

## AN OVERVIEW OF SINGLE AUDIT REQUIREMENTS OF STATES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

This GAN ATTACHMENT is **not** applicable to for-profit organizations. For-profit organizations comply with audit requirements specified in block 10 of their Grant Award Notification (GAN).

### Summary of Single Audit Requirements for States, Local Governments and Nonprofit Organizations:

1. Single Audit. A non-Federal entity (a State, local government, Indian tribe, Institution of Higher Education (IHE)<sup>1</sup>, or nonprofit organization) that expends \$750,000 or more during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards must have a single audit conducted in accordance with 2 CFR 200.501, "Audit Requirements," except when it elects to have a program specific audit conducted.
2. Program-specific audit election. When an auditee expends Federal awards under only one Federal program (excluding research and development (R&D)), and the Federal program's statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the Federal award do not require a financial statement audit of the auditee, the auditee may elect to have a program-specific audit conducted. A program-specific audit may not be elected for R&D unless all of the Federal awards expended were received from the same Federal agency, or the same Federal agency and the same pass-through entity, and that Federal agency, or pass-through entity in the case of a subrecipient, approves in advance a program-specific audit.
3. Exemption when Federal awards expended are less than \$750,000. A non-Federal entity that expends less than \$750,000 during the non-Federal entity's fiscal year in Federal awards is exempt from Federal audit requirements for that year, except as noted in 2 CFR 200.503, but records must be available for review or audit by appropriate officials of the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and Government Accountability Office (GAO). Generally, grant records must be maintained for a period of three years after the date of the final expenditure report ([2 CFR § 200.334](#))
4. Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC). Management of an auditee that owns or operates a FFRDC may elect to treat the FFRDC as a separate entity.
5. Report Submission. To meet audit requirements of U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Uniform Guidance: Cost Principles, Audit, and Administrative Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), grantees must submit all audit documents required by Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.512, including Form SF-SAC: Data Collection Form electronically to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse at:

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<sup>1</sup> As defined under the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA) section 101.

<https://facides.census.gov/Account/Login.aspx>.

The audit must be completed, and the data collection form and reporting package must be submitted within the earlier of 30 calendar days after receipt of the auditor's report(s), or nine months after the end of the audit period. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the reporting package is due the next business day. Unless restricted by Federal statutes or regulations, the auditee must make copies available for public inspection. Auditees and auditors must ensure that their respective parts of the reporting package do not include protected personally identifiable information. (2 CFR 200.512)

Grantees are strongly urged to obtain the "OMB Compliance Supplement" and to contact their cognizant agency for single audit technical assistance.

The designated cognizant agency for single audit purposes is "the Federal awarding agency that provides the predominant amount of direct funding to the recipient." Grantees should obtain a copy of the OMB Compliance supplement. This supplement will be instructive to both grantees and their auditors. Appendix III of the supplement provides a list of Federal Agency Contacts for Single Audits, including addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses for technical assistance.

For single audit-related questions, if the U.S. Department of Education is the cognizant agency, grantees should contact the Non-Federal Audit Team in the Department's Office of Inspector General, at [oignon-federalaudit@ed.gov](mailto:oignon-federalaudit@ed.gov). Additional resources for single audits are also available on the Non-Federal Audit Team's website at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oig/nonfed/index.html>. For programmatic questions, grantees should contact the education program contact shown on the Department's GAN.

Grantees can obtain information on single audits from:

The OMB website at [www.omb.gov](http://www.omb.gov). Look under Office of Management and Budget (in right column) then click Office of Federal Financial Management (to obtain OMB Compliance Supplement). The SF-SAC: Data Collection Form can be found at the Federal Audit Clearinghouse at: <https://facides.census.gov/Files/2019-2021%20Checklist%20Instructions%20and%20Form.pdf>.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) has illustrative OMB Single Audit report examples that might be of interest to accountants, auditors, or financial staff at [www.aicpa.org](http://www.aicpa.org).

## **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

The Department of Education adopts the requirements in the Code of Federal Regulations at 2 CFR [175](#) and incorporates those requirements into this grant through this condition. The grant condition specified in 2 CFR [175.15\(b\)](#) is incorporated into this grant with the following changes. Paragraphs a.2.ii.B and b.2. ii. are revised to read as follows:

“a.2.ii.B. Imputed to you or the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 34 CFR part 85.”

“b.2. ii. Imputed to the subrecipient using the standards and due process for imputing the conduct of an individual to an organization that are provided in 34 CFR part 85.”

Under this condition, the Secretary may terminate this grant without penalty for any violation of these provisions by the grantee, its employees, or its subrecipients.

**FEDERAL FUNDING ACCOUNTABILITY TRANSPARENCY ACT  
REPORTING SUBAWARDS AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) is designed to increase transparency and improve the public's access to Federal government information. To this end, FFATA requires that Department of Education (Department) grant recipients:

1. Report **first-tier subawards** made under Federal grants that are funded at \$30,000 or more that meet the reporting conditions as set forth in this grant award term;
2. Report their executives' compensation for all new Federal grants that are funded at \$30,000 and that meet the reporting conditions as set forth in this grant award term; and
3. Report executive compensation data for their **first-tier subrecipients** that meet the reporting conditions as set forth in this grant award term.

For FFATA reporting purposes, the Department grant recipient is the entity listed in box 1 of the Grant Award Notification.

Only **first-tier subawards** made by the Department grant recipient to its **first-tier subrecipients** and the **first-tier subrecipients'** executive compensation are required to be reported in accordance with FFATA.

*Subaward, Subrecipient, Recipient, Total Compensation, Executives*, and other key terms, are defined within item 5, Definitions, of this grant award term.

This grant award term is issued in accordance with [2 CFR Part 170—Reporting Subaward And Executive Compensation Information](#).

**1. Reporting of First-tier Subawards -**

*a. Applicability and what to report.*

Unless you are exempt as provided item 4, Exemptions, of this grant award term, you must report each obligation that **equals or exceeds \$30,000** in Federal funds for a first-tier subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency.

You must report the information about each obligating action that are specified in the submission instructions posted at [FSRS](#).

*b. Where and when to report.*

The Department grant recipient must report each obligating action described in paragraph **1.a.** of this award term to [FSRS](#).

Report subaward information no later than the end of the month following the month in which the subaward obligation was made. For example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2020, the obligation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2020.

**2. Reporting Total Compensation of the Department's Grant Recipients' Executives -**

a. *Applicability and what to report.*

You must report total compensation for each of your five most highly compensated executives for the preceding completed fiscal year, if—

- i The total Federal funding authorized to date under this Federal award **equals or exceeds \$30,000**;
- ii In the preceding fiscal year, you received—
  - A. 80 percent or more of your annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at [2 CFR 170.320](#) (and subawards), **and**
  - B. \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at [2 CFR 170.320](#) (and subawards); **and**,
  - C. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at [SEC Investor.gov Executive Compensation](#).)

b. *Where and when to report.*

You must report executive total compensation described in paragraph **2.a.** of this grant award term:

- i As part of your registration profile at [SAM.gov](#).
- ii By the end of the month following the month in which this award is made (for example, if the obligation was made on November 7, 2020 the executive compensation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2020), and annually thereafter.

**3. Reporting of Total Compensation of Subrecipient Executives –**

a. *Applicability and what to report.*

Unless you are exempt as provided in item 4, Exemptions, of this award term, for each first-tier **non-Federal entity** subrecipient under this award, you shall report the names and total compensation of each of the subrecipient's five most highly compensated executives for the subrecipient's preceding completed fiscal year, if—

- i In the subrecipient's preceding fiscal year, the subrecipient received—

- A. 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at [2 CFR 170.320](#) (and subawards), **and**
  - B. \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenues from Federal procurement contracts (and subcontracts) and Federal financial assistance subject to the Transparency Act, as defined at [2 CFR 170.320](#) (and subawards); **and**,
  - C. The public does not have access to information about the compensation of the executives through periodic reports filed under section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (To determine if the public has access to the compensation information, see the U.S. Security and Exchange Commission total compensation filings at [SEC Investor.gov Executive Compensation](#).)
- b. *Where and when to report.*

You must report subrecipient executive total compensation described in paragraph **3.a.** of this grant award term:

- i. In [FSRS](#). You must include a condition on subawards that requires the subrecipients to timely report the information required under paragraph **3.a.** to you the prime awardee, or in the [SAM.gov](#). Subrecipient executive compensation entered in [SAM.gov](#) by the subrecipient will pre-populate in [FSRS](#), so you do not have to report when subrecipients enter this information in [SAM.gov](#). Subrecipient executive compensation not entered in [SAM.gov](#) by the subrecipient is reported in [FSRS](#) by you the Department grant recipient.
- ii. By the end of the month following the month during which you make the subaward. For example, if the subaward obligation was made on November 7, 2020 the subrecipient’s executive compensation must be reported by no later than December 31, 2020.

**4. Exemptions –**

- a. If, in the previous tax year, you had gross income, from all sources, under \$300,000, you are exempt from the requirements to report:
  - i. Subawards, and
  - ii. The total compensation of the five most highly compensated executives of any **subrecipient**.

**5. Definitions -**

- a. For purposes of this award term:
  - i. Federal *Agency* means a Federal agency as defined at [5 U.S.C. 551\(1\)](#) and further clarified by [5 U.S.C. 552\(f\)](#).
  - ii. Non-Federal *Entity* means all of the following, as defined in [2 CFR part 25](#):

A Governmental organization, which is a State, local government, or Indian tribe;

- A foreign public entity;
  - A domestic or foreign nonprofit organization; and,
  - A domestic or foreign for-profit organization
- iii. *Executive* means officers, managing partners, or any other employees in management positions.
- iv. *Obligation*, when used in connection with a non-Federal entity's utilization of funds under a Federal award, means orders placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the non-Federal entity during the same or a future period.
- v. *Subaward*:

This term means a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which you received this award and that you as the recipient award to an eligible subrecipient.

The term does not include your procurement of property and services (such as payments to a contractor, small purchase agreements, vendor agreements, and consultant agreements) that are needed for the benefit of the prime awardee to carry out the project or program (for further explanation, see [2 CFR 200.331](#)). For example, the following are not considered subawards:

*Cleaning Vendors*: Vendors that are hired by a grantee to clean its facility.

*Payroll Services Vendors*: Vendors that carryout payroll functions for the grantee.

*Information Technology Vendors*: Vendors that provide IT support to grant staff.

Payments to individuals that are beneficiaries of Federal programs are not considered subawards.

A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that you or a subrecipient considers a contract.

- v. *Subrecipient* means a non-Federal entity or Federal agency that:

Receives a subaward from you (the recipient) under this award; and

Is accountable to you for the use of the Federal funds provided by the subaward.

In accordance with its subaward, uses the Federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the Department prime awardee.

- vii. *Recipient* means a non-Federal entity that receives a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency to carry out an activity under a Federal program. The term recipient does not include subrecipients. See also §200.69 Non-Federal entity.
- viii. *Total compensation* means the cash and noncash dollar value earned by the executive during the recipient's or subrecipient's preceding fiscal year and includes the following (for more information see [17 CFR 229.402\(c\)\(2\)](#)):

Salary and bonus.

Awards of stock, stock options, and stock appreciation rights. Use the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the fiscal year in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004) (FAS 123R), Shared Based Payments.

Earnings for services under non-equity incentive plans. This does not include group life, health, hospitalization, or medical reimbursement plans that do not discriminate in favor of executives and are available generally to all salaried employees.

Change in pension value. This is the change in present value of defined benefit and actuarial pension plans.

Above-market earnings on deferred compensation which is not tax-qualified.

Other compensation, if the aggregate value of all such other compensation (e.g., severance, termination payments, value of life insurance paid on behalf of the employee, perquisites, or property) for the executive exceeds \$10,000.

**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR DISCLOSING  
FEDERAL FUNDING IN PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENTS**

When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, U.S. Department of Education grantees shall clearly state:

- 1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;
- 2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and
- 3) the percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

Recipients must comply with these conditions under Division H, Title V, Section 505 of Public Law 116-260, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

**PROHIBITION OF TEXT MESSAGING AND EMAILING WHILE DRIVING  
DURING OFFICIAL FEDERAL GRANT BUSINESS**

Federal grant recipients, sub recipients and their grant personnel are prohibited from text messaging while driving a government owned vehicle, or while driving their own privately-owned vehicle during official grant business, or from using government supplied electronic equipment to text message or email when driving.

Recipients must comply with these conditions under Executive Order 13513, "Federal Leadership on Reducing Text Messaging While Driving," October 1, 2009.

## REGISTRATION OF UNIQUE ENTITY IDENTIFIER (UEI) NUMBER AND TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN) IN THE SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT (SAM)

The U.S. Department of Education (Department) Grants Management System (G5) disburses payments via the U.S. Department of Treasury (Treasury). The U.S. Treasury requires that we include your Tax Payer Identification Number (TIN) with each payment. Therefore, in order to do business with the Department you must have a registered Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)<sup>1</sup> and TIN number with the SAM, the U.S. Federal Government's primary registrant database. If the payee UEI number is different than your grantee UEI number, both numbers must be registered in the SAM. Failure to do so will delay the receipt of payments from the Department.

A TIN is an identification number used by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) in the administration of tax laws. It is issued either by the Social Security Administration (SSA) or by the IRS. A Social Security number (SSN) is issued by the SSA whereas all other TINs are issued by the IRS.

The following are all considered [TINs according to the IRS](#).

- Social Security Number "SSN"
- Employer Identification Number "EIN"
- Individual Taxpayer Identification Number "ITIN"
- Taxpayer Identification Number for Pending U.S. Adoptions "ATIN"
- Preparer Taxpayer Identification Number "PTIN"

If your UEI number is not currently registered with the SAM, you can easily register by going to [www.sam.gov](http://www.sam.gov). Please allow 3-5 business days to complete the registration process. If you need a new TIN, please allow 2-5 weeks for your TIN to become active. If you need assistance during the registration process, you may contact the SAM Federal Service Desk at 866-606-8220.

If you are currently registered with SAM, you may not have to make any changes. However, please take the time to validate that the TIN associated with your UEI is correct.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the G5 Hotline at 888-336-8930.

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<sup>1</sup> Currently, ED uses the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, INC. to uniquely identify business entities, as the UEI.

## SYSTEM FOR AWARD MANAGEMENT AND UNIVERSAL IDENTIFIER REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Requirement for System for Award Management (SAM)

Unless you are exempted from this requirement under 2 CFR 25.110, you are, in accordance with your grant program's Notice Inviting Applications, required to maintain an active SAM registration with current information about your organization, including information on your immediate and highest level owner and subsidiaries, as well as on all predecessors that have been awarded a Federal contract or grant within the last three years, if applicable, at all times during which you have an active Federal award or an application or plan under consideration by a Federal awarding agency. To remain registered in the SAM database after your initial registration, you are required to review and update your information in the SAM database on an annual basis from the date of initial registration or subsequent updates to ensure it is current, accurate and complete.

### 2. Requirement for Unique Entity Identifier (UEI)\* Numbers

If you are authorized to make subawards under this award, you:

1. Must notify potential subrecipients that they may not receive a subaward from you unless they provided their UEI number to you.
2. May not make a subaward to a subrecipient when the subrecipient fails to provide its UEI number to you.

### 3. Definitions

For purposes of this award term:

1. System for Award Management (SAM) means the Federal repository into which a recipient must provide information required for the conduct of business as a recipient. Additional information about registration procedures may be found at the SAM internet site (currently at <https://www.sam.gov>).
2. Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) means the identifier assigned by SAM registration to uniquely identify business entities. Currently the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, the nine-digit number established and assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. (D&B), is used to uniquely identify business entities. A DUNS number may be obtained from D&B by telephone (currently 866-705-5711) or the Internet (currently at <http://fedgov.dnb.com/webform>).
3. Recipient means a non-Federal entity that receives a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency to carry out an activity under a Federal program. The term recipient does not include subrecipients. See 2 CFR 200.86.
4. Subaward means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a Federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include

payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a Federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract. See 2 CFR 200.92.

5. Subrecipient means a non-Federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a Federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency. See 2 CFR 200.93.

\*Currently, the Department uses the Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number, assigned by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc. to uniquely identify business entities, as the UEI.

## THE USE OF GRANT FUNDS FOR CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

You are receiving this memorandum to remind you that grantees must take into account the following factors when considering the use of grant funds for conferences and meetings:

- Before deciding to use grant funds to attend or host a meeting or conference, a grantee should:
  - Ensure that attending or hosting a conference or meeting is consistent with its approved application and is reasonable and necessary to achieve the goals and objectives of the grant;
  - Ensure that the primary purpose of the meeting or conference is to disseminate technical information, (e.g., provide information on specific programmatic requirements, best practices in a particular field, or theoretical, empirical, or methodological advances made in a particular field; conduct training or professional development; plan/coordinate the work being done under the grant); and
  - Consider whether there are more effective or efficient alternatives that can accomplish the desired results at a lower cost, for example, using webinars or video conferencing.
- Grantees must follow all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements in determining whether costs are reasonable and necessary, especially the Cost Principles for Federal grants set out at 2 CFR Part 200 Subpart E of the, “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.” In particular, remember that:
  - Federal grant funds cannot be used to pay for alcoholic beverages; and
  - Federal grant funds cannot be used to pay for entertainment, which includes costs for amusement, diversion, and social activities.
- Grant funds may be used to pay for the costs of attending a conference. Specifically, Federal grant funds may be used to pay for conference fees and travel expenses (transportation, per diem, and lodging) of grantee employees, consultants, or experts to attend a conference or meeting if those expenses are reasonable and necessary to achieve the purposes of the grant.
  - When planning to use grant funds for attending a meeting or conference, grantees should consider how many people should attend the meeting or conference on their behalf. The number of attendees should be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the goals and objectives of the grant.
- A grantee hosting a meeting or conference may not use grant funds to pay for food for conference attendees unless doing so is necessary to accomplish legitimate meeting or conference business.
  - A working lunch is an example of a cost for food that might be allowable under a Federal grant if attendance at the lunch is needed to ensure the full participation by conference attendees in essential discussions and speeches concerning the purpose of the conference and to achieve the goals and objectives of the project.
- A meeting or conference hosted by a grantee and charged to a Department grant must not be promoted as a U.S. Department of Education conference. This means that the seal of the U.S. Department of Education must not be used on conference materials or signage without Department approval.

- All meeting or conference materials paid for with grant funds must include appropriate disclaimers, such as the following:
  - The contents of this (insert type of publication; e.g., book, report, film) were developed under a grant from the Department of Education. However, those contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.
- Grantees are strongly encouraged to contact their project officer with any questions or concerns about whether using grant funds for a meeting or conference is allowable prior to committing grant funds for such purposes.
  - A short conversation could help avoid a costly and embarrassing mistake.
- Grantees are responsible for the proper use of their grant awards and may have to repay funds to the Department if they violate the rules on the use of grant funds, including the rules for meeting- and conference-related expenses.

## MEMORANDUM TO REMIND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GRANTEEES OF EXISTING CASH MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING PAYMENTS

The Department of Education (Department) requires that its grantees adhere to existing cash management requirements concerning payments and will ensure that their subgrantees are also aware of these policies by providing them relevant information. A grantee's failure to comply with cash management requirements may result in an improper payment determination by the Department in accordance with the [Payment Integrity Information Act \(PIIA\) of 2019](#).

There are three categories of payment requirements that apply to the drawdown of funds from grant accounts at the Department. The first two types of payments are subject to the requirements in the Treasury Department regulations implementing the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA) of 1990, 31 U.S.C.6513, and the third is subject to the requirements in the *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) at 2 CFR part 200,<sup>1</sup> as follows:

1. Payments to a State under programs that are covered by a State's Treasury State Agreement (TSA);
2. Payments to States under programs that are not covered by a TSA; and
3. Payments to other non-Federal entities, including nonprofit organizations and local governments.

### CMIA Requirements Applicable to Programs included in a TSA

Generally, under the Treasury Department regulations implementing the CMIA, only major assistance programs (large-dollar programs meeting thresholds in 31 CFR § 205.5) are included in a State's written TSA. See 31 CFR § 205, subpart A. Programs included in a TSA must use approved funding techniques and both States and the Federal government are subject to interest liabilities for late payments. State interest liabilities accrue from the day federal funds are credited to a State account to the day the State pays out the federal funds for federal assistance program purposes. 31 CFR § 205.15. If a State makes a payment under a Federal assistance program before funds for that payment have been transferred to the State, Federal Government interest liabilities accrue from the date of the State payment until the Federal funds for that payment have been deposited to the State account. 31 CFR § 205.14.

### CMIA Requirements Applicable to Programs Not Included in a TSA

Payments to States under programs not covered by a State's TSA are subject to subpart B of Treasury's regulations in 31 CFR § 205. These regulations provide that a State must minimize the time between the drawdown of funds from the federal government and their disbursement for approved program activities. The timing and amount of funds transfers must be kept to a minimum and be as close as is administratively feasible to a State's actual cash outlay for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs. 31 CFR § 205.33(a). States should exercise sound cash management in funds transfers to subgrantees.

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<sup>1</sup> The Department adopted the Uniform Guidance as regulations of the Department at 2 CFR part 3474.

Under subpart B, neither the States nor the Department owe interest to the other for late payments. 31 CFR § 205.33(b). However, if a State or a Federal agency is consistently late in making payments, Treasury can require the program to be included in the State's TSA. 31 CFR § 205.35.

### **Fund transfer requirements for grantees other than State governments and subgrantees**

The transfer of Federal program funds to grantees other than States and to subgrantees are subject to the payment and interest accrual requirements in the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR § 200.305(b). These requirements are like those in subpart B of the Treasury Department regulations in 31 CFR part 205, requiring that "payments methods must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the United States Treasury or the pass-through entity and the disbursement by the non-Federal entity." 2 CFR § 200.305(b) introduction.

The Federal Government and pass-through entities must make payments in advance of expenditures by grantees and subgrantees if these non-Federal entities maintain, or demonstrate the willingness to maintain, written procedures "that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the non-Federal entity, and financial management systems that meet the standards for fund control and accountability." 2 CFR § 200.305(b)(1). If a grantee or subgrantee cannot meet the criteria for advance payments, a Federal agency or pass-through entity can pay that entity through reimbursement. See 2 CFR § 200.305(b)(1) and (4) for more detailed description of the payment requirements and the standards for requiring that payments be made by reimbursement.

Non-Federal entities must maintain advance payments in interest bearing accounts unless certain conditions exist. See 2 CFR § 200.305(b)(8) for those conditions. The requirements regarding interest accrual and remittance follow:

Grantees and subgrantees must annually remit interest earned on federal advance payments except that interest earned amounts up to \$500 per year may be retained for administrative expense. Any additional interest earned on Federal advance payments deposited in interest-bearing accounts must be remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System (PMS) through an electronic medium using either Automated Clearing House (ACH) network or a Fedwire Funds Service payment. 2 CFR § 200.305(b)(9)(i) and (ii).

1. When returning interest through ACH Direct Deposit or Fedwire, grantees must include the following in their return transaction:
  - PMS Account Number (PAN). NOTE: The PAN is the same series of alpha-numeric characters used for payment request purposes (e.g.: C1234G1).
  - PMS document number.
  - The reason for the return (e.g., interest, part interest part other, etc.).
  - An explanation stating that the refund is for interest payable to the Department of Health and Human Services, and the grant number(s) for which the interest was earned.
- a. U.S. Department of Education grantees are generally located and operate domestically and return interest domestically. Below is PSC ACH account information for interest returned

domestically. For international ACH interest returned, account information is available at: Returning Funds/Interest.

- PSC ACH Routing Number is: 051036706
  - PSC DFI Accounting Number: 303000
  - Bank Name: Credit Gateway - ACH Receiver
  - Location: St. Paul, MN
- b. Service charges may be incurred from a grantee's financial institution when a Fedwire to return interest is initiated. For FedWire returns, Fedwire account information is as follows:
- Fedwire Routing Number: 021030004
  - Agency Location Code (ALC): 75010501
  - Bank Name: Federal Reserve Bank
  - Treas NYC/Funds Transfer Division
  - Location: New York, NY
2. Interest may be returned by check using only the U.S. Postal Service; however, returning interest via check may take 4-6 weeks for processing before a check payment may be applied to the appropriate PMS account.
- a. Interests returned by check are to be mailed (USPS only) to:
- HHS Program Support Center  
PO Box 979132  
St. Louis, MO 63197
- A brief statement explaining the nature of the return must be included.
- b. To return interest on a grant not paid through the PMS, make the check payable to the Department of Health and Human Services, and include the following with the check:
- An explanation stating that the refund is for interest
  - The name of the awarding agency
  - The grant number(s) for which the interest was earned
  - The return should be made payable to: Department of Health and Human Services.
3. For detailed information about how to return interest, visit the PSC Returning Funds/Interest page at: [Returning Funds/Interest](#)

Grantees, including grantees that act as pass-through entities and subgrantees have other responsibilities regarding the use of Federal funds. For example, all grantees and subgrantees must have procedures for determining the allowability of costs for their awards. We highlight the following practices related to the oversight of subgrantee compliance with the financial management requirements in the Uniform Guidance that will assist State grantees (pass-through entities) in meeting their monitoring responsibilities. Under 2 CFR § 200.332, pass-through entities must –

1. Evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring.
2. Monitor the performance and fiscal activities of the subrecipient to ensure that the subaward is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward; and that subaward performance goals are achieved.

A small number of Department grant programs have program-specific cash management and payment requirements based on the authorizing legislation or program regulations. These program-specific requirements may supplement or override general cash management or payment requirements. If you have any questions about your specific grant, please contact the Education Program Contact listed in Block 3 of your Grant Award Notification.

**RECIPIENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS  
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON CASH MANAGEMENT**

**Q What are the Federal Laws and Regulations Regarding Payments to the States?**

**A** The *Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990 (CMIA)* establishes interest liabilities for the Federal and State governments when the Federal Government makes payments to the States. See 31 U.S.C. 3335 and 6503. The implementing regulations are in Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 205, [https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title31/31cfr205\\_main\\_02.tpl](https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title31/31cfr205_main_02.tpl). Non-Federal entities other than States follow the rules on Federal payments set out in 2 CFR 200.305.

**Q What is a Treasury-State Agreement (TSA)?**

**A** A TSA documents the accepted funding techniques and methods for calculating interest agreed upon by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) and a State. It identifies the Federal assistance programs that are subject to interest liabilities under the CMIA. The CMIA regulations specify a number of different funding techniques that may be used by a State but a State can negotiate with the Treasury Department to establish a different funding technique for a particular program. A TSA is effective until terminated and, if a state does not have a TSA, payments to the State are subject to the default techniques in the regulations that Treasury determines are appropriate.

**Q What are the CMIA requirements for a program subject to a Treasury-State Agreement?**

**A** Payments to a State under a program of the Department are subject to the interest liability requirements of the CMIA if the program is included in the State's Treasury-State Agreement (TSA) with the Department of Treasury. If the Federal government is late in making a payment to a State, it owes interest to the State from the time the State spent its funds to pay for expenditure until the time the Federal government deposits funds to the State's account to pay for the expenditure. Conversely, if a State is late in making a payment under a program of the Department, the State owes interest to the Federal government from the time the Federal government deposited the funds to the State's account until the State uses those funds to make a payment. For more information, GAN Enclosure 4.

**Q What are the CMIA requirements for a program that is not subject to a Treasury-State Agreement?**

**A** If a program is not included in the State's TSA, neither the State nor the Federal government are liable for interest for making late payments. However, both the Federal government and the State must minimize the time elapsing between the date the State requests funds and the date that the funds are deposited to the State's accounts. The State is also required to minimize the time elapsed between the date it receives funds from the Federal government and the date it makes a payment under the program, Also, the Department must minimize the amount of funds transferred to a State to only that needed to meet the immediate cash needs of the State. The timing and amount of funds transferred must be as close as is administratively feasible to a State's actual cash outlay for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.

**Q What if there is no TSA?**

- A** When a State does not have a TSA in effect, default procedures in 31 CFR, part 205 that the Treasury Department determines appropriate apply. The default procedures will prescribe efficient funds transfer procedures consistent with State and Federal law and identify the covered Federal assistance programs and designated funding techniques.
- Q** **Who is responsible for Cash Management?**
- A** Grantees and subgrantees that receive grant funds under programs of the Department are responsible for maintaining internal controls regarding the management of Federal program funds under the Uniform Guidance in 2 CFR 200.302 and 200.303. In addition, grantees are responsible for ensuring that subgrantees are aware of the cash management and requirements in 2 CFR part 200, subpart D.
- Q** **Who is responsible for monitoring cash drawdowns to ensure compliance with cash management policies?**
- A** Recipients must monitor their own cash drawdowns **and** those of their subrecipients to assure substantial compliance to the standards of timing and amount of advances.
- Q** **How soon may I draw down funds from the G5 grants management system?**
- A** Grantees are required to minimize the amount of time between the drawdown and the expenditure of funds from their bank accounts. (See 2 CFR 200.305(b).) Funds must be drawn only to meet a grantee's immediate cash needs for each individual grant. The G5 screen displays the following message:
- By submitting this payment request, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the request is based on true, complete, and accurate information. I further certify that the expenditures and disbursements made with these funds are for the purposes and objectives set forth in the applicable Federal award or program participation agreement, and that the organization on behalf of which this submission is being made is and will remain in compliance with the terms and conditions of that award or program participation agreement. I am aware that the provision of any false, fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me, and the organization on behalf of which this submission is being made, to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties for fraud, false statements, false claims, or other violations. (U.S. Code Title 18, Section 1001; Title 20, Section 1097; and Title 31, Sections 3729-3730 and 3801-3812)**
- Q** **How may I use Federal funds?**
- A** Federal funds must be used as specified in the Grant Award Notification (GAN) and the approved application or State plan for allowable direct costs of the grant and an allocable portion of indirect costs, if authorized.
- Q** **What are the consequences to recipients/subrecipients for not complying with terms of the grant award?**
- A** If a recipient or subrecipient materially fails to comply with any term of an award, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, including those in 2 CFR part 200, an assurance, the GAN, or elsewhere, the awarding agency may in accordance with 2 CFR 200.339 take one or more of the following actions:

1. Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the non-Federal entity or more severe enforcement action by the Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity.
2. Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and any applicable matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity not in compliance.
3. Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the Federal award.
4. Initiate suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized under 2 CFR part 180 and Federal award agency regulations (or in the case of a pass-through be initiated by a Federal awarding agency).
5. Withhold further Federal awards for the project or program.
6. Take other remedies that may be legally available.

**Q Who is responsible for determining the amount of interest owed to the Federal government?**

**A** As set forth in 31 CFR 205.9, the method used to calculate and document interest liabilities is included in the State's TSA. A non-State entity must maintain advances of Federal funds in interest-bearing accounts unless certain limited circumstance apply and remit interest earned on those funds to the Department of Health and Human Services, Payment Management System annually. See 2 CFR 200.305.

**Q What information should accompany my interest payment?**

**A** In accordance with 2 CFR 200.305(b)(9), interest in excess of \$500.00 earned on Federal advance payments deposited in interest-bearing accounts must be remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System (PMS) through an electronic medium using either Automated Clearing House (ACH) network or a Fedwire Funds Service payment.

For returning interest on Federal awards paid through PMS, the refund should:

- (a) Provide an explanation stating that the refund is for interest;
- (b) List the PMS Payee Account Number(s) (PANs);
- (c) List the Federal award number(s) for which the interest was earned; and
- (d) Make returns payable to: Department of Health and Human Services.

For returning interest on Federal awards not paid through PMS, the refund should:

- (a) Provide an explanation stating that the refund is for interest;
- (b) Include the name of the awarding agency;
- (c) List the Federal award number(s) for which the interest was earned; and
- (d) Make returns payable to: Department of Health and Human Services.

For additional information about returning interest see GAN ATTACHMENT 4.

**Q Are grant recipients/subrecipients automatically permitted to draw funds in advance of the time they need to disburse funds in order to liquidate obligations?**

**A** The payment requirements in 2 CFR 200.305(b) authorize a grantee or subgrantee to request funds in advance of expenditures if certain conditions are met. However, if those conditions are not met, the Department and a pass-through agency may place a payee on reimbursement.

**Q For formula grant programs such as ESEA Title I, for which States distribute funds to LEAs, may States choose to pay LEAs on a reimbursement basis?**

**A** A subgrantee must be paid in advance if it meets the standards for advance payments in 2 CFR 200.305(b)(1) but if the subgrantee cannot meet those standards, the State may put the subgrantee on reimbursement payment. See 2 CFR 200.305(b).

**Q Will the Department issue special procedures in advance if G5 plans to shut down for 3 days or more?**

**A** Yes, before any shutdown of G5 lasting three days or more, the Department issues special guidance for drawing down funds during the shut down. The guidance will include cash management improvement act procedures for States and certain State institutions of higher education and procedures for grants (including Pell grants) that are not subject to CMIA.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
*Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*  
*Rehabilitation Services Administration*

**NON-FEDERAL SHARE AND CARRY OVER REQUIREMENTS**

Applicable Programs:

- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services (ALN 84.126A)
- Client Assistance Program (ALN 84.161A)
- Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (ALN 84.240A)
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind (ALN 84.177B)

Requirements:

This award has a one-year grant period, as specified in Box 6 (“Federal Funding Period”) on the Grant Award Notification (GAN).

1. Section 19(a)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Rehabilitation Act), permits grantees to carry over Federal funds for obligation and expenditure in the subsequent Federal fiscal year (FFY). This means that grantees may carry over Federal funds for one year beyond the year of appropriation, which is the Federal Funding Period listed in Box 6 on the GAN. For example, the year of appropriation for FFY 2021 awards began on October 1, 2020 and will end on September 30, 2021. The subsequent, or carryover year, for FFY 2021 awards started on October 1, 2021, and will end on September 30, 2022. *However, section 19(b) of the Rehabilitation Act requires grantees to satisfy the applicable non-Federal share requirement for the year in which the Federal funds were appropriated in order to carry over those funds to the subsequent FFY.* This means that grantees must satisfy the match requirement, if applicable, by the end of the year of appropriation, as specified in Box 6 on the GAN in order to carry over unused grant funds for obligation in the next FFY. The programs with a non-Federal share requirement and, thus, subject to section 19(b) are:

- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services – 21.3 percent; and
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind – 10 percent.

In order to satisfy the carry over requirement of section 19(b) of the Rehabilitation Act, non-Federal obligations counted toward satisfying a program’s match requirement must be: 1) incurred during the year of appropriation (see Box 6 of the GAN); and 2) liquidated either in the year of appropriation (see Box 6 of the GAN) or in the subsequent FFY including the 90-day liquidation period. This means that non-Federal obligations that are cancelled, or otherwise fail to liquidate, after the year of appropriation may not be used toward satisfying the match requirement. In such instances, the grantee must adjust its records to reflect a

lower match amount that could affect the amount of Federal funds to be carried over. Failure to liquidate sufficient non-Federal obligations or make the necessary accounting adjustments could result in more funds being carried over than were authorized, which could result in RSA seeking recovery of those funds.

2. Section 19(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act permits grantees to carry over program income, if any, for obligation and expenditure in the subsequent FFY. Grantees do not need to satisfy a non-Federal share requirement to carry over program income funds. To the extent that program income funds are available, grantees must disburse those funds (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional funds from the U.S. Department of Education in accordance with the program specific regulations as listed in Grant Award Notification Attachment RSA-2, Program Income.
3. The grants listed above are subject to section 19 of the Rehabilitation Act with regard to the carry over of funds, not Section 421(b) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1225(b), commonly referred to as the “Tydings period” or the “period permitted by the Tydings Amendment.”

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
*Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*  
*Rehabilitation Services Administration*

**PROGRAM INCOME**

Applicable Programs:

- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services (ALN 84.126A)
- Client Assistance Program (ALN 84.161A)
- Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (ALN 84.240A)
- State Supported Employment Services (SE-A) (ALN 84.187A)
- State Supported Employment Services (SE-B) (ALN 84.187B)
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind (ALN 84.177B)

Requirements:

Grantees must account for program income in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), codified at 2 C.F.R. § 200.80 and 2 C.F.R. § 200.307.

Consistent with requirements set forth in both the Uniform Guidance (2 C.F.R. § 200.307(e)(2)) and applicable program regulations, grantees must use program income only as an “addition” to the Federal award. In so doing, grantees must use program income for the same purposes authorized under the program.

To the extent that program income funds are available, the grantee must disburse those funds (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, and interest earned on such funds before requesting additional funds from the Department in accordance with the following program regulations:

- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services (34 C.F.R. § 361.63(c)(3)(ii))
- Client Assistance Program (34 C.F.R. § 370.47(b)(2)(ii))
- Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (34 C.F.R. § 381.33(e)(2)(ii))
- State Supported Employment Services (SE-A and SE-B) (34 C.F.R. § 363.24(b))
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind (34 C.F.R. § 367.66(c))

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
*Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*  
*Rehabilitation Services Administration*

**TREATMENT OF INDIRECT COSTS FOR PURCHASED SERVICES**

Applicable Programs:

- State Vocational Rehabilitation Services (VR) (ALN 84.126A)
- State Supported Employment Services - A (SE-A) (ALN 84.187A)
- State Supported Employment Services - B (SE-B) (ALN 84.187B)
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind (OIB) (ALN 84.177B)

Requirements:

In administering the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 programs identified above, as amended, (identified programs), grantees must comply with the indirect cost requirements in the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), codified at 2 C.F.R. part 200, as well as any guidance issued by the grantee's cognizant agency for indirect costs. In reviewing indirect cost rate proposals submitted by grantees to their cognizant agency, we noted differences in the treatment of indirect costs related to purchased services for consumers under the identified programs. Due to the significant amount of funds expended for goods and services purchased for consumers under the identified programs, grantees must take care to treat such costs correctly for purposes of indirect cost recovery.

A grantee's approved indirect cost rate is calculated by using a Modified Total Direct Cost (MTDC) base (denominator) and a numerator of accumulated indirect costs. In accordance with the definition in 2 C.F.R. § 200.1, MTDC includes all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward.<sup>1</sup> The definition of MTDC specifically 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 \$25,000 (2 C.F.R. § 200.1). Under the identified programs, services purchased for consumers are treated as participant support costs under the definition of MTDC. Therefore, when calculating the MTDC and consistent with the excluded costs identified herein, the cost of purchased services for consumers under the identified programs must be excluded from the MTDC base. This includes expenses for higher-education, equipment, maintenance, medical, and any other services purchased to benefit applicants and consumers under the Rehabilitation Act.<sup>2</sup> Purchased services for consumers are those services purchased by the grantee to support the consumer's employment or independent living goal. Because it is not the grantee, but another entity, that is providing the service,

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<sup>1</sup> Subawards/subgrants are not allowable under the VR, SE-A, and SE-B grant awards.

<sup>2</sup> For the VR program, purchased services for consumers also include goods, services, and equipment purchased for consumers with significant disabilities operating small businesses in accordance with Section 103(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act.

inclusion of purchased services in the MTDC would distort the amount of indirect costs allocated to the programs listed above and is therefore not permitted.

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
*Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services*  
*Rehabilitation Services Administration*

**SPECIFIC GRANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR  
 PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL REPORTS**

Applicable Programs:

- Client Assistance Program (CAP) (ALN 84.161A)
- Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights (PAIR) (ALN 84.240A)
- Independent Living Services for Older Individuals Who are Blind (OIB) (ALN 84.177B)

Requirements:

I. Performance Reports:

All recipients are required to submit a final performance report within 120 days after the period of performance or termination of grant support. The following performance reports are required for the programs listed:

1. CAP – Annual Client Assistance Program Report (RSA-227)
2. PAIR – Annual Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights Program Performance Report (RSA-509)
3. OIB – Annual Report (7-OB)

II. Federal Financial Reports (FFR):

The following FFR (SF-425s) are required:

  X   An annual FFR is required for reporting period ending 09/30 and is due within 30 days after the reporting period.

  X   A final FFR is due within 120 days after the period of performance or termination of grant support.

A quarterly, semi-annual, annual, and/or final FFR as noted hereinabove is due for this grant because:

\_\_\_\_\_ Specific Award Conditions, or specific grant or subgrant conditions for designation of “high risk,” were imposed in accordance with 2 C.F.R. Part 200.207 and Part 3474.10.

### III. Reporting Requirements:

When completing an FFR for submission in accordance with the above referenced selection, the following must be noted:

1. *Multiple Grant Reporting Using SF 425A Prohibited:* While the FFR is a governmentwide form that is designed for single grant and multiple grant award reporting, the Department's policy is that multiple grant award reporting is not permitted for Department grants. Thus, a Department grantee that is required to submit an FFR in accordance with any of the above referenced selections must complete and submit one FFR for each of its grants. Do not use the FFR attachment (Standard Form 425A), which is available for reporting multiple grants, for reporting on Department grants. As such, references to multiple grant reporting and to the FFR attachment in items 2, 5 and 10 of the FFR are not applicable to Department grantees. With regards to item 1 of the note found in the FFR Instructions, a grantee must complete items 10(a) through 10(o) for each of its grants. The multiple award, multiple grant, and FFR attachment references found in items 2, 5, 6, before 10(a), in item 10(b), before 10(d), before 10(i) and before 10(l) of the Line Item Instructions for the FFR are not applicable to Department grants.
2. *Indirect Costs:* A grantee will complete item 11(a) by listing the indirect cost rate type identified on its indirect cost rate agreement, as approved by its cognizant agency for indirect costs.

A Department grantee that does not have an indirect cost rate agreement approved by its cognizant agency for indirect costs, and that is using the Department approved (beyond the 90-day temporary period) temporary indirect cost rate of 10% of budgeted direct salaries and wages, or the de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct cost (MTDC) must list its indirect cost rate in 11(a) as a Department Temporary Rate or De Minimis Rate. The de minimis rate of 10% of MTDC consists of:

All direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and subawards and contracts up to the first \$25,000 of each subaward (i.e., subgrant). MTDC 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 \$25,000. Other items, including contract costs in excess of \$25,000, may be excluded when necessary to avoid a serious inequity in the distribution of indirect costs (see definition of MTDC at [2 C.F.R. § 200.1](#)).

A training program grantee whose recovery of indirect cost limits indirect cost recovery to 8% of MTDC or the grantees negotiated indirect cost rate, whichever is less in accordance with EDGAR § [75.562 \(c\)](#), must list its rate in 11(a) as a Department Training Grant Rate. The 8% limit does not apply to agencies of Indian tribal governments, local governments, and States<sup>1</sup> as defined in [2 C.F.R. § 200.1](#)

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<sup>1</sup> Note that a State-funded institution of higher education is not considered a "State government" for these purposes; and a Tribal college or university funded by a Federally-recognized Tribe is not considered a Tribe for these purposes.

A restricted program grantee must list its rate as a Restricted Indirect Cost Rate in 11(a). A restricted program (i.e., programs with statutory supplement-not-supplant requirements) grantee must utilize a restricted indirect cost rate negotiated with its cognizant agency for indirect costs, or may elect to utilize a restricted indirect cost rate of 8% MTDC if their negotiated restricted indirect cost rate calculated under 34 C.F.R. § [75.563](#) and §§ [76.564–76.569](#), is not less than 8% MTDC. A State or local government<sup>2</sup> that is a restricted program grantee may not elect to utilize the 8% MTDC rate. Additionally, restricted program grantees may not utilize the de minimis rate, but may utilize the temporary rate until a restricted indirect cost rate is negotiated. If a restricted program grantee elects to utilize the temporary rate, it must list its rate as a Department Temporary Rate in 11(a).

Grantees with indirect cost rates prescribed in program statute or regulation must list their rate as a Rate Required in Program Statute or Regulation in 11(a). Grantees are required to follow program-specific statutory or regulatory requirements that mandate either indirect cost rate type or maximum administrative costs recovery.

For detailed information including restrictions related to temporary, de minimis, training, restricted, and program prescribed indirect cost rates see GAN ATTACHMENT 4.

3. *Report Submission:* FFR data must be submitted through the Rehabilitation Services Administration Management Information System (RSAMIS) website at <https://rsa.ed.gov/>.

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<sup>2</sup> Note that a State-funded institution of higher education is not considered a “State government” for these purposes.