# **Grants Training**

Module 3, Lesson 4



# Uniform Guidance Subrecipient Monitoring and Management Lesson 4

#### FEDERAL GRANTS MANAGEMENT 101



#### Lesson 4:

Subrecipient Monitoring and Management

At the completion of this lesson, you will have a basic understanding of subrecipient and contractor determinations, as well as requirements for pass-through entities.





#### Subrecipient and Contractor Determinations

- A subrecipient is a non-Federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity for the purpose of carrying out programmatic activities under the Federal award.
- A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the non-Federal entity's own use and creates a procurement relationship with the contractor.

200.330

Select each to learn more.

Subrecipient Characteristics

Contractor Characteristics



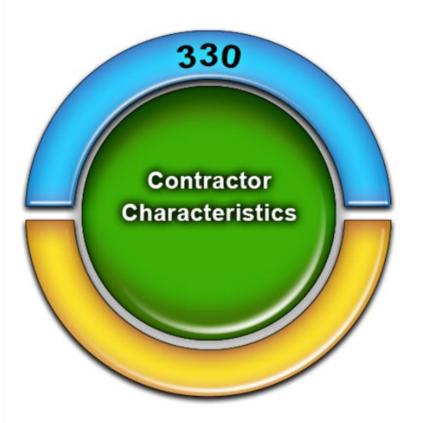
Characteristics which support the classification of the non-Federal entity as a subrecipient include:

- the non-Federal entity determines who is eligible to receive what Federal assistance
- its performance is measured in relation to whether objectives of a Federal program were met
- it has responsibility for programmatic decision making
- it is responsible for adherence to applicable Federal program requirements specified in the Federal award
- uses the Federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity

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#### FEDERAL GRANTS MANAGEMENT 101

#### Subrecipient Monitoring and Management



Characteristics indicative of a procurement relationship between the non-Federal entity and a contractor are when the contractor:

- provides the goods and services within normal business operations
- provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers
- operates in a competitive environment (normally)
- provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program
- is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program as a result of the agreement, though similar requirements may apply for other reasons

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Requirements for Pass-Through Entities
The pass-through entity must:

- put specific information in the subaward, including indirect cost rate
- do a risk assessment to determine appropriate subrecipient monitoring
- consider if specific subaward conditions are needed
- monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary
- verify subrecipients have audits in accordance with Subpart F
- make any necessary adjustment to the pass-through entity's records based on reviews and audits of subrecipients
- consider actions to address subrecipient noncompliance

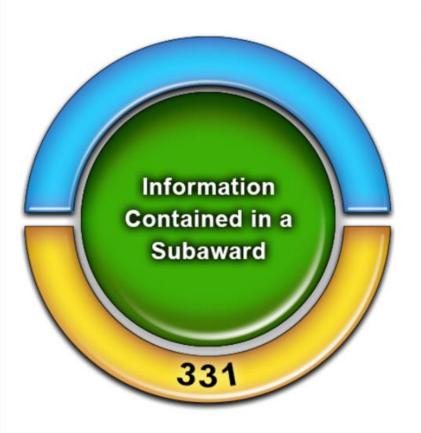
200.331

Select to learn more.

Pass-Through Example

## **Example: Pass-Through Entities & Contractors**





The following information must be identified to subrecipients at the time of award and put in the subaward (and when changes are made to the subaward):

- Federal award identification number, (FAIN)
- indirect cost rate for the Federal Award (including if the de minimus rate is charged per 200.414 indirect (F&A) costs)
- requirements imposed by the pass-through entity
- \* requirement to provide access to records for audit

200.331(a)



Factors the pass-through entity may consider when evaluating subrecipient risk include:

- the subrecipient's prior experience with the same or similar subawards
- the results of previous audits
- any changes to subrecipient's personnel or new substantially changed systems
- the extent and results of Federal awarding agency monitoring

200.331(b)



When monitoring subrecipients, the pass-through entity must:

- review financial and performance reports required by the pass-through entity
- follow-up to ensure subrecipient takes appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the subaward from the pass-through entity identified through audits, on-site reviews, and other means
- issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining to subawards made by the pass-through entity

200.331(d)





The following tools may be useful, depending upon the risk assessment:

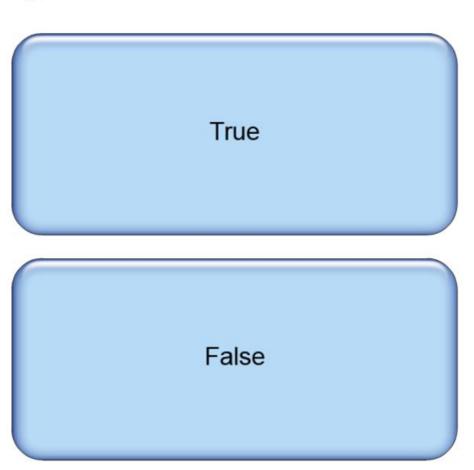
- providing subrecipient training and technical assistance
- performing on-site reviews
- arranging for agreed-upon-procedures engagements under 200.425, Audit services (in Cost Principles)

The listed tools are not required nor is the list of tools all inclusive.

A determination on which tools is a matter of judgment for the pass-through entity based upon its assessment of risk.

200.331(e)

A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the recipients own use.

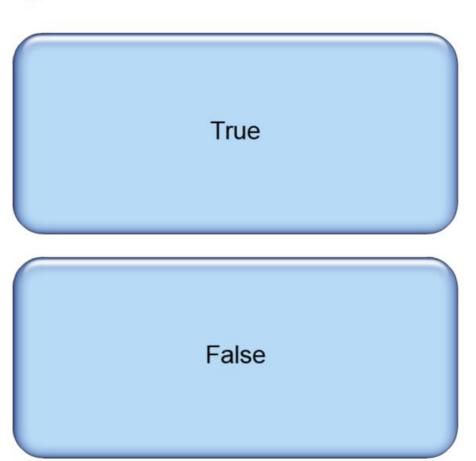


A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the recipients own use.

Correct!

A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the recipients own use.

A subrecipient has responsibility for programmatic decision making.

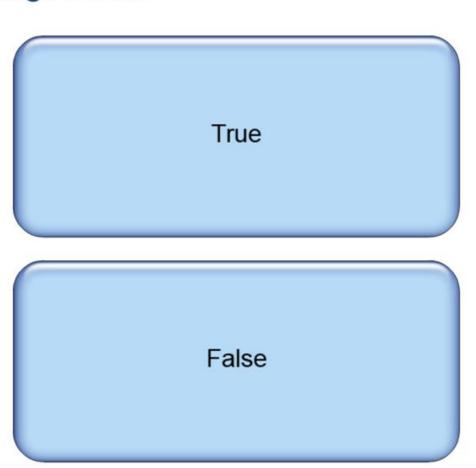


A subrecipient has responsibility for programmatic decision making.

Correct!

A subrecipient has responsibility for programmatic decision making.

The results of previous audits cannot be used as a consideration when evaluating subrecipient risk.



The results of previous audits cannot be used as a consideration when evaluating subrecipient risk.

#### Correct!

It is not required to use previous audit results, however the results of previous audits may be considered among other factors when evaluating subrecipient risk.