





SURVIVING THE SINGLE AUDIT

Single Audit Act audits have both financial and programmatic components

- Internal controls apply to both
 Threshold for Single Audit Act
 audit-Aggregate expenditures
 more than \$1,000,000 in federal
- funds
 Reported in Federal Audit
 Clearinghouse (FAC) at:
 https://fac.gov

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SINGLE AUDIT VS. PROGRAM AUDIT

What is the difference between a single audit and a program audit?

A single audit is a comprehensive audit to ensure that the organization is managing federal funds appropriately, in compliance with laws, regulations, and award terms. A program audit focuses on an individual federal program including program objectives and compliance with award terms and conditions. The Uniform Guidance Audit Requirements can be found in 2 CFR 200 Subpart F.

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IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

How do you start preparing for single audits before they begin?

- Keep relevant award documentation in a shared electronic folder that is continuously updated
- Communicate with staff involved in the award administration
- Work with awarding agency with any questions or technical assistance support

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SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL AWARDS (SEFA) REPORTING

Both federal funds you receive directly from a federal agency and those you receive from a pass-through entity are reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA). The pass-through agency will report their amount of pass-through expenditures and the receiving agency will report the funding they receive as a sub-award. The Uniform Guidance on SEFA reporting can be found in Subpart F Audit Requirements.

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PASS-THROUGH RESPONSIBILITIES

Revised 2 CFR 200.332 Requirements for pass-through entities (PTE) responsible for addressing only a subrecipient's audit finding that are specifically related to their subaward.

PTE Responsibilities:

- Issuing a management decision for audit findings pertaining only to the federal award provided to the subrecipient from the PTE
- PTE is responsible for resolving audit findings specifically related to the subaward and not responsible for resolving cross-cutting findings

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ASSESSING GREATEST THREATS FOR FINDINGS

- What findings have already been identified?Did corrective actions implemented solve the root cause of the deficiencies?
- What did you find after follow up?
 What new areas of concern have surfaced and need to be addressed?

ADDRESSING GREATEST THREATS FOR FINDINGS

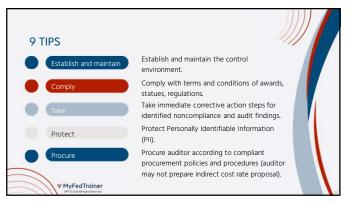
- Highlight the areas that need to be addressed prior to your single audit
- Assign responsibility for corrective actions
 Minimize risk and keep grant funds flowing

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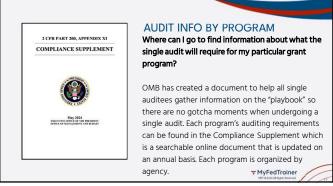
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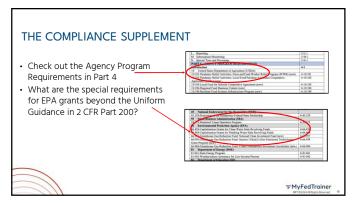
		POTENTIAL ARE	AS	OF HIGH RISK
		Description		Description
-	А	Activities Allowed or Disallowed	Н	Period of performance
	В	Allowable costs/cost principles	ı	Procurement/Suspension & debarment
	С	Cash management	J	Program income
	D	Davis-Bacon Act (construction awards)	K	Real property acquisition and relocation assistance
	Е	Eligibility	L	Reporting
	F	Equipment/real property management	N	Subrecipient monitoring
₩y	G FedT r	Cost share, level of effort, earmarking	0	Special Tests and provisions

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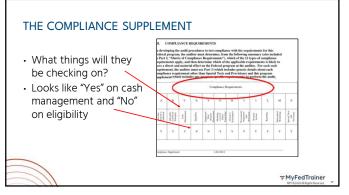


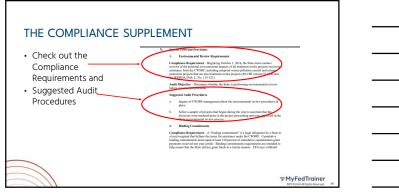






SUPPLEMENT
n
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ASSISTANCE LISTING 66.458 CAPITALIZATION GRANTS FOR CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUNDS
I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES
Copitalization prasts are awarded to state to create and maintain Clean Ware State Revolving Funds (CAMES) every seen a fixed to encourage contractives to a contract parameter for the enforceable requirements of the Clean Water Art (Act), (2) to the emphasis on nonports source perfulence control and protection of estimation, and (9) canadion permanent financing institutions in each state to provide continuing sources of financing to maintain water quality.
II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES
The CWSEF program is established in each state by equilatation grants from the Environmental Protection Agency (FEA). The CWSEF provides Stouss and other types of financial assistance is qualified communities and local agencies. The CWSEF is a permanent revolving from the provide local and other assistance. Some the enabling lightness was enacted in 1987, expitationate grants have been available to intent in notion years. EPA implements the local provides of the provides of the control of the provides of the control of the provides of the exception finds in neconders with each state; various mode and circumstages.





THE COMPLIANCE SUPPLEMENT Sommunicate requirements for environmental review Train staff on environmental review procedure Train staff on environmental review Train staff on environmental review Train staff on environmental review procedure Train staff on

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Sometiment environmental review procedures Monitor decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates and compare to project start date Sometiment decision dates planteger areas and the compared areas to project start date Sometiment decision dates planteger areas and the compared areas to planted the compared areas to planted the compared areas to project start dates Sometiment decision dates planteger areas to the compared areas to planted the compared areas the compared the compared areas to planted the compared area

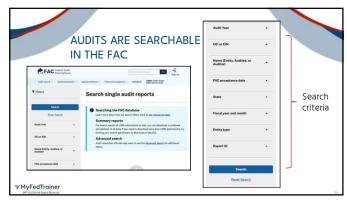
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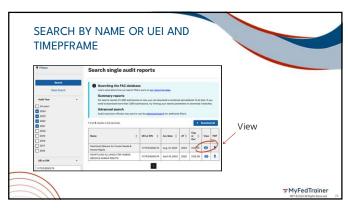
RECTIFYING AUDIT FINDINGS What is the process for rectifying auding findings? Does this mean I will be considered a high-risk grantee? Per 200.511, The auditee is responsible for follow-up and corrective action on all audit findings. As part of this responsibility, the auditee must prepare a summary schedule of prior audit findings. The auditee must also prepare a corrective action plan for current year audit findings.

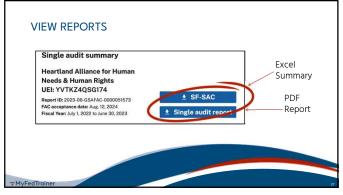


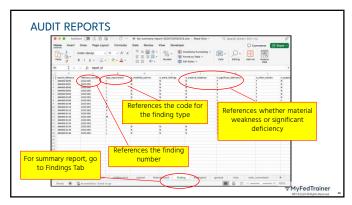












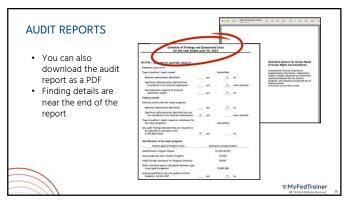
FINDINGS CODES The codes give you the "roadmap" of common audit findings Code Description A Activities Allowed or Disallowed H Period of performance Procurement/Suspension & debarment B Allowable costs/cost principles 1 Cash management Program income Real property acquisition and relocation assistance D Davis-Bacon Act (Construction awards) K L Reporting E Eligibility Equipment/real property management N Sub-recipient monitoring

G Matching, level of effort, earmarking

O Special tests and provisions

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CLEAN AUDITS BUILD TRUST

- Avoiding audit findings is essential because once trust is broken, it is expensive and timeconsuming to restore!
- Clean audits build trust with funders, donors, and the public through transparency and accountability.

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SESSION REVIEW

- Audits of grant recipients assure financial statements, internal controls, compliance with terms, regulations and laws.
- The federal audit clearinghouse is the publicly available database for single audit act audits.

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