

2020 Compliance Supplement Addendum

L. REPORTING

The following subsection is in addition to the current compliance requirements for reporting in the 2020 Compliance Supplement published in August 2020.

Compliance Requirements

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements who make first tier subawards of \$25,000 or more are required to register in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) and report subaward data through FSRS. Information input to FSRS is available at USASpending.gov as the publicly available website for viewing this information (<https://www.usaspending.gov/search>).

For all COVID-19 programs included in the addendum, with the exception of the Coronavirus Relief Fund, in which the reporting type of compliance requirement is marked as a Y in the Part 2 Matrix of Compliance Requirements indicating it is subject to audit, auditors must test the compliance with the reporting requirements of 2 CFR Part 170 using the guidance in this section when the auditor determines reporting to be direct and material and the recipient makes first tier awards.

In addition, for audits of fiscal year ends after September 30, 2020, the requirement in the previous paragraph is extended to all selected major programs, regardless of whether COVID-19 funding is involved. That is, for all major programs in which the Part 2 matrix is marked as Y for the reporting type of compliance requirement, auditors must test compliance with the reporting requirements of 2 CFR Part 170 using the guidance in this section when the auditor determines reporting to be direct and material and the recipient makes first tier subawards. This testing is in addition to other financial, performance, or special reporting requirements that may be identified in parts 3 (section 3.L), 4, and 5. This requirement also extends to major programs not included in the 2020 *Compliance Supplement* when the auditors determine reporting to be direct and material and the recipient makes first-tier subawards.

Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act

Aspects of the Transparency Act, as amended by Section 6202(a) of the Government Funding Transparency Act of 2008 (Pub. L. No. 111-252), that relate to subaward reporting (1) under grants and cooperative agreements were implemented in OMB in 2 CFR Part 170 and (2) under contracts, by the regulatory agencies responsible for the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR at 5 FR 39414 et seq., July 8, 2010). The requirements pertain to recipients (i.e., direct recipients) of grants or cooperative agreements who make first tier subawards and contractors (i.e., prime contractors) that award first-tier subcontracts. There are limited exceptions as specified in 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR. The guidance at 2 CFR Part 170 currently applies only to federal financial

assistance awards in the form of grants and cooperative agreements (e.g., it does not apply to loans made by a federal agency to a recipient), however the subaward reporting requirement applies to all types of first tier subawards under a grant or cooperative agreement.

As provided in 2 CFR Part 170 and FAR Subpart 4.14, respectively, federal agencies are required to include the award term specified in Appendix A to 2 CFR Part 170 or the contract clause in FAR 52.204-10, Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards, as applicable, in awards subject to the Transparency Act.

Consistent with the OMB guidance

- [2 CFR Part 170](#) defines “subaward” as a legal instrument to provide support for the performance of any portion of the substantive project or program for which a recipient received a grant or cooperative agreement award and that is awarded to an eligible subrecipient. The term does not include procurement of property and services needed to carry out the project or program. A subaward may be provided through any legal agreement, including an agreement that the recipient considers a contract.
- [FAR 52.204-10\(a\)](#) defines “first-tier subcontract” to mean a subcontract awarded directly by a contractor to acquire supplies or services (including construction) for performance of a prime contract, but excludes the contractor’s supplier agreements with vendors, such as long-term arrangements for materials or supplies that benefit multiple contracts or the costs of which would normally be applied to a contractor's general and administrative expenses or indirect cost.

While 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR implement several distinct Transparency Act reporting requirements, including reporting of executive compensation, the Supplement addresses only the following requirements: (1) recipient reporting of each first-tier subaward or subaward amendment that results in an obligation of \$25,000 or more in federal funds; and (2) contractor reporting of each first-tier subcontract award of \$25,000 or more in federal funds (this requirement was phased in based on the value of the new prime contract as specified below under “Effective Date of Reporting Requirements”).

Reporting Site

Grant and cooperative agreement recipients and contractors are required to register in the FSRS and report subaward data through FSRS. To do so, they will first be required to register in the System for Award Management (SAM) (previously Central Contractor Registration (CCR)) (if they have not done so previously for another purpose (e.g., submission of applications through Grants.gov)) and actively maintain that registration. Prime contractors have previously been required to register in CCR/SAM. Information input to FSRS is available at USASpending.gov as the publicly available website for viewing this information (<https://www.usaspending.gov/search>).

Key Data Elements

Compliance testing of the Transparency Act reporting requirements must include the following key data elements about the first tier subrecipients and subawards under grants and cooperative agreements.

Subaward Data Element	Definition
Subaward Date	Represents the period (by month and year) for subawards made against that Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN).
Subawardee DUNS #	The subawardee organization's nine-digit Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number.
Amount of Subaward	The net dollar amount of federal funds awarded to the subawardee including modifications.
Subaward Obligation/Action Date	Date the subaward agreement was signed.
Date of Report Submission	Date the recipient entered the action/obligation into FSRS.
Subaward Number	Subaward number or other identifying number assigned by the prime awardee organization to facilitate the tracking of its subawards.

Source of Governing Requirements

Reporting requirements are contained in the following documents:

- a. Program legislation
- b. Transparency Act, implementing requirements in 2 CFR Part 170 and the FAR, and the previously listed OMB guidance documents
- c. Federal awarding agency regulations
- d. The terms and conditions of the award

Audit Objectives

1. Obtain an understanding of internal control, assess risk, and test internal control as required by 2 CFR 200.514 (c).
2. Determine whether required reports for federal awards include activity of the reporting period, are supported by applicable accounting or performance records, and are fairly presented in accordance with governing requirements.

Suggested Audit Procedures – Internal Control

1. Perform procedures to obtain an understanding of internal control sufficient to plan the audit to support a low assessed level of control risk for the program.
2. Plan the testing of internal control to support a low assessed level of control risk for reporting and perform the testing of internal control as planned. If internal control over some or all of the compliance requirements is likely to be ineffective, see the alternative procedures in 2 CFR 200.514 (c)(3), including reporting a significant deficiency or

material weakness in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516, assessing the control risk at the maximum and considering whether additional compliance tests and reporting are required because of ineffective internal control.

3. Consider the results of the testing of internal control in assessing the risk of noncompliance. Use this as the basis for determining the nature, timing, and extent (e.g., number of transactions to be selected) of substantive tests of compliance.

Suggested Audit Procedures – Compliance

Special Reports for FFATA

1. Gain an understanding of the recipient’s methodology used to identify which, if any, awards were subject to the Transparency Act based on inclusion of the award term, the assignment by the federal awarding agency of a new FAIN, the effective date of the reporting requirement, and whether the entity passed funds through to first tier subrecipients.
2. Select a sample of first tier subawards. Obtain related subaward agreements/amendments/modifications and determine if the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act based on (a) the date of the award and (b) the amount of the obligating action for subawards or face value of the first-tier subcontracts (inclusive of modifications).

If the subaward/subcontract was subject to reporting under the Transparency Act:

- a. Using the FAIN find the award in FSRS.

FSRS is the portal where the recipient enters the award information; it is only accessible by the recipient. Therefore, in order for recipients to demonstrate that information has been properly input, they should coordinate with the auditor regarding the auditor’s review of the information, physically or virtually (e.g., by logging into its FSRS account either in the auditor’s presence or remotely using technology such as screensharing, screenshot evidence, etc., so that the auditor is able to find the awards in the system as required in this procedure).

- b. Compare the award information accessed in step 2.a to the subaward/subcontract documents maintained by the recipient to assess if—
 - (1) applicable subaward obligations /modifications have been reported,
 - (2) the key data elements (see above) were accurately reported and are supported by the source documentation, and
 - (3) the action was reported in FSRS no later than the last day of the month *following* the month in which the subaward/subaward amendment

obligation was made or the subcontract award/subcontract modification was made.

- c. The auditor must provide the following information for non-compliance finding(s) as the results of step 2.b.
- (a) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information
 - (b) The non-federal entity did not report the subaward information timely
 - (c) The non-federal entity reported incorrect amount
 - (d) The non-federal entity did not report all the key data elements

The following format is recommended to report non-compliance findings and included in the audit report. Data is included for illustration purpose only.

Transactions Tested	Subaward not reported	Report not timely	Subaward amount incorrect	Subaward missing key elements
25	W2	10	13	0
Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	Subaward not reported	Report not timely	Subaward amount incorrect	Subaward missing key elements
\$5,000,000	\$200,000	\$4,000,000	\$800,000	\$0