - Purpose of the trip and how it relates to the Agreement services
 - Rates claimed (**Note:** Reimbursement rates for mileage must not exceed applicable federal guidelines.)
 - Itemized receipts for reimbursed parking and toll charges

All supporting documentation must include sufficient information to identify the vehicle the expenditures are related to, which should include, but not be limited to, vehicle make and model, vehicle license number, and vehicle identification number.

CONTRACTOR must only charge the COUNTY for vehicle expenditures (e.g., gasoline, repairs/maintenance, insurance, depreciation) to provide COUNTY Agreement services. CONTRACTOR must pro-rate vehicle expenditures based on vehicle usage to exclude the portion of expenditures related to non-COUNTY and non-business use (i.e., non-COUNTY program services, personal use, employee transportation to and from work).

Operating Expenditures (e.g., utilities, office supplies, equipment rentals)

- Bona fide contracts or lease agreements, if applicable
- Invoices and receipts detailing the cost and items purchased
- Documentation acknowledging the receipt of purchased goods and services (e.g., itemized delivery confirmations, stock received reports, packing slips, or

other documentation) signed by the employee(s) who verified the good/services were approved and received

Outside Meals

- Itemized receipts and/or invoices for all meals
- Documentation detailing the nature and business purpose of each meal
- Documentation identifying the participants of each meal

3.1 Filing

All relevant supporting documentation for reported revenues and program expenditures must be filed in a systematic and consistent manner. It is recommended that supporting documents be filed as follows:

- Checks/Payments Numerically
- Invoices Vendor name and date
- Vouchers Numerically
- Receipts Chronologically
- Timecards Pay period and alphabetically

3.2 Referencing

Accounting transactions posted to the CONTRACTOR'S books must be appropriately cross-referenced to supporting documentation. When applicable, it is recommended that expenditure transactions on the CONTRACTOR'S books be cross-referenced to the supporting documentation as follows:

- Invoices Vendor name and date
- Checks Number
- Vouchers Number

Supporting documentation for non-payroll expenditures (i.e., operating expenditures) should be cross-referenced to the evidence of actual payment (e.g., corresponding check issued for payment, bank statement). If multiple invoices are paid with one check or transaction, all related invoices should be cross-referenced to the evidence of actual payment.

3.3 Security Over Documentation

Adequate care must be exercised to safeguard the financial records, including accounting records and supporting documentation. Any destruction or theft of the CONTRACTOR'S financial records must be immediately reported to the COUNTY. CONTRACTOR must report, to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, any act(s), which may reasonably constitute a crime and appear to have resulted in the destruction, damage, or alteration of any record subject to the

provisions of this Handbook. CONTRACTOR must make their report to the local law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours of becoming aware of the acts which resulted in the destruction, damage, or alteration of the record.

A copy of the resulting crime/incident report must be retained by the CONTRACTOR for the same period of time the underlying records that were destroyed/damaged were required to be retained (see <u>Section A.3.4</u>), and must be retained for a longer period in the case of unresolved litigation or audit.

3.4 Retention

All financial records, including accounting records (e.g., journals, ledgers) and supporting documentation, must be retained for a minimum of three years after the termination of the CONTRACTOR'S Agreement or the date of submission of the final invoice, billing, or expenditure report, unless a longer retention period is prescribed by the Agreement or applicable laws and regulations, in which case the CONTRACTOR must comply with the longer retention period and all other retention requirements set forth in the Agreement or the applicable laws and regulations.

3.5 <u>Protection of Electronically Stored Information</u>

CONTRACTOR must employ sufficient security measures to safeguard all COUNTY non-public information (e.g., confidential information including, but not limited to, the names and addresses of individuals, Social Security numbers, credit card information) that is electronically stored and used. CONTRACTOR is also responsible for the security of any COUNTY non-public information that is transmitted, exchanged, or shared with other authorized individuals and/or organizations including, but not limited to, third-party vendors/providers, subcontractors, contractors/consultants, or other external parties.

Information security and privacy safeguards (e.g., policies, access restrictions, employee background checks, training programs, cyber liability insurance, encryption) and standards must be developed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with applicable standards described in this Handbook (e.g., see Sections B.7.0 through B.7.3), the COUNTY Requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement, applicable sections of the Board Policy Manual).

4.0 Donations and Other Sources of Revenue

For CONTRACTORS that use donations and/or other sources of revenue (e.g., grants, sales of supplies/services, rental income, miscellaneous revenue, fees) to pay for expenditures related to a COUNTY service, the CONTRACTOR must maintain accounting and other financial records that clearly identify the specific expenditures that were paid for with the other source(s) of revenue. Restricted donations and other sources of revenue, earmarked specifically for the

COUNTY program, must be utilized on allowable COUNTY Agreement expenditures. Similarly, income from investments (e.g., interest, dividends), where the source of the amount invested is COUNTY program funds, must be deemed restricted revenue that must be utilized on allowable COUNTY program expenditures, or returned to the COUNTY as specified under the COUNTY Agreement.

5.0 Audits

For routine audits and inspections, CONTRACTOR will make available to COUNTY representatives, upon request, during working hours, during the duration of the COUNTY Agreement and for a period of three years thereafter (unless a longer period is specified under the Agreement, or by applicable laws and regulations), all of its books and records, including, but not limited to, those which relate to its operation of each project or business activity, which is funded in whole or part with governmental monies, whether or not such monies are received through the COUNTY. All such books and records must be made available upon request at a location within or near Los Angeles County.

In general, audits will normally be performed during normal business hours, Monday through Friday. However, COUNTY retains the right to inspect and conduct investigations of CONTRACTOR'S program/fiscal operations and compliance with the COUNTY Agreement at any time, without prior notice to CONTRACTOR seven days a week, when the COUNTY has information which it, in its sole discretion, justifies such an unannounced visit, inspection, audit or investigation.

6.0 Single Audit Requirements

Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) "Audit Requirements" requires organizations that expend the applicable threshold (e.g., \$750,000 (prior to October 1, 2024), \$1,000,000) or more in federal awards during their fiscal year (including pass-through awards) to have a single audit conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards for that year. Additional details regarding single audit requirements are included in Uniform Guidance.

A copy of any single audit report must be filed with the COUNTY upon request or within the timeframes prescribed by the COUNTY Agreement, or any extended timeframes granted by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

7.0 Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management Requirements

Title 2 United States Code of Federal Regulations <u>"Unique Entity Identifier and System for Award Management"</u> requires organizations receiving federal funds to have a "Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)" and register with the System for Award Management (SAM.gov), unless exempted by federal statute. CONTRACTOR

must maintain documentation to demonstrate they have a current and active UEI and registration in SAM.gov, if applicable. Additional details regarding UEI requirements are included in the <u>Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (eCFR)</u> and SAM.gov.

B. INTERNAL CONTROLS

1.0 Internal Controls Overview

Internal controls are processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the CONTRACTOR'S objectives relating to operations. reporting, and compliance, and should safeguard the CONTRACTOR'S assets from misappropriations misuse. and Each CONTRACTOR must prepare necessary written procedures establishing internal controls for its personnel's use. The CONTRACTOR must instruct all personnel in these procedures and continuously monitor operations to ensure compliance with their own policies and procedures, and any other applicable funding source requirements (e.g., Uniform Guidance).

2.0 Cash and Revenues

Cash or cash equivalents (e.g., checks, money orders, other liquid assets such as prepaid/EBT/gift cards) and revenue must be adequately monitored to ensure they are properly accounted for, safeguarded, and accurately reported.

2.1 Separate Fund or Cost Center

All COUNTY Agreement revenues must be maintained in a bank account. If revenues from other sources are maintained in the same bank account, revenues for each source must be clearly identifiable in the accounting records through the use of cost centers or separate accounts.

2.2 Manual Deposits

When cash or cash equivalents are received by mail, two employees should be assigned to open the mail and list all collections received on a receipts/check remittance log.

All COUNTY checks should be restrictively endorsed upon receipt.

Cash and cash equivalents received should be recorded on pre-numbered receipts and the receipts/check remittance log should be reconciled to the amount being deposited.

Voided receipts must be retained and the sequence of receipts issued/voided must be periodically accounted for.

Cash and cash equivalents totaling \$500 or more must be deposited within one day of receipt, or as soon as reasonably possible. Collections of less than \$500 may be held and must be secured and deposited weekly or when the total reaches \$500, whichever occurs first. If CONTRACTOR can establish that a larger limit is warranted, CONTRACTOR may request authorization from COUNTY to increase the limit to an amount greater than \$500.

Deposit slips should be retained in an organized manner, and must contain sufficient reference information for comparison to the Cash Receipts Journal (or equivalent records) and individual receipts, if applicable. A recommended best practice is to retain a photocopy of the deposit slip and the COUNTY warrants reflected on each deposit slip, or record the individual warrant numbers on the deposit slip.

2.3 Separation of Duties Over Deposits and Cash

Employees' duties must be separated to ensure that one individual does not control all key aspects (e.g., receiving, receipting, depositing, disbursing, reconciling, recording) of a transaction. For example, an employee who does not handle cash or cash equivalents should record all receipts in the CONTRACTOR'S accounting records.

2.4 Bank Reconciliations

Bank statements should be received and reconciled by someone with no cash handling or check writing/preparation responsibilities. The person reconciling the bank account(s) should receive the bank statement(s) directly from the bank.

Monthly bank reconciliations should be prepared and reviewed by management for appropriateness and accuracy within 30 days of the bank statement date. The bank reconciliations should be signed and dated by both the preparer and the reviewer. See Exhibit A for a suggested bank reconciliation format.

Reconciling items should be reviewed, researched, and resolved immediately. If an item cannot be resolved within the next bank statement period, the CONTRACTOR should monitor the reconciling item to ensure the reconciling item is resolved timely.

2.5 Bonding

All officers, employees, and contractors who handle cash or have access to the CONTRACTOR'S funds (e.g., prepare checks) must be bonded.

3.0 <u>Disbursements</u>

All disbursements (other than those made for petty cash purchases), must be made using a CONTRACTOR check, electronic funds transfer, or debit/credit card.

Blank check stock must be secured and accounted for to preclude unauthorized use.

Checks must NOT be payable to "cash" or signed in advance. Similarly, electronic debits to "cash" or withdrawals of cash must not be made. Checks written to employees for reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs must be supported by receipts and invoices.

Voided checks must be marked void. If paper checks are used, the signature block must be cut out. Voided checks must be maintained with the canceled checks.

Returned or undelivered checks must be canceled regularly, but no less frequent than monthly.

Unclaimed checks must be canceled periodically, but no less frequent than every six months.

All supporting documentation should reference the payment made for the expenditure (e.g., check number, transaction number for an electronic funds transfer, credit card payment) and marked "paid" or otherwise canceled to prevent duplicate payments or reuse.

Disbursements without adequate supporting documentation and/or without adequate controls over electronic documentation (See <u>Section A.3.0</u> regarding the use of electronic documentation) will be disallowed upon audit.

A second signature is also recommended on all checks over \$500, unless otherwise specified in the COUNTY Agreement.

3.1 Approvals and Separation of Duties Over Disbursements

Employees responsible for approving cash disbursements and/or signing checks should examine all supporting documentation at the time the checks are approved and signed.

All disbursements, excluding petty cash purchases, should be approved by persons independent of check preparation and bookkeeping activities.

In instances where the payee is also a signor on the check, the disbursement must be reviewed and approved by a higher-level employee or board member who must also sign the check. If the bookkeeper signs checks, a second signature must be required on the checks, regardless of limits specified in the COUNTY Agreement.

3.2 <u>Credit Cards</u>

Credit cards issued in the CONTRACTOR'S name must be adequately safeguarded and usage monitored to ensure that only authorized and necessary

items are purchased.

Credit card purchases should be pre-approved by CONTRACTOR management to ensure that they are reasonable and necessary.

The use of an employee's personal credit card on behalf of the CONTRACTOR for authorized and necessary items must be limited to purchases where established purchasing and disbursement practices are not suitable.

All credit card disbursements must be supported by original invoices, store receipts, or other external authenticating documents indicating each item purchased, the employee making the purchase, and the justification for the purchase. *Credit card statements alone are not sufficient support for credit card purchases.* See <u>Section A.3.0</u> regarding the use of electronic documentation.

Employee duties must be separated so that the same person cannot approve purchases, reconcile credit card statements, approve reconciliations, or approve payments. Cardholders should not perform any of these duties.

Monthly credit card statements should be reconciled to the source documentation for the expenditure and reviewed by management in a timely manner for appropriateness and accuracy. Any discrepancies must be reviewed, researched, and resolved immediately. The credit card reconciliations should be signed and dated by the reconciler and reviewer.

3.3 Petty Cash

Petty cash must NOT be used as a substitute for normal purchasing and disbursement practices (i.e., payment by check).

A CONTRACTOR may establish a petty cash fund up to \$500 to pay for **small** incidental expenditures incurred (e.g., postage due, parking meters, small purchases of office supplies), and may establish multiple petty cash funds when appropriate (i.e., petty cash fund for each location where services are rendered). CONTRACTOR must obtain written approval from the COUNTY to establish a single petty cash fund greater than \$500. Applicable policies and procedures must be established to ensure accountability and restrict the usage of petty cash to the intended purpose of the fund.

Petty cash disbursements must be supported by original invoices, store receipts, or other external authenticating documents indicating each item purchased and the employee making the purchase. If external supporting documentation is not obtainable for minor disbursements (under \$10), such as parking meters, fees, etc., then some written documentation should be maintained and approved by a supervisory employee not associated with the transaction. See Section A.3.0 regarding the use of electronic documentation.

The petty cash fund should be maintained on an imprest (fixed) basis. A check should be drawn to set up the fund and to periodically replenish the fund up to the imprest amount. Receipts, vouchers, etc., supporting each fund replenishment should be cross referenced to the reimbursement check.

A petty cash log (or equivalent record) must be maintained for each petty cash fund to track the usage and replenishment of petty cash. Petty cash logs should be reviewed monthly by a higher-level employee not having responsibilities over the respective petty cash fund to ensure petty cash funds are being used for their intended purposes. See Exhibit B for a suggested petty cash log format.

There should be a separate petty cash fund custodian assigned for each petty cash fund established. The petty cash fund custodian should:

- Not have any other cash handling responsibilities (e.g., sign checks).
- Be responsible for maintaining and disbursing the petty cash funds and requesting replenishment of the fund up to its imprest amount, when necessary.
- Reconcile the petty cash fund amount to the cash-on-hand, receipts/invoices for which replenishment has not yet been requested, and replenishment requests in process, but not yet received, each day the petty cash fund is used.

Petty cash must be secured at all times in a locked safe, file cabinet, or cash drawer. Access to the petty cash fund should be limited to the petty cash fund custodian and one other employee in case of absence or emergency.

Surprise cash counts of each petty cash fund should be conducted periodically, but no less than quarterly, to ensure the petty cash fund is being maintained as required. The cash counts should be conducted by a higher-level employee not having cash handling responsibilities over the specific fund being counted. Documentation should be maintained to support each cash count conducted and should be signed and dated by the employee conducting the cash count.

3.4 Other Liquid Assets

Liquid assets must NOT be used as a substitute for normal purchasing and disbursement practices (e.g., payment by check).

CONTRACTOR must centrally monitor any liquid assets that can easily be converted to personal use (e.g., bus tokens/passes, prepaid/EBT/gift cards, tickets, vouchers). Applicable policies and procedures must be established to ensure accountability and restrict the usage of liquid assets to their intended purposes.

The distribution and usage of liquid assets must be supported by a log and/or external authenticating documents. The documents must clearly identify each item distributed/used, amounts issued, the date of distribution/usage, and the name and signature of the recipient/user. If the liquid assets (e.g., gift cards, prepaid cards)

are used to pay for other expenditures, additional documentation must be maintained to support the expenditures as required by $\underline{\text{Section A.3.0}}$. See $\underline{\text{Exhibit C}}$ for a suggested liquid assets log format.

Logs and/or other external authenticating documents should be reviewed monthly by a higher-level employee not having responsibilities over the respective liquid asset to ensure liquid assets are being used for their intended purposes.

A custodian should be assigned to monitor liquid assets, and should:

- Not have any other cash handling responsibilities (e.g., sign checks).
- Be responsible for maintaining and distributing the liquid assets and requesting replenishment when necessary.
- Reconcile the log to the liquid assets-on-hand and the documentation supporting the distribution and usage of the liquid assets to-date, each day liquid assets are distributed and used.

Liquid assets must be safely secured at all times (e.g., in a locked safe, file cabinet, or drawer). Access to liquid assets should be limited to the custodian and one other employee in case of absence or emergency.

Surprise counts of each liquid asset should be conducted periodically, but no less than quarterly, to ensure liquid assets are being maintained as required. The counts should be conducted by a higher-level employee not having responsibilities over the liquid asset being counted. Documentation should be maintained to support each count conducted and should be signed and dated by the employee conducting the count.

4.0 Payroll and Personnel Records

Adequate payroll and personnel records must be maintained to support payroll transactions. Payroll and/or personnel records should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Employee's authorized salary rate
- Employee information sheet (e.g., employee contact information, emergency contact information)
- Resume and/or application
- Proof of qualifications for the position, if required (e.g., job description, notarized copy or original diploma, academic transcripts, license(s))
- Hiring and termination (if applicable) documents
- Employment history and performance evaluations
- Criminal record clearance (if required)
- Citizenship Status
- Benefit balances (e.g., paid time off, sick time, vacation)
- Health Clearances (if required)

In addition, personnel records should also include disclosures of any relationships with other CONTRACTOR employees or associates.

4.1 Timecards

Timecards or time reports must be prepared for each employee each pay period. If an employee works on multiple COUNTY/non-COUNTY programs and/or activities, the total hours charged to each of the programs and/or activities must be based on actual conditions (e.g., total hours worked each day by program and the total hours charged to each of the CONTRACTOR'S programs, time studies, full-time equivalents).

Time or budget estimates (i.e., estimates determined before the services are performed) alone do not qualify as support for payroll expenditures and will be disallowed upon audit. Time or budget estimates may be used for interim accounting purposes, unless prohibited by the COUNTY Agreement or applicable funding source(s), provided that the system for establishing the estimates produces reasonable approximations of the activity actually performed. Significant changes in work activity must be identified and adjusted in the financial records in a timely manner. The CONTRACTOR'S system of internal controls must include processes to review after-the-fact interim charges made using time or budget estimates, and be adequately documented. All necessary adjustments must be made such that the final amount charged to the COUNTY is accurate, allowable, appropriately allocated, and based on actual conditions.

All timecards and time reports must be signed and dated by the employee and the employee's supervisor (in ink or electronically) to certify the accuracy and approval of the reported time.

To the extent the CONTRACTOR utilizes electronic timecards and time reports, the CONTRACTOR'S electronic time reporting system must be designed to comply with the internal control standards described in this Handbook (e.g., see Sections A.3.5 and B.7.0 through B.7.3), and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement), and support the reporting of accurate and reliable financial information.

4.2 Benefit Balances

Employee benefit balances (e.g., paid time off, sick time, vacation) should be maintained on at least a monthly basis. Benefit balances must be increased when benefit hours are earned and decreased as hours are used.

4.3 Incentive Compensation

Incentive compensation paid to employees should be reasonable, based on a measurable performance metric (e.g., cost reduction, efficient performance, suggestion awards, safety awards), and in accordance with the CONTRACTOR'S

established policy or agreement with employees. The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation to support any incentive compensation payments to employees.

Any bonuses, gifts, or other payments provided to employees that are solely intended to improve employee morale will be disallowed upon audit, unless expressly allowed by the COUNTY Agreement and/or the applicable funding source(s).

4.4 Limitations on Positions and Salaries

The CONTRACTOR should not pay any salaries higher than those authorized in the COUNTY Agreement or by the applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies).

Payroll expenditures for employees working on more than one agreement, program, or activity must be equitably allocated in accordance with the applicable sections of Uniform Guidance and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement). If an employee serves in the same or dual capacities under more than one agreement or program, time charged to the agreements or programs taken as a whole may not exceed 100% of the employee's actual time worked.

Salaried employees should be paid a salary that corresponds with the employee's work schedule. For example, a half-time salaried employee performing the same or similar work should be paid proportionately less than a full-time salaried employee.

4.5 Retroactive Payroll Adjustments and Payments

The CONTRACTOR must not charge the COUNTY for any retroactive adjustments to an employee's authorized hourly/salary rate or benefits that result in additional compensation to an individual or group of employees without written approval from the COUNTY.

Retroactive payments to employees to correct underpayment errors may be charged to the COUNTY provided that adequate documentation is maintained to support an employee was underpaid in a prior pay period and the retroactive payment is necessary.

4.6 Separation of Duties Over Payroll and Personnel

Payroll checks should be distributed by persons not involved in timekeeping (e.g., preparing/recording, approving, processing, and reporting of payroll transactions), or reconciling bank accounts.

All employee hires and terminations, or pay rate changes, must be approved in writing by authorized persons independent of payroll responsibilities.

4.7 Security Over Payroll and Personnel Records

Adequate security must be maintained over payroll and personnel records with access restricted to authorized individuals. Any automated payroll and personnel records which contain confidential information, such as, but not limited to, employee addresses and medical information, must be adequately safeguarded using the information security and privacy standards discussed in Section A.3.6 to prevent unauthorized access and use.

5.0 Procurement

Written policies and procedures must be established to ensure goods and services are procured in a manner providing full and open competition and in accordance with the requirements of Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies). The written policies and procedures must also cover conflicts of interest where the CONTRACTOR and/or its directors, officers, or key employees are unable (or appear to be unable) to be impartial in conducting a procurement action.

CONTRACTOR must maintain sufficient records to support the history of procurement. At a minimum, the records should detail the rationale for the procurement method, the selection of the contract type (e.g., cost reimbursement, fixed-price), reasoning/justification for contractor or vendor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price/rate.

The procurement of any goods and/or services with an aggregate value that exceeds the lesser of \$5,000 or the amount required by the CONTRACTOR'S policy must be approved by the CONTRACTOR'S board of directors.

Failure to procure goods and services as required and maintain adequate documentation to support expenditures charged to the COUNTY may result in inadequately supported expenditures and may be disallowed upon audit.

5.1 Methods of Procurement

<u>Uniform Guidance</u> describes the following methods for procuring goods and services:

- Informal Procurement
- Formal Procurement
- Noncompetitive Procurement

Informal Procurement

When the aggregate value of the goods and/or services being procured is less than \$10,000, the CONTRACTOR must ensure the price is reasonable based on research, experience, purchase history, and/or other relevant information.

Where the aggregate value of the goods and/or services being procured is between \$10,000 and \$249,999, the CONTRACTOR must ensure the price is reasonable by obtaining price or rate quotations from an adequate number of qualified sources. CONTRACTOR should consider obtaining price or rate quotations from at least three qualified sources.

Formal Procurement

When the aggregate value of the goods and/or services being procured is \$250,000 or more, the CONTRACTOR must ensure the price is reasonable by formally and publicly advertising and soliciting sealed bids or competitive proposals from an adequate number of qualified sources.

Sealed bids are generally solicited for firm-fixed price contracts (lump sum or unit price). The contract should be awarded to a responsible bidder whose bid conforms with all material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids and is the lowest price.

Competitive proposals are generally solicited when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids and can be used for either cost reimbursement or fixed price type contracts. The contract should be awarded to the offeror whose proposal is most advantageous to the CONTRACTOR and should be based on price and other relevant factors.

Noncompetitive Procurement

Noncompetitive procurements should only be used when the aggregate value of the goods or services is less than \$10,000, the goods or services can only be obtained from a single source, there is an immediate need for the goods or services and delays from publicizing a competitive solicitation are not permitted, or a competitive solicitation was conducted and competition was determined to be inadequate.

The CONTRACTOR must obtain written approval from the COUNTY and/or the applicable funding source(s) prior to using a noncompetitive procurement that does not meet one of the conditions described above.

6.0 Capital and Non-Capital Assets

Controls over capital and non-capital assets are necessary to safeguard investments, establish responsibility for the custody of each asset, provide

necessary data for financial reporting, and provide required information and documentation for depreciation, insurance, audit, and other purposes.

6.1 Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible or intangible assets of significant value having a useful life that extends beyond the current year and include land, buildings and improvements, equipment, and intellectual property (including software). All applicable assets with an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more must be capitalized in accordance with GAAP.

Acquisition cost means the net invoice unit price of an item, including shipping costs and sales taxes, the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Acquisition costs for software include those development costs capitalized in accordance with GAAP.

Capital asset purchases must be approved by the CONTRACTOR'S board of directors or their authorized representative.

Capital assets should not be ordered or purchased and charged to the COUNTY during the last three months of the term of the Agreement, unless the acquisition is pre-approved by the COUNTY or the CONTRACTOR'S Agreement with the COUNTY is renewed or extended.

6.2 **Acquisition**

CONTRACTOR must submit a purchase versus lease analysis to COUNTY and obtain written authorization before making a capital asset purchase where the acquisition cost is \$25,000 or more, and all, or a portion of the cost of the capital asset will be charged to the COUNTY Agreement. If the cost of the capital asset will be charged to multiple COUNTY Agreements, the CONTRACTOR only needs to obtain written authorization from the COUNTY department(s) where the CONTRACTOR anticipates expenditures charged will exceed the lesser of 10% of the acquisition cost of the capital asset or \$5,000, unless more restrictive and/or stringent requirements over acquisitions are required by the COUNTY Agreement and/or the applicable funding source(s).

6.3 Non-Capital Asset Equipment

Non-capital asset equipment is defined as equipment containing COUNTY non-public information, or equipment with a unit cost of more than \$250 but less than \$5,000, a useful life over one year, and can generally be easily carried or moved; especially by hand (e.g., personal computers, scanners, other portable assets).

6.4 Asset Identification and Inventory

All capital assets and non-capital asset equipment (assets) purchased in full, or in part, with COUNTY Agreement funds are to be used for the benefit of the COUNTY Agreement and should be appropriately tagged.

CONTRACTOR must maintain an accurate, complete, and current listing of assets. The listing should include the item description, serial number, date of purchase, acquisition cost, source(s) of funding, location, and the specific employee(s) the asset is assigned to or controlled by, when applicable. Unassigned assets must also be identified on the listing.

An inventory of all assets must be conducted at least once every two years to ensure that all assets are accounted for, used, maintained in proper working order, and needed. Documentation must be maintained to support the inventory conducted, and any depreciation charges in accordance with <u>Uniform Guidance</u>.

6.5 <u>Security Over Assets</u>

Physical security must be adequately maintained over all assets to prevent the misuse, theft, or destruction of COUNTY property and non-public information. To the extent necessary, physical security controls over assets should include the use of badges/identification cards, locks, security cables, and/or assorted barriers to prevent physical tampering, damage, theft, or unauthorized physical access.

6.6 Asset Management

The CONTRACTOR must assume responsibility and accountability for the maintenance of all assets purchased, leased, or rented with COUNTY Agreement funds, or any other assets containing COUNTY non-public information.

The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation to support all cases of theft, loss, damage, or destruction of assets purchased with COUNTY Agreement funds or containing COUNTY non-public information. The documentation should, at a minimum, contain item identification, recorded value, facts relating to loss, and, where appropriate, a copy of the law enforcement report. In cases where the loss resulted from suspected criminal activity (e.g., theft, vandalism, arson), the incident must be reported to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the location of the suspected crime.

The supporting documentation, including a copy of any related crime/incident reports, must be retained by the CONTRACTOR for a period of time under which the underlying records were destroyed or damaged were required to be retained and must be retained for a longer period in the case of unresolved litigation or audit.

The CONTRACTOR must promptly report in writing to the COUNTY, and provide copies of all relevant supporting documentation described above, all cases of theft, loss, damage, or destruction of:

- Any capital assets purchased with COUNTY Agreement funds.
- Any non-capital asset equipment purchased with COUNTY Agreement funds with an acquisition cost or aggregate costs of \$950 or more.
- Any capital or non-capital assets that electronically stored, used, and/or transmitted COUNTY non-public information.

CONTRACTOR must safely and securely dispose of or return to the COUNTY all capital and non-capital assets in accordance with the Agreement.

7.0 <u>Information Technology</u>

Information technology (IT) controls are necessary to protect the security, integrity, and availability of COUNTY non-public information, Protected Health Information (PHI), IT resources (e.g., systems and networks, accounting management software/applications, electronic time reporting systems), and data (e.g., electronically stored information, records, or documentation).

7.1 <u>Information Technology Controls</u>

It is the CONTRACTOR'S sole obligation to design and implement appropriate and reasonable IT controls to, at a minimum:

- Secure and protect its IT resources and data against internal/external threats and risks.
- Help ensure the accuracy and integrity of CONTRACTOR'S electronic records and data is not compromised.
- Ensure adequate safety mechanisms (e.g., unique log-on identifications, computer access codes, account codes, passwords, multi-factor authentication tokens, transaction approval/authorization controls) are in place to limit user (e.g., employees, subcontractors, contractors/consultants) access privileges to protect COUNTY non-public information, PHI, IT resources, and data related to the COUNTY Agreement from unauthorized or unlawful access, use, disclosure, alteration or destruction.
 - Users must only receive access to non-public information that is necessary to perform their assigned job duties, and must not be given an access authorization level that is higher than needed.

- CONTRACTOR must review, and update, if necessary, user access rights/permissions at least annually, or when a user's job assignment and/or responsibilities change, to ensure access capabilities are consistent with the user's job duties. In addition, guest user access and inactive users, including terminated employees, contractors/consultants, and other unnecessary access should be reviewed and removed or disabled timely.
- Ensure adequate and ongoing IT and cyber security awareness training is provided to applicable CONTRACTOR employees.
- Capture sufficient audit trail information to identify the individual user(s) who
 performed key components (e.g., entry, approval) of critical or high risk
 (e.g., disbursement, payroll) transactions.
- Ensure all data/transactions entered into an information system are processed completely and accurately, duplicate transactions are prevented and/or detected timely, inputs and modifications to data are authorized, and all data is protected from improper or unauthorized deletion and alteration. For example, procedures for reviewing and approving source documents for reasonableness and proper authorization prior to entering information should be established, when applicable.
- Ensure any output (e.g., paper printouts, digital information, electronic records) containing non-public information or regulated data and transactions is adequately protected and clear individual accountability is maintained, when applicable.

7.2 <u>Information Technology Security Management</u>

CONTRACTOR must establish and implement IT policies and procedures that align with the applicable IT standards described in this Handbook, <u>COUNTY Board Policy 5.200</u>, and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement, applicable sections of the <u>Board Policy Manual</u>). A good IT policy should address, at a minimum, such issues as:

- Security management
- Security awareness training
- Security and privacy violations/breaches, incident reporting, and response protocols
- Cyber security (e.g., encryption, malware/ransomware protection, vulnerability testing and monitoring)
- Separation of duties
- User access (including remote access) to system(s) data
- Authorization of transactions
- Exception/error resolution
- Back-up recovery and restart protocols (e.g., disaster recovery and business

contingency planning)

• Change controls (e.g., for maintenance, enhancements, or modifications to application systems, networks, and software), if applicable

CONTRACTOR must also ensure their IT policies are periodically reviewed and updated/modified when changes are necessary (e.g., to implement new systems or changes in procedures, adopt new security protocols, address new risks or circumstances).

To the extent CONTRACTOR exchanges or shares information with other authorized external parties (e.g., third-party vendors/providers, subcontractors, contractors/consultants), CONTRACTOR must also establish policies and procedures to ensure the security, reliability, and integrity of such information.

Any applicable security incidents (e.g., loss of COUNTY non-public information, breach of confidentiality, non-permitted use or disclosure of PHI) must be reported in accordance with the standards described in this Handbook, and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement).

7.3 Separation of Duties Over Systems

CONTRACTOR must ensure sufficient checks and balances exist, and adequate separation of duties are maintained over IT systems to help minimize the risk of fraudulent activity and user error, and ensure transactions (e.g., accounting, payroll, time reporting, disbursements) are properly initiated approved, processed, reported, and reconciled.

Work should be divided among two or more employees so that one employee does not have control over multiple key aspects of an IT system, and the functions performed by one employee may be checked by functions performed by other employees. For example, employees who have access to add or change vendor information (e.g., vendor and contact names, addresses, phone numbers) must not have access to process invoices.

8.0 Electronic Signatures

Electronic signatures (e-Signatures) may be used to represent an individual's acknowledgment, acceptance, or approval of an agreement, transaction, report, record, or form, unless otherwise prohibited by the COUNTY Agreement and/or applicable funding source(s). Various types of e-Signatures exist. The most secure forms of e-Signatures will provide a digital audit trail that confirms when a document was signed, provides assurance that the individual claiming to be the signor is the signor through effective authentication methods (e.g., unique log-on identifications, account codes, passwords), and can safeguard documents from being altered after they have been signed. When determining which type of e-Signature to use, CONTRACTOR should consider the associated risks and level of assurance needed for the signature or document, and any other applicable

federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement).

9.0 **Subcontracts**

CONTRACTOR must not subcontract services without the prior written consent of the COUNTY. Payments for subcontracted services without the prior written consent of the COUNTY may be disallowed upon audit.

CONTRACTOR must provide the COUNTY with copies of all executed subcontracts and must be responsible for the performance of their subcontractors. CONTRACTOR may submit an electronic copy of executed subcontracts in preference to a hardcopy, unless original signed subcontracts are required by the COUNTY Agreement or the applicable funding source(s).

9.1 Subcontractor Monitoring

CONTRACTOR must monitor the activities of their subcontractors as necessary, but no less than annually, to ensure governmental monies are used for their intended purposes, compliance with applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements, and performance goals are achieved. For example, the monitoring must include, but not be limited to:

- Performing reviews of the subcontractor's fiscal and program operations (e.g., verifying expenditures charged to the subaward are adequately supported, allowable, and appropriately allocated; verifying internal controls are maintained as required; and verifying subcontracted services are meeting required performance standards).
- Performing reviews of required financial and performance reports.
- Verifying all subcontractors are audited as required.
- Following-up and ensuring appropriate corrective action is taken on all deficiencies pertaining to the subcontract.

C. COST PRINCIPLES

1.0 Purpose of Program Funds

It is the intent of the COUNTY to provide funds for the purpose of the CONTRACTOR to provide the services required by the Agreement. CONTRACTOR must use these funds on actual expenditures in an economical and efficient manner, and ensure they are reasonable, proper, and necessary costs of providing services and allowable in accordance with the applicable sections of Uniform Guidance, and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies) requirements.

1.1 Limitations and Requirements for Program Expenditures

CONTRACTOR must comply with all limitations and requirements for COUNTY Program expenditures in the Agreement, the applicable sections of <u>Uniform Guidance</u>, and/or any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies). If a CONTRACTOR is unsure of the allowability of any particular type of expenditure, the CONTRACTOR should request advance written approval from the COUNTY and/or applicable funding source(s) prior to incurring the expenditure.

1.2 <u>Limitations on Payments to Affiliated Organizations or Persons (i.e., Related Party/Less-Than-Arm's-Length Transactions)</u>

For purposes of the COUNTY Agreement, COUNTY must be solely responsible for determining affiliation unless otherwise allowed and approved by federal, State, or COUNTY agencies. Organizations or persons will be considered affiliated when one party is able to control or substantially influence the actions of the other. Affiliation includes, but is not limited to, a relationship between the CONTRACTOR and:

- An organization related through legal organization (i.e., corporation, partnership, parent company, subsidiary organization, association).
- An organization under common control through its common officers, directors, or members.
- A director, trustee, officer, or key employee, or an individual related by blood, marriage, or affinity, either directly or through corporations, trusts, or similar arrangements in which they hold a controlling interest.

Prior to making payments to affiliated organizations or persons (i.e., related party/less-than-arm's-length transactions), CONTRACTOR must complete and submit to the COUNTY a disclosure statement identifying the nature of the relationship with the affiliated or related organizations/persons.

CONTRACTOR must <u>not</u> make payments to affiliated organizations or persons for program expenditures (e.g., salaries, services, rent) that exceed the lesser of actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons or the reasonable costs for services rendered and/or items purchased. A reasonable cost is the price that would be paid by one party to another when the parties are dealing at arm's length (fair market price).

Payments to affiliated organizations or persons will be disallowed upon audit to the extent the payments exceed the lesser of actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons or the reasonable costs (fair market value) for services rendered or items purchased.

1.3 <u>Unallowable Expenditures</u>

<u>Uniform Guidance</u> addresses the allowability of a variety of costs. For all costs, there are certain restrictions and limitations; however, the following are examples of costs that are generally unallowable, unless expressly allowed by the COUNTY Agreement and/or the applicable funding source(s):

- Bad debts
- Bonuses, gifts, and other expenditures solely intended to improve employee morale
- Contingency provisions
- Contributions and donations
- Entertainment, social activities, and other similar expenditures (unless there is a programmatic purpose)
- Fines and penalties (e.g., Non-sufficient Funds Check Fees, Traffic Citation Fees)
- Fundraising activities
- Interest
- Losses on other awards

1.4 Depreciation

Unless otherwise approved by the COUNTY, compensation for the use of buildings, capital improvements, equipment, and software projects may be made through depreciation in accordance with the applicable sections of Uniformguidance:

- The computation of depreciation is based on the acquisition cost of the asset(s).
- The computation should exclude the cost of:
 - Land
 - Buildings and equipment donated by governmental agencies
 - Buildings and equipment contributed by the CONTRACTOR to satisfy funding matching requirements
 - Any asset acquired solely for the performance of a non-Federal award.
- For depreciation, an appropriate useful life must be established for the asset(s), which considers factors such as the type of construction, nature of the asset used, susceptibility to technological obsolescence or technological developments in the particular area, historical data, and the renewal and replacement policies followed for the assets involved, etc.
- Appendix B to IRS Publication 946, "How to Depreciate Property," contains guidelines for establishing an asset's useful life.

1.5 Rental Costs of Buildings and Equipment

Rental costs are allowable to the extent that the rates are reasonable considering rental costs of comparable property, market conditions in the area, condition of the property being leased, etc.

- Under a "sale and leaseback" arrangement, rental costs would be allowable up
 to the amount that would be allowed if the CONTRACTOR had continued to
 own the property. This amount generally includes expenditures such as
 depreciation, maintenance, taxes, and insurance.
- Under a "less-than-arms-length" lease, costs are only allowable up to the amount that would be allowable had title to the property vested in the CONTRACTOR. This amount generally includes expenditures such as depreciation, maintenance, taxes, and insurance.

1.6 **Budget Limitation**

Expenditures must not exceed the maximum limits in the COUNTY Agreement budget.

1.7 <u>Expenditures Incurred Outside the Agreement Period</u>

Expenditures charged against program funds may not be incurred prior to the effective date of the COUNTY Agreement or subsequent to the COUNTY Agreement termination, or expiration date. Similarly, current period expenditures related to events or activities that occurred prior to the effective date of the COUNTY Agreement may not be allowable. For example, legal costs incurred prosecuting or defending a lawsuit stemming from events which occurred during a period not covered by a valid COUNTY Agreement between CONTRACTOR and COUNTY are not allowable.

1.8 Unallowable Activities

COUNTY program funds, materials, property, or services must not be used for investments where there is a risk of loss or for the performance of any political activity, the election of any candidate, or the defeat of any candidate for public office.

1.9 <u>Unspent Program Funds</u>

CONTRACTOR must return any unspent program funds to the COUNTY, unless otherwise permitted by the COUNTY Agreement. In addition, the COUNTY will determine the disposition of unspent program funds upon termination of the COUNTY Agreement.

2.0 Allocable Expenditures

For CONTRACTORS that operate programs or provide services in addition to the services required under the COUNTY Agreement, the CONTRACTOR must allocate expenditures to all benefiting programs, activities (including unallowable activities, such as fundraising and investment activities), and funding sources using an equitable basis.

In accordance with the applicable sections of <u>Uniform Guidance</u>, CONTRACTORS must define their allocable expenditures as either direct or indirect costs (as defined below) and allocate each cost using the basis most appropriate and feasible. Actual conditions must be taken into account when selecting the method and/or base to be used to allocate expenditures to ensure expenditures are allocated equitably to each benefiting program, activity, and funding source.

The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation for allocated expenditures (e.g., timecards, time studies, calculation of full-time equivalents, square footage measurements).

Under no circumstances can allocated expenditures be charged to an extent greater than 100% of actual expenditures or the same expenditure be charged both directly and indirectly.

2.1 Direct Costs

Unless otherwise set forth in the COUNTY Agreement, or required by the applicable funding source(s), direct costs are defined as those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective (e.g., a particular program, service, or other direct activity of an organization). Examples of direct costs include salaries and benefits of employees working on the program, supplies and other items purchased specifically for the program, costs related to space used by employees working on the program.

For all employees, other than general and administrative, the hours spent on each program (activity) should be recorded on the employees' timecards and the payroll expenditures should be treated as direct charges and distributed on the basis of the actual recorded hours spent on each program or using another equitable basis based on actual conditions.

Shared costs (i.e., costs that benefit more than one program or activity) that can be distributed in reasonable proportion to the benefits received may also be direct costs.

Examples of bases for allocating shared costs as direct costs:

Number of direct hours spent on each program

- Full-time equivalents for each program
- Square footage occupied by each program
- Other relevant and equitable methods of allocation

2.2 Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are those costs that have been incurred for common or shared purposes and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective. Examples of indirect costs include the salaries and benefits of executive officers and administrative personnel (e.g., accounting, human resources, information technology), depreciation and use allowances for administrative buildings, and other costs related to the general administration of the organization. Only expenditures that are allowable in accordance with the applicable sections of Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal, State, and COUNTY agencies) can be included as indirect costs and allocated to the COUNTY program(s).

Examples of bases for allocating indirect costs:

- Total direct salaries and wages.
- Total direct costs, excluding unallowable costs that do not represent an activity
 of the CONTRACTOR (e.g., fines, penalties, bad debts), capital expenditures,
 and other distorting items such as significant one-time expenditures, or
 subcontractor payments.
- Modified total direct costs, including all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the applicable threshold (e.g., \$25,000 (prior to October 1, 2024), \$50,000) of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). It excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of the applicable threshold (e.g., \$25,000 (prior to October 1, 2024), \$50,000) as required by Uniform Guidance.

2.3 <u>Acceptable Indirect Cost Allocation Methods</u>

<u>Uniform Guidance</u> describes the following allowable methods for allocating and charging indirect costs:

- Simplified allocation method
- Direct allocation method
- Multiple allocation base method
- Negotiated indirect cost rate
- De minimis rate

CONTRACTOR must ensure the indirect cost allocation methodology chosen is clearly described in their Cost Allocation Plan and is used consistently to allocate indirect costs. See Exhibit D for examples of how to allocate indirect costs using these methods.

Simplified Allocation Method

This method can be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs to approximately the same degree. Using this method, all allocable costs are considered indirect costs and an indirect cost rate is determined by dividing total allowable indirect costs by an equitable distribution base (see Exhibit D.1 for example).

Direct Allocation Method

This method can also be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs to approximately the same degree. Using this method, all costs except general administration and general expenditures are treated as direct costs. Shared costs, such as depreciation, facility and equipment rentals, facilities maintenance, telephone, and other similar expenditures, are prorated individually to each direct activity on a basis appropriate for that type of cost.

The remaining costs, which consist exclusively of general administration and general expenditures, are then allocated using the simplified allocation method previously discussed (see Exhibit D.2 for example).

Multiple Base Allocation Method

This method can be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs in varying degrees. Using this method, indirect costs are grouped to permit allocation of each grouping on the basis of the benefits provided to the major functions. Each grouping is then allocated individually using the basis most appropriate for the grouping being allocated (see Exhibit D.3 for example).

Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates

CONTRACTORS have the option of negotiating an indirect cost rate or rates for use on all their federal programs. The CONTRACTOR must submit a cost allocation plan to the federal agency with the largest dollar value of federal awards funded to the organization. The approved indirect cost rate is then applied to the total approved direct cost base (see Exhibit D.4 for example).

If CONTRACTOR has a federally approved indirect cost rate, CONTRACTOR must submit a copy of the approval letter to COUNTY upon request.

De Minimis Rate

A CONTRACTOR that does not have a current negotiated (including provisional) federally approved indirect cost rate may elect to charge indirect costs based on the applicable de minimis rate (e.g., 10% (prior to October 1, 2024), up to 15%) of modified total direct costs. If elected, this rate may be used indefinitely, but must be used consistently to charge indirect costs to all programs and activities (see <u>Exhibit D.5</u> for example).

2.4 Indirect Cost Limitations

CONTRACTOR must ensure indirect costs charged to the COUNTY program(s) are within any maximum limitations established by statutory requirements. Any amounts charged in excess of maximum limitations will be disallowed upon audit unless otherwise allowed and approved by the applicable federal, State, or COUNTY agency.

2.5 Cost Allocation Plan

CONTRACTOR must maintain an annual Agency-wide Cost Allocation Plan (Plan), and submit the Plan to the County if required by the COUNTY Agreement, and/or when requested by the COUNTY. The Cost Allocation Plan must be prepared in accordance with the applicable sections of <u>Uniform Guidance</u>, and any other applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements (e.g., COUNTY Agreement, COUNTY instructions) and include the following information:

- CONTRACTOR's general accounting policies:
 - Fiscal year
 - Method for allocating indirect costs (e.g., simplified, direct, multiple, negotiated rate, de minimis rate)
 - Indirect cost rate allocation base (e.g., direct salaries and wages, direct costs).
- Identify the CONTRACTOR'S direct, shared, and indirect costs (by category) and describe the cost allocation methodology for each category.
- Signature of CONTRACTOR management certifying the accuracy of the plan.

3.0 Overpayments

If upon audit, or at any time during the Agreement year, it is determined that cost reports or invoices submitted to the COUNTY which were used as a basis for payments to the CONTRACTOR were inaccurate, the COUNTY may determine the total overpayment and require the CONTRACTOR to repay the COUNTY. The COUNTY may withhold payments from CONTRACTOR'S future payments unless otherwise prohibited by federal and/or State regulations.

D. GOVERNANCE

1.0 Governance Overview

Large numbers of nonprofit corporations, organized for public benefit, receive public funds through contracts with the COUNTY. Many COUNTY service contracts support key public initiatives, including protecting children, providing health care, fostering employment, and reducing the effects of mental impairments and substance abuse.

Nonprofit organizations doing business with the COUNTY must conduct their work in a manner consistent with their charitable mission and the public purposes embodied in the COUNTY Agreement. This demands that nonprofit agency governing boards be conscious of their fiduciary responsibilities in providing proper oversight and direction, and making decisions.

1.1 **Board of Directors' Requirements**

Nonprofit agencies doing business with the COUNTY must have a governing board of at least three (3) directors in accordance with State law (e.g., <u>Sections 12331</u> and <u>5227</u> of <u>California Corporations Code</u>). At no time should more than 49% of the persons serving on the board of directors (board or directors) be "interested persons." An "interested person" includes:

- Any person currently being compensated by the CONTRACTOR for services rendered within the previous 12 months, whether as a full-or part -time employee, independent contractor, or otherwise.
- Any brother, sister, ancestor, descendant, spouse, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in law, daughter-in-law, mother-in law, or father-in law of any such person (e.g., directors, CONTRACTOR or subcontractor employees).

The majority of the directors should not have a direct or indirect material financial interest in the organization, or any other relationship that could create a conflict of interest on the part of the director(s). A financial interest may exist for reasons of business, investment, or family relationship. "Financial interest" means an actual or potential ownership, investment, or compensation arrangement in or with any entity or individual with which the organization has, or is negotiating, a transaction or arrangement.

Directors, officers, and employees of nonprofit corporations with which the COUNTY contracts must not:

- Permit or benefit from self-dealing transactions (unless permitted by law), or unreasonable compensation.
- Misuse or dissipate scarce public resources.

Additional details regarding governance and directors' requirements are included in State Law (e.g., <u>California Corporations Code</u>, <u>Section 12586 of California Government Code</u>).

1.2 <u>Board of Directors' Fiduciary Responsibilities</u>

All members of a nonprofit organization's governing board must perform their duties in good faith and in a manner they believe to be in the best interests of the CONTRACTOR and with such care, including reasonable inquiry, as an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Although directors may delegate management of CONTRACTOR operations, activities, and affairs, to officers, employees, management companies, or committees, the directors are ultimately responsible for the direction and oversight of the organization. Directors' fiduciary responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Monitoring the organization's fiscal and programmatic performance.
- Overseeing the organization's risk management, control processes, usage of funds, and protection of the organization's assets.
- Ensuring the organization's compliance with applicable federal, State, and COUNTY regulations.
- Making, reviewing, and/or approving decisions that are in the best interest of the organization (not in the best interest of any individual or other organization).
 For example, the board should review and approve all significant transactions (e.g., less-than-arm's length transactions, purchases of capital assets, loans, incentive compensation to the organization's management and employees).
- Recognizing and disclosing conflicts of interest.

1.3 Oversight Mechanisms

An organization's governing board must provide for its governance by:

Adopting and disclosing the organization's governance standards, including director qualifications, responsibilities, and compensation. The standards may provide for "just and reasonable" compensation and benefits consistent with the compensation amount or guidelines established in the organization's contract(s) with the COUNTY. Compensation and benefits of directors, officers, and employees should be comparable to agencies of similar size and function (see Section B.4.4, "Limitations on Positions and Salaries"). No employee may receive compensation or benefits for more than one organization job. For example, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) cannot receive compensation or benefits for the job of CEO and another job such as program manager, etc.

- Adopting and disclosing a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers, and employees, and promptly disclosing to the County any waivers (e.g., authorized exemptions, exceptions) of the code affecting organization directors, officers, or employees.
- Reviewing, no less than annually, the CONTRACTOR'S compliance with COUNTY Agreement terms and conditions/provisions (e.g., insurance, internal controls, federal and State reporting, payment requirements for payroll withholding) and report any applicable deviations to the COUNTY.

An organization's governance guidelines and code of ethics must:

- Provide for an annual process to distribute to and obtain from directors, officers and employees written acknowledgments of their adherence to the CONTRACTOR'S governing standards.
- Incorporate a mechanism for disclosing and addressing possible conflicts of interest.
- Provide appropriate record-keeping, particularly of transactions and arrangements required to be reviewed by the governing board and where significant organization resources are expended by or for officers, directors and employees.

1.4 **Board Meetings**

A CONTRACTOR'S board must meet periodically to ensure the directors' fiduciary responsibilities (see <u>Section D.1.2</u>) are carried out as required. It is recommended a CONTRACTOR'S board meet at least four times a year. Board members may participate in meetings using conference telephone or electronic communication. Additional details are included in State Law (e.g., <u>Section 5211 of California Corporations Code</u>).

Board meeting minutes must be written (or in any form capable of being converted into clearly legible tangible form), maintained for each meeting, and certified by the board secretary (or an assistant secretary/alternate) in accordance with State Law (e.g., <u>Sections 5215</u> and <u>6320</u> of <u>California Corporations Code</u>). In addition, the meeting minutes should include:

- The names of the board members who are present and absent.
- The date and time the meeting begins and ends.
- A summary of all discussions, deliberations, and actions taken by the board.
- The names of board members making and seconding motions, and a breakdown of the votes on the motions.
- A summary of future action items/steps and who is responsible for them.

1.5 **Audit Committee**

The board must establish an audit committee when applicable in accordance and compliance with the Nonprofit Integrity Act of 2004 (SB 1262 Chapter 919) and State law (e.g., Section 12586 of California Government Code).

Annual Audit Duties

The Audit Committee:

- Is responsible for making recommendations to the board on the hiring and firing of the CONTRACTOR'S independent auditor to perform annual audits.
- Must confer with the CONTRACTOR'S independent auditor to satisfy audit committee members that the financial affairs of the CONTRACTOR are in order, review each audit and decide whether to accept it, and ensure that the COUNTY receives a copy of the annual audit report and all other audits, reviews, and other third-party reports.

Additional Audit Committee Duties

The audit committee must:

- Establish procedures for receiving and addressing complaints regarding accounting, internal controls, and auditing matters.
- Monitor and take steps to ensure proper management response to major performance or fiscal deficits, such as any material weaknesses and/or significant deficiencies identified during an audit.
- Pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the auditor. Non-audit services are defined as any professional services provided other than those provided in connection with an audit or review of the financial statements of the CONTRACTOR. The following is a list of non-audit services for which the independent auditor cannot perform unless the firm follows the independence standard in the Yellow Book issued by the U.S. Comptroller General:
 - Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of the audit client
 - ✓ Financial information systems design and implementation✓ Internal audit outsourcing services

 - ✓ Management functions or human resources
 - ✓ Investment adviser or investment banking services
 - ✓ Legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit

E. REPORTING FRAUD/MISCONDUCT

CONTRACTORS are required to report suspected fraud, waste, or misuse of public monies, as well as misconduct involving COUNTY personnel to the Los Angeles County Fraud Hotline (Hotline). CONTRACTORS are also required to report suspected fraud committed by their employees and subcontractors when that fraud affects their Agreement with the COUNTY. Reportable conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Requests for bribes/kickbacks/gratuities.
- Favoritism/nepotism in the awarding of COUNTY Agreements, or selection of vendors.
- Embezzlement, theft, or misuse of any COUNTY funds, resources, time, equipment, or information.
- CONTRACTOR or vendor improprieties (e.g., inappropriate or unethical actions/behaviors such as unfair business practices, disregard for laws, abuse of power, corruption, etc.)

Reportable conditions must be reported to the Hotline upon their discovery by CONTRACTOR. Failure to report the types of fraud/misconduct discussed above may be grounds for contract termination.

The reporting party may remain anonymous. Reports can be made via telephone, mail, e-mail, or online to:

Online: https://fraud.lacounty.gov/
E-mail: fraud@auditor.lacounty.gov

Call: (213) 89-FRAUD or (213) 893-7283

Toll Free: (800) 544-6861 Fax: (213) 947-5809

U.S. Mail: County of Los Angeles

Department of Auditor-Controller Office of County Investigations 500 West Temple Street, Suite 514

Los Angeles, CA 90012

F. RESOURCES

As noted in the introduction of this Handbook, the accounting, financial reporting, and internal control standards described in this Handbook are compiled from various federal, State, and COUNTY regulations and guidelines. The sources cited in this Handbook include, but are not limited to, those listed below. CONTRACTORS can refer to these sources for additional information and guidance on the federal, State, and COUNTY regulations and guidelines applicable to their organization (since some regulations and guidelines may not apply to every CONTRACTOR).

- Electronic Code of Federal Regulations <u>www.ecfr.gov</u>
 - Uniform Guidance https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200?toc=1
- Internal Revenue Service www.irs.gov

- United States Department of Labor www.dol.gov
 - Heath Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/laws-and-regulations/laws/hipaa
- The System for Award Management (SAM.gov) https://sam.gov
- The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/COMPS-1883.pdf
- Financial Accounting Standards Board https://fasb.org
 - Accounting Standards Codification (including Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) - https://asc.fasb.org
- State of California
 - Laws (including Corporations, Government, Labor, Civil, and Welfare and Institutions Codes) - <u>www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov</u>
 - o Department of Justice Office of the Attorney General www.oag.ca.gov
 - Guide for Charities https://oag.ca.gov/charities/guide-live
 - o Franchise Tax Board www.ftb.ca.gov
 - o Secretary of the State www.sos.ca.gov
- COUNTY Board Policy Manual https://library.municode.com/ca/la_county https://library.municode.com/ca/
- The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) www.coso.org
 - COSO sponsoring organizations:
 - The American Accounting Association www.aaahq.org
 - The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants www.aicpa.org
 - The Government Finance Officers Association https://www.gfoa.org
 - The Financial Executives International www.financialexecutives.org
 - The Institute of Internal Auditors www.theiia.org
 - The Association of Accountants and Financial Professionals in Business www.imanet.org
 - COSO's Guidance on Internal Control Integrated Framework https://www.coso.org/guidance-on-ic

G. HANDBOOK ADMINISTRATION AND INQUIRIES

This Handbook is intended to be a continual work in progress. Changes are made by Auditor-Controller staff on an ongoing basis. As conditions and the accumulation of changes warrant, the online version that is available to COUNTY departments and CONTRACTORS is replaced with the latest version.

COUNTY departments and CONTRACTORS may make inquiries regarding the standards and guidance described in this Handbook by completing the inquiry form linked below. All inquiry forms will be submitted to the Auditor Controller's Countywide Contract Monitoring Division. When submitting an inquiry form, please provide as much information as possible to assist in ensuring all inquiries are properly addressed.

Inquiry Form: https://forms.office.com/g/HNDS8DL8VX

Bank Reconciliation Example

Agency Name Bank and Account # For the Month Ended June 30, 202X

Balance	Per Bank Statement			\$	35,000.00	
Add:	Deposit(s) in Transit Bank Service Charge			\$	4,000.00	
	(erroneously posted to be reversed next mont	th)		\$	20.00	[1]
Less:	Outstanding Checks #100 #101 #102 Bank Posting Error (to be reversed next month)	\$ \$ \$	1,000.00 500.00 500.00	\$ _\$	(2,000.00) (120.00)	
Adjuste	ed Bank Balance			\$	36,900.00	ı
Balance	e Per Book			\$	36,950.00	•
Less:	Bank Charges Post Error	\$ \$	40.00 10.00	\$	(50.00)	[1]
Adjuste	ed Book Balance			\$	36,900.00	:
Prepare	d by:		Date			-
Reviewe	ed by:		Date			<u>.</u>
[1] Reco	onciling items.					

Petty Cash Log Example

Petty Cash Log January 202X

Program/Location:			Approved Petty Cash Fund Amount:							
Date of Transaction	Description of Transaction	Account Code	Cas	sh Out		ount of		Cash eceived	В	alance
				В	eginni	ng Petty	Cash	on Hand	\$	500.00
1/1/202X	Parking	XX-XXX	\$	10.00	\$	10.00			\$	490.00
1/5/202X	Postage	XX-XXX	\$	10.00	\$	10.00			\$	480.00
1/8/202X	Supplies (Posterboard)	XX-XXX	\$	5.00	\$	5.00			\$	475.00
1/12/202X	Replenishment Check #101	XX-XXX					\$	25.00	\$	500.00
	Total		\$	25.00	\$	25.00		25.00		
					Endi	ng Petty	Cash	on Hand	\$	500.00
			_						_	
Petty Cash C	ustodian Signature		-				Date		-	
Petty Cash L	og Reviewer Signature		-				Date		-	

Liquid Assets Log Example

Liquid Asset Disbursement/Usage Log

Type: Gift Cards to ABC, Inc. Grocery Store January 202X

Data Issued	Liquid Asset No.	Purpose/ Description	Quantity	Amo	ount	Authorized by	Recipient	Recipient Signature
	Beginning	Liquid Assets on Hand	25	\$	500			
1/1/202X	XX-XXXX-X1	Gift card for client	1	\$	20	John Smith	Jane Doe	Jane Doe
1/10/202X	XX-XXXX-X2	Gift card for client	1	\$	20	John Smith	Robert Jones	Robert Jones
1/25/202X	XX-XXXX-X3	Gift card for client	2	\$	40	John Smith	Jane Doe	Jane Doe
1/26/202X	XX-XXXX-X4	Gift card for client	1	\$	20	John Smith	Robert Jones	Robert Jones
		Total Disbursed/Used			100			
Liquid Asset	Ending Custodian Signatu	Liquid Assets on Hand	- 20	\$	400		Date	-

Date

Liquid Asset Log Reviewer Signature

Indirect Cost Allocation Methods Examples

D.1 - Simplified Allocation Method Example

ABC, Inc. operates two programs, uses direct salaries as their distribution base for indirect costs, and reported the following costs:

Agency-wide Indirect Costs \$250,000
Program A Direct Salaries \$100,000
Program B Direct Salaries \$900,000

- Step 1: Classify all costs as either direct or indirect (as indicated above).
- Step 2: Calculate the indirect cost rate by dividing the total indirect costs by total direct salaries.

Indirect Costs \$250,000

Total Direct Salaries \$1,000,000 = \$100,000 + \$900,000

Indirect Cost Rate 25% = \$250,000
\$1,000,000

Step 3: Allocate indirect costs to each program by multiplying the indirect cost rate by the direct salaries for each respective program.

Indirect Costs Allocated to Program A $$25,000 = $100,000 \times 25\%$ Indirect Costs Allocated to Program B $$225,000 = $900,000 \times 25\%$

D.2 - Direct Allocation Method Example

ABC, Inc. operates two programs and conducts fundraising activities. The Agency uses square footage as their distribution base for shared facility rent and maintenance costs and direct costs as their distribution base for indirect costs. ABC, Inc. reported the following costs:

General Administration and General Expenses (Indirect Costs)	\$250,000
Shared Costs: Facility Rent and Maintenance	\$150,000
Program A Direct Costs	\$100,000
Program B Direct Costs	\$850,000
Fundraising Direct Costs	\$50,000

Step 1: Separate costs into three basic categories:

- General Administration and General Expenses (Indirect Costs)
- Direct Programs and Activities
- Fundraising

Step 2: Calculate the percentage of square footage occupied by each program and activity. ABC, Inc.'s facilities have a total of 4,000 square feet and the Agency determined Program A occupies 2,800 square feet, Program B occupies 1,000 square feet, and fundraising activities occupies 200 square feet, respectively.

Program A Square Footage	2,800	70%	
Program B Square Footage	1,000	25%	
Fundraising Square Footage	200	5%	
Total Square Footage	4,000	100%	_

Step 3: Allocate the shared facility rent and maintenance costs based on the percentage of square footage used by each program and activity.

```
Shared Costs: Facility Rent and Maintenance $150,000

Shared Costs Allocable to Program A $105,000 = $150,000 x 70%

Shared Costs Allocable to Program B $37,500 = $150,000 x 25%

Shared Costs Allocable to Fundraising $7,500 = $150,000 x 5%
```

Step 4: Calculate the total direct costs for each program and activity by adding the direct costs to the shared costs allocated to each respective program.

Program A Direct Costs	\$100,000
+ Program A Shared Costs	\$105,000
Total Program A Direct Costs	\$205,000
Program B Direct Costs	\$850,000
+ Program B Shared Costs	\$37,500
Total Program B Direct Costs	\$887,500
Fundraising Direct Costs	\$50,000
+ Fundraising Shared Costs	\$7,500
Total Fundraising Direct Costs	\$57,500

Step 5: Calculate the indirect cost rate by dividing the total indirect costs by total direct costs.

```
Total Indirect Costs $250,000

Total Direct Costs $1,150,000 = $205,000 + $887,500 + $57,500

Indirect Cost Rate 21.74% = $250,000

$1,150,000
```

Step 6: Allocate indirect costs to each program and activity by multiplying the indirect cost rate by the total direct costs for each respective program and activity.

```
Indirect Costs Allocable to Program A
Indirect Costs Allocable to Program B
Indirect Costs Allocable to Fundraising

$44,565 = $205,000 x 21.74%

$192,935 = $887,500 x 21.74%

$12,500 = $57,500 x 21.74%
```

D.3 - Multiple Allocation Base Method Example

ABC, Inc. operates two programs and conducts fundraising activities. The Agency uses square footage as their distribution base for indirect facilities costs and modified total costs⁽¹⁾ as their distribution base for indirect administration costs. ABC, Inc. reported the following costs:

(1) Modified total costs (MTC) are the modified total direct costs (MTDC) plus allocated indirect costs. MTDC includes all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$50,000 (effective October 1, 2024) of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). It excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$50,000 (effective October 1, 2024).

Indirect Depreciation	\$100,000
Indirect Interest	\$150,000
indirect Operation and Maintenance Expenses	\$550,000
Indirect General Administration	\$700,000
Indirect General Expenses	\$500,000
Program A Modified Total Direct Costs	\$7,250,000
Program B Modified Total Direct Costs	\$1,500,000
Fundraising Modified Total Direct Costs	\$250,000

Step 1: Establish separate indirect cost groupings based on the benefits provided to the programs and activities. The cost groupings are classified within two broad categories, "Facilities" and "Administration", and should include the following indirect cost pools:

Facilities

- Depreciation
- Interest
- Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Administration

• General Administration and General Expenses

Indirect Facilities Costs

Indirect Depreciation	\$100,000
Indirect Interest	\$150,000
Indirect Operation and Maintenance Expenses	\$550,000
Total Indirect Facilities Costs	\$800,000
Indirect Administration Costs	
Indirect General Administration	\$700,000
Indirect General Expenses	\$500,000
Total Indirect Administration Costs	\$1,200,000

Step 2: Calculate the percentage of square footage occupied by each program and activity. ABC, Inc.'s facilities have a total of 10,000 square feet and the Agency determined Program A occupies 5,000 square feet, Program B occupies 2,000 square feet, fundraising activities occupies 500 square feet, and administration occupies 2,500 square feet, respectively.

Program A Square Footage	5,000	50%	
Program B Square Footage	2,000	20%	
Fundraising Square Footage	500	5%	
Administration Square Footage	2,500	25%	
Total Square Footage	10,000	100%	

Step 3: Allocate "Facilities" costs to all benefiting programs and activities based on the percentage of square footage used by each program and activity.

Indirect Facilities Costs Allocated to Program A	\$400,000	= \$800,000 x 50%
Indirect Facilities Costs Allocated to Program B	\$160,000	= \$800,000 x 20%
Indirect Facilities Costs Allocated to Fundraising	\$40,000	= \$800,000 x 5%
Indirect Facilities Costs Allocated to Administration	\$200,000	= \$800,000 x 25%

Step 4: Calculate the modified total costs for each program and activity to allocate indirect administration costs by adding the MTDC to the allocated indirect costs calculated above.

Program A - N	\$7,250,000		
+ Indirect Fac	ilities Costs Allocated	to Program A	\$400,000
Program A - N	ИТС		\$7,650,000
Program B - N	MTDC		\$1,500,000
+ Indirect Fac	ilities Costs Allocated	to Program B	\$160,000
Program B - N	ЛТС		\$1,660,000
Fundraising -	MTDC		\$250,000
+ Indirect Fac	ilities Costs Allocated	to Fundraising	\$40,000
Fundraising -	MTC		\$290,000
Program A - N	ИТС		\$7,650,000
Program A - N Program B - N			\$7,650,000 \$1,660,000
	MTC		
Program B - N	MTC		\$1,660,000
Program B - N Fundraising -	MTC	\$7.650,000	\$1,660,000 \$290,000
Program B - N Fundraising -	MTC MTC Program A - MTC	\$7,650,000 \$1.660,000	\$1,660,000 \$290,000
Program B - N Fundraising -	MTC MTC Program A - MTC Program B - MTC	\$1,660,000	\$1,660,000 \$290,000
Program B - N Fundraising -	MTC MTC Program A - MTC		\$1,660,000 \$290,000

Step 5: Calculate the total indirect administration costs.

Indirect Administration Costs	\$1,200,000
+ Indirect Facilities Costs Allocated to Administration	\$200,000
Total Indirect Administration Costs	\$1,400,000

Step 6: Calculate the indirect cost rate by dividing the total administration costs by the total modified costs.

Total Administration Costs	\$1,400,000
÷ Total MTC	\$9,600,000
Indirect Cost Rate	14.58%

Step 7: Allocate "Administration" costs to all benefiting programs and activities based on modified total costs.

Indirect Administration Costs Allocated to Program A	\$1,115,625	$= $7,650,000 \times 14.58\%$
Indirect Administration Costs Allocated to Program B	\$242,083	= \$1,660,000 x 14.58%
Indirect Administration Costs Allocated to Fundraising	\$42,292	= \$290,000 x 14.58%

<u>D.4 - Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Example</u>

ABC, Inc. operates two programs and has a negotiated indirect cost rate. The negotiated indirect cost rate agreement indicates the Agency's indirect cost rate is 15% and the distribution base is total direct costs excluding capital expenditures and equipment. ABC. Inc. reported the following costs:

	Program A		Program B	
Salaries	\$	2,000,000	\$	1,250,000
Benefits	\$	1,100,000	\$	400,000
Capital Expenditures	\$	-	\$	200,000
Equipment	\$	60,000	\$	15,000
Travel	\$	40,000	\$	25,000
Materials and Supplies	\$	60,000	\$	35,000
Total Direct Costs	\$	3,260,000	\$	1,925,000

Step 1: Calculate the direct costs distribution base for each program as required by the negotiated indirect cost rate agreement.

	Program A		Program B	
Salaries	\$	2,000,000	\$	1,250,000
Benefits	\$	1,100,000	\$	400,000
Travel	\$	40,000	\$	25,000
Materials and Supplies	\$	60,000	\$	35,000
Direct Costs Base (1)	\$	3,200,000	\$	1,710,000

⁽¹⁾ Direct cost base does not include capital expenditures and equipment.

Step 2: Calculate the indirect costs charged to each program by multiplying the direct costs base for each respective program by the negotiated indirect cost rate.

	Program A		Program B	
Direct Cost Base	\$	3,200,000	\$	1,710,000
x Indirect Cost Rate		15%		15%
Indirect Costs Charged	\$	480,000	\$	256,500

D.5 - De Minimis Rate Example

ABC, Inc. operates two programs and reported the following direct costs:

	Program A		Program B	
Salaries	\$	750,000	\$	100,000
Benefits	\$	250,000	\$	20,000
Equipment	\$	50,000	\$	5,500
Travel	\$	20,000	\$	7,000
Materials and Supplies	\$	40,000	\$	4,000
Rent	\$	60,000	\$	12,000
Total Direct Costs	\$	1,170,000	\$	148,500

Step 1: Calculate the modified total direct costs (MTDC)⁽¹⁾ for each program.

(1) MTDC includes all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$50,000 (effective October 1, 2024) of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). It excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of \$50,000 (effective October 1, 2024).

	Program A		Program B	
Salaries	\$	750,000	\$	100,000
Benefits	\$	250,000	\$	20,000
Travel	\$	20,000	\$	7,000
Materials and Supplies	\$	40,000	\$	4,000
MTDC ⁽¹⁾	\$	1,060,000	\$	131,000

⁽¹⁾ MTDC does not include the costs of equipment and rent.

Step 2: Calculate the indirect costs charged to each program by multiplying the MTDC for each respective program by the 15% de minimis rate (effective October 1, 2024)

Program A		Program B	
\$	1,060,000	\$	131,000
	15%		15%
\$	159,000	\$	19,650
		\$ 1,060,000 15%	\$ 1,060,000 \$ 15%