

Nebraska Department of Education

State and Federal Grant Management  
Requirements and Guidance

Revised September, 2006

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### Changes as of August 2006

Additional information:

    Supplement, Not Supplant (pages 20-22)

    Audit (page 30)

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## Sources of Information

EDGAR (Education Department General Administrative Regulations): 34 CFR Parts 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86 and 99. The link to the U. S. Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) can be found at <http://www.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReq/edgar.html>

The latest version of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) can be found at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html> Once there, go down the chart until you reach Title 34 for the U. S. Department of Education or appropriate title for the grant program of other federal agencies and then click onto the most recent year.

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) can be found at: <http://12.46.245.173/cfda/cfda.html>

OMB Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments", can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a087/a087-all.html>

OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of State and Local Governments, and Non-profit Organizations", can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.html>.

Program Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System for Nebraska School Districts, Users' Manual, Nebraska Department of Education, Revised Annually. <http://ess.nde.state.ne.us/SchoolFinance/AFR/UsersManual.htm>

## Introduction

The purpose of this guidance is to provide information on the policies governing all grants awarded from the Nebraska Department of Education, excluding those issued by Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Disability Determination Services, and the Assistive Technology Partnership, to communicate the procedures and guidelines, to ensure sound accounting practices and to provide consistency throughout the Department in the administration of all State and Federal grants. It is not intended to address program specific requirements or regulations.

The guidance and requirements are identified as applicable to grants funded by the State where they differ from Federal grants. Since regulations and guidance apply to both the State (the Department of Education) and to the agencies or organizations that receive grants from the State, there are a number of descriptors used that can be confusing (i.e., grantee, subgrantee, recipient and subrecipient, etc.). To maintain some consistency, this guidance will use the term “grant recipient” or “grantee”, whenever possible; to mean the agency that receives a grant from the Nebraska Department of Education.

This guidance will continue to be updated as needed. Changes, which result from implementation of the new grants management system (GMS), are indicated. As programs are added to the GMS, these changes will apply to them.

## I. Program Descriptions

### ***ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS***

#### **Adult Education and EL/Civics –Basic Grants to States CFDA 84.002**

Authority: Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, Title II; and Title V, Section 503 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Public Law 105-220, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 9201 et.seq. and 20 U.S.C. 9273)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85 and 86.

Provide educational opportunities for adults to improve their literacy skills to a level requisite for high school completion, self-sufficiency, effective citizenship, and/or English language acquisition.

### ***CARL PERKINS, CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION***

#### **Vocational Education - Basic Grants To States CFDA 84.048**

Authority: Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998, Title I, Public Law 105-332, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 2321-2355); and

Workforce Investment Act, Title V, Section 503, Public Law 105-220, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 9273).

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 76 (except Part 76.103), 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, and 85; and 34 CFR 400 and 403; and OCR Guidelines for Vocational Education.

The Perkins program provides supplemental assistance to develop more fully the academic, vocational, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students who elect to enroll in vocational and technical programs in Nebraska schools.

Primarily formula grants to secondary schools based upon the poverty and population census data available. Postsecondary formula based upon Pell grant and BIA assistance percentages for the two-year postsecondary education institutions. Some targeted competitive grant funds are available under set aside for focuses efforts in nontraditional employment, innovation and adoption, and special projects through statewide leadership funds.

## CARL PERKINS, TECH PREP EDUCATION

### **Title II, Tech-Prep Education** CFDA 84.243

Authority: Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Amendments of 1998, Title II, Public Law 105-332, (20 U.S.C. 2371-2377); and 20 U.S.C. 2394.

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including Parts 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, and 86; and 34 CFR Parts 400 and 406; and OCR guidelines for vocational education.

To distribute funds to postsecondary institutions to enable planning and demonstration of local educational agencies and postsecondary educational agencies, for the development and operation of 4-year programs designed to provide a tech prep education program leading to a 2-year associate degree or a 2-year certificate and to provide, in a systematic manner, strong, comprehensive links between secondary schools and postsecondary educational institutions.

Formula Grants are provided to accredited two year postsecondary institutions in Nebraska based upon an equal distribution plus a factor of Pell Grant and BIA recipients at eligible institutions. An additional 7.5% is set aside for Native American Focused postsecondary institutions to support the goals of Tech Prep.

## **EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS**

### **Early Childhood Education Program**

Authority: Nebraska Revised Statutes 79-1101 through 79-1104

Regulations: Title 92, Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 11 (Rule 11)  
Regulations for Early Childhood Education Programs

Funds are provided for grants to programs to serve at-risk four-year old children eligible to attend kindergarten in the following year. For the purpose of this grant, the criteria for "at-risk" is defined as the population of:

- children whose family income qualifies them for participation in the federal free or reduced lunch program, and/or

- children who reside in a home where a language other than spoken English is used as the primary means of communication.

Grants are intended to improve equity of access to early childhood education/prekindergarten programs, therefore the program grant should increase the number of children served in the community through the provision of comprehensive center-based programs. These early childhood programs are not intended to be categorical programs for at-risk four-year-old children and are expected to serve the targeted population of children within classrooms of three and four-year-old children that represent the range of abilities and disabilities of the children and the social, linguistic, and economic diversity of families within the community.

Eligible applicants are school districts, individually or in cooperation with other school districts. Each program selected shall be provided funds per classroom (a grouping of children) for the program per year for at least three years, subject to availability of the funds. After three years of grant funding and meeting quality criteria, programs will shift from the grant program to the Tax Equity and Educational Opportunities Support Act (state aid).

### **Early Childhood Professional Development Partnerships/Regional Training Coalitions**

- Authority: Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 9858 et. seq., CFDA 93.575; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, 20 U.S.C. 1431-1444 (NOTE: CFDA website also lists 20 U.S.C. 1471-1485, but see 2004 IDEA Amendments), CFDA 84.181; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Section 619, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1419), CFDA 84.173; Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title 1, Part B, Subpart 3, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6381-6381k), and 20 U.S.C. 6362, CFDA 84.213; Community Opportunities, Accountability, Training, and Educational Services Act of 1998, Title 1, Sections 101-119, Public Law 105-285 (42 U.S.C. 9831 et. seq.), CFDA 93.600.
- Regulations: EDGAR, (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, (except Parts 76.600-76.677, 77, 80-82 and 85); and 34 CFR Parts 300, 301 and 303 (See also 34 CFR Part 200.80); and 45 CFR Parts 74, 92, 98, 99, 1301-1311.

The purpose of the Early Childhood Professional Development Partnerships/Regional Training Coalitions is to assist collaboration in professional development efforts within regions to build the capacity to plan, disseminate, and coordinate training and professional development opportunities for all who work with young children, including children identified with disabilities.

ECPD Partnerships/RTCs promote systemic change in the use of training resources at local and regional levels. Time, support, and funds to develop a high level of coordination and collaboration are recognized as critical components for successful implementation.

As part of the comprehensive work plan, ECPD Partnerships/RTCs are expected to support all early childhood care and education professional development requirements, including child care licensing, public school and ESU early childhood program

regulations, and early intervention and early childhood special education (birth to five) regulations.

### ***FOREIGN LANGUAGE***

#### **Foreign Language Assistance Program – State Educational Agencies CFDA 84.293**

Authority: Foreign Language Assistance Act of 2001 (20 U. S. C. 7259-7259c)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 75, 76.564-569, 77, 80, 81, 97, 98 and 99; and 34 CFR Part 299.

The Foreign Language Assistance Program (FLAP) Grant is designed to promote systemic approaches to improving foreign language learning in Nebraska. This project will increase the number of sustainable elementary foreign language programs by providing limited funding to five elementary schools each year, provide intensive professional development for foreign language educators that includes a series of fall workshops, UN-L summer Immersion Institute, assessment training, and project specific training, and implement a K-12 LinguaFolio Nebraska that enables students and teachers to document and analyze the language learning program.

### ***HIGH ABILITY LEARNERS***

#### **High Ability Learners**

Authority: Nebraska Revised Statutes 79-1107 through 79-1108.03

Regulations: Title 92, Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 3 (Rule 3), Identification of High Ability Learners

State funded formula grants, the purpose of the High-Ability Learner Program is to meet the needs of Nebraska's students who give evidence of high performance capability in such areas as intellectual, creative, or artistic capacity or in specific academic fields and who require accelerated or differentiated curriculum programs in order to develop those capabilities fully.

### ***NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND TITLE PROGRAMS***

#### **Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs CFDA 84.010**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part A, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6311-6339)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable; and 34 CFR Part 200 (See Parts 200.1-200.79)

The Title I, Part A program provides supplemental educational services so that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and to meet challenging state academic standards.

The amount of Title I funds allocated to each participating public school attendance area is determined primarily on the basis of the total number of low-income students—both public and private—residing in each area.

#### **Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Accountability CFDA 84.010**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part A, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6311-6339)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable; and 34 CFR 200 (See Parts 200.1-200.79)

Provides Local Education Agencies (LEAs) with supplemental resources to carry out school improvement and corrective action responsibilities under §1116(c) of Title I, Part A.

**Title I, Part B, Subpart 1: Reading First** CFDA 84.357

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part B, Subpart 1, as amended (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6361-6368)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 97, 98 and 99).

Provides assistance to eligible districts to select, implement, and provide professional development for teachers using scientifically based reading programs, and to ensure accountability through ongoing, valid and reliable screening, diagnostic and classroom-based assessment.

**Title I, Part B, Even Start Family Literacy** CFDA 84.213

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part B, Subpart 3, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6381-6381k) and 20 U.S.C. 6362

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, and 99. (See also 34 CFR Part 200.80)

Improves the educational opportunities of low-income families by integrating early childhood education, adult literacy or adult basic education and parenting education into a unified family literacy program.

**Title I, Part C, Education Of Migrant Children** CFDA 84.011

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6391-6399), and 20 U.S.C. 6362.

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, and 34 CFR Parts 200.81-200.88

Under the Migrant Education Program, the U. S. Department of Education awards grants to the State for the purpose of establishing and improving programs and projects that are designed to meet the unique educational needs of children of migratory agricultural workers or migratory fishers. These grants assist States and appropriate local operating agencies in improving educational opportunities for migrant children to help them succeed in the regular school program, meet the challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards that all children are expected to meet, and graduate from high school. Children are eligible to receive supplemental services through the Migrant Education Program if they meet the definition of "migratory child" and if the basis for their eligibility is properly recorded on a Certificate Of Eligibility (COE).

**Title I, Part D, Education of Neglected and Delinquent And At-risk Youth** CFDA 84.013

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part D, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6421-6472)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, and 34 CFR Parts 200.90-200.91

Nebraska provides educational services to children and youth through Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 (Grants made to state agencies responsible for serving children and youth in residential and non-residential institutions, including those in adult correctional facilities.) and Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 (Grants made to local educational agencies that provide services to youth in local correctional facilities who are at risk of educational failure.) In addition to services provided in an institutional setting, programming is designed to assist children and youth as they transition from institutionalization to further schooling or employment.

**Title I, Part F, Comprehensive School Reform CFDA 84.332**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title I, Part F, and Title V, Part D, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6511-6518) and 20 U.S.C. 7241 et. seq.

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Part 76.

Provides competitive grants to districts on behalf of schools to implement comprehensive school reforms based on scientifically based research and effective practices so that all children, especially those in low-performing, high-poverty schools, can meet challenging State content and academic achievement standards. This program was not funded for the 2006-07 school year.

**Title II, Part A, Teacher And Principal Training And Recruiting CFDA 84.367**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, Part A, as amended, (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6601-6651)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Part 76.

Allows school districts to hire teachers in order to reduce class size or conduct professional development so instructional staff in the core academic areas are highly qualified to work with students. Student population and poverty figures from the Census Bureau affect the amount of money school districts are eligible to receive. For further information about the program, visit the program's website at <http://www.nde.state.ne.us/TITLEII/index.htm>.

**Title II, Part D, Educational Technology CFDA 84.318**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, Part D, as amended, (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 6751-6777)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85 and 86.

Provides formula grants to eligible districts for the implementation and support of a comprehensive system that effectively uses technology to improve student academic achievement. One half of the State's allocation is for competitive grants for the same purpose.

**Title II, Part B, Mathematics And Science Partnerships Grant Program  
CFDA 84.366**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, Part B, as amended.  
(20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 USC 6661-6663)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 97, 98 and 99.

This federally funded competitive grant program funds partnerships of high-need school districts, four-year institutions of higher education, and other organizations to improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science in elementary and secondary schools. The program will accomplish this by concentrating resources in two tiers of grants--local (serving one or more school districts for a 20-month period) and statewide (serving a significant portion of the state; e.g., several ESU regions, for a 3-year period).

### **Title III, English Language Acquisition CFDA 84.365**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title III, Part A, as amended.  
(20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 USC 6801-6871)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Part 76.

#### **Limited English Proficient Grants**

Limited English Proficient (LEP) grants support efforts to assist limited English proficient students to learn English and meet challenging State academic content and student academic achievement standards.

#### **Immigrant Education Grants**

Section 3114(d) authorizes grants for districts with a significant increase in the percentage or number of immigrant children and youth enrolled in the district. These grants are used to provide enhanced instructional opportunities for immigrant children and youth.

### **Title IV, Part A, Safe And Drug-Free Schools And Communities Act CFDA 84.186**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV, Part A, Subpart 1, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 7111-7118)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 98 and 99.

This federally funded formula grant program provides assistance for school programs for tobacco, violence, alcohol and other drug prevention/education.

### **Title IV, Part B, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers CFDA 84.287**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV, Part B, as amended.  
(20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 7171-7176)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85 and 86.

This federally funded competitive grant program supports the establishment of community learning centers offering before and after school programming. The goals for the centers are to improve student learning, increase social benefits and positive behavioral changes, and increase family/community involvement in schools.

### **Title V, Part A, Innovative Programs CFDA 84.298**

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title V, Part A, as amended.  
(20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 7201-7217e)  
Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 76  
and 80.

The ESEA Title V program is designed to provide supplemental services that school districts can use to accomplish elements of their school improvement plans. It is a formula grant program that uses student membership and poverty indicators in determining project allocations. For further information about the program, visit website <http://www.nde.state.ne.us/nclb/titlev/>.

**Title VI, Part A, Subpart 1 – Star Grants** CFDA 84.369

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VI, Part A, Subpart 1, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 7301-7301b)  
Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 86, 97, 98 and 99.

School-based Teacher-led Assessment and Reporting (STAR) grants support the goal of 100% of the staff in Nebraska's schools implementing the STARS assessment system using assessments that are of high technical quality as reflected in ratings received on the assessment portfolios. Allowable activities are stipends to teachers for their time and professional expertise and limited purchases of service to aid in the development process.

**Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2, Rural And Low-Income Schools** CFDA 84.358

Authority: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2, as amended. (20 USC 6301 et. seq., 20 U.S.C. 7341-7351c)  
Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, including 34 CFR Parts 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 85, 97, 98 and 99.

Provides assistance to eligible districts determined to be rural and low-income for any of the activities authorized in Titles I through V of No Child Left Behind.

**Title X, Part C, Education Of Homeless Children And Youth** CFDA 84.196

Authority: McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, (42 U.S.C. 11431-11435)  
Regulation: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable.

Provides activities and services to ensure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool, as provided to other children and youths. This access is necessary to ensure that homeless children and youths have an opportunity to meet the same challenging State student academic achievement standards to which all students are held. Establishes a State Office of Homeless Education with a State Coordinator and requires a Homeless Education Liaison for each district within the state.

***SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS***

**Special Education Grants To States-Enrollment/Poverty Allocation** CFDA 84.027

Authority: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Section 611, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 1411)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, and 34 CFR Part 300.

To provide grants to States to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities.

**Special Education Preschool Grants-Idea Base Allocation** CFDA 84.173

Authority: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part B, Section 619, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 1419)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable, and 34 CFR Parts 300 and 301.

To provide grants to States to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years, and at a State's discretion, to 2 year old children with disabilities who will reach age three during the school year.

**Special Education Grants For Infants And Families With Disabilities** CFDA 84.181

Authority: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part C, as amended, 20 U.S.C. 1431-1444. (NOTE: CFDA website also lists 20 U.S.C. 1471-1485, but see 2004 IDEA Amendments).

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable; and 34 CFR Part 303.

To assist each State to develop and implement a Statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system to provide early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities, and their families.

**Special Education State Personnel Development-Nebraska State Improvement Grant (Nsig)** CFDA 84.323

Authority: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part D, Subpart 1, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 1451-1456)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable.

To assist State educational agencies and their partners in reforming and improving their systems for providing educational, early intervention, and transitional services, including their systems for professional development, technical assistance, and dissemination of knowledge about best practices to improve results for children with disabilities.

**Special Education Technical Assistance And Dissemination To Improve Services And Results For Children With Disabilities Nebraska General Supervision Enhancement Grant (N-Gseg)** CFDA 84.326

Authority: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Part D, Subpart 2, Section 663, as amended. (20 U.S.C. 1463)

Regulations: EDGAR (34 CFR Parts 74-99), as applicable.

To provide technical assistance and disseminate information through such mechanisms as institutes, regional resource centers, clearing houses and programs that support States and local entities in building capacity to improve early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for children with disabilities and their families, and address systemic change.

## **OTHER PROGRAMS**

### **Learn And Serve CFDA 94.004**

Authority: National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993, (42 U.S.C. 12501 et. seq.)

Regulations: 45 CFR Parts 2515-2519

The Learn and Serve America (LSA) program supports service-learning projects. As a condition of grants financed by the Corporation for National and Community Service, local educational agencies must supply matching funds for all LSA projects. For further information about the program, visit the program's website at <http://www.nde.state.ne.us/learnserve/>.

## **II. Definitions**

### **Grant**

An award of financial assistance by NDE, in the form of money or property in lieu of money, to an eligible recipient for a defined purpose permitted by associated grant program regulations.

- Continuation grant – a new grant award to provide the “next round” of funding under an approved project timeline specified in a competitive or non-competitive discretionary grant
- Discretionary grant (two types) –
  - Competitive Discretionary Grant – A grant made on the basis of competition among applicants. An application does not assure the applicant of a grant award.
  - Non-competitive Discretionary Grant – Any grant that is not a formula grant or a competitive discretionary grant
- Formula Grant – A grant award with a grant amount determined by a formula specified or authorized by law, regulation, or terms of the funding agreement with NDE.

### **Calendar**

#### Fiscal Years:

- State fiscal year: July 1 to June 30.
- Districts' fiscal year: September 1 to August 31.
- Each ESU has discretion in establishing a fiscal year.
- Federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30

#### Federal Grant Funding Availability

Although the Federal fiscal year is October 1 to September 30, many formula grants, including NCLB, become available on July 1. Most federal funds are granted for one year but, when the federal Tydings Amendment applies to a specific grant, those grant funds are available as carryover to schools and other recipients in the following year. This amendment makes qualifying program grants received by NDE available for a 27-month period. Example: July 1, 2004 to September 30, 2006.

“Under the Tydings Amendment, Section 421(b) of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), 20 U. S. C. 1225(b), any funds that are not obligated at the end of the funding period specified in the Grant Award Notice shall remain available for obligation for an additional period of 12 months.”

Project Start Date:

- The beginning date when funds can be obligated for approved grant activities. Some grants allow pre-award costs, which will be identified with the grant award.
- Cannot precede 1) the receipt of an approvable application with a budget request for funds for formula grant programs or 2) notification of approval and issuance of the grant award notification (GAN) or competitive and discretionary grants.
- Cannot precede the beginning of the fiscal year for which the funds are appropriated.
- Obligations of amendments cannot begin prior to the date of receipt at NDE of an approvable amendment request.
- The project start date is included on the Grant Award Notification (GAN).

Approval Date: The date when the application was approved. Formula grant recipients can begin obligating funds upon approval and issuance of the grant award notification subject to the limitations of the project start date. Competitive grants of \$10,000 or more require approval by the State Board of Education before the issuance of a grant award notification.

Project Ending Date:

- All activities for a project must be completed within the project start and ending dates.
- The last date that funds can be obligated or spent on an approved project.
- Any funds obligated before the project ending date must be liquidated within a period of 45 days following the project ending date. Any delay past 45 days may jeopardize payments.
- The project ending date is included on the Grant Award Notification (GAN).
- Most federal formula grants are covered under the Tydings Amendment and permit unexpended funds from the first project year to be carried over to the next fiscal year. Carryover funds must be amended and approved for expenditure in the next year's grant budget and application.

Final Financial Reports: A final financial report is due 45 days after the project ending date (excluding statutory deadline reporting requirements). Failure to submit the required reports on time will result in current and subsequent years' funding being withheld until the report is received. Some programs also require a final program progress report at the end of a project, which is subject to the same withholding provisions if not submitted by the time required. If the grant project and all obligations are completed prior to the project ending date, grant recipients should submit the final financial report at that time not waiting for the project ending date.

Outstanding Obligations: An outstanding obligation is any debt for which funds were obligated prior to the end of the project and is expected to be paid within 45 days following the project ending date.

**Federal Grants**

The following table (from 34 CFR 76.707) describes when an obligation occurs with respect to various categories of activities

If the obligation is for:	The obligation is made:
a) acquisition of real or personal property	-on the date on which a written commitment to acquire the property has been made.
b) personal services by an employee	-when the service has been performed.
c) personal services by a contractor (not an employee)	-on the date on which a binding written commitment to obtain the services has been made. (NDE has added: provided that the work can be completed within 45 days of the end of the project).
d) performance of work other than a personal service	-on the date on which a binding written commitment to obtain the work has been made. (NDE has added: provided that the work can be completed within 45 days of the end of the project).
e) public utility service	-when the service is received.
f) travel	-when the travel is taken.
g) rental of real or personal property	-when the property is used.
h) a preagreement cost that was approved by the State under the cost principles identified in 34 CFR 74.171 and 80.22	-when the preagreement costs were approved.

**State Grants**

State grants may have other restrictions or timelines for obligations which are specified in the grant’s instructions. Check with the program director of the grant for further information.

Other Terms:

Department: Refers to the Nebraska Department of Education unless otherwise identified.

Nonpublic: All schools approved under Rule 14 will, for consistency, be referred to as nonpublic schools.

Unique Grant Recipient Identifier Numbers: The GMS will use the following unique identifier numbers for all projects to identify the grant recipient. This is not a grant award number. The unique grant recipient identifier number includes 15 characters but will use only those needed (remaining characters will be zeros).

00	00	0000	0000	000
ESU	County	District	Nonpublic School	Building

Project Number: All grant award notifications have a unique number identifying the project and fiscal year.

### **III. Applications**

A grant application and subsequent grant award constitute a legally binding agreement between the applicant and the Department of Education. An applicant may be a school district, an ESU, a multi-district project (consortium), or a nonprofit entity. Eligibility requirements may vary in competitive grants. Check with the program director for details on eligibility for competitive grants.

Each application shall contain a set of assurances, which is the applicant's agreement to follow important state and federal laws and regulations related to the administration of the program and management of the funds.

#### Authorized Representative

The "Authorized Representative" is a person who legally acts on behalf of the recipient of federal and state grants. The authorized representative is the liaison between the grant recipient and NDE as the grantor.

The governing body of an agency delegates their authority to the person (i.e., district superintendent or ESU administrator) who will act as the authorized representative of the agency receiving state or federal grants. This authorization must be duly noted in recorded board minutes. The chairperson of the managing board or committee of the grantee organization is assumed to be the authorized representative for applicants that are not districts, or ESUs, unless otherwise indicated by the managing board.

#### Role and Responsibilities of the Authorized Representative

The signature of the authorized representative protects the legal rights and interests of the recipient and commits the recipient to fulfill the obligations of the grant project. The signature of the authorized representative is required to form a legal contract between the recipient and the Department of Education as the grantor agency. By signing grant related documents on behalf of the organization, the authorized representative binds the recipient to operate the grant within the terms of the grant agreement, assurances, administrative and program requirements. The security measures in the Portal identify the authorized representative for online submissions.

The authorized representative is responsible for:

1. Developing a work plan or calendar to administer and achieve the goals and objectives of the grant award;
2. Informing the business manager/financial contact of the application, approval of the award, applicable requirements for allowable costs of the program, reporting requirements, budget or program modifications, close-out procedures, etc.;
3. Ensuring an appropriate system of time and effort records is used in cases where an employee paid using grant funds is also paid using local or state funds or funds of another federal program;
4. Submitting timely and accurate program reports and ensuring the person responsible for fiscal reporting is also prompt and accurate, and;

5. Ensuring the grant award is administered in compliance with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, statement of assurances and terms and conditions of the grant award.

#### Application Process

Application forms may be accessible online through the GMS or manual (paper forms) for grants not on the GMS. Notices that applications are available are sent to the authorized representative and may be posted on the Department's homepage. If online, the authorized representative can access the application form through NDE's Portal found at <http://portal.nde.ne.state.us>. The authorized representative may approve, through the use of the activation codes, other staff to assume roles in completing the application and financial reporting. The GMS notifies the applicant of approval or, if necessary, the need for changes before approval can be given.

Competitive grants that are online will require an "Intent to Apply" form to be completed in the Portal prior to submission of an application. The "Intent to Apply" form will collect the necessary information to allow an applicant to use the Portal for submission.

#### Nonpublic Participation in Federal Grants

The authorizing statutes for many federal programs require that the state and recipients of NDE issued grants provide for participation by eligible students or staff enrolled in nonpublic schools and define the specifics for determining eligibility and participation. Federal statutes may require that public school districts have meaningful and timely consultation with nonpublic schools within their boundaries concerning the availability of the various federal programs in which nonpublic schools may participate, whether individually or in a multi-district project (consortium). This consultation must be documented and the appropriate Nonpublic School Participation form signed by all parties and submitted to the Department. All districts must offer the opportunity for a free and appropriate public education for students with disabilities residing within their boundaries.

The major provisions of Section 9501 of the No Child Left Behind Act require:

- (a) Districts or consortia to provide eligible children and their teachers, on an equitable basis, services or benefits that address their needs
- (b) Services or benefits must be secular, neutral and non-ideological;
- (c) Services and benefits shall be equitable in comparison to services and other benefits for public school children, teachers and other educational personnel participating in the program and shall be provided in a timely manner; and
- (d) Expenditures shall be equal, taking into account the number and educational needs of the children to be served, to the expenditures for participating public school children.

#### *Administrative Responsibility for Nonpublic participation*

Recipients of federal grants issued by NDE must fulfill these general administrative responsibilities: (34 CFR 76.651-662)

1. Provide eligible nonpublic school students a genuine opportunity for equitable participation in accordance with federal laws and regulations for a program;
2. Provide nonpublic school students the opportunity to participate consistent with the number of nonpublic school students and their needs;

3. Maintain administrative control over federal funds and federal property used for students enrolled in nonpublic schools;
4. Provide for timely and meaningful consultation that addresses:
  - a. How the eligible staff and children's needs will be identified;
  - b. What services will be offered;
  - c. How, where, and by whom the services will be provided;
  - d. How the services will be assessed and how the results of that assessment will be used to improve those services;
  - e. The size and scope of the equitable services to be provided and the amount of funds available for those services; and
  - f. How and when the district will make decisions about the delivery of services including a thorough consideration and analysis of the views of the nonpublic school officials on the provision of services through a contract with potential third-party providers.
5. Such consultation shall occur before the district makes any decision, including decisions to use the REAP-FLEX or Section 6123 options or to assign their allocation to a consortium.
6. Assure that program benefits provided for eligible nonpublic school staff and students are comparable in quality, scope, and opportunity to participate as are benefits provided to students in public schools.
7. Assure that, if needs of students in nonpublic schools are different than in public schools, the benefits provided are different; and
8. Assure the program funds are not used to finance the existing level of instruction or otherwise benefit the nonpublic school or provide for construction of nonpublic school facilities.

NCLB does not allow any payments to be made to a nonpublic school. Nonpublic school teachers may receive stipends but these must be paid directly to the teacher. No part of a nonpublic school teacher's salary or benefits or substitute pay can be paid with NCLB funds.

#### Specific Program Nonpublic Participation

Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs: Nonpublic school students with academic needs who reside in an eligible Title I attendance area may receive equitable services to the extent possible with funds generated by low-income nonpublic school students.

Public and private organizations are eligible to apply for a competitive 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center grant. Examples of eligible agencies and organizations include, but are not limited to: public school districts and private schools (LEAs), community-based organizations (CBOs), non-profit agencies, city or county government agencies, faith-based organizations (FBOs), institutions of higher education, and for-profit corporations. A consortium of two or more such agencies, organizations, or entities is also eligible. Eligible organizations are required to collaborate with public schools when applying for funds. The fiscal agent must be a public school or ESU.

Title V, Part A, Innovative Programs: The nonpublic schools are served through a bypass arrangement.

#### Nonpublic Participation in State Grants

Contact the Program Director for guidance on the participation of nonpublic schools, staff or students in any State grant.

## Complaints and Appeals Process in Federal Grants

### Complaints

Chapter 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 299.10 (34 CFR 299.10) requires the Department to adopt written procedures for receiving or resolving any complaint from an organization or individual that the Department or an agency or a consortium of agencies is violating a federal statute or regulation that applies to certain Federal programs.

34 CFR 299.10 applies to the following Federal programs:

- Part A of Title I (Improving Basic Programs operated by local educational agencies).
- Part B of Title I (Even Start Family Literacy Programs) (other than the Federally administered direct grants for Indian tribes and tribal organizations, children of migratory workers, statewide family literacy initiatives, and a prison that house women and children).
- Part C of Title I (Migrant Education).
- Part D of Title I (Children and Youth who are neglected, delinquent, or at risk of dropping out).
- Title II (Eisenhower Professional Development Program) (other than Section 2103 and Part C of this Title).
- Subpart 2 of Part A of Title III (State and Local Programs for School Technology Resources).
- Part A of Title IV (Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities) (other than Section 4114).
- Title VI (Innovative Education Program Strategies).
- Part C of Title VII (Emergency Immigrant Education).

The district or individual wishing to submit a complaint for any of the applicable federal programs under 34 CFR 299.10 shall submit that complaint in writing to the General Counsel's Office, Nebraska Department of Education, 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, NE 68509.

### Appeals

In addition, 34 CFR 76.401 requires the Department to provide an applicant for a grant with notice and an opportunity for a hearing before disapproval of an application for a grant from the Department. Note: In the GMS, an application being returned for changes does not constitute "disapproval". 34 CFR 76.401 applies to all federal grants issued through the Department.

If an applicant wishes to invoke procedures for a hearing on the disapproval or denial of an application for a continuation or discretionary grant, the applicant must, within thirty (30) days after receiving notice of disapproval, file a written request for a hearing with the Deputy Commissioner, Nebraska Department of Education, 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, NE 68509. The written request for the hearing must include a rationale for contesting the disapproval and supporting documentation. Upon the timely filing of such a request for hearing, NDE will hold a hearing on the record within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the request and issue a ruling no later than ten (10) days after such hearing. Such hearing shall be informal in nature, will be audiotape recorded, and may, if

agreed to by the applicant, be conducted via telephone, video conferencing or other electronic means. The Commissioner of Education or the Deputy Commissioner of Education will appoint an individual to act as the hearing official for such hearings. Such individual may be an employee of NDE.

#### Complaints and Appeals Process in State Grants

NDE will seek to work cooperatively with the grantee to resolve issues surrounding the administration of their project. In the event a mutually agreeable resolution cannot be reached, grantees may file an appeal with NDE within 30 days of the grantee receiving notification of the Department decision, and request a hearing, if applicable, with the State Board of Education using the procedures adopted pursuant to 92 NAC 61. Rule 61 is found at: <http://www.nde.state.ne.us/LEGAL/RULE61.html>

## **IV. Grant Management**

### ***Federal Grants***

The following legal requirements apply to agencies receiving federal grants. These are federal policies and regulations established by legislative or executive authority and apply to all federal programs. The requirements are to be reviewed as part of an audit of each state and local government or other entity which receives federal financial assistance. Grant recipients should adopt policies implementing each of these requirements.

Appendix A is a reproduction of Federal regulation 34CFR80.20 – Federal standards for financial management systems.

Appendix B is a reproduction of Federal regulation 34CFR80.36 - Procurement

### Political Activity

Federal funds cannot be used for partisan political purposes of any kind by any person or organization involved in the administration of federally assisted programs. [Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. 1502-1508) and Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, as amended by Title IV of Civil Services Reform Act (Public Law 95-454 Section 47281)]

### Civil Rights

No person shall be discriminated against on the grounds of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap in any program or activity funded by federal funds. Discrimination on the basis of sex or religion is also prohibited in some federal programs. [Age-42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.; Race-42 U. S. C. 2000d; Handicap-29 U. S. C. 794]

### Cash Management

The timing between the transfer of funds from the U. S. Treasury and the disbursement of funds by the receiving grant recipient is to be minimized with proper cash management procedures. Grant recipients, that in turn grant/transfer federal funds to other grant recipients for final expenditure, shall conform to the same standards of timing and amount. Generally, this standard has been interpreted to mean a grant recipient should have the minimum amount of federal cash on hand needed for expenditures. Excess cash-on-hand may be repaid to the grantor.

### Supplement, Not Supplant

Supplement, not supplant is a requirement of all federal funds, unless specifically noted in the legislation. In its simplest definition it means that federal funds cannot be used in place of local, State or other federal funds to support education. The auditor's question is: In the absence of these federal funds, would the district need to provide it? If the answer is yes, then federal funds cannot be used.

#### No Child Left Behind

In No Child Left Behind, the supplement, not supplant requirement is addressed at three different levels. At the district level, this requirement is called Maintenance of Effort (MOE). The Department determines MOE for the following programs based on information from the district's Annual Financial Report. A district may receive its full allocation if either the combined fiscal effort per student (using Average Daily Attendance or Average Daily Membership) or the aggregate of all expenditures of local and State funds used for providing a free public education for the preceding fiscal year was not less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate expenditures for the second preceding year. If the district fails to maintain at least 90%, the allocations for all of the following programs are reduced by the percentage of effort below 90 using the highest percentage of the three options (ADA, ADM or aggregate).

- Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies (LEAs);
- Title I, Part B, Subpart 3, Even Start;
- Title I, Part C, Migrant Education;
- Title I, Part D, Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth who are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk;
- Title I, Part F, Comprehensive School Reform
- Title II, Part A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants;
- Title II, Part D, Educational Technology State Grants;
- Title III, Part A, English Acquisition State Grants;
- Title IV, Part A, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities;
- Title IV, Part B, 21st Century Community Learning Centers; and
- Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2, Rural Education

Supplement, not supplant is also "tested" annually at the building level for all districts receiving Title I funds that have two or more buildings in a grade span with an enrollment total of 100 or more students, not counting preschool. At the building level, this is called comparability. Each district meeting the above cited criteria must annually determine if district support is being provided to all buildings on a comparable basis. Title I allows several options to determine comparability. Staff/student ratios and teacher salary comparisons have been used. New guidance soon to be released will also allow resource allocation among buildings as another option. Buildings must be within 90% in each option when comparing Title I to non-Title I buildings or high-poverty to low-poverty buildings if all buildings are Title I.

Comparability analysis must be done on an annual basis. Nebraska began collecting the data every other year but starting with the 2006-07 school year, we will be collecting the data annually. In addition to doing a comparability analysis, districts must agree to an assurance that they have an agency-wide salary schedule, a policy to ensure equivalence among schools in teachers, administrators, and other staff; and a policy to ensure equivalence among schools in the provision of curriculum materials and instructional supplies. (Section 1120A of NCLB)

Supplement, not supplant is also applied at the program level. At the program level, it means that federally funded services cannot be used in place of services that the district

must provide. Supplement, not supplant at the program level applies to Federal programs that serve students such as Title I, Migrant (Title I, Part C), and English Language Acquisition (Title III) programs. For example, the district has an obligation to provide services to enable non-English speakers to learn to speak English. Federal funds may then be used to provide services in addition to what the district provides.

Supplement, not supplant for Title I buildings is applied differently for Targeted Assistance Schools than for Schoolwide projects. In a Title I targeted assistance program providing instruction, the Title I students must receive the same amount of instruction provided to all students with the Title I services being additional time and instruction. Title I services cannot replace instruction from the regular classroom teacher. Another example: If the district provides a service such as Reading Recovery in non-Title buildings, it cannot use Title I funds to provide that service in the Title buildings.

In a schoolwide project, the Title I funds must be supplemental to the funds the district provides to all buildings. The district cannot provide a lower level of funds to a schoolwide project than it does to non-Title I buildings.

Title I services are not considered to be supplanting at the preschool level since preschool is not required by Nebraska law.

#### IDEA Part B

A recipient may receive its allocation if the expenditures for special education and related services in the preceding year were at least equal to the expenditures for special education and related services in the second preceding year. An applicant may not reduce its level of expenditures of state or state and local funds below the level of those expenditures for the preceding fiscal year except for those conditions provided for under 34 CFR 300.232 and 300.233. MOE is calculated by the Department using information from the Annual Financial Report.

#### Carl Perkins Vocational Education

Maintenance of Effort is required on a statewide level, not an individual grant recipient level.

#### Adult Basic and Literacy Education

Maintenance of Effort is required on a statewide level, not an individual grant recipient level.

### ***State and Federal Grant Requirements***

#### **Matching and In-kind**

Several federal programs require the grant recipient to “match” the grant funds using local dollars. When a match is required, the recipient must spend the required amount of state and local dollars in order to be eligible to spend the grant funds. If a grant recipient does not meet the matching requirements of a particular grant, the Department must disallow the grant expenditures and may require repayment of grant funds used that are not matched.

Program regulations specify the type and amount of required match. Depending on the program, the match may include cash outlay and/or in-kind contributions. Generally, the matching requirements specify the recipient must spend state and/or local dollars to

provide the match. Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 – Even Start allows federal funds from other sources to be included with state and local dollars for the match.

“Cash outlay” is the grant recipient's cash spending. The cash may have come to the grant recipient from non-federal revenues, individuals, public agencies, institutions, private organizations, etc. “In-kind contributions” are the value of non-cash contributions made by the grant recipient, individuals, public agencies, institutions, private organizations, etc. They may include charges for real property and equipment and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the grant program.

## **V. Budgets/Amendments/Payment Schedules/Expenditure Reports**

### **1. Budgets**

A budget submitted with a grant application is a statement of anticipated costs for which grant funds would be used in support of the activities and strategies proposed to meet grant program goals. Grant applicant staff may have to put many hours into writing the proposal before reaching the budget section. The budget is of equal importance to the narrative and can be approached as an important final check in clarifying the practical application of the program. Careful deliberation should go into completing the budget section. No budget, when submitted, can be more than an “informed estimate” of the costs to be incurred; but careful budget planning will insure that the financial support requested will be adequate to carry out the goals of the project. Budgets will use whole dollar amount only.

Before developing a project budget, the applicant must have an understanding of the regulations and requirements of the funding source (state or federal funding agency). This includes allowable direct costs, indirect costs, assurances, project forms and instructions and changes permitted in a budget once the project is approved. For assistance on specific programs, the applicant should contact staff at the local level or at the NDE, who understand the rules and regulations and can help specify what information is necessary in the final document.

A complete copy of the approved application, approved budget, and all approved amendments must be maintained by the grant recipient. These documents and other supporting information will be used by Department staff and local auditors to determine fiscal and program compliance. (Also see Records Retention in this guide.)

#### Grants Management System (GMS)

In the GMS, the following terms apply and vary from the current edition of Program Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System for Nebraska School Districts Users Manual (Nebraska Department of Education, revised annually)  
<http://ess.nde.state.ne.us/SchoolFinance/AFR/UsersManual.htm>.

- Function – For federal programs, the four digit function is a specific number in the range of 4000 to 4999 assigned by NDE School Finance and Organization Services.

- Activity – activities are defined in the GMS and identify the allowable uses of funds for each program. An activity might be a summer program or nonpublic school instructional costs.
- Major Object Code – Identifies the object of expenditures for each activity. Major object codes are 100 – Salaries, 200 - Employee Benefits, 300 - Purchased Services, 400 Supplies and materials; 500 – capital outlay (equipment), 600 – Other including travel expenses for professional development. Budgets will be submitted by major object codes.
  - Detail object code – Identifies the sub-categories of major object codes. Some programs may request additional information on some detail object codes such as “560 - computer hardware”.

## 2. Amendments

Amendments to an approved application and budget are required when:

- The scope of the program is expected to change, either to remove or add a new activity (example: adding a new component like a summer school); or
- Grantees wish to budget for more available funds (i.e., carryover); or
- Grantees wish to revise amounts across major object codes.
- Changes to the original approved budget will require an amendment. To reduce the number of amendments, the expenditures for a major object code can exceed the approved budget by 25% or \$2,500 (whichever is greater) before an amendment is needed provided there are no program restrictions on that activity or major object code (e.g., an administrative cost limitation). A sub-category or budget line item must exist in the annual budget (money budgeted and previously approved for the line item) in order to move money into it without prior approval.

Carryover funds are funds, which if not obligated by the end of the grant period, remain available to the grant recipient for one additional time period, usually one year. Costs allowable using federal carryover funds are subject to the same requirements as all other funding under that particular federal program. Formula grant programs usually require the funds to be carried over to the agency that received the original grant award. Competitive grants may or may not allow carryover. Please check individual program guidelines for further clarification. Carryover funds from the prior grant period must be included in the current period application and budget and approved before being spent or obligated.

The amount of carryover for federal Title I, Part A, Improving Basic Programs is limited to 15% of the original allocation for districts that receive an allocation of \$50,000 or more. A grantee may request a waiver to exceed the 15% limitation only once every three years.

The amount of carryover for federal Title IV, Part A, Safe and Drug Free Schools is limited to 25% of the original allocation for districts or consortia. A request for a waiver can be submitted annually.

Migrant Programs, Carl Perkins and Tech Prep, and Adult Education programs do not allow carryover.

IDEA regulations do not limit the amount of carryover for Part B or Preschool entitlement funds. Any “current-year” funds available to the grantee and not expended during the grant period will be available to the grantee in the next school year.

### **3. Payments**

Types of payments for State and Federal grants vary by program and may be made on a scheduled, reimbursement or advance basis.

#### **Scheduled Payments**

In the GMS, a grant program may have regularly scheduled expenses such as salaries and benefits paid on a specified schedule without prior Department approval of supporting documentation.

#### **Reimbursement Payments**

Require the applicant to have expended funds first and are made only after supporting documentation for those expenditures has been approved by the Department. To facilitate the reimbursement process in the GMS, any grant program can elect to use automatic payments. The federal NCLB Consolidated Application will begin using automatic payments in the 2005-06 school year. The system will automatically make payments for submitted reimbursement requests without supporting documentation until the requests and any scheduled payments reach a specified percentage of grant or date threshold. The first threshold is 50% of the approved amount of the budget for a program. The system will notify the user that supporting documentation for all expenditures-to-date is due within 30 days. When the supporting documentation has been approved, the system will again accept reimbursement requests without requiring supporting documentation until the second threshold of 75% is reached. After 75% of the approved budget has been paid, each subsequent reimbursement request will require supporting documentation. In the event payments to grant recipients are less than the 50% reporting threshold but greater than zero as of a specific reporting date, supporting documentation is required and GMS will notify the grant recipient in advance of the reporting due date. Reporting thresholds are variable by grant program in the GMS and may change across grant periods.

#### **Advance Payments**

A payment in advance can only be requested to meet actual cash needs of a project. Advance payments may be an option for select programs in the GMS. 34 CFR 80.20 “Standards for Financial Management Systems” can be found in Appendix A. Section (b)(7) states:

Cash management. Procedures for minimizing the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury and disbursement by grantees and subgrantees must be followed whenever advance payment procedures are used. Grantees must establish reasonable procedures to ensure the receipt of reports on subgrantees' cash balances and cash disbursements in sufficient time to enable them to prepare complete and accurate cash transactions reports to the awarding agency. When advances are made by letter-of-credit or electronic transfer of funds methods, the grantee must make drawdowns as close as

possible to the time of making disbursements. Grantees must monitor cash drawdowns by their subgrantees to assure that they conform substantially to the same standards of timing and amount as apply to advances to the grantees.

If advance payments are an option in a NDE issued grant, the advance payment should be for no more than the first month's cash requirement of the grant recipient. Subsequent payments will be on a reimbursement basis. The advance payment of up to one month's cash requirement must be supported by a budget in the grant application with rationale for the advance.

#### Payment of Grant Funds

The GMS will always pay the oldest funds first and eliminates the need for separate accounting of carryover funds. In the federal NCLB Consolidated Application, transferred funds under Section 6123 or funds assigned from one program for the purpose of another program under the REAP-FLEX option, the system will pay carryover funds from the original grant and any Section 6123 or REAP-FLEX funds next and then payments will be made from the current grant. District accounting systems will not need a separate line of coding to receipt any carryover funds (i.e., 4100 for Title I carryover funds). Districts must continue to receipt the payment of any funds designed for REAP-FLEX or Section 6123 to the original program. For example, Title IV funds used for Title I purposes under REAP-FLEX must be receipted as Title IV funding.

#### **4. Expenditure Reports and Supporting Documentation**

Reports of expenditures and requests for reimbursement are an accounting of a project's expenditures through a specified period of time and must be accompanied by supporting detail documentation (e.g. accounting system printout). The Department uses this information to monitor each project for appropriate use of funds.

The GMS will not allow reporting of expenditures that were not budgeted or amounts that are not within the acceptable variance for budgeted items as approved by the program. The acceptable variance means an allowance that expenditures in a major object code can exceed the approved amount for that major object code before an amendment to that budget is required. The acceptable variance from the approved amount in a major object code is 25% or \$2,500 (whichever is greater).

If a program allows automatic payments, the GMS is designed to make payments for requests for reimbursement without supporting documentation until a designated threshold is reached. The GMS will notify the applicant when a threshold has been reached and documentation must be submitted. Failure to submit acceptable supporting documentation will result in the delay or denial of a payment. Expenditures in excess of the total project are not allowed and become district support.

Cash-On-Hand (COH) results when the total of payments received exceeds the expenditures reported to date. Excess cash-on-hand is determined by taking the amounts requested but not receipted plus receipted to date minus the total amount expended per grant period. A positive balance indicates excess cash-on-hand. This amount will be withheld from subsequent payment(s) to the grantee. A recipient may be required to reimburse the Department for excess cash-on-hand.

Payments, like budgets, will use only whole dollar amounts. Supporting documentation, like computer printouts of expenditures, can include exact amounts (including cents) but payments will be rounded-down to the next whole dollar to avoid overpaying the total of grant award or approved budget.

## **5. Expenditures**

All costs charged to a grant must be allowable under that program and must meet general grants management principles. For federal funded grants, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87 establishes the “federal cost principles” and guidance for state and local governments. A copy of Circular A-87 may be obtained by visiting <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/index.html>. While Circular A-87 details the federal requirements, the following general rules also apply to all state grants also. Costs charged to any grant must be (1) necessary and reasonable; (2) allocable to the grant award; and (3) legal.

(1) Necessary and reasonable means the proposed expenditure must meet the purpose of the program to which it is charged and be of reasonable cost. Guidance from the program will help determine if costs are appropriate. Some programs have specific allowable and non-allowable costs identified in the statute, guidance or regulations.

(2) Allocable cost means the program must receive the benefit. Example: a teacher normally funded through federal Title I cannot be paid by Title I on any days spent performing as a substitute teacher in a regular classroom since the district must pay the costs of all substitute teachers.

(3) Legal costs for federal programs are defined in Circular A-87. In addition, almost all federal programs have a “supplement, not supplant requirement. This means that federal grant funds must be used to enhance the existing educational program and not to substitute for state or local funds or services that would otherwise be used. The general rule asks: Would this program or service be required in the absence of these federal funds? If the answer is yes, then federal funds may only be used to supplement the required program. Example: State and federal law requires the provision of a free, appropriate education to children with identified disabilities. Federal NCLB Title I funds cannot be used to provide services to children with disabilities if those services are identified by the Multi-disciplinary Team or are on the Individual Education Plan (IEP).

### Equipment

The State of Nebraska and the Department of Education have adopted the following definition of equipment. Equipment is tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$1,500 or more per unit. Equipment is any instrument, machine, apparatus or set of articles that meets ALL of the following:

- a) Under normal conditions of use can be expected to last longer than a year;
- b) Does not lose its identity through fabrication or incorporation into a different or more complex unit;
- c) Is nonexpendable (more feasible to repair the item than to replace);
- d) Retains its appearance and character through use; and
- e) Is of significant value (costing \$1,500 or more)

Acquisition cost of an item of purchased equipment means the net invoice unit price of the equipment including the cost of modifications, accessories or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the equipment usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges such as cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the grantee's regular accounting practice.

Some grant programs have specific requirements regarding the disposition of equipment purchased through a grant when that project ends. Contact the Department program staff for further information.

For the purposes of disposing or transferring equipment, current fair market value is determined by obtaining two signed bids from potential purchasers or two appraisals from authorized appraisers for the purpose of disposing of or transferring equipment. When the equipment is being traded in for like or similar equipment used in the same program for the same purpose, the trade in value constitutes the current fair market value of the traded in equipment.

All equipment purchased with state or federal funds must be in accordance with the regulations of the funding source. Some federal programs have specific prohibitions or limitations on equipment purchases. The equipment purchased must be reasonable and necessary to effectively operate the program.

An application for a grant may require a description of the need for equipment and how such equipment will be used. Equipment, as well as associated costs, must be included in an approved budget or amendment prior to purchase.

Lease purchases of equipment are authorized by some programs. Lease purchases that span more than one grant period are permissible. Costs can be recovered from more than one period of grant funds. The following provisions should be understood related to such situations:

- Documentation should be retained that substantiates the decision to enter into a lease purchase agreement rather than a direct purchase;
- Grant continuation cannot be guaranteed;
- Grant recipients must keep financial and programmatic records that document the disbursement of funds associated with the agreement; and
- Lease purchases must be budgeted as purchased services rather than equipment.

According to federal OMB Circular No. A-87, financing costs (including interest) are allowable subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The financing is provided (from other than tax or user fee services) by a bona fide third party external to the governmental unit;
- (2) The assets are used in support of federal awards;
- (3) Earnings on debt service reserve funds or interest earned on borrowed funds pending payment of the acquisition costs are used to offset the current period's cost or the capitalized interest, as appropriate;

(4) Governmental units will negotiate the amount of allowable interest whenever cash payments (interest, depreciation, use allowances, and contributions) exceed the governmental unit's cash payment and other contributions attributable to that portion of real property used for Federal awards.

Appendix C is a reproduction of the applicable Federal regulation 34CFR80.32 - Equipment.

#### Incentives for Early Retirement and Employee Termination Pay

Federal formula grant funds may be used to pay an employer's share of incentive plans for early retirement provided these costs are proportional to the number of years the employee was paid from the grant program; the costs are reasonable; and the costs are required by law, agency-employee agreement, or agency policy. Such early retirement incentive costs must be included in the grant and approved as appropriate.

Circular A-87, Attachment B, "Compensation for Personnel Services" addresses the payment for unused leave and severance pay:

8, d, (3) ...Payments for unused leave when an employee retires or terminates employment are allowable in the year of payment provided they are allocated as a general administrative expense to all activities of the governmental unit or component.

In the case of schools, the general fund is to be used for 8,d, (3) above.

8, g, (2) ... Severance payments associated with normal turnover are allowable. Such payments shall be allocated to all activities of the governmental unit as an indirect cost.

#### Indirect Cost

An indirect cost rate is the ratio between the total indirect costs and the total direct costs of an organization. This rate is used to determine what proportion of general expenses each grant or contract should bear. Indirect costs are those costs which are not readily identifiable with the activities of the grant or contract, but are nevertheless incurred for the joint benefit of those activities and other activities and programs of the organization. Accounting, payroll, budgeting and purchasing are examples of services which typically benefit several activities and programs, and for which costs may be attributed by means of an indirect cost allocation plan.

By definition, indirect costs are: a) incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one program or cost objective, and b) not readily assignable to the program or cost objective specifically benefited, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

#### Restricted and Unrestricted Indirect Cost Rates

The "Restricted Indirect Cost Rate" is to be used with grant programs that restrict expenditures to those that "supplement but do not supplant" state or local effort. The "Unrestricted Indirect Cost Rate" applies to federal programs that allow federal funds to supplement and/or supplant local funds. All federal No Child Left Behind and IDEA

federal programs use the restricted rate. The federal Child Nutrition Program (school lunch) uses the unrestricted rate.

#### Calculation of Indirect Cost Rates

The School Finance and Organization Services section of the Department annually calculates indirect cost rates for each local education agency (districts and Educational Service Units). The restricted and unrestricted indirect cost rates are available at <http://ess.nde.state.ne.us/IndirectCost/Default.aspx>.

Other applicants may have an indirect cost rate established by another agency and evidence of that approved rate may be required by the Department. An ESU must use their indirect cost rate for consortium or cooperative projects.

The GMS will have the indirect cost rates for each district and ESU. Contact the Department's School Finance and Organization Services section if you choose to use an indirect cost rate for other programs whose grants are issued by the Department.

#### Administrative Costs and Limitations on Recovery of Indirect Cost

Regulations of some grant programs limit the amount of administrative costs a grantee can pay from the grant. The total direct administrative costs plus the indirect cost cannot exceed any administrative cost limitations established by specific grant programs. To assist agencies in determining direct cost allocation for the administration of a program, the following identifies some allowable activities for program or grant administrators:

- Developing plans, applications and completing reports
- Maintaining appropriate records and documentation
- Supervising staff
- Overseeing budgets and expenditures
- Monitoring implementation
- Understanding and sharing of program information and requirements
- Developing strategies and activities for implementation
- Conducting program evaluations

To stay within administrative cost limits, staff time may be allocated to program coordination and technical assistance activities such as:

- Providing professional development
- Developing and modeling practices
- Organizing and conducting program specific activities
- Mentoring staff
- Assisting with program evaluation.

If charging costs for both administration and for coordination, staff will need to document time and effort for each area.

Recovery of indirect cost on grants is subject to availability of funds. Indirect cost may be recovered only to the extent that direct costs are incurred. The approved indirect cost rate is applied against the amount of direct costs of the program minus exclusions for period in which the indirect cost rate is effective, not the total grant award. It is possible that a grant recipient may have a different approved indirect cost rate applicable to different periods covered by a grant award. A local education agency may not recover more costs in any program than they incur. If all costs are allocated directly to a program, no indirect cost may be charged to the program.

### Exclusions

Special consideration is necessary when a federal grant budget contains capital outlay (equipment) expenditures. The amount of capital outlay is excluded from the total direct costs when the indirect cost rate is applied to determine the dollar amount of indirect cost to be allowed the project. The GMS will automatically determine the application of the indirect cost rate for grant programs that the agency (i.e., district) identifies for the use of indirect cost.

### Consistency

Consistency of expenditure classification is a basic principle applied when developing or using indirect cost rates. The simultaneous use of direct cost allocation and the indirect cost rate application against the same expense is prohibited. For example, all allowable indirect costs, with respect to certain services or function, are not readily assignable to a specific program or cost objective. In order to assign these indirect types of cost, some allocation process must be applied. Such functions would include, but are not limited to, General Administration – Business Services such as fiscal services, internal services, and data processing. Direct cost allocation of these types of administrative costs to a program is permissible providing that supporting records and documentation are maintained by the district. Example: If the salary of a bookkeeper was shown as a direct cost on the program budget, the salary of that bookkeeper cannot be part of the indirect cost pool used to calculate the indirect cost rate.

## **6. Time and Effort Records**

Grant recipients must maintain records which document the relationship between payroll costs charged to a grant award and the time actually spent by an employee in carrying out the objectives of that program. This applies to both state and federal programs. When an employee works on more than one project, whether that is a combination of federal and non-federal programs or multiple federal programs, the grantee must support the salaries, wages and benefits charged to each program with appropriate time distribution records. The method used by a recipient to track time and effort must result in an equitable, after-the-fact distribution of the actual activity of each employee.

Payroll costs charged to a grant program may not be paid on estimated allocations, but must be based on payrolls documented and paid in accordance with school accounting policies and state and federal laws and regulations. Paid leave time and hours worked that can't be reasonably identified to a specific program are allocated according to how an employee's salary is allocated in the same time period as actual hours worked. Time and effort records must be retained for audit purposes.

## **7. Required Audits**

The federal Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, requires entities that expend \$500,000 or more a year in federal grant funds to have a single or program-specific audit conducted. Title 92, Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 1 (Rule 1) requires all districts to have an annual fiscal audit.

Only costs associated with a federal A-133 audit may be charged to all the grants involved and must be prorated according to the grants being audited. Only the proportion of the cost of the audit associated with any specific grant may be charged to that grant.

All financial activities are also subject to audits/reviews conducted by NDE program staff during on-site or desk compliance reviews. A review may include any of the following:

1. funds disbursed to the fund recipient were received and properly recorded;
2. payments reported by the fund recipient were actually made to vendors, contractors and employees and that they conform to applicable laws and regulations, including procurement requirements;
3. refunds, discounts, etc., were properly credited to specific expense classifications as reductions of the gross expenditure;
4. payments are supported by adequate evidence of the delivery of goods or performance of services;
5. obligations included in the report of expenditures or request for reimbursement were actually incurred during the budget period for which the expenditures were claimed and upon liquidation were properly adjusted;
6. the same item is not reported as an expenditure for two or more years; e.g., encumbrance in one year and payment in another;
7. all expenditures that were claimed were made for the approved project and are easily identifiable with this project;
8. all books and materials are plainly marked with appropriate identification where required;
9. all inventory items (equipment) have been allocated an inventory number and the number has been plainly affixed on each piece of equipment and plainly labeled;
10. an inventory has been maintained of those items required to be inventoried that shows: description, serial number or other identification number, acquisition date and cost, location, use and condition of property;
11. inventory items moved from one location to another have been duly authorized in writing and that the transfer has been recorded in the inventory register, and each item of equipment purchased was listed in the approved budget breakdown and is being used solely for authorized purposes;
12. prorated expenditures, such as salaries, travel, etc., are divided correctly between two or more accounts and that the basis of such division can be substantiated as reasonable and equitable (the auditor will compare actual expenditures with the approved budget and note variations);
13. unexpended state funds advanced or overpaid were promptly returned to the NDE;
14. payments to an administrator who is employed by the Board of Education under the terms of the contract covering a twelve month period of service were not included in administrative expenses (provisions of the restricted indirect cost rate);
15. payrolls must be supported by time and attendance or equivalent records for individual employees. Salaries and wages of employees chargeable to more than one grant program or other cost objective must be supported by appropriate time distribution records.
16. obligations were liquidated within forty-five (45) days after the end of the budget period and adjusted to the amount finally paid; and
17. expenditures were incurred for activities that are supplemental (in addition to what is required to be provided by the district) for public and private school students and teachers

An entity required to have a single audit (A-133) is responsible for follow-up and corrective action on all findings resulting from that audit. This responsibility includes the preparation of a summary schedule of prior audit findings and the preparation of a corrective action plan for current year audit findings.

The summary schedule of prior audit findings shall report the status of all audit findings included in the prior audit's schedule of findings and questioned costs relative to Federal awards. The schedule shall restate the prior audit finding reported.

- When audit findings were fully corrected, the summary schedule need only list the audit findings and state that corrective action was taken.
- When audit findings were not corrected or partially corrected, the summary schedule shall describe the planned corrective action and any partial corrective action taken.
- When corrective action taken is significantly different from the previously reported corrective action plan, the summary schedule shall provide an explanation.
- When the auditee (school district) believes the audit findings are no longer valid or not warranting further action, the reasons for this position shall be described in the summary schedule.

A corrective action plan shall be prepared to address each audit finding included in the current year's audit report. The corrective action plan shall include: the corrective action plan, name(s) of contact persons responsible for the corrective action, anticipated completion date, and an explanation and specific reasons if the auditee does not agree with the audit finding or believes corrective action is not needed,

According to Rule 1, all school districts shall file with the Commissioner of Education on or before November 5 a copy of the financial audit report and on or before January 31, a copy of the auditor's letter to management, together with the district's responses, and any responses to compliance issues resulting from the audit.

The Nebraska Department of Education (NDE) as the pass-through entity of Federal awards is responsible to issue a management decision on audit findings within six months after the receipt of the subrecipient's (school district) audit report and ensure that the subrecipient takes appropriate and timely corrective action.

Activities of the NDE Federal program staff may include assisting the auditee in developing corrective action plans as well as approving and monitoring the corrective action plans.

## **VI. Administration of Cooperative Projects and Consortia**

Agencies, including school districts, may assign the allocation of a grant to another entity that serves as the fiscal agent for a multi-district project. Some federal programs require

districts to join together as a consortium to meet minimum program funding levels. An Educational Service Unit or another district may serve as the fiscal agent. The fiscal agent cannot be a separate legal entity created solely to administer grants. The fiscal agent is responsible for all funds that flow from the Nebraska Department that have been assigned by members of the consortia. The fiscal agent has the following primary functions/responsibilities:

1. The fiscal agent must maintain a signed agreement with each member district assigning their federal allocations to the consortia or cooperative project.
2. Allocations assigned to a consortium may be “pooled” to provide the greatest impact.
3. Federal Title I, Part A of NCLB has multi-district cooperative projects. In Title I cooperative projects, the fiscal agent must track all expenditures by member district. This is to ensure that, when required, allocations among the buildings in districts with at least 1,000 school-age students and equitable services for private school students are provided as stipulated in the Title I legislation and regulations. Starting with the 2004-05 school year, the fiscal agent will be responsible for submitting one application (with one budget) and for tracking any carryover funds for member districts.
4. Fiscal agents must maintain separate accounts and ledgers for the consortium or cooperative agreement.
5. Fiscal agents are responsible for the approval and payment of all expenses, obligations and contracts and hiring of any personnel on behalf of the consortia or cooperative project.
6. The financial accounting records maintained by the fiscal agent must be audited annually and reported on the Annual Financial Report meeting the requirements applicable to such audits.
7. The financial records maintained by the fiscal agent shall be available to outside auditors and NDE personnel for review.

## **VII. Records Retention**

### ***Federal Funds***

For U.S. Department of Education federal funds, the grant recipient shall comply with Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) 34 CFR 80.42, which generally requires that records be retained for three years after completing activities pertaining to grant funds and until all outstanding claims have been resolved. Generally this is three years after completing activities pertaining to federal programs and, where the Tydings Amendment applies, means five years after the project start date. If federal funds are from other U. S. government agencies, other regulations may apply.

### **State Funds**

For State funds, a grantee shall retain records for 1) three years from the final date for filing any claim for reimbursement or until all outstanding claims have been resolved and 2) an annual audit. The State may recompute and adjust claims within six years from the final date for filing claims for reimbursement when there has been an adverse court or administrative agency decision on the merits affecting the tax revenue of the school district. State funds record retention information can be found at: [http://www.sos.state.ne.us/admin/record\\_manage/](http://www.sos.state.ne.us/admin/record_manage/)

All purchase orders, time and effort records and other supporting documentation will be retained at the local level and must be available for review or audit any time within three years after termination of the project. Records may be disposed of:

- After their individual retention period is complete,
- Providing any local, state, and federal audit requirements have been met, and
- As long as they are not needed for any litigation either pending or anticipated.

## **VIII. Interest and Program Income Requirements**

### **Federal Funds**

#### Interest Income

Grant recipients shall promptly, but at least quarterly, remit interest earned on advances of any federal funds to the U. S. Department of Education. The grant recipient may keep interest amounts up to \$100 per year for administrative expenses of the grant. (34 CFR 80.21)

#### Program Income

Program income is income generated by an activity supported with federal funds during the grant period. Examples include:

1. Fees for services provided;
2. Fees for use of, or rental of, property acquired with grant funds; and
3. Proceeds from the sale of commodities or items fabricated under a grant agreement.

If program income does result from the use of federal funds, the income must be used during the current grant period in accordance with regulations of the grant which generated it.

### **State Funds**

Unless otherwise specified by statute, the same requirements apply to State funded grant programs except that interest income shall be treated as program income. For state grant programs, which have different statutory requirements, the grant recipient will be notified of the specific requirements.

## Appendix A

### 34 CFR § 80.20 Federal standards for financial management systems.

(a) A State must expand and account for grant funds in accordance with State laws and procedures for expending and accounting for its own funds. Fiscal control and accounting procedures of the State, as well as its subgrantees and cost-type contractors, must be sufficient to:

(1) Permit preparation of reports required by this part and the statutes authorizing the grant, and  
(2) Permit the tracing of funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that such funds have not been used in violation of the restrictions and prohibitions of applicable statutes.

(b) The financial management systems of other grantees and subgrantees must meet the following standards:

(1) Financial reporting. Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant.

(2) Accounting records. Grantees and subgrantees must maintain records that adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for financially assisted activities. These records must contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards and authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, liabilities, outlays or expenditures, and income.

(3) Internal control. Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all grant and subgrant cash, real and personal property, and other assets. Grantees and subgrantees must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

(4) Budget control. Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant. Financial information must be related to performance or productivity data, including the development of unit cost information whenever appropriate or specifically required in the grant or subgrant agreement. If unit cost data are required, estimates based on available documentation will be accepted whenever possible.

(5) Allowable cost. Applicable OMB cost principles, agency program regulations, and the terms of grant and subgrant agreements will be followed in determining the reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of costs.

(6) Source documentation. Accounting records must be supported by such source documentation as cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, time and attendance records, contract and subgrant award documents, etc.

(7) Cash management. Procedures for minimizing the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the U.S. Treasury and disbursement by grantees and subgrantees must be followed whenever advance payment procedures are used. Grantees must establish reasonable procedures to ensure the receipt of reports on subgrantees' cash balances and cash disbursements in sufficient time to enable them to prepare complete and accurate cash transactions reports to the awarding agency. When advances are made by letter-of-credit or electronic transfer of funds methods, the grantee must make drawdowns as close as possible to the time of making disbursements. Grantees must monitor cash drawdowns by their subgrantees to assure that they conform substantially to the same standards of timing and amount as apply to advances to the grantees.

(c) An awarding agency may review the adequacy of the financial management system of any applicant for financial assistance as part of a preaward review or at any time subsequent to award.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1880-0517)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 3474; OMB Circular A-102)

[53 FR 8071 and 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 49143, Dec. 6, 1988]

## Appendix B

### Sec. 80.36 Procurement (EDGAR)

(a) States. When procuring property and services under a grant, a State will follow the same policies and procedures it uses for procurements from its non-Federal funds. The State will ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by Federal statutes and executive orders and their implementing regulations. Other grantees and subgrantees will follow paragraphs (b) through (i) in this section.

(b) Procurement standards. (1) Grantees and subgrantees will use their own procurement procedures which reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform to applicable Federal law and the standards identified in this section.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain a contract administration system which ensures that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders.

(3) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain a written code of standards of conduct governing the performance of their employees engaged in the award and administration of contracts. No employee, officer or agent of the grantee or subgrantee shall participate in selection, or in the award or administration of a contract supported by Federal funds if a conflict of interest, real or apparent, would be involved. Such a conflict would arise when:

- (i) The employee, officer or agent,
- (ii) Any member of his immediate family,
- (iii) His or her partner, or

(iv) An organization which employs, or is about to employ, any of the above, has a financial or other interest in the firm selected for award. The grantee's or subgrantee's officers, employees or agents will neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors or anything of monetary value from contractors, potential contractors, or parties to subagreements. Grantee and subgrantees may set minimum rules where the financial interest is not substantial or the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal intrinsic value. To the extent permitted by State or local law or regulations, such standards or conduct will provide for penalties, sanctions, or other disciplinary actions for violations of such standards by the grantee's and subgrantee's officers, employees, or agents, or by contractors or their agents. The awarding agency may in regulation provide additional prohibitions relative to real, apparent, or potential conflicts of interest.

(4) Grantee and subgrantee procedures will provide for a review of proposed procurements to avoid purchase of unnecessary or duplicative items. Consideration should be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. Where appropriate, an analysis will be made of lease versus purchase alternatives, and any other appropriate analysis to determine the most economical approach.

(5) To foster greater economy and efficiency, grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to enter into State and local intergovernmental agreements for procurement or use of common goods and services.

(6) Grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to use Federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs.

(7) Grantees and subgrantees are encouraged to use value engineering clauses in contracts for construction projects of sufficient size to offer reasonable opportunities for cost reductions. Value engineering is a systematic and creative analysis of each contract item or task to ensure that its essential function is provided at the overall lower cost.

(8) Grantees and subgrantees will make awards only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed procurement. Consideration will be given to such matters as contractor integrity, compliance with public policy, record of past performance, and financial and technical resources.

(9) Grantees and subgrantees will maintain records sufficient to detail the significant history of a procurement. These records will include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price.

(10) Grantees and subgrantees will use time and material type contracts only:

(i) After a determination that no other contract is suitable, and

(ii) If the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk.

(11) Grantees and subgrantees alone will be responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements. These issues include, but are not limited to source evaluation, protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the grantee or subgrantee of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. Federal agencies will not substitute their judgment for that of the grantee or subgrantee unless the matter is primarily a Federal concern. Violations of law will be referred to the local, State, or Federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

(12) Grantees and subgrantees will have protest procedures to handle and resolve disputes relating to their procurements and shall in all instances disclose information regarding the protest to the awarding agency. A protestor must exhaust all administrative remedies with the grantee and subgrantee before pursuing a protest with the Federal agency. Reviews of protests by the Federal agency will be limited to:

(i) Violations of Federal law or regulations and the standards of this section (violations of State or local law will be under the jurisdiction of State or local authorities) and

(ii) Violations of the grantee's or subgrantee's protest procedures for failure to review a complaint or protest. Protests received by the Federal agency other than those specified above will be referred to the grantee or subgrantee.

(c) Competition. (1) All procurement transactions will be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with the standards of Sec. 80.36. Some of the situations considered to be restrictive of competition include but are not limited to:

(i) Placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business,

(ii) Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding,

(iii) Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies,

(iv) Noncompetitive awards to consultants that are on retainer contracts,

(v) Organizational conflicts of interest,

(vi) Specifying only a "brand name" product instead of allowing "an equal" product to be offered and describing the performance of other relevant requirements of the procurement, and

(vii) Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will conduct procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed in-State or local geographical preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable Federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preference. Nothing in this section preempts State licensing laws. When contracting for architectural and engineering (A/E) services, geographic location may be a selection criteria provided its application leaves an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, to compete for the contract.

(3) Grantees will have written selection procedures for procurement transactions. These procedures will ensure that all solicitations:

(i) Incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description shall not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured, and when necessary, shall set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if at all possible. When it is impractical or uneconomical to make a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements, a "brand name or equal" description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of a procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offerors shall be clearly stated; and

(ii) Identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

(4) Grantees and subgrantees will ensure that all prequalified lists of persons, firms, or products which are used in acquiring goods and services are current and include enough qualified sources to ensure maximum open and free competition. Also, grantees and subgrantees will not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during the solicitation period.

(d) Methods of procurement to be followed--(1) Procurement by small purchase procedures. Small purchase procedures are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing services, supplies, or other property that do not cost more than the simplified acquisition threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403(11) (currently set at \$100,000). If small purchase procedures are used, price or rate quotations shall be obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

(2) Procurement by sealed bids (formal advertising). Bids are publicly solicited and a firm-fixed-price contract (lump sum or unit price) is awarded to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to all the material terms and conditions of the invitation for bids, is the lowest in price. The sealed bid method is the preferred method for procuring construction, if the conditions in Sec. 80.36(d)(2)(i) apply.

(i) In order for sealed bidding to be feasible, the following conditions should be present:

(A) A complete, adequate, and realistic specification or purchase description is available;

(B) Two or more responsible bidders are willing and able to compete effectively and for the business; and

(C) The procurement lends itself to a firm fixed price contract and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally on the basis of price.

(ii) If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

(A) The invitation for bids will be publicly advertised and bids shall be solicited from an adequate number of known suppliers, providing them sufficient time prior to the date set for opening the bids;

(B) The invitation for bids, which will include any specifications and pertinent attachments, shall define the items or services in order for the bidder to properly respond;

(C) All bids will be publicly opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids;

(D) A firm fixed-price contract award will be made in writing to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. Where specified in bidding documents, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life cycle costs shall be considered in determining which bid is lowest.

Payment discounts will only be used to determine the low bid when prior experience indicates that such discounts are usually taken advantage of; and

(E) Any or all bids may be rejected if there is a sound documented reason.

(3) Procurement by competitive proposals. The technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a fixed-price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. It is generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

(i) Requests for proposals will be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals shall be honored to the maximum extent practical;

(ii) Proposals will be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources;

(iii) Grantees and subgrantees will have a method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting awardees;

(iv) Awards will be made to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered; and

(v) Grantees and subgrantees may use competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement of architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby competitors' qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The method, where price is not used as a selection factor, can only be used in procurement of A/E professional services. It cannot be used to purchase other types of services though A/E firms are a potential source to perform the proposed effort.

(4) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals is procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one source, or after solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(i) Procurement by noncompetitive proposals may be used only when the award of a contract is infeasible under small purchase procedures, sealed bids or competitive proposals and one of the following circumstances applies:

(A) The item is available only from a single source;

(B) The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from competitive solicitation;

(C) The awarding agency authorizes noncompetitive proposals; or

(D) After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate.

(ii) Cost analysis, i.e., verifying the proposed cost data, the projections of the data, and the evaluation of the specific elements of costs and profits, is required.

(iii) Grantees and subgrantees may be required to submit the proposed procurement to the awarding agency for pre-award review in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

(e) Contracting with small and minority firms, women's business enterprise and labor surplus area firms. (1) The grantee and subgrantee will take all necessary affirmative steps to assure that minority firms, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms are used when possible.

(2) Affirmative steps shall include:

(i) Placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists;

(ii) Assuring that small and minority businesses, and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources;

(iii) Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks or quantities to permit maximum participation by small and minority business, and women's business enterprises;

(iv) Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, which encourage participation by small and minority business, and women's business enterprises;

(v) Using the services and assistance of the Small Business Administration, and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce; and

(vi) Requiring the prime contractor, if subcontracts are to be let, to take the affirmative steps listed in paragraphs (e)(2) (i) through (v) of this section.

(f) Contract cost and price. (1) Grantees and subgrantees must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action including contract modifications. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation, but as a starting point, grantees must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals. A cost analysis must be performed when the offeror is required to submit the elements of his estimated cost, e.g., under professional, consulting, and architectural engineering services contracts. A cost analysis will be necessary when adequate price competition is lacking, and for sole source procurements, including contract modifications or change orders, unless price reasonableness can be established on the basis of a catalog or market price of a commercial product sold in substantial quantities to the general public or based on prices set by law or regulation. A price analysis will be used in all other instances to determine the reasonableness of the proposed contract price.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees will negotiate profit as a separate element of the price for each contract in which there is no price competition and in all cases where cost analysis is performed. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration will be given to the complexity of the work to be performed, the risk borne by the contractor, the contractor's investment, the amount of subcontracting, the quality of its record of past performance, and industry profit rates in the surrounding geographical area for similar work.

(3) Costs or prices based on estimated costs for contracts under grants will be allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices are consistent with Federal cost principles (see Sec. 80.22). Grantees may reference their own cost principles that comply with the applicable Federal cost principles.

(4) The cost plus a percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost methods of contracting shall not be used.

(g) Awarding agency review. (1) Grantees and subgrantees must make available, upon request of the awarding agency, technical specifications on proposed procurements where the awarding agency believes such review is needed to ensure that the item and/or service specified is the one

being proposed for purchase. This review generally will take place prior to the time the specification is incorporated into a solicitation document. However, if the grantee or subgrantee desires to have the review accomplished after a solicitation has been developed, the awarding agency may still review the specifications, with such review usually limited to the technical aspects of the proposed purchase.

(2) Grantees and subgrantees must on request make available for awarding agency pre-award review procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc. when:

(i) A grantee's or subgrantee's procurement procedures or operation fails to comply with the procurement standards in this section; or

(ii) The procurement is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold and is to be awarded without competition or only one bid or offer is received in response to a solicitation; or

(iii) The procurement, which is expected to exceed the simplified acquisition threshold, specifies a "brand name" product; or

(iv) The proposed award is more than the simplified acquisition threshold and is to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder under a sealed bid procurement; or

(v) A proposed contract modification changes the scope of a contract or increases the contract amount by more than the simplified acquisition threshold.

(3) A grantee or subgrantee will be exempt from the pre-award review in paragraph (g)(2) of this section if the awarding agency determines that its procurement systems comply with the standards of this section.

(i) A grantee or subgrantee may request that its procurement system be reviewed by the awarding agency to determine whether its system meets these standards in order for its system to be certified. Generally, these reviews shall occur where there is a continuous high-dollar funding, and third-party contracts are awarded on a regular basis.

(ii) A grantee or subgrantee may self-certify its procurement system. Such self-certification shall not limit the awarding agency's right to survey the system. Under a self-certification procedure, awarding agencies may wish to rely on written assurances from the grantee or subgrantee that it is complying with these standards. A grantee or subgrantee will cite specific procedures, regulations, standards, etc., as being in compliance with these requirements and have its system available for review.

(h) Bonding requirements. For construction or facility improvement contracts or subcontracts exceeding the simplified acquisition threshold, the awarding agency may accept the bonding policy and requirements of the grantee or subgrantee provided the awarding agency has made a determination that the awarding agency's interest is adequately protected. If such a determination has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(1) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to five percent of the bid price. The "bid guarantee" shall consist of a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder will, upon acceptance of his bid, execute such contractual documents as may be required within the time specified.

(2) A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "performance bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor's obligations under such contract.

(3) A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price. A "payment bond" is one executed in connection with a contract to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and material in the execution of the work provided for in the contract.

(i) Contract provisions. A grantee's and subgrantee's contracts must contain provisions in paragraph (i) of this section. Federal agencies are permitted to require changes, remedies, changed conditions, access and records retention, suspension of work, and other clauses approved by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

(1) Administrative, contractual, or legal remedies in instances where contractors violate or breach contract terms, and provide for such sanctions and penalties as may be appropriate. (Contracts more than the simplified acquisition threshold)

(2) Termination for cause and for convenience by the grantee or subgrantee including the manner by which it will be effected and the basis for settlement. (All contracts in excess of \$10,000)

(3) Compliance with Executive Order 11246 of September 24, 1965, entitled "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended by Executive Order 11375 of October 13, 1967, and as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (41 CFR chapter 60). (All construction contracts awarded in excess of \$10,000 by grantees and their contractors or subgrantees)

(4) Compliance with the Copeland "Anti-Kickback" Act (18 U.S.C. 874) as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 3). (All contracts and subgrants for construction or repair)

(5) Compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a to 276a-7) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5). (Construction contracts in excess of \$2000 awarded by grantees and subgrantees when required by Federal grant program legislation)

(6) Compliance with sections 103 and 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 327-330) as supplemented by Department of Labor regulations (29 CFR part 5). (Construction contracts awarded by grantees and subgrantees in excess of \$2000, and in excess of \$2500 for other contracts which involve the employment of mechanics or laborers)

(7) Notice of awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to reporting.

(8) Notice of awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to patent rights with respect to any discovery or invention which arises or is developed in the course of or under such contract.

(9) Awarding agency requirements and regulations pertaining to copyrights and rights in data.

(10) Access by the grantee, the subgrantee, the Federal grantor agency, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives to any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor which are directly pertinent to that specific contract for the purpose of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcriptions.

(11) Retention of all required records for three years after grantees or subgrantees make final payments and all other pending matters are closed.

(12) Compliance with all applicable standards, orders, or requirements issued under section 306 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857(h)), section 508 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1368), Executive Order 11738, and Environmental Protection Agency regulations (40 CFR part 15). (Contracts, subcontracts, and subgrants of amounts in excess of \$100,000)

(13) Mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (Pub. L. 94-163, 89 Stat. 871).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1880-0517)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 3474; OMB Circular A-102)

[53 FR 8071 and 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 49143, Dec. 6, 1988; 60 FR 19639, 19643, Apr. 19, 1995]

Effective Date Note: At 69 FR 31711, June 4, 2004, Sec. 80.36 was amended by adding new paragraph (j), effective July 6, 2004. For the convenience of the user, the added text is set forth as follows:

Sec. 80.36 Procurement.

\* \* \* \* \*

(j) Contracting with faith-based organizations. (1)(i) A faith-based organization is eligible to contract with grantees and subgrantees, including States, on the same basis as any other private organization, with respect to contracts for which such other organizations are eligible.

(ii) In the selection of goods and services providers, grantees and subgrantees, including States, shall not discriminate for or against a private organization on the basis of the organization's religious character or affiliation.

(2) The provisions of Sec. Sec. 75.532 and 76.532 applicable to grantees and subgrantees apply to a faith-based organization that contracts with a grantee or subgrantee, including a State, unless the faith-based organization is selected as a result of the genuine and independent private choices of individual beneficiaries of the program and provided the organization otherwise satisfies the requirements of the program.

(3) A private organization that engages in inherently religious activities, such as religious worship, instruction, or proselytization, must offer those services separately in time or location from any programs or services supported by a contract with a grantee or subgrantee, including a State, and participation in any such inherently religious activities by beneficiaries of the programs supported by the contract must be voluntary, unless the organization is selected as a result of the genuine and independent private choices of individual beneficiaries of the program and provided the organization otherwise satisfies the requirements of the program.

(4)(i) A faith-based organization that contracts with a grantee or subgrantee, including a State, may retain its independence, autonomy, right of expression, religious character, and authority over its governance.

(ii) A faith-based organization may, among other things—

(A) Retain religious terms in its name;

(B) Continue to carry out its mission, including the definition, development, practice, and expression of its religious beliefs;

(C) Use its facilities to provide services without removing or altering religious art, icons, scriptures, or other symbols from these facilities;

(D) Select its board members and otherwise govern itself on a religious basis; and

(E) Include religious references in its mission statement and other chartering or governing documents.

(5) A private organization that contracts with a grantee or subgrantee, including a State, shall not discriminate against a beneficiary or prospective beneficiary in the provision of program services on the basis of religion or religious belief.

(6) A religious organization's exemption from the Federal prohibition on employment discrimination on the basis of religion, in section 702(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e-1, is not forfeited when the organization contracts with a grantee or subgrantee.

## Appendix C

### Sec. 80.32 Equipment.

(a) Title. Subject to the obligations and conditions set forth in this section, title to equipment acquired under a grant or subgrant will vest upon acquisition in the grantee or subgrantee respectively.

(b) States. A State will use, manage, and dispose of equipment acquired under a grant by the State in accordance with State laws and procedures. Other grantees and subgrantees will follow paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section.

(c) Use. (1) Equipment shall be used by the grantee or subgrantee in the program or project for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds. When no longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal agency.

(2) The grantee or subgrantee shall also make equipment available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the Federal Government, providing such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use shall be given to other programs or projects supported by the awarding agency. User fees should be considered if appropriate.

(3) Notwithstanding the encouragement in Sec. 80.25(a) to earn program income, the grantee or subgrantee must not use equipment acquired with grant funds to provide services for a fee to compete unfairly with private companies that provide equivalent services, unless specifically permitted or contemplated by Federal statute.

(4) When acquiring replacement equipment, the grantee or subgrantee may use the equipment to be replaced as a trade-in or sell the property and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement property, subject to the approval of the awarding agency.

(d) Management requirements. Procedures for managing equipment (including replacement equipment), whether acquired in whole or in part with grant funds, until disposition takes place will, as a minimum, meet the following requirements:

(1) Property records must be maintained that include a description of the property, a serial number or other identification number, the source of property, who holds title, the acquisition date, and cost of the property, percentage of Federal participation in the cost of the property, the location, use and condition of the property, and any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

(2) A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least once every two years.

(3) A control system must be developed to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft shall be investigated.

(4) Adequate maintenance procedures must be developed to keep the property in good condition.

(5) If the grantee or subgrantee is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return.

(e) Disposition. When original or replacement equipment acquired under a grant or subgrant is no longer needed for the original project or program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a Federal agency, disposition of the equipment will be made as follows:

(1) Items of equipment with a current per-unit fair market value of less than \$5,000 may be retained, sold or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the awarding agency.

(2) Items of equipment with a current per unit fair market value in excess of \$5,000 may be retained or sold and the awarding agency shall have a right to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the awarding agency's share of the equipment.

(3) In cases where a grantee or subgrantee fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the awarding agency may direct the grantee or subgrantee to take excess and disposition actions.

(f) Federal equipment. In the event a grantee or subgrantee is provided federally-owned equipment:

(1) Title will remain vested in the Federal Government.

(2) Grantees or subgrantees will manage the equipment in accordance with Federal agency rules and procedures, and submit an annual inventory listing.

(3) When the equipment is no longer needed, the grantee or subgrantee will request disposition instructions from the Federal agency.

(g) Right to transfer title. The Federal awarding agency may reserve the right to transfer title to the Federal Government or a third part named by the awarding agency when such a third party is otherwise eligible under existing statutes. Such transfers shall be subject to the following standards:

(1) The property shall be identified in the grant or otherwise made known to the grantee in writing.

(2) The Federal awarding agency shall issue disposition instruction within 120 calendar days after the end of the Federal support of the project for which it was acquired. If the Federal awarding agency fails to issue disposition instructions within the 120 calendar-day period the grantee shall follow Sec. 80.32(e).

(3) When title to equipment is transferred, the grantee shall be paid an amount calculated by applying the percentage of participation in the purchase to the current fair market value of the property.

(h) The provisions of paragraphs (c), (d), (e), and (g) of this section do not apply to disaster assistance under 20 U.S.C. 241-1(b)-(c) and the construction provisions of the Impact Aid Program, 20 U.S.C. 631-647.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1880-0517)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 3474; OMB Circular A-102)

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