



Wylie ISD Federal & State Grant Policies and Procedures Manual

Pursuant to Requirements in 2 CFR Part 200: Uniform
Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit
Requirements for Federal Awards, and Education
Department General Administrative Regulations
(EDGAR)

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Introduction

Purpose

This manual sets forth the policies and procedures used by Wylie ISD (the District) to administer federal funds pursuant to [*Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations \(2 CFR\) Part 200*](#), which took effect for non-federal entities on December 26, 2014. It also includes requirements and references from the federal regulations in [*EDGAR \(Education Department General Administrative Regulations\)*](#) as well as certain policies and laws pertaining specifically to Texas school districts.

The manual contains the internal controls and grant management standards used by the District to ensure that all federal funds are lawfully expended. It describes in detail or references the District's financial management system, including cash management procedures; procurement policies; inventory management protocols; procedures for determining the allowability of federal expenditures; time-and-effort reporting; record retention; and monitoring responsibilities. All employees of the District who deal with federal funds in any capacity are expected to review this manual to gain familiarity and understanding of the District's rules and practices and to comply with all requirements.

Effective Date

The Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200), incorporated into EDGAR, went into effect on December 26, 2014, applying to federal education programs no later than July 1, 2015. The Uniform Guidance and EDGAR were revised in 2024 and all federal awards after that date are subject to the new rules. These policies and procedures reflect those updates.

Special Note: The District must retain a copy of all previous policies and procedures pertaining to federal grants for auditing and monitoring purposes for seven years after the ending date of the last grant for which those policies and procedures were in effect. Auditors and monitors will refer to the set of policies and procedures that were/are in effect during the respective grant period.

Scope

The policies and procedures contained within this manual apply to all federal and state grants received by the District and to all employees of the District.

Monitoring for Compliance and Consequences for Non-compliance

The District is responsible for complying with all requirements of each federal and state award (2 CFR 200.300[b]). Compliance with these policies and procedures is monitored by the District. Failure of a district employee to comply with any of these requirements may result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Definitions

Definitions as they pertain to federal grants appear in two places: *34 CFR Part 77 - Definitions That Apply to Department Regulations*, and *2 CFR Part 200, Subpart A*, which relate to the policies and procedures in this document. District employees who deal with federal grants must be familiar with the definitions in both.

Two terms used frequently in 34 CFR Part 75 and 76 are “state-administered grants” and “direct grants.” “*State-administered grants*” are those grants that pass through a state agency (i.e., a *pass-through agency*) such as TEA. The majority of grants the District receives are state-administered grants. Both TEA and the subgrantees must comply with the requirements in 34 CFR Part 76 in addition to the requirements in 2 CFR Part 200.

“*Direct grants*” are those grants that do *not* pass through another agency such as TEA and are awarded directly by the federal awarding agency to the grantee organization. These are usually discretionary grants that are awarded by the U.S. Department of Education (USDE) or by another federal awarding agency. In many instances, TEA may apply for a direct grant from the USDE on a competitive basis and then award subgrants. Or the District may apply directly from the USDE for a competitive grant. In either case, these grants are “*direct grants*,” and the District must comply with the requirements in 34 CFR Part 75 in addition to the requirements in 2 CFR Part 200.

All of the requirements outlined in these policies and procedures apply to both *direct* grants and *state-administered* grants.

The federal provisions contained and referenced in this document apply to all recipients and subrecipients receiving and expending federal funds. A *recipient* is “an entity, usually but not limited to non-Federal entities that receives a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency” and a *subrecipient* is “an entity, usually but not limited to non-Federal entities, that

receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a Federal award; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such award.” (2 CFR 200.1). The terms *recipients* and *grantees* are used interchangeably throughout this manual, as well as *subrecipient* and *subgrantee*.

Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR)

The USDE adopts the uniform grant guidance in 2 CFR Part 200 as its regulations in 2 CFR Part 3474 (with two minor exceptions), which gives regulatory effect to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance in 2 CFR Part 200. Therefore, as of December 26, 2014, EDGAR now consists of:

EDGAR	Applicability
34 CFR Part 75 – Direct Grant Programs	Applies to grants awarded directly to the District by the USDE or by another federal awarding agency; also applies to subgrants awarded by TEA for a competitive grant that TEA applied for and received
34 CFR Part 76 – State-Administered Programs	Applies to all formula grants administered by TEA and to all grants allocated to TEA based on a formula
34 CFR Part 77– Definitions that Apply to Department Regulations	Applies to all federal education grants
34 CFR Part 81 – General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) – Enforcement	Applies to all federal education grants
34 CFR Part 82 – New Restrictions on Lobbying	All federal grants (government-wide)
34 CFR Part 84 – Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace	Applies to all entities that receive grants directly from the USDE or from any other federal agency. It does not apply to LEAs that only receive funds through TEA or another pass-through agency.
34 CFR Part 86 – Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention	Applies to IHEs (i.e., colleges and universities) receiving federal funds directly from the USDE or any other federal agency
34 CFR Part 97 – Protection of Human Subjects	Applies to all research involving human subjects conducted, supported, or otherwise subject to regulation by the USDE or any other federal department or agency that makes it applicable. There are exemptions for certain educational activities.
34 CFR Part 98 – Student Rights in Research, Experimental Programs, and Testing	Applies to all federal education grants unless specifically exempted in the regulations
34 CFR Part 99 – Family Educational Rights and Privacy	Applies to all entities receiving federal education funds

2 CFR Part 200 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards	Applies to all new federal grants awarded as of December 26, 2014
2 CFR Part 3474 – Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (adopts 2 CFR Part 200 in its entirety with two minor exceptions)	Applies to all federal education grants awarded as of December 26, 2014
2 CFR Part 3485 – Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension	Applies to all entities that receive federal grants, subgrants, and subcontracts (government-wide)

Organization of District

See Wylie ISD organization chart (**Exhibit**).

At the District level, managing State and Federal Grants shall be a collaborative process between the Finance (Accounting, Budgeting, Purchasing, Payroll, etc.), Human Resources and Grant Management Departments. Each respective department shall be responsible for their duties and responsibilities as they relate to the management of state and/or federal grants. The duties of each department are listed below in general terms. Additional, specific duties and responsibilities may be listed within an area of compliance within this Manual.

Finance Department

- Assisting the Grant Coordinator with budgeting grants funds. Preparing and posting the initial budget and all amendments to the general ledger.
- Assisting the Human Resources department with determining the payroll distribution code(s) for all grant-funded staff.
- Preparing all grant-related financial reports (monthly, quarterly and/or annual).
- Preparing all financial records for the annual financial audit and single audit, as appropriate.
- Ensuring compliance with the FASRG in coding all payroll and non-payroll expenditures.
- Adjusting the general ledger, as appropriate, after the Grant Coordinator's reconciliation of the time and effort reports, as appropriate if adjustments are necessary
- Managing the day-to-day cash needs for grant expenditures and drawing-down cash reimbursements, as appropriate

- Managing all purchasing and contractual commitments in compliance with the grant periods and allowable cost principles
- Retaining all financial records for the required length of time (5 years) for audit purposes
- Managing all fixed assets and ensuring compliance with the inventory and disposition federal guidelines

Human Resources Department

- Assisting the Grant Coordinator with the recruitment and hiring of all grant-funded staff
- Ensuring that all grant-funded staff meet the Highly Qualified Staff federal guidelines, as appropriate (And, all state certification requirements)
- Ensuring that all grant-funded staff have a job description with the grant-related duties and funding. (And, that all grant-funded staff sign a job description on an annual basis)
- Preparing the Highly Qualified Staff Annual Report and conducting the required public notice or hearing, as appropriate
- Maintaining audit-ready HR employee files for financial audit or single audit purposes, as appropriate
- Developing and maintaining all salary schedules to ensure consistency between local and non- local pay rates (Includes base salaries, stipends and extra-duty rates of pay)
- Assisting the Grant Coordinator with determining the position title, Role ID and other salary information for use in completing the grant application
- Retaining all personnel records for the required length of time (5 years) for audit purposes

Grant Management Department

- Working cooperatively with the campus administrative staff to ensure that all grant activities are collaboratively planned and appropriate to each campus.
- Providing supporting documentation for budgeted grants funds. And, submitting all grant amendments to the finance department to facilitate budget amendments.
- Assisting the Human Resources department with determining the payroll distribution code(s) for all grant-funded staff.
- Preparing all grant-related programmatic (evaluation) reports (monthly, quarterly and/or annual).

- Ensuring compliance with the FASRG in coding all payroll and non-payroll expenditures.
- Receiving and monitoring the time and effort reports, as appropriate, and submitting adjustments, if any, to the finance department
- Monitoring the spending thresholds throughout the grant period to ensure that the grant activities are being conducted systematically throughout the grant period
- Reviewing and approving all purchasing and contractual commitments in compliance with the grant periods and allowable cost principles
- Retaining all grant records for the required length of time (5 years) for audit purposes
- Providing information to the Human Resources department regarding the number and type of grant-funded positions approved in the grant application by the granting authority
- Verifying with the HR department that all grant-funded staff meet the Highly Qualified Staff federal guidelines, as appropriate (And, all state certification requirements)
- Verifying with the HR department that all grant-funded staff have a job description with the grant-related duties and funding. (And, that all grant-funded staff sign a job description on an annual basis)
- Verifying with the HR department that the Highly Qualified Staff Annual Report and conducting the required public notice or hearing, as appropriate
- Assisting the HR department with determining the position title, Role ID and other salary information for use in completing the grant application

All departments shall provide staff training for their respective staff and other staff, as appropriate, regarding the grant management duties and responsibilities for each staff member

I. Federal Grant Application Process

TEA Grants

The majority of federal grants the District applies for and receives are *formula* grants administered by TEA (i.e., state-administered grants). The District may also apply for and receive *discretionary* grants from TEA or directly from the USDE or another federal awarding agency. The policies and

procedures outlined in this document apply to all federal formula and discretionary grants, regardless of the awarding agency. Federal agencies that award direct grants may impose requirements or conditions that are not addressed herein and that may result in the need to create additional policies and/or procedures to comply with those requirements.

Refer to TEA's [Grant Process](#) for a description of their process for administering state and federal formula and discretionary grants. Also refer to TEA's description of [Applying for a Grant](#) for information on allocations, notices of grant funding opportunities, and the competitive review process.

Request for Application (RFA)

TEA publishes a *Request for Application* (RFA) for each grant (formula and discretionary) and posts all grants on the [TEA Grants Opportunities](#) page. Some grants are available only in eGrants, while others are available only in paper. Applicants for eGrants must be approved for access to [TEA Secure Applications \(TEASE\)](#) before applying for an eGrant. Each District staff member who wishes to access the application must ensure they are approved for access to eGrants in sufficient time to allow timely access to the electronic application.

The process an applicant must follow to apply for funds is different for eGrants than for paper applications. Applicants can find detailed information about individual grants by selecting a grant from the **Application Name** dropdown list on the [TEA Grants Opportunities](#) page. For each individual grant available, the following information is displayed:

- **Program Information:** Briefly describes the program purpose and lists eligible applicants and eligibility criteria
- **Eligibility:** Describes organizations that are eligible to apply for the grant
- **Statutory Authority:** Cites the legislation that authorizes the grant
- **Funding Information:** Provides the start and ending date of the grant, whether it is state or federal, and the total amount that will be awarded
- **Application and Support Information:** Lists links to components of the Request for Application (RFA) such as the General and Fiscal Guidelines, Program Guidelines, Application, and any other pertinent grant materials, such as the announcement letter and any issued errata notices
- **Critical Events:** Lists all deadlines associated with the grant, including the application due date, amendment due date, and fiscal and programmatic reporting due dates
- **Contact Information:** Lists the TEA program and fiscal contacts. The TEA Program Contact can provide information about eligibility, program purpose or description, or

allowable uses of funds. The TEA Funding Contact can answer questions about the grant application, including allocation and amendment questions.

Each RFA published by TEA includes the [*General and Fiscal Guidelines*](#) that apply to all federal and state grants, the *Program Guidelines* (that apply to a specific grant program), and the [*General Provisions and Assurances*](#) that apply to all grants administered by TEA. District employees who manage the program or fiscal aspects of any TEA grant should consult the *General and Fiscal Guidelines* regularly and frequently, as they may change or be updated periodically.

All employees who deal with federal grants must also carefully review and be familiar with all [*Provisions and Assurances*](#), as applicable:

- *General Provisions and Assurances*: Required for every TEA grant agreement
- *Debarment and Suspension*: Required for all federal grants, regardless of dollar amount
- *Lobbying Certification*: Required for all federal grants greater than \$100,000
- *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*: Required for all programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 107-110, No Child Left Behind Act of 2001
- *Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)*: Required for all programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 114-95

The RFA also includes the grant application (i.e., Standard Application System, or SAS) and the instructions for completing the SAS schedules (i.e., forms). Program managers preparing grant applications should carefully review all contents of the RFA package *prior to planning and developing a grant application* to ensure all requirements are met and the application is completed correctly. Some applications require advance coordination among district staff and/or among other entities such as local businesses, community organizations, or institutions of higher education (IHEs) (i.e., colleges and universities).

Submitting Complete Applications on Time

It is equally important that federal grant applications be prepared and submitted *on time*. For formula grants administered by TEA that usually begin July 1, the District cannot obligate funds and begin grant activities until the District submits the application to TEA in *substantially approvable form*. In order to prevent unnecessary delays in program implementation and the provision of services to students, it is the policy of the District that all formula grant applications will be submitted as soon as possible but no later than July 1 unless a later grant beginning date is published by TEA. TEA will process the applications in the order received.

All prepaid expenses will be coded to the General Fund and expensed out at the beginning of the next fiscal year, paying careful attention to expense funds to the appropriate Grant year (see section on Obligation).

For *competitive discretionary grants*, it is the policy of the District that those applications be submitted in sufficient time for TEA to *receive* the application by the established deadline date and time specified in the competitive RFA. Failure for TEA to *receive* the application by the specified deadline date and time will render the application ineligible for consideration for review and scoring and for funding. In addition, all required forms must be completed in accordance with the instructions in the RFA in order to be eligible for consideration for funding. The program manager assigned to the grant is responsible for ensuring the application is completed accurately and submitted on time to TEA.

Authorized Official

The person signing/certifying the application must be an authorized official of the District (usually the Superintendent) who will represent the District in the event of a legal dispute. The Superintendent or designee, in his or her absence, is the authorized official for this District. By signing/certifying the application, the authorized official is certifying that he or she will comply with the terms and conditions of the grant, all applicable provisions and assurances, and the approved application. The signed/certified application submitted to TEA, and the NOGA issued by TEA, together constitute a legally binding contractual agreement between the District and TEA. Campus principals do not have the authority to submit a grant application.

District program staff, fiscal staff, and management are responsible for knowing all requirements and for complying with them. It is the policy of the District that the grant program described in the application is carried out in compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, rules, and guidelines, and in accordance with the approved application to achieve maximum efficiency and effectiveness with the goal of providing an integrated, coordinated delivery of services for students. Grant funds will be obligated, expended, and accounted for in an environment based on ethical principles and sound business practices.

The District program manager assigned to the grant program is responsible and held accountable for knowing the program requirements, fiscal requirements, and reporting requirements. In addition to the policies and procedures outlined in this manual, the program manager may be required to develop additional policies and procedures in order to comply with the specific

requirements that may apply to a particular grant program. Any such additional policies and procedures must be used in conjunction with the policies and procedures outlined in this manual.

TEA monitors federal grants for compliance with fiscal and program requirements. In addition, the District's independent auditor is required to determine compliance with certain requirements during the annual independent audit. Failure to comply with applicable statutes, regulations, rules, and guidelines or to implement the grant program in accordance with the approved application could result in the District being identified as a high-risk grantee and having corrective actions or additional sanctions imposed by TEA or other awarding agency; the repayment of federal dollars as a result of monitoring or audit findings; or termination of the grant. Refer to TEA's [Corrective Actions Related to Federal Grants](#) for more information related to potential actions for noncompliance.

Other Federal Grants

An authorized official of the District (as previously described) must sign/certify the application prior to submittal for other federal grants.

Opportunities for other federal grants passed through other state agencies might be published in the [Texas Register](#) in the "IN ADDITION" section. Opportunities for federal grants available directly from the USDE or from another federal awarding agency are published in www.grants.gov.

II. Financial Management System

A. Overview

Federal regulations require grantees to use fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that insure proper disbursement of and accounting for federal funds (34 CFR 76.702 and 2 CFR 200.302). Implementing and maintaining a proper accounting system is a fiduciary responsibility associated with receiving a federal award. The acceptance of an award creates a legal duty on the part of the District to use the funds or property made available under the award in accordance with the terms and conditions of the grant. The approved grant application itself constitutes an accounting document in that it establishes the purpose and amount of TEA's obligation to the subgrantee. In turn, it establishes a commitment by the District to perform and expend funds in

accordance with the approved grant agreement and the applicable laws, regulations, rules, and guidelines. (2 CFR § 200.303(b)).

The District maintains a proper financial management system in order to receive both direct and state-administered grants and to expend funds associated with a grant award. Certain fiscal controls and procedures are in place to ensure that all federal financial management system requirements are met. Failure by the District to meet a requirement may result in return of funds or termination of the award.

Financial management requirements for Texas school districts are established through a pyramid consisting of

- federal regulations
- *Texas Education Code* (TEC)
- *Texas Administrative Code* (TAC), Title 19
- TEA's *Financial Accountability System Resource Guide* (FASRG)

Texas Law and Rule

TEC, Section 44.007 requires the State Board of Education (SBOE) to establish a mandatory fiscal accounting system with which all school districts, ESCs, and open-enrollment charter schools in Texas must comply. TEC further requires each school district and open-enrollment charter school to adopt and install a standard accounting system that conforms to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and that meets the minimum requirements prescribed by the commissioner of education. It also requires these entities to maintain records of all revenues and expenditures.

[Title 19 of the Texas Administrative Code \(19 TAC\), Chapter 109](#), establishes the SBOE rule for school district budgeting, accounting, and financial reporting. The detailed requirements of the financial accounting system adopted by the SBOE are published in TEA's [FASRG](#), adopted and incorporated by reference as TEA's official rule.

FASRG currently consists of the following 6 modules:

- Module 1 – [Financial Accounting and Reporting \(FAR\) \(PDF, 2,518 KB\)](#) and [FAR Appendices \(PDF, 7,241 KB\)](#)
- Module 2 – [Special Supplement - Charter Schools \(PDF, 1,556 KB\)](#)
- Module 3 – [Special Supplement - Nonprofit Charter School Chart of Accounts \(PDF, 3,398 KB\)](#)
- Module 4 – [Auditing \(PDF, 2,376 KB\)](#)
- Module 5 – [Purchasing \(PDF, 1,401 KB\)](#)
- Module 6 – [State Compensatory Education, Guidelines, Financial Treatment, and an Auditing and Reporting System \(PDF, 917 KB\)](#)

B. Financial Management Standards

The federal standards for financial management systems are found at 2 CFR § 200.302. The mandatory accounting requirements established by TEA in the [Financial Accountability System Resource Guide \(FASRG\)](#) conform to these federal financial management standards. In accordance with federal regulations, the District's financial management system, including records documenting compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award, is sufficient to permit:

- the preparation of reports required by general and program-specific terms and conditions; and
- the tracing of funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that funds have been used according to the federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

The District complies with the required federal standards for financial management systems by complying with the minimum budgeting, accounting, auditing, and reporting requirements established in TEA's [Financial Accounting and Reporting \(FAR\) Module 1](#) of the FASRG. Based on generally accepted accounting principles, FAR details a mandatory account code structure which all school districts, ESCs, and open-enrollment charter schools must use in accounting for all funds received and expended, including state and local funds and federal grant funds.

FAR establishes uniformity in governmental accounting and specifies a *mandatory* account code structure consisting of a minimum of 15 digits, plus 5 digits used at local option (for a total of 20 possible digits). For each accounting transaction, the minimum 15-digit account code structure

consists of a *fund code*, *function code*, *object code*, *organization code*, *fiscal year code*, and *program intent code*, each serving a different purpose in designating the use of funds, campus served, and student population served.

The mandatory account code structure begins with a 3-digit fund code, which designates the funding source, e.g., the general fund, food service fund, a specific grant (referred to as a *special revenue code*), etc. A different 3-digit fund code is provided for fiscal agents of a shared services arrangement (SSA).

Each accounting transaction recorded in the general ledger must begin with the 3-digit fund code (*net asset code* for nonprofit open-enrollment charter schools). For example, the 3-digit fund code for Title I, Part A is 211. The budget and all revenues and expenditures for Title I, Part A must be recorded in the accounting records using this specific fund code.

Additionally, 2 CFR § 76.760(b) authorizes grantees to use more than one program to support an activity if the grantee has an accounting system that permits the identification of costs paid for under each program. The fund accounting system in FAR accommodates this requirement.

Identification of All Federal Awards

The District identifies, in its accounts, all federal awards received and expended and the federal programs under which they were received. Federal program and award identification includes, as applicable, the Assistance Listings (formerly referred to as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)) title and number, federal award identification number, year the federal award was issued, and name of the federal agency or pass-through entity. Upon receipt of each grant award, the District obtains the required information from TEA's Notice of Grant Award (NOGA) or other awarding agency's Grant Award Notification (GAN) and enters the information in the general ledger using the assigned 3-digit fund code.

The Wylie ISD Accounting office is responsible for ensuring the required information is entered into the general ledger upon receiving any new or updated NOGA or GAN information; upon completion, the accounting department will notify the respective grant coordinator via email to review the respective fund accounts for accuracy.

Financial Reporting

Accountability is the paramount objective of financial reporting. Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of each federal award or program is made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements set forth in 2 CFR § 200.327 - .328 and in EDGAR. The District collects and reports financial information with the frequency required in the terms and conditions of the award and monitors its activities under federal awards to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements.

The District Accountant utilizes the District financial software program to generate grant reports on a regular basis. The Director of Accounting reviews the reports for anomalies, inconsistencies, or errors. The District Accountant sends the reports to the Director and/or respective Grant Coordinator who also review for anomalies, inconsistencies, or errors, paying careful attention to personnel names, travel expenditures, and items requiring inventory. Upon review, the Grant Coordinators will return the signed Cover Letter indicating approval for the time period provided. Additionally, the District Accountant will send the Grant Coordinators reports on a quarterly basis. Should there be any concern regarding unspent grant funds, the District Accountant will initiate a meeting to discuss spending plans for unencumbered Grant funds.

Accounting Records

The District maintains records which sufficiently identify the amount, source, and expenditure (i.e., use) of federal funds for federal awards. In accordance with federal regulations, these records contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards, authorizations, financial obligations, unobligated balances, assets, expenditures, income, and interest. All transactions are supported by source documentation (i.e., purchase orders/requisitions, invoices, receipts, travel vouchers, time-and-effort documentation and employee salary records, copies of checks, etc.).

The accounting system mandated in FAR conforms to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The accounting structure is organized and operated on a fund basis and is organization-wide covering all funds. The District uses the 3-digit fund code specified in FAR for each grant received to identify the source of funds. The use of funds is identified by using the required function code, object code, organization code, program intent code, and fiscal year code specified in FAR.

The District uses the minimum 15-digit account code structure mandated in FAR to record all revenues, encumbrances, and expenditures.

All departments, together with the District financial software program, will serve to ensure the minimum 15-digit accounting code structure is used; ultimately, the District Accountant will ensure the proper use of the 15-digit accounting code, and the Director of Accounting will review accounting entries. All federally-funded POs are approved by the District Accountant in addition to the typical approval path.

Internal Controls

Effective control and accountability must be established and maintained for all funds, real property and assets. The District must safeguard all assets and ensure they are used solely for authorized purposes.

Internal controls are tools (i.e., policies, procedures, best practices, and activities) to help program and financial managers achieve results and safeguard the integrity of their program. The District's internal controls are in alignment with guidance in the [*Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government*](#) (the Green Book) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the [*Internal Control Integrated Framework*](#), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and are designed to provide *effective and efficient operations* based on demonstration of the following principles:

- A commitment to integrity and ethical values
- Independent oversight over the development and performance of internal controls
- Clearly defined organizational structure, clear reporting lines, and appropriate authorities
- A commitment to attract, develop, and retain competent individuals, and
- Maintaining a level of competence that allows personnel to accomplish their assigned duties and holding individuals accountable

In accordance with 2 CFR § 200.61, “internal controls” means a process implemented by the District to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives in the following categories:

- (a) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- (b) Reliability of reporting for internal and external use, and

(c) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The District's internal controls can be accessed via the [Wylie ISD Portal](#) (internally) and are available from the Business Department.

To accomplish these objectives, the District:

- develops and maintains policies, procedures, and effective practices to ensure federal funds are properly administered and spent and federal property is safeguarded against loss and from unauthorized use or disposition. The District also ensures all employees who deal with federal funds are aware of the policies and procedures and are properly trained in the use of them.
 - In the finance office, Payroll, Purchasing, Accounts Payable and Accounting Department Managers work closely with the employees within their respective departments to become aware of potentially problematic situations or areas for improvement;
 - additionally, all of the finance office Department Managers meet with the Executive Director of Finance and/or Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations to discuss any potentially problematic situations and steps necessary to address such situations.
- Annually, the District Accountant will initiate a meeting with the respective Grant Coordinators, the Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations, the Executive Director of Finance, Director of Accounting to review the Grant Procedures Manual, discussing any updates required or desired for policies and procedures.
- Annually, Grant Coordinators attend trainings provided by Region X or TEA. Additionally, Grant Coordinators receive ListServ memorandums to stay abreast of changes and review all information provided by the varied Grant websites. This information is shared with appropriate personnel. One designee from the Finance Office will attend Region 10, TASBO, or other pertinent grant training as needed.
- ensures employees comply by regularly and frequently evaluating and monitoring their compliance with the policies and procedures, statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award. At a minimum of Quarterly, the District Accountant generates

expense reports, keeping the Curriculum Department aware and informed of expense amounts and details. Additionally, the District Accountant will review accounting entries;

- takes prompt action when instances of noncompliance are identified, including noncompliance identified in audit findings, and taking the appropriate disciplinary action for employees who do not comply, and
- takes reasonable cybersecurity and other measures to safeguard information including protected personally identifiable information (PII) and other information designated as sensitive consistent with applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding privacy and obligations of confidentiality. 2 CFR § 200.303.
 - the use of properly secured computer workstations and the restriction of unnecessary electronic access, taking precautions to keep all private and confidential electronic information safe; and
 - proper protection and destruction of all personally identifiable information.

The District uses the following, at least in part, to determine if internal controls are effective:

- Grant Coordinators and Purchasing Department oversee that only valid authorized transactions are processed;
- Grant Coordinators initiate transactions, Purchasing, AP, and Accounting Department utilize monthly activity reports generated to capture all activity within Grant Fund Accounts to ensure transactions occur during the grant period and are processed timely and that no proper transactions were omitted from the accounting records. As an additional safeguard, the Grant Coordinators verify the reports provided by the Accounting Department
- Proper security measures within the District financial software have been implemented to ensure segregation of duties.
- Transactions are calculated using an appropriate methodology.
- Transactions appear reasonable relative to other data
- Property (including supplies and equipment) is tracked and used only for authorized purposes.
- Property is properly disposed of

Additionally, the District's annual independent audit provides an outside review on the effectiveness of internal controls.

Budget Control

The budget for each federal award is recorded in the general ledger in accordance with FAR using the designated 3-digit fund code. Obligations/encumbrances and expenditures are also recorded in the general ledger for each federal award. On a regular basis, the District compares actual *expenditures* or outlays with *budgeted* amounts for each federal award.

The Grant Coordinator is ultimately responsible to compare the budget for each grant to the expenditures by monitoring the Fund's budget balance including any encumbrances upon the Grant account. The Grant Coordinator/designee is responsible to monitor the budget categories and, if applicable, request budget transfers (and, if necessary, must file a budget amendment with the awarding agency) to ensure available funds for necessary purchases.

The Purchasing Department enters encumbrances/obligations and expenditures into the general ledger upon the final approval of the Purchase Order.

The budget is loaded into the general ledger by the District Accountant when the initial Grant budget (NOGA or GAN) is provided by the respective Grant Coordinator, and as any additional budget amendments are received.

Cash Management

The District maintains written procedures to implement the cash management requirements found in 2 CFR § 200.305 and in EDGAR.

Cash Handling procedures can be found in the **Exhibit** Section.

Please see *II. Financial Management System, G. Federal Cash Management Policy/Procedures* of this document for these written cash management procedures.

Allowable Costs

The District maintains written procedures for determining *allowability* of costs in accordance with 2 CFR § 200.302(b)(7) and EDGAR.

Please see *II. Financial Management System, F. Expending Grant Funds* of this document for the written procedures for determining allowability of costs.

C. Budgeting Grant Funds

Budgeting - The Planning Phase: Meetings and Discussions

Before Developing the Grant Budget and Submitting the Application: The grant budget must be based on the proposed activities planned and described in the grant application. Prior to developing the budget, the program manager/designee must know the intent of the federal program and the activities that are allowable to be conducted with grant funds. The program manager/designee must coordinate with other District staff as appropriate to conduct the appropriate needs analysis using the appropriate data to determine the goals and objectives for the program and the activities that will be implemented to accomplish the goals and objectives. Once the goals, objectives, strategies, and activities are outlined, then the budget to carry out the identified strategies and activities are developed.

Prior to completing the application, the program manager/designee develops a detailed budget in a document (such as in an Excel spreadsheet) separate from the application. The program manager/designee coordinates with the District's Business Office in preparing the budget to ensure budgeted items are categorized according to the proper class/object code. This detailed budget, which serves as the guide for expenditures and becomes part of the "working papers" maintained by the program manager/designee, is used to complete the application. In most instances, particularly for formula grants, the budget entered into the grant application will not be as detailed. The detailed budget is modified as necessary to accommodate changes, which may result in an amendment to the application prior to incurring certain expenditures.

If the grant program will be implemented on a Title I schoolwide campus, the planned activities and expenditures must be identified in the schoolwide plan. Conducting activities and expending funds that are not included in the schoolwide plan could result in an audit exception or monitoring finding for the District. Therefore, the program manager/designee is responsible for coordinating with the Title I Grant Coordinator and for ensuring the activities and anticipated expenditures are described in the schoolwide plan.

Also see the [TEA website for Justification forms](#) related to Field Trips and Out-of-State Travel.

The district may be eligible to apply for "entitlement" or "competitive" federal grant funds. Federal entitlement grant funds include, but are not limited to Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and Carl D. Perkins. The "maximum" and/or

“final” entitlement awards for the district are posted on the TEA Grants Management webpage at: <http://tea.texas.gov/>.

The appropriate Grant Coordinator shall obtain the annual entitlement amounts and begin the grant development process with the appropriate stakeholders.

A list of competitive grants administered by the TEA are also posted on the TEA Grants Management webpage at: <http://tea.texas.gov/>. The appropriate Grant Coordinator shall obtain the competitive grant information to determine whether the grant(s) is appropriate for the district. Some competitive grants may have matching-funds and/or in-kind payment requirements which may place a burden on the district’s available financial resources.

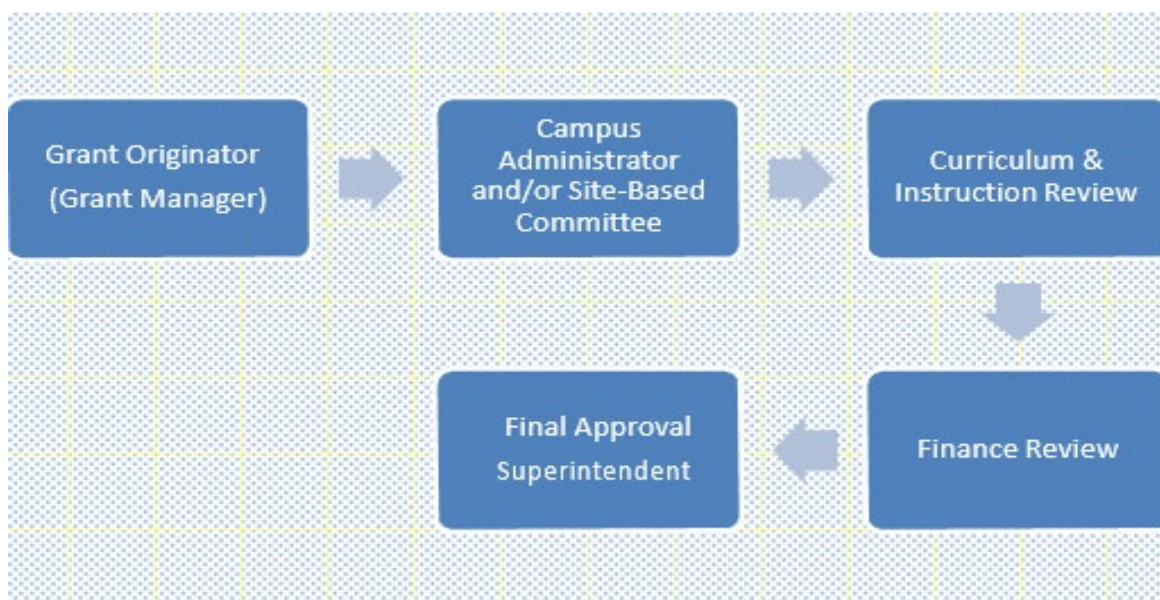
TEA’s Grant Opportunities webpage provides a wealth of information related to available grants such as: <http://.tea.state.tx.us/GrantOpportunities>

All employees who deal with federal grants must also carefully review and be familiar with all [*Provisions and Assurances*](#), as applicable:

- **General and Fiscal Guidelines**
- **Program Guidelines**
- **Program-Specific Provisions and Assurances**
- **General Provisions and Assurances:** Required for every TEA grant agreement
- **Debarment and Suspension:** Required for all federal grants, regardless of dollar amount
- **Lobbying Certification:** Required for all federal grants greater than \$100,000
- **Sample Application**
- **No Child Left Behind Act of 2001:** Required for all programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by Public Law 107-110, No Child Left Behind Act of 2001/**Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA):** www.ed.gov/esea
- **Deadlines and Due Dates for: grant application, amendments and grant reporting.**

The school district’s grant application process for federal grants is illustrated below on a flowchart. As noted on the flowchart, all grant applications must be reviewed by the finance department, curriculum department and grants management department. In addition, all grant

applications that will support student instruction at one or more campuses, must be developed in collaboration with the respective campus principal(s). Specific grant activities to support the academic program at a campus should be reflected in the Campus Improvement Plan.



The final approval of a grant application shall be the Superintendent or designee.

The Grants Coordinator shall work collaboratively with the finance department to ensure that all grant budget schedules are completed using the correct account code structure (as appropriate); the district's purchasing, travel and other procedures; and are adequately documented if prior approval is required by the granting agency or pass-through entity (TEA).

Grants that require matching or in-kind district contributions shall be evaluated for overall impact on the current and future district's local funds.

No federal grant funds shall be budgeted, encumbered, or spent until either of the following has occurred:

- grant has been approved by the granting agency and a Notice of Grant Award (NOGA) has been issued to the district; or

- the entitlement grant has been received by the district and the grant application has been submitted to TEA

[NOTE: TEA allows federal grant expenditures from the grant application “stamp-in date”; however, expenditures that require TEA’s specific approval are not approved until the NOGA is issued.]

Negotiating the Submitted Application

Once the grant application is submitted to the awarding agency, the Grant Coordinator assigned to the grant program, is available via phone and/or e-mail in the event that the awarding agency needs to contact the District to negotiate the application or to ask questions or seek clarification related to the proposed program and/or budget. The assigned Grant Coordinator will seek guidance, if needed, from appropriate District personnel and will respond to any inquiries from the awarding agency as soon as possible. A delay in contacting the awarding agency delays final approval of the grant application, which delays grant program implementation and providing services to intended beneficiaries of the grant.

After Receiving the Approved Application and NOGA/GAN

Upon receiving the approved application and NOGA/GAN from the awarding agency, the Grant Coordinator will provide a complete copy of the application and NOGA/GAN to the responsible Program Manager/Director and to the Business/Accounting Office within five working days from the date received in the Grants Office.

All grant budgets are entered into the accounts of the District in the general ledger as approved in the application. Within 5 working days of receiving the NOGA/GAN from the Grant Coordinator, the District Accountant will use the amounts on the NOGA/GAN to enter the available budgets in their appropriate Fund budget codes.

In addition, the following steps are taken to ensure the District is prepared to implement the grant on the beginning date of the grant to maximize the effectiveness of the grant.

- Grant Coordinator – establishes the roles and responsibilities of key staff members; ensures systems and processes are established and in place to accommodate the various activities that must occur simultaneously; works with HR to ensure that quality personnel are hired and trained to implement the grant program; coordinates with other federal and state grant programs to maximize effectiveness and efficiency of grant services and expenditures; orders supplies and equipment needed to implement the grant; monitors program activities regularly to ensure they are being conducted in accordance with the approved application and requirements;
- District Accountant - notifies the grants coordinator when the funds have been budgeted and are ready for expenditure by the appropriate campus or department.
- HR – verifies personnel credentials and completion of necessary paperwork upon hire;
- Purchasing – orders supplies and equipment needed to implement the grant;

Amending the Application

The District consults and complies with the guidelines and procedures provided by TEA or other awarding agency as it pertains to when and how to submit an amendment to an approved application. TEA publishes its requirements for [when to amend the application](#) online. Specific deadlines for submitting amendments are published in the corresponding RFA and/or in the Critical Events calendar on the [TEA Grant Opportunities Page](#) for the specific grant program. Procedures are in place to ensure the District does not exceed any maximum allowable variation in the budget.

Monitoring and Amending the Budget

If the Grant Coordinator determines a budget transfer is necessary, he or she will determine if an amendment is required with the Granting Agency (see the “[When to Amend](#)” TEA guidance). If the budget transfer is within the 100s of an object code grouping (i.e. within the 6300s), no amendment is needed. Additionally, in most cases if the budget transfer is requested to occur outside of the object code grouping (i.e. from 6200s to 6300s) and is not greater than 25% of the total Grant Award, an amendment is not necessary.

If an amendment is required, the Grant Coordinator will submit all necessary paperwork with the Granting Agency for the amendment. If an amendment is not required, the Grant Coordinator will enter the budget transfer request within the District financial software program for approval from

the District Accountant. The District Accountant verifies that an amendment is not required, approves the request, and utilize the District financial software system to make the requested update.

Monitoring and Amending the Program Description:

In addition to TEA's guidelines, federal regulations require that the district amend the grant application when we deviate from the original scope or grant objectives. Other amendments may be necessary when the district changes the designated Grant Coordinator, disengages from grant activities for more than three (3) months, or a 25% reduction in the time devoted by a Grant Coordinator.

The Grant Coordinator shall monitor the need for amendments at least quarterly throughout the grant period and at least one (1) month prior to the grant amendment deadline, if applicable. If an amendment is necessary for any of the reasons specified by the pass-through entity (TEA) or in federal regulations, the Grant Coordinator shall initiate the amendment process and collaborate with the finance department prior to submission of the grant amendment.

The Grant Coordinators shall be responsible for ensuring that the finance system budget corresponds to the most recent grant NOGA.

D. Timely Obligation of Funds

When Obligations are Made

"Financial Obligations," means orders placed for property and services, contracts and subawards made, and similar transactions that require payment under a federal award that will result in expenditures by a recipient or subrecipient under a federal award. 2 CFR § 200.1 (*Financial obligations*).

(This does *not* mean obligations for which goods and services will be delivered in a future *budget* period.) Essentially, an obligation is a *commitment to pay*.

All financial obligations for all goods and services must occur during the approved budget period or the time interval from the start date of a funded portion of an award to the end date of that funded portion (i.e., between the beginning and ending dates as stated on the NOGA) 2 CFR § 200.403(h). Then, in order to be an allowable cost, those goods and services must be delivered during the grant period in sufficient time to provide substantial benefit to the grant to be considered *necessary* to carry out the objectives of the grant. 2 CFR § 200.404(a).

Per TEA's [General and Fiscal Guidelines](#), in some instances, goods or services delivered near the end of the grant period may be viewed by TEA as not necessary to accomplish the objectives of the current grant program. TEA will evaluate such expenditures on a case-by-case basis. Please note that a TEA monitor or an auditor may disallow those expenditures if the grantee is unable to (1) document the need for the expenditures, (2) demonstrate that program beneficiaries receive benefit from the late expenditures, or (3) negate the appearance of “stockpiling” supplies or equipment.

The following table illustrates when funds are determined to be *obligated* under federal regulations:

If the obligation is for:	The obligation is made:
Acquisition of property	On the date which the District makes a binding written commitment to acquire the property
Personal services by an employee of the District	When the services are performed
Personal services by a contractor who is not an employee of the District	On the date which the District makes a binding written commitment to obtain the services
Public utility services	When the District receives the services
Travel	When the travel is taken
Rental of property	When the District uses the property
A pre-agreement cost that was properly approved by TEA prior to the obligation	On the first day of the grant project period.
Pre-agreement cost that was properly approved by the Secretary under the cost principles in 2 CFR part 200, subpart E	On the first day of the grant or subgrant period of performance

34 CFR § 75.707; 34 CFR § 76.707.

In addition, TEA's *FAR* requires *encumbrance* accounting. The amount *committed (or obligated)* must also be known to avoid over-expenditure of budgeted funds. An *encumbrance* accounting

system is a method of ascertaining the availability of funds and then reserving funds to cover outstanding obligations.

Encumbrances represent commitments (i.e., obligations) related to contracts not yet performed (executory contracts), and are used to control expenditures for the year and to enhance cash management. A school district often issues purchase orders or signs contracts for the purchase of goods and services to be received during the grant period. At the time these commitments or obligations are made, which in its simplest form means that when a purchase order is prepared, the appropriate account is checked for available funds. If an adequate balance exists, the amount of the order is immediately charged to the account to reduce the available balance for control purposes. The encumbrance account does not represent an expenditure for the period, only a commitment to expend resources.

Period of Availability of Federal Funds

All financial obligations must occur on or between the beginning and ending dates of the grant project. This time between the start and end date of federal award is known as the *period of performance*. 2 C.F.R. § 200.1. The *period of performance* consists of either one, or many, funded portions or budget periods during which the District is authorized to spend award funds. For a cost to be allowable, it must be incurred in the appropriate budget period. 2 C.F.R. § 200.403(h). The period of performance and budget period are indicated on TEA's NOGA or other awarding agency's GAN. Further, certain grants have specific requirements for carryover funds that must be adhered to.

TEA Grants: As a general rule, state-administered federal funds are available for obligation within the year that Congress appropriated the funds. However, given the unique nature of educational institutions, for many federal education grants, the period of availability is 27 months. Federal education grant funds are typically awarded on July 1 of each year. While the District will always plan to spend all current grant funds within the year the grant was appropriated for, the period of obligation for any grant that is covered by the "Tydings Amendment" is 27 months, extending from July 1 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated through September 30 of the second following fiscal year. This maximum period includes a 15-month period of initial availability, plus a 12-month period for carryover. 34 CFR 76.709. For example, funds awarded on July 1, 2021 would remain available for obligation through September 30, 2023.

July – September (Forward Funding)	3 months
October – September (Federal fiscal year)	12 months
October – September (carryover period; Tydings Amendment)	<u>12 months</u>
	27 months

Federal education formula grant funds are typically awarded on July 1 of each year. While funds not obligated during the initial 15-month grant period remain available as carryover in the subsequent 12-month period, the District will always plan to spend to the best of its ability all current grant funds within the year for which the funds were initially appropriated. Per TEA, excess carryover and lapsing of funds may be an indicator in TEA's risk assessment process.

TEA calculates and manages the carryover process each year after final expenditure reports from the prior year are processed. Any carryover funds from the prior year are added to the application and NOGA for the subsequent year. Carryover funds must be used in accordance with the federal statute and regulations in effect for the carryover period and with any approved state plan or application. 34 CFR 76.710

Direct Grants: In general, the *period of availability* for funds authorized under *direct* grants is identified in the GAN.

Liquidation of Financial Obligations

The District must *liquidate* (i.e., make the final payment because the goods or services were received during the grant period, or *cancel* the obligation because the goods or services were *not* received during the grant period) all financial obligations incurred under the award in accordance with the requirements of TEA or other awarding agency. For TEA formula grants, this is usually within 30 calendar days after the ending date of the formula grant to coincide with the submission of the final expenditure report to TEA. For *direct* grants from the Department of Education, this may be not later than 90 days after the end of the period of performance (or an earlier date as agreed upon) unless an extension is authorized. 2 CFR § 200.344(c).

Any funds not obligated within the period of performance or not liquidated within the appropriate timeframe are said to *lapse* and must be returned to the awarding agency. 2 CFR § 200.344(e). Lapsing of funds is usually considered by TEA to be an indicator of poor planning and may cause

the District to be identified as high risk. Consequently, the District closely monitors grant spending throughout the grant cycle.

Accounting will report encumbrances/unencumbered Grant fund balance two months prior to the end of the Grant Date to the Grant Coordinator. From that point, the Grant Coordinator must review their Grant Fund Balance to ensure proper usage of funds in the appropriate timeframe to ensure funds are not lost due to carry-forward restricted amounts for the respective Grant(s) and that funds are spent to provide the maximum student benefit.

The District Accountant will request POs that need to be liquidated and communicate those affected with the Accounts Payable manager/designee. The Accounting Department sets the following dates for ending the Grant period:

- Last Accounts Payable check run for the grant year – no later than the Thursday prior to the end of the Grant period
- Last Day to add to or create a Purchase Order – 10 days prior to the final check run of the period
- Date by which all Purchase Orders must be closed – last day of the Grant period

Carryover

TEA Grants: As previously described, the Tydings Amendment typically extends the period of availability for formula grants for an additional 12 months. Accordingly, the District may have multiple years of grant funds available under the same program at the same time.

Usually, TEA *discretionary* grants do not have a carryover period, as any unobligated and unexpended funds are carried over at the *state* level and are used to issue NOGAs for the subsequent funding period. TEA discretionary grantees must request to extend the ending date of the project/NOGA directly from TEA if such an extension is allowable pursuant to the guidelines related to a particular grant.

Direct Grants: Grantees receiving direct grants are not covered by the 12-month Tydings period. However, under 2 CFR § 200.308(g)(2), direct grantees enjoy unique authority to expand the period of availability of federal funds. Prior approval is not required if authorized in the terms and conditions of the Federal award to initiate a one-time extension ; however, in order to obtain this extension, the District must provide written notice to the federal awarding agency at least 10 calendar days before the end of the period of performance specified in the award. This one-time

extension may not be exercised merely for the purpose of using unobligated balances. The federal agency may approve additional no-cost extensions.

The District will seek written prior approval from the federal agency when the extension will not be contrary to federal statute, regulation or grant conditions and when:

- The terms and conditions of the Federal award prohibit the extension;
 - The extension requires additional Federal funds; or
 - The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.
- 2 CFR § 200.308(d)(2)

If a final draw down deadline is missed, the Accounting Office, shall contact the granting agency to determine if a process exists to request a filing deadline extension.

[NOTE: TEA has developed procedures to request an extension for filing expenditure reports. The request form must be completed, signed by the Superintendent or designee and filed with TEA within 30 days of the final expenditure report deadline.]

The receivable from the granting agency shall be recorded in the general ledger. The same process for preparation and posting of the general ledger entry as a periodic draw-down shall be adhered to.

[NOTE: The revenues realized, and the expenditures should be equal at the time of the final draw down of grant funds.]

E. Accounting Records

The Business Office is responsible for maintaining the official accounting records of the District. All grant budgets are entered into the accounts of the District in the general ledger. Funds are accounted for and records are kept in accordance with the requirements in TEA's FAR. The chart of accounts provided in FAR provides the framework for the accounting system, and the District uses the accounting terminology specified in FAR and generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

One-time Journal Entries are made upon request after review of the District Accountant. Recurring month-end journal entries are also made by the District Accountant while preparing the monthly Grant reports.

The Business Office maintains (on paper or electronically) original source documentation to support all expenditures recorded in the general ledger. Source documentation may include but is not limited to purchase orders/requisitions, invoices, itemized receipts, travel authorizations and travel vouchers, contracts, proof of delivery, copies of checks, bank statements, etc.

The Purchasing Department receives a requisition initiated by the Curriculum/Grant Coordinator and after verifying and scanning all necessary source documentation and saving into the District financial software program (including purchase orders/requisitions, invoices, itemized receipts, travel authorizations and travel vouchers, and contracts), creates a PO from which the order is placed. After the goods are received or the services are rendered, the Accounts Payable office verifies proof of delivery (scanning and saving into the District financial software) and pays the associated vendor for the goods and/or services.

The Accounting department then reconciles the Grant Fund accounts using bank statements and electronically saved documentation. If source documentation is unavailable or illegible, the expenditures may be covered with local funds or may be the responsibility of the employee pending review.

If electronic source documentation is maintained, the District ensures the documentation is easily retrievable and is readable in accordance with the requirements in 2 CFR § 200.334-.338. Refer to *Section VII. Record Keeping* of this manual for more information about these requirements.

Documentation Associated With Using District Credit Cards/Pro-Cards

Purchases made with credit cards or procurement cards must be closely controlled and monitored to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. The appropriate and corresponding entries must be made in the general ledger as with any other individual purchase.

Employees who receive and use district-issued credit cards must submit to the Travel Specialist **the itemized receipt** that identifies each item purchased (and not just the credit card receipt). The itemized receipt constitutes the required original source documentation and must be legible and must clearly identify the ***date*** of the transaction and ***each item*** that was purchased. The employee must provide documentation, either on the receipt itself, or in a separate file cross-referencing that particular transaction, how each item was used to benefit the grant program. **If the employee does not provide an itemized receipt, the expenditure will not be charged to a federal grant.**

The District must also maintain all other appropriate internal accounting records, such as travel vouchers, expense reimbursement vouchers, purchase orders, etc., related to the credit card purchase.

The classification of costs by funding source and expense type and the maintenance of adequate original source documentation are necessary for reporting purposes to TEA or other awarding agency. It is also necessary to demonstrate compliance with state and federal cost principles, standards of financial management systems, and conformance with GAAP. Lastly, it is a requirement of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to all business entities.

The District's general ledger will reflect each individual charge on each credit card statement with each of the following:

- The individual vendor name (not just the credit card company name)
- The grant funding source/fund code
- The expense category (i.e., supplies, instructional materials, equipment, travel, etc.)
- The actual date of the charge (as opposed to the billing statement or the date the credit card bill was paid)

Rebates on Purchase Cards: Per 2 CFR 200.406, any rebates on a district-issued purchase card will be credited to the original funding source(s) for which the card is used to make purchases. The District may prorate rebates based on a percentage of the total amount of funds used from each funding source.

The district obtains a signed statement from each employee issued a district credit card, certifying that the employee has read and understands the conditions set forth in the policy and that any credit card charge not supported by a legible itemized receipt will not be reimbursed by the district and the employee will be personally liable for the charges.

F. Expending Grant Funds

All costs charged to a federal grant are classified as either *direct* or *indirect*. While developing and reviewing the grant budget and when expending grant funds, program and fiscal staff should keep in mind the difference between *direct* costs and *indirect* costs as defined in the federal cost

principles. All costs must be properly and consistently identified as either direct or indirect in the accounting system.

Direct and Indirect Costs

Determining Whether a Cost is Direct or Indirect

Direct costs are those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final *cost objective*, such as a federal award, or other internally or externally funded activity, or that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy. 2 CFR § 200.413(a).

Indirect costs are those that have been incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one *cost objective*, and not readily assignable to the *cost objectives* specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved. 2 CFR § 200.1. Generally, these costs cannot be directly assigned or allocated to one specific project because they support multiple projects. Consistent with the Uniform Guidance, these costs are sometimes classified as “facilities and administration” costs (F&A costs).

Cost Objective: A *cost objective* is a program, function, activity, award, organizational subdivision, contract, or work unit for which cost data are desired. A cost objective may be a major function of the District, a particular service or project, a federal award, or an indirect cost activity.

All costs charged to a federal grant are either direct or indirect costs. There is no universal rule for classifying certain costs as direct or indirect costs. A cost may be direct for some specific service or function but indirect for the federal award or other final cost objective. Therefore, it is essential that each item of cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances must be treated consistently as either a *direct* cost or *indirect* cost to avoid possible double charging of federal awards. 2 CFR § 200.412. Indirect costs usually support areas that benefit all activities of the District, such as Accounting, Budget, Human Resources, Purchasing, Building Maintenance, etc.

The association of costs with a federal award determines whether costs are direct or indirect. Costs charged directly to a federal award are typically incurred specifically for that federal award (including, for example, supplies needed to achieve the award’s objectives and the proportion of employee compensation and fringe benefits expended in relation to that specific award). 2 CFR § 200.413(b).

The salaries of *administrative and clerical staff* should normally be treated as *indirect costs*. 2 CFR § 200.413(c). *Direct* charging of these costs may be appropriate only if *all* of the following conditions are met:

- Administrative or clerical services are integral to a project or activity.
- Individuals involved can be specifically identified with the project or activity.
- The costs are not also recovered as *indirect costs*.

Indirect Cost Rate

Pursuant to 34 CFR §§ 75.561 and 76.561, TEA, as the cognizant agency, approves federal indirect cost rates for school districts, ESCs, and open-enrollment charter schools in Texas. The rates are calculated using costs specified in the District's indirect cost plan/proposal submitted to TEA and is effective July 1 through June 30 of each year.

Two indirect cost rates are approved by TEA and are used by the District. The *restricted* rate is used for federal grants containing the *supplement, not supplant* requirement (34 CFR §§ 76.563 and .564). The *unrestricted* rate may be used for federal grants that do *not* contain the supplement, not supplant requirement.

Grantees must have a current, approved federal indirect cost rate to charge indirect costs to the grant. Those specified costs may not be charged as direct costs to the grant under any circumstances.

The district shall apply for an indirect cost rate through the federal granting agency or pass-through entity (TEA) in accordance with the current regulations. The Accounting office shall complete and submit an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal by the established deadline as specified by the pass-through entity (TEA) on the Indirect Cost webpage.

The district's Indirect Cost Rate, or the maximum allowable rate, whichever is less shall be used to post Indirect Costs for federal funds to the General Fund. The finance department, Accounting office, shall prepare a general ledger entry for the indirect costs. The Accounting office shall post the entry to the finance general ledger.

Applying the Indirect Cost Rate: The District must have a current, approved federal indirect cost rate to charge indirect costs to a federal grant. Once the District has an approved indirect cost rate, the percentage is multiplied against the *actual* direct costs (excluding distorting items specified by TEA or other awarding agency, such as the portion of each contract in excess of \$50,000, subgrants, capital outlay, debt service, etc.) incurred under a particular grant to produce the dollar amount of indirect costs allowable to that award. 34 CFR § 75.564; 34 CFR § 76.569. Once the District applies the approved rate, the funds that may be claimed for indirect costs have no federal accountability and may be used as if they were non-federal funds. For *Direct Grants*, reimbursement of indirect costs is subject to the availability of funds and statutory or administrative restrictions. 34 CFR § 75.564.

Indirect costs are part of *administrative* costs (vs. *program* costs). Where a federal program has a specific cap on the percentage of *administrative* costs that may be charged to a grant, that cap must include all *direct administrative* charges as well as any recovered *indirect* charges. If *administrative* costs are limited to 5%, for example, the total *direct* administrative costs plus *indirect* costs claimed for the grant cannot exceed 5%.

Indirect costs are budgeted in the grant application in the corresponding line item. Although the maximum allowable indirect costs may be budgeted in the application, indirect costs can only be *charged* to the grant based on *actual* expenditures of *direct* costs. Therefore, if the District does not expend all of its funds during the grant period, the *maximum* amount of indirect costs budgeted based on the total grant award cannot be charged to the grant. Prior to finalizing expenditures for the grant and submitting the final expenditure report to TEA or other awarding agency, the District adjusts the final amount charged to indirect costs based on the *actual* expenditures.

When the District requests for indirect cost it will total all grant expenditures and determine what the maximum allowed for indirect cost. The District Accountant will then review the amount with the Grant Coordinator and Assistant Superintendent of Finance and determine what our course of action to take. The District accountant will then submit an expenditure report and request for indirect cost.

Determining Allowability of Costs

Grantees are required to have written procedures for determining the *allowability* of costs charged to federal grants. 2 CFR § 200.302(b)(7). All costs must be allowable under the federal cost principles in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, and under the terms and conditions of the specific federal award.

Expenditures must be aligned with budgeted items in the approved grant application. Certain changes or variations from the approved budget and grant application need prior approval from TEA or other awarding agency. Refer to TEA's guidelines on [When to Submit an Amendment](#) (under *Amendment Submission Guidance*) to determine when an amendment to the budget is required for TEA grants.

When determining how the District will spend grant funds, the Grant Coordinator will review the proposed cost to determine whether it is an allowable use of federal grant funds *before* obligating and spending those funds on the proposed goods or services. All expenditures made with federal education funds must meet the standards outlined in EDGAR, 2 CFR Part 3474, and 2 CFR Part 200. The assigned program manager and fiscal staff, including the Grant Coordinator must consider the following factors when making an allowability determination.

Factors Affecting Allowability of Costs

In general, District staff must consider the following elements when determining the allowability of a cost. In accordance with the federal cost principles, all costs budgeted and charged to a federal grant must be:

✓ ***Necessary and Reasonable for the performance of the federal award.***

Reasonable Costs: A cost is *reasonable* if it does not exceed an amount a prudent person would incur under the circumstances prevailing when the decision was made to incur the cost. "Reasonable" means that sound business practices were followed, and purchases were comparable to current market prices.

A cost can be *reasonable* if it meets *all* of the following conditions:

When determining reasonableness of a cost, consideration must be given to:

- Whether the cost is generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the operation of the District or the proper and efficient performance of the federal award.

- The restraints or requirements imposed by factors, such as: sound business practices; arm's-length bargaining; federal, state, local, tribal, and other laws and regulations; and terms and conditions of the federal award.
- Market prices for comparable goods or services for the geographic area.
- Whether the individuals concerned acted with prudence in the circumstances considering their responsibilities to the District, its employees, its students, the public at large, and the federal government.
- Whether the district significantly deviates from its established practices and policies regarding the incurrence of costs, which may unjustifiably increase the federal award's cost. 2 CFR § 200.404

Necessary Costs: While 2 CFR § 200.404 does not provide specific descriptions of what satisfies the “necessary” element beyond its inclusion in the reasonableness analysis above, *necessary* is determined based on the needs of the program. Specifically, the expenditure must be necessary to achieve an important program objective. It means it is vital or required in order to meet the objectives of the grant or for the grant to be successful. *Necessary* does *not* mean “nice to have,” which means it is *not necessary* to accomplish the objectives of the program in that it is not vital or required for the success of the program.

A key aspect in determining whether a cost is *necessary* is whether the district can demonstrate that the cost addresses an existing need and can prove it. For example, the district may deem a language skills software program necessary for a limited English proficiency program.

When determining whether a cost is *necessary*, the District considers:

- Whether the cost is needed for the proper and efficient performance of the grant program;
- Whether the cost is identified in the approved budget or application;
- Whether there is an educational benefit associated with the cost;
- Whether the cost aligns with identified needs based on results and findings from a needs assessment; and
- Whether the cost addresses program goals and objectives and is based on program data.

- ✓ **Allocable to the federal award.** A cost is *allocable* to the federal award if the goods or services involved are *chargeable* or *assignable* to the federal award *in accordance with the relative benefits received*. This means that the federal grant program derived a benefit in proportion to the funds charged to the program. 2 CFR § 200.405. For example, if 50% of a supplementary teacher's salary is paid with grant funds, then that teacher must spend at least 50% of his or her time on the grant program. Additionally, if equipment or supplies purchased with grant funds benefits more than one grant program, the purchase must be "split-funded" among the grant programs receiving benefit. The District must be able to demonstrate how a particular cost benefits the specific population being served in the grant. This is an area of frequent audit exceptions.
- ✓ **Consistent with policies and procedures** that apply uniformly to both federally-financed and other activities of the District. For example, personnel whose travel is paid with federal funds is reimbursed at the same rates as personnel whose travel is paid with state or local funds and the grant is charged accordingly.
- ✓ **Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth as cost principles** in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, or in the terms and conditions of the federal award.
- ✓ **Consistent treatment.** A cost cannot be assigned to a federal award as a *direct* cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been assigned as an *indirect* cost under another award.
- ✓ **Adequately documented.** All expenditures must be properly documented with original source documentation that is clearly written and maintained on file (either electronically or on paper) with accounting records. Documentation includes purchase orders/requisitions, invoices, receipts, verification of receipt of goods and services, travel authorizations and vouchers, contracts, time-and-effort records, copies of checks, bank statements, etc. Expenditures that are not supported by source documentation cannot be charged to the grant.
- ✓ **Determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), unless provided otherwise in 2 CFR Part 200.**

- ✓ **Not included as a match or cost-share of another federal program**, unless the specific federal program authorizes federal costs to be treated as such. Some federal program statutes require the grantee to contribute a certain amount of non-federal resources to be eligible for the federal program.
- ✓ **Incurred during the approved budget period.**
- ✓ **The net of all applicable credits.** The term “applicable credits” refers to those receipts or reduction of expenditures that operate to offset or reduce expense items allocable to the federal award. Typical examples of such transactions are: purchase discounts; rebates or allowances; recoveries or indemnities on losses; and adjustments of overpayments or erroneous charges, such as credits. To the extent that such credits accruing to or received by the District relate to the federal award, they shall be credited to the federal award, either as a cost reduction or a cash refund, as appropriate. 2 CFR § 200.406.
- ✓ **Administrative Closeout Costs.** Administrative closeout costs may be incurred until the due date of the final report(s). If incurred, these costs must be liquidated prior to the due date of the final report(s) and charged to the final budget period of the award unless otherwise specified by the Federal agency. All other costs must be incurred during the approved budget period

Treatment of miles, points, or awards accrued for travel: Any miles, points, credits, or awards accrued or earned for employee travel using a *district-issued* credit card where the credit card bill is paid directly by the District are the property of the District and will be used for employees travelling on behalf of the District to reduce the overall cost to the District. Any such miles, points, credits, or awards accrued will not be used for personal travel.

2 CFR Part 200’s cost guidelines must be considered when federal grant funds are expended. Federal rules require state- and District-level requirements and policies regarding expenditures to be followed as well. For example, state and/or District policies relating to travel or equipment may be narrower or more restrictive than the federal rules. In this case, the stricter State and/or District policies must be followed.

Requesting Prior Written Approval

Some costs discussed in the following sections and in the instructions to completing the grant application require *prior written approval* from the awarding agency. For TEA grants, prior written approval must be requested in accordance with TEA's process. The District must submit the request in writing to the TEA Chief Grants Administrator. The Chief Grants Administrator may request additional information, as applicable, and may meet or consult with applicable TEA staff prior to responding to the District in writing.

In addition, for certain costs that it may be difficult to determine reasonableness or allocability, the District may seek *prior written approval* for "special or unusual costs" not identified in the regulations in advance of the incurrence of such costs. This may prevent future disallowance or dispute based on "unreasonableness" or "non-allocability." Prior written approval should include the timeframe or scope of the agreement. 2 CFR § 200.407

In extreme circumstance, the Grant Coordinator will determine if and when the District should seek prior written approval for a certain cost prior to incurring the cost. Federal grant funds will not be expended for any costs that require prior written approval in accordance with 2 CFR 200, Subpart E, or the grant application instructions, if such prior written approval was not properly secured.

Selected Items of Cost – 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E

2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, examines the allowability of 56 specific cost items (commonly referred to as *Selected Items of Cost*) at 2 CFR §§ 200.420 -.476. These cost items are listed in the chart below along with the citation where it is discussed. Please do not assume that an item is allowable because it is specifically listed, as it may be *unallowable* despite its inclusion in the selected items of cost section, or it may be allowable only under certain conditions, including prior written approval.

The expenditure may be *unallowable* for a number of reasons, including: the express language of the regulation states the item is unallowable; the terms and conditions of the grant deem the item unallowable; or State/local restrictions dictate that the item is unallowable or allowable only under certain conditions or circumstances. The item may also be unallowable because it does not meet one of the factors affecting allowability of costs, such as being reasonable because it is considered too expensive. If an item is unallowable for any of these reasons, the District does not use federal funds to purchase it.

The selected items of cost addressed in *2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E* include the following (in alphabetical order):

Item of Cost	Citation of Allowability Rule
Advertising and public relations costs	2 CFR § 200.421
Advisory councils	2 CFR § 200.422
Alcoholic beverages	2 CFR § 200.423
Alumni/ae activities	2 CFR § 200.424
Audit services	2 CFR § 200.425
Bad debts	2 CFR § 200.426
Bonding costs	2 CFR § 200.427
Collection of improper payments	2 CFR § 200.428
Commencement and convocation costs	2 CFR § 200.429
Compensation – personal services	2 CFR § 200.430
Compensation – fringe benefits	2 CFR § 200.431
Conferences	2 CFR § 200.432
Contingency provisions	2 CFR § 200.433
Contributions and donations	2 CFR § 200.434
Defense and prosecution of criminal and civil proceedings, claims, appeals and patent infringements	2 CFR § 200.435
Depreciation	2 CFR § 200.436
Employee health and welfare costs	2 CFR § 200.437
Entertainment costs	2 CFR § 200.438
Equipment and other capital expenditures	2 CFR § 200.439
Exchange rates	2 CFR § 200.440
Fines, penalties, damages and other settlements	2 CFR § 200.441
Fund raising and investment management costs	2 CFR § 200.442
Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable assets	2 CFR § 200.443
General costs of government	2 CFR § 200.444
Goods and services for personal use	2 CFR § 200.445
Idle facilities and idle capacity	2 CFR § 200.446
Insurance and indemnification	2 CFR § 200.447
Intellectual property	2 CFR § 200.448

Interest	2 CFR § 200.449
Lobbying	2 CFR § 200.450
Losses on other awards or contracts	2 CFR § 200.451
Maintenance and repair costs	2 CFR § 200.452
Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices	2 CFR § 200.453
Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs	2 CFR § 200.454
Organization costs	2 CFR § 200.455
Participant support costs	2 CFR § 200.456
Plant and security costs	2 CFR § 200.457
Pre-award costs	2 CFR § 200.458
Professional services costs	2 CFR § 200.459
Proposal costs	2 CFR § 200.460
Publication and printing costs	2 CFR § 200.461
Rearrangement and reconversion costs	2 CFR § 200.462
Recruiting costs	2 CFR § 200.463
Relocation costs of employees	2 CFR § 200.464
Rental costs of real property and equipment	2 CFR § 200.465
Scholarships and student aid costs	2 CFR § 200.466
Selling and marketing costs	2 CFR § 200.467
Specialized service facilities	2 CFR § 200.468
Student activity costs	2 CFR § 200.469
Taxes (including Value Added Tax)	2 CFR § 200.470
Telecommunications and video surveillance costs	2 CFR § 200.471
Termination costs	2 CFR § 200.472
Training and education costs	2 CFR § 200.473
Transportation costs	2 CFR § 200.474
Travel costs (<i>TEA restricts to actual costs, not per diem</i>)	2 CFR § 200.475
Trustees	2 CFR § 200.476

Likewise, it is possible for the State and/or District to put additional requirements on a specific item of cost. Under such circumstances, the stricter requirements must be met for a cost to be allowable. Accordingly, employees consult federal, State and District requirements when spending

federal funds. For example, the travel rules for grants administered by TEA are more restrictive than the federal cost principles allow, which means TEA's policies must be followed.

Other Considerations for Allowability

In order for a cost to be allowable, the expenditure must also be allowable under the applicable *federal program statute* (e.g., Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act [ESEA], or the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act [Perkins]), along with accompanying *program regulations, non-regulatory guidance, and grant award notifications*.

Most federal programs also contain the *supplement, not supplant* requirements. In general, this means that the District cannot use federal grant funds to pay for a cost or activity that is usually supported by state or local funds. See *Section X. Programmatic Fiscal Requirements, A. Supplement, Not Supplant*, of this manual for more information about this requirement.

In summary, for a cost to be allowable under a federal grant program, the District ensures it meets *all* of the following conditions. A cost that does not meet all of these conditions could be questioned during an audit or monitoring visit and could require repayment to the awarding agency. The cost must be:

- ✓ *reasonable* in cost (as described above)
- ✓ *necessary* to accomplish the objectives of the grant program (as described above)
- ✓ based on an identified need, concern, or area of weakness within the grant program
- ✓ appropriate under the authorizing program statute
- ✓ consistent with the underlying needs of the program in that it benefits the intended population of students or teachers for which the funds are appropriated
- ✓ *allocable* to the grant based on the relative benefits received (as described above)
- ✓ authorized or not prohibited under state or local laws or regulations
- ✓ consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply to all activities, including other grants and state and local activities
- ✓ treated consistently as either a *direct* cost or as an *indirect* cost
- ✓ determined in accordance with GAAP

- ✓ not used to meet cost sharing or matching requirements of another federal grant (unless specifically permitted in the other program statute or regulations)
- ✓ consistent with the terms and conditions of the grant award
- ✓ budgeted in the approved grant application
- ✓ adequately documented with appropriate supporting original source documentation
- ✓ the net of any applicable credits such as rebates or discounts
- ✓ allowable under the federal cost principles
- ✓ in most cases, supplemental to the core foundation program of the school and to other activities normally conducted by the school (i.e., supplement, not supplant)
- ✓ if the school is a Title I schoolwide program, the grant program's activities and applicable costs must be included in the schoolwide plan, the school must have conducted a comprehensive needs assessment, and the plan must contain the required components specified in statute (see Title I, Part A, §1114[b]).

District personnel responsible for spending federal grant funds and for determining allowability must be familiar with the Part 200 selected items of cost section. District employees are required to follow these rules when charging these specific expenditures to a federal grant. In addition to checking the selected items of cost in Part 200, District staff must check costs against TEA's [*Guidelines Related to Specific Costs*](#), the *Request for Application* (RFA), local district policy, and any grant program restrictions to ensure the cost is allowable.

All Purchases are initiated by filling out a Purchase Requisition. The Purchase Requisition contains a line stating the reason for purchase, goal, objective and strategy in DIP or CIP. The Purchase Requisition must go through the following multiple approvals before becoming a Purchase Order:

1. Department/campus head
2. Grant Coordinator
3. Purchasing Department
4. Technology Department – only for technology-related purchases

These approvals serve to verify the reasonability, necessity, allowability, and allocability of the grant-related purchase. There are also Grant-specific restrictions regarding required uses of funds (see the **Exhibit** Section for the ESSA Grants).

Costs That Require Special Attention

In addition to the aforementioned, certain types of costs may be allowable under federal law but may not be allowable under state law or guidelines, or may only be allowable under certain circumstances and conditions. TEA's [Guidelines Related to Specific Costs](#) (under *Allowable Cost Guidance*) outlines several other types of costs that require special attention due to the fact some costs frequently cause audit exceptions or monitoring findings. Included in that guidance are descriptions of allowable awards and incentives; cell phones; employer contributions to *voluntary* retirement plans; field trips; printing costs; food costs, including for hosting meetings and conferences; fundraising; gifts; promotional items; social events; and training on grant writing.

The District makes every effort to comply with these guidelines in the expenditure of federal grant funds to avoid audit exceptions. District employees engaged in federally-funded activities are required to consult this document regularly and be familiar with its contents. The Grant Coordinators and the Accounting Department review all funding requests in light of both federal and TEA guidelines.

The state and/or District rules related to some specific cost items are discussed below. District employees must be aware of these State and District rules and ensure they are complying with these requirements.

Travel

Travel costs are the expenses for transportation, lodging, subsistence (i.e., meals), and related items incurred by employees who are in travel status on official business of the District. TEA's policy for reimbursing travel is more restrictive than the federal cost principles allow. In an effort to keep travel costs reasonable, TEA restricts reimbursement for travel paid from federal and state grants to rates that are specified in the State of Texas *General Appropriations Bill, Article IX, General Provisions, Travel Regulations*, in effect for the particular grant period. TEA regularly publishes information and guidance about allowable travel costs and rates on the [Administering a Grant](#) page (scroll down under *Handbooks and Other Guidance*).

The federal cost principles allow for reimbursement for meals on a *per diem* basis, whether or not the employee actually spends the entire per diem. However, Texas is more restrictive. TEA in following the travel restrictions specified in the Appropriations Bill for state employees, allows for reimbursement of meals at *actual costs*, not to exceed the federal rate for the locale, or local

policy, *whichever is less*. Travel *allowances* (where the employee is reimbursed the per diem rather than actual costs whether or not the employee actually spends all of the maximum allowable per diem) are not allowable charges to state and federal grants in Texas. The State of Texas defines reimbursement of the difference between the maximum per diem and the actual amount spent on meals as a “gift of public funds”, which is unallowable per the Texas Constitution. Therefore, the District ensures that its travel policy and reimbursement practices reflect this requirement.

Additionally, if local District policy provides for reimbursement for travel expenses at an amount that exceeds the rates allowed by TEA, the District pays the difference from state or local funds. District policy does provide for reimbursement of travel expenses at a higher rate as specified in the District’s written travel policies as long as the overage is paid from state and local funds.

In general, reimbursement from state or federal grants for employees on travel is limited to the following (utilizing the State Sales and Use Tax Exemption Form and Hotel Occupancy Tax Form whenever possible):

- All employee meals are paid at the Wylie ISD per diem ***from local funds*** (per diem is not to be federally funded).
- the *actual* cost of lodging, not to exceed the current federal rate in the locale to which the employee is travelling
- the actual cost of coach airfare
- actual mileage in a personal vehicle
- the cost of a rental car and gasoline

Applying Meal Funds to Lodging Reimbursement: Per July 2022 [guidance from TEA related to travel](#), for both in-state and out-of-state travel, the traveler may apply funds available for meal reimbursement (i.e., up to the rate specified in the Federal Rate Schedule) toward lodging. For example, if the traveler chooses to stay in a hotel that costs \$10 more per night than the allowable maximum for lodging, the traveler may apply \$10 of the maximum available for meal reimbursement per day toward the lodging rate. If the traveler chooses to apply meal reimbursement to lodging, the maximum meal reimbursement rate per day is reduced by the same amount (applying \$10 of the meal reimbursement to lodging would reduce the meal reimbursement by \$10 per day). Note: All lodging costs must still be *reasonable* and *necessary*.

The District does not allow for meal funds for Lodging.

NOTE: The opposite case does not apply; that is, a traveler may *not* reduce the amount spent on lodging and increase the amount spent on meals. Under no circumstances may a traveler be reimbursed from grant funds for meals at a rate that exceeds the rate given on the Federal Rate Schedule.

Temporary Dependent Care Costs: Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.475(c), the District may reimburse an employee on travel status for temporary dependent care costs *above and beyond regular dependent care*. Such travel is allowable provided that *all* of the following conditions are met:

1. The costs are a direct result of the individual's travel to the conference for the federal grant.
2. The costs are consistent with the District's established written policy for all District travel regardless of funding source of the employee or of the travel.
3. The dependent care costs are only temporary during the travel period.

Travel costs for dependents are unallowable.

The District does not reimburse employees for temporary dependent care costs.

Documentation that Travel Cost are Reasonable and Justifiable: Additionally, costs incurred by employees and officers for travel, including costs of lodging, other subsistence, and incidental expenses, must be deemed by the District to be *reasonable* and otherwise allowable only to the extent such costs do not exceed charges normally allowed by the District in its regular operations as the result of its written travel policy.

Pursuant to the requirements in 2 CFR § 200.474(b), documentation must be maintained that *justifies* that (1) participation of the particular *individual* is *necessary* to the federal award; and (2) the costs are *reasonable* and *consistent* with the District's established policy.

Travel using Grant Funds

TEA and the District allows for grant funds to be used for registration, housing and transportation fees to attend In-State and out of state events. However, expenses including meals and any other travel related fees for conferences will come from the respective *local funds*.

Additionally, TEA justification forms (see **Exhibit**) will be completed when required and a Budget Amendment submitted to the funding source.

Necessary, Reasonable, Allowable, and Consistent:

Travel is initiated and facilitated by Grant Office; hotel reimbursable rate must be within the posted allowable rate (per person) according to the [U.S. General Services Administration posted rates](#) for the location of the conference; registration is reimbursable, source documentation for conference/training tuition rates required; all other incidental but necessary costs (i.e. meals, taxi fares, etc.) will, in most instances, be paid with local funds. Any use of federal funds must receive prior approval and be supported by appropriate documentation. In those instances, we will follow the [District's Travel Policy](#).

Additionally, the Accounting department reviews travel (verifying travel expenditures are within federal limits) before final submission to the governing entity.

Refer to the District's *written travel reimbursement policy*, [DEE Local](#), which complies with TEA's guidelines related to travel, for specific provisions related to travel. 2 CFR § 200.474(a).

Grant funds shall not be used for travel expenditures of non-district staff such as spouses. Additionally, the District shall not allow reimbursement for dependent care travel costs with federal grant funds.

Employees who plan to travel must follow the District travel procedures as listed on the [Wylie ISD Travel web page](#).

Other costs requiring special attention are discussed below.

Advertising and Public Relations Costs

Pursuant to the requirements in 2 CFR § 200.421, the costs of *advertising* are allowable only for the recruitment of grant personnel; the procurement of goods and services for the award; disposal of scrap or surplus materials acquired under the award; and program outreach. Allowable *public relations* costs are those specifically required by federal award, necessary to communicate with the public and press pertaining to specific activities or accomplishments or as necessary to keep the public informed on matters of public concern. All advertising and public relations costs must

be necessary for the performance of the particular award, and must not be for the purpose of advertising or relating to the public with regard to the district in general.

Hosting Meetings and Conferences

2 CFR § 200.432 discusses the allowability of conference costs paid by the district as a sponsor or host of the conference. A conference is defined as “an event whose primary purpose is to disseminate technical information beyond the recipient or subrecipient and is necessary and reasonable for successful performance under the award.” These federal guidelines state that costs may include rental of facilities, cost of meals and refreshments, local transportation, identifying and providing locally available dependent-care resources, and other items incidental to such conferences unless further restricted by the terms and conditions of the federal award. Per the guidance, conference hosts/sponsors must exercise discretion and judgment in ensuring that conference costs are appropriate, necessary, and managed in a manner that minimizes the costs to the federal award.

However, the USDE issued more restrictive [guidance related to the use of funds for conferences and meetings](#) (under *Allowable Cost Guidance*), particularly with regard to food costs such as meals, snacks, and refreshments.

Per guidance from the USDE:

“Generally, there is a very high burden of proof to show that paying for food and beverages with Federal funds is necessary to meet the goals and objectives of a Federal grant. When a grantee is hosting a meeting, the grantee should structure the agenda for the meeting so that there is time for participants to purchase their own food, beverages, and snacks. In addition, when planning a meeting, grantees may want to consider a location in which participants have easy access to food and beverages.

While these determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis, and there may be some circumstances where the cost would be permissible, it is likely that those circumstances will be rare. Grantees, therefore, will have to make a compelling case that the unique circumstances they have identified would justify these costs as reasonable and necessary.”

Additionally, the USDE guidance states that grantees should consider whether a face-to-face meeting or conference is the most effective or efficient way to achieve the desired result and whether there are alternatives, such as webinars or video conferences, that would be equally or similarly effective and more efficient in terms of time and costs than a face-to-face meeting. The USDE guidance also states that grantees should consider how the meeting or conference will be

perceived by the public; for example, will the meeting or conference be perceived as a good use of taxpayer dollars?

These and more specific guidelines are also discussed in TEA's [Budgeting Costs Guidance Handbook](#) in the *Food and Beverage Costs* section.

District staff will adhere to these guidelines if and when hosting a meeting or conference for non-employees. Prior to planning a meeting or conference, approval will be obtained from the respective Grant Coordinator. The proposed meeting or conference will be budgeted in the approved application and the District will obtain prior approval from TEA as specified in the [Budgeting Costs Guidance Handbook](#) in the *Costs that Require Specific Approval* section.

The District does not use grant funds to pay for *identifying and providing* locally available dependent care resources.

Entertainment Costs and Field Trips

Pursuant to 2 CFR § 200.438, costs of *entertainment*, including amusement, diversion, and social activities and any associated costs are *unallowable*, except where specific costs that might otherwise be considered entertainment have a programmatic purpose. TEA interprets this section to include some *field trips*, depending on the nature and purpose of the field trip. All field trips require the prior written approval of TEA.

TEA's [Budgeting Costs Guidance Handbook](#) includes information about allowable and unallowable field trips. District staff will consult these guidelines and secure prior written approval from TEA prior to planning and scheduling any field trips.

Prizes are only allowable if they have a specific and direct programmatic purpose and are included in the federal award.

Use of Federal Funds for Religion Prohibited

Without exception, federal funds will not be used to pay for any of the following:

- religious worship, instruction, or proselytization
- equipment or supplies to be used for any of those activities

34 CFR § § 75.532 and 76.532

Use of Federal Funds for Construction or Major Remodeling and Renovation

Wylie ISD does not utilize Grant monies to fund construction or major remodeling or renovation.

Federal funds will not be used to purchase real property or for construction unless the costs are specifically permitted by applicable statutes or implementing regulations for the program. 34 CFR § 76.533.

Remodeling and Renovation: Major remodeling and renovation is defined as *construction*.

Therefore, all of the federal requirements apply to any major remodeling or renovation paid with federal funds.

The term *construction* does *not* include *minor* remodeling and renovation. *Minor remodeling* as defined in 34 CFR Part 77 means

“minor alterations in a previously completed facilities project. The term also includes the *extension* of utility lines, such as water and electricity, from points beyond the confines of the space in which the minor remodeling is undertaken but within the confines of the previously completed facility. The term may also include related designs and drawing for these projects. The term does *not* include construction or renovation, structural alterations to buildings, facilities maintenance, or repairs.”

The purchase of a portable building is a capital purchase (i.e., equipment) and may be allowable under certain federal programs if necessary to carry out the objectives of the grant program, if appropriate for the circumstances, and if approved in the applicable grant application. However, preparing the site for the installation of the portable building, including ground leveling, electrical wiring, plumbing, and constructing a sidewalk and steps, is considered *construction* and is not allowable from a federal grant unless the authorizing federal program statute specifically permits construction.

If construction and/or major remodeling and renovation are allowable and approved under a particular federal program, there are numerous laws and regulations with which the District must comply. The District will comply with all applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines for construction and/or major remodeling and renovation, including those found in 34

§ CFR 76.600 and in 34 CFR §§ 75.600 - .617, as well as those found in 2 CFR §§ 200.317 - .327 related to procurement. In addition, the District will comply with requirements under the Department of Labor's [Davis-Bacon and related Acts](#), as well as bonding requirements specified in 2 CFR § 200.326. Failure to comply with these requirements could result in the repayment of funds.

Use of Federal Funds Benefiting Students and Teachers in Private Schools

Many federal programs contain the requirement that equitable services be provided to students and teachers in private nonprofit schools located within the District's boundaries if the officials of the nonprofit school desire that their children and teachers receive the benefits of those federal programs. In the event that private nonprofit schools wish to participate, there are restrictions with regard to the use and control of funds which benefit those students and teachers. 34 CFR §§ 76.658 - .662.

The expenditure of all federal funds for the benefit of participating private school students and teachers is directly related to the specific federal program under which private school students and teachers are receiving benefits. The following provisions will be adhered to in the use of federal funds for the benefit of private school students and teachers.

- The District shall maintain continuing administrative direction and control over funds and property that benefit private school teachers and students. No funds will ever be paid to a private school. All goods and services are purchased by the District on behalf of and for use by the participating private school.
- The District will monitor participating private schools to verify compliance with these requirements.
- The District shall not use funds to finance the existing level of instruction in a private school or to otherwise benefit the private school.
- The District shall use funds to meet the *specific program needs of students* enrolled in private schools, rather than the *needs of a private school* or the *general needs of the students* enrolled in a private school.
- The District may use funds to make *District* personnel available in facilities *other than* District facilities to the extent necessary to provide equitable program benefits designed for students enrolled in a private school and if those benefits are not normally provided by the private school.

- The District may use funds to pay for the services of a *private school employee* if the employee performs the services outside of his or her regular hours of duty and the employee performs the services under the supervision and control of the District or other public entity.
- Equipment and Supplies
 - The District must keep title to and exercise continuing administrative control of all equipment and supplies that the District acquired with federal funds. The District will only place equipment and supplies in a private school for the period of time needed for the federal grant project. (The equipment and supplies are “on loan” to the private school for the duration of the grant project.)
 - The District will monitor to ensure that the equipment or supplies placed in a private school are used only for the purposes of the project and can be recovered from the private school without remodeling the private school facilities.
 - The District will remove the equipment or supplies from a private school if the equipment or supplies are no longer needed for the purposes of the project or if removal is necessary to avoid use of the equipment or supplies for purposes other than the project purposes.
- The District will ensure that federal funds are not used for the construction of private school facilities.

For additional information pertaining to the requirements for participation by students enrolled in private nonprofit schools, see section *XI. Programmatic Requirements, A. Private Nonprofit School Participation* in this manual.

G. Reporting Expenditures

TEA Grants

The [*General Provisions and Assurances*](#) that accompany every grant application funded by or through TEA contains an assurance that grantees agree to comply with expenditure reporting requirements. The District will submit expenditure reports in the time and manner requested by TEA.

TEA requires that districts and other grantees use a standard format for reporting expenditures for grants funded through TEA. Reports are submitted electronically through the automated [Expenditure Reporting](#) (ER) system by class/object code. The *Program Guidelines* for each RFA published by TEA and/or the *Critical Events* calendar provided on the TEA [Grant Opportunities page](#) for a specific program identify the required expenditure reporting dates. However, even though dates for submitting interim expenditure reports may not be specified, the District will submit expenditure reports more frequently, such as monthly, to indicate that grant activities and expenditures are occurring as planned and there are no major delays in the project.

Final expenditure reports are generally due 30 days after the ending date of the grant. If the grant program has a cost share or matching funds requirement, the grantee must also report the total cost share or matching funds in ER.

Each District employee who reports and/or certifies expenditures in ER is required to have a TEASE (TEA Secure Environment) username and password to access ER. (As of the writing of this template, TEA was in the process of migrating to a new secure environment, [TEA Login \(TEAL\)](#), which replaces the older TEASE. ER and eGrants will eventually be transferred to TEAL.) The District reports cumulative expenditures to date in ER, and the system automatically calculates the amount already paid to the District and the amount owed, and generates a payment to the District.

When filing interim reports, the District will only report actual expenditures, and any expenditures that will be paid out within three business days once payment is received by the District. In addition, the District will comply with the cash management procedures described in *II. Financial Management System, G. Federal Cash Management Policy/Procedures* of this manual.

The Accounting Department or designee in the District's Accounting Office submits the reports in ER. Each report is certified by the Executive Director of Finance or designee, an authorized official who attests that expenditures are true and correct and will be paid out within three business days. Effective July 1, 2015, the fiscal reports requesting payment will include a certification signed/certified by an official who is authorized to legally bind the District. 2 CFR § 200.415. The certification reads as follows:

“I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the information provided herein is true, complete, and accurate. I am aware that the provision of false,

fictitious, or fraudulent information, or the omission of any material fact, may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative consequences including, but not limited to violations of U.S. Code Title 18, Sections 2, 1001, 1343 and Title 31, Sections 3729-3730 and 3801-3812.”

See *II. Financial Management System, G. Federal Cash Management Policy/Procedures* in this manual for more information on requesting grant payments and the “three-day rule,” as well as the calculation of interest earned on funds not paid out upon receipt.

The ER system automatically rejects expenditure reports if:

- The District is claiming expenditures in a class/object code not budgeted in the application.
- The total amount reported exceeds the total amount awarded.

TEA (or other agency administering the grant on behalf of TEA) reserves the right to require supporting documentation (such as an accounting ledger) that lists the individual expenditures by object code, as well as invoices, receipts, travel vouchers, and other expenditure documents for expenditures at any time during or after the grant period for as long as the records are retained according to requirements for record retention. The District will be required to reimburse all expenditures that are unsupported by appropriate documentation or found to be unallowable under the grant. Depending upon the severity of noncompliance with allowable cost principles, additional sanctions may be imposed, up to and including termination of the grant and refund of all unallowable costs.

In addition, failure to submit the expenditure reports according to the required reporting dates could cause the grantee to be identified as high risk and could result in additional sanctions. (See *Part VIII. Monitoring, B. TEA Monitoring, Identification as a High-Risk Grantee* in this manual.)

Refunds Due to TEA

If the final expenditure report indicates that a refund is due to TEA, within 30 days of notification that a refund is due, the District will submit a refund check to the following address:

Texas Education Agency—MSC
P.O. Box 13717

Austin TX 78711-3717

The District will write the name of the grant program and the NOGA ID number on the refund check and note the reason for the refund (e.g., due to an internal audit or an annual audit).

Failure to comply with the requirements for submitting a refund within 30 days will result in an enforcement action by TEA to withhold future payments. 2 CFR § 200.339

Grants from Other Awarding Agencies

The District will submit expenditure reports to other awarding agencies in the time and manner requested by the agency. The District will comply with the cash management procedures described in the following section.

H. Federal Cash Management Policy/Procedures

Generally, grantees receiving state and federal grants from TEA receive payment from TEA by reporting cumulative expenditures (by class/object code) and requesting payment in TEA's electronic Expenditure Reporting (ER) system. Specific expenditure reporting requirements are provided in TEA's [General and Fiscal Guidelines](#) that accompany each *Request for Application* (RFA) from TEA. These guidelines are updated regularly and must be consulted on a regular basis.

Payments through ER are deposited into the District's depository bank by the state comptroller's office within six to seven business days of the payment request (provided TEA receives any supporting documentation requested in a timely manner and there are no other complications with the automated system).

Two methods of payment are provided in federal regulations: *advance* and *reimbursement*. The District uses the reimbursement method for requesting grant payments from TEA and other awarding agencies. The amounts requested are only amounts that have already been paid out or will be paid out within three business days once the payment is received from TEA.

Advance Method

Currently the Reimbursement Method is used. If the advance payment method shall ever be used, the District maintains

- *written procedures* that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and disbursement by the District, and
- *financial management systems* that meet the standards for fund control and accountability. 2 CFR § 200.305.

In accordance with federal requirements, advance payments are limited to the minimum amounts needed and are timed in accordance with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the District. The timing and the amount of advance payments is as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the District. The District also makes timely payment to contractors.

The District ensures that it requests payment only for obligations incurred during the grant period and for goods and services that have been actually received. The District also verifies that it is not requesting payment for any costs that cannot be satisfactorily documented with appropriate source documentation.

Should the District decide to implement the Advance method, the manual will be revised to include procedures and practices the District uses to carefully plan for cash flows for grant projects and review cash requirements before each request for payment, including how the District determines the minimum amount of cash needed for each payment and when. Requests for advance payment should be limited to the exact amount of funds as indicated on the general ledger that have already been paid out but for which payment has not been received.

For example, prior to each payment request, the District designee reviews the general ledger to determine the exact amount of cumulative expenditures to date and reviews and calculates the exact amount of payroll. The District designee verifies that legible, satisfactory source documentation is on file to support each cost included in the request for payment. Prior to the draw-down request, the District designee reviews and verifies the accuracy of the amount to be requested. The District designee logs into the ER system to request payment and certifies that the expenditures are true and correct.

The District designee will verify that the payment was received in the District's depository account. The District designee will notify the District designee that payment has been received and to immediately process said payroll or other payables. The District designee will verify all payments to ensure that no funds are being paid out for goods and services not actually received and to verify that all funds received for a particular payment are paid out and do not remain on deposit in the District's account.

Additionally, the District will revise the Manual to describe the process/procedures for ensuring contractors are paid within 30 days of receipt of goods or services and a properly prepared invoice.

Advance payments are deposited and maintained in *insured* accounts whenever possible. In addition, the District maintains advance payments in *interest-bearing* accounts unless *all* of the following apply: Should the District implement the Advance method, it would be determined if the District does not meet any of the conditions below, and the following bullets would be deleted and the following statement added: “the District maintains federal funds in interest-bearing accounts.” Alternatively, if the District meets all 3 of the conditions listed below, the following statement would be included: “the district meets all 3 of the conditions and therefore does not maintain federal funds in interest-bearing accounts.”

- The District receives less than \$250,000 in federal awards per year.
- The best reasonably available interest-bearing account would not be expected to earn interest in excess of \$500 per year on federal cash balances.
- The depository bank would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible within the expected federal and non-federal resources.
- A foreign government or banking system prohibits or precludes interest-bearing accounts.
- An interest-bearing account is not readily accessible (for example, due to public or political unrest in a foreign country).

Interest Earned on Advances

Currently the Reimbursement Method is used. In the event advances method is used:

The District will calculate interest earned on cash balances upon receipt of advance payments and remit interest as specified below. Any interest earned on those funds while on deposit in the District’s bank account after receipt and before disbursement will be included in the interest-earned calculation. Total federal grant cash balances will be calculated on cash balances per grant and applying the District’s actual interest rate.

Annually, the District will remit interest earned on U.S. Department of Education grants to the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System (PMS) as specified below. As permitted in the regulations, the District will retain up to \$500 per year for administrative expense.

Should the District implement the Advance method, the Manual will be revised to include the following: the position responsible for monitoring cash on hand that earns interest, how and when (frequency/timing) the interest is calculated, and the position responsible. Include the position responsible for actually returning the interest to the Department of Health and Human Services and any other appropriate details for this procedure.

Remitting Interest

The following information is taken from 2 CFR § 200.305(b)(9)-(11)..

Payment of interest will be through an electronic medium using either Automated Clearing House (ACH) network or a Fedwire Funds Service payment.

Returns should follow the instructions provided by the Federal agency. All returns to PMS should follow the instructions provided at <https://pms.psc.gov/grant-recipients/returning-funds-interest.html>.

When returning funds or interest to PMS the District includes the following information on the return, as applicable:

For ACH Returns:

Routing Number: 051036706

Account number: 303000

Bank Name and Location: Credit Gateway—ACH Receiver St. Paul, MN

For Fedwire Returns*:

Routing Number: 021030004

Account number: 75010501

Bank Name and Location: Federal Reserve Bank Treas NYC/Funds Transfer Division, New York, NY

* Please note that the organization initiating payment is likely to incur a charge from their Financial Institution for this type of payment.

For recipients that do not have electronic remittance capability, please make check** payable to:

The Department of Health and Human Services

Mail Check to Treasury approved lockbox:

HHS Program Support Center, P.O. Box 530231, Atlanta, GA 30353-0231

(** Please allow 4-6 weeks for processing of a payment by check to be applied to the appropriate PMS account)

Questions can be directed to PMS at 877-614-5533 or PMSSupport@psc.hhs.gov.

Excess Cash on Hand

In addition to remitting interest per the preceding instructions, per TEA's policy (TEA's [General and Fiscal Guidelines](#), Return of Interest Earned from Excess Cash on Hand), any funds that are not paid out within three business days of *receipt* of funds are considered *excess cash on hand*, which must be returned to TEA immediately as a refund. Refunds that are a result of excess cash will be sent to the following address:

Texas Education Agency—MSC
P. O. Box 13717
Austin TX 78711-3717

Per instructions from TEA, the District will write the name of the grant program and the NOGA ID number on the refund check. The refund will be credited to the NOGA ID from which the excess funds were drawn down.

Reimbursement Method

Under the reimbursement method, the District initially charges federal grant expenditures to nonfederal funds and makes appropriate journal entries to charge the federal grant once grant payment is received. All reimbursements are based on actual disbursements (i.e., payments already made), not on obligations.

The Accounting Office will request reimbursement for actual expenditures incurred under the federal grants as specified by TEA or other awarding agency through TEA's ER System (described above) or through other awarding agency's system, such as the Department of Education's G5 system, for direct grants. When using this method, the District will only request *reimbursement* for funds actually paid out.

Reimbursements of *actual expenditures* do not require interest calculations as detailed in the *Advance Method* section.

Noncompliance with Cash Management Requirements

Pursuant to the provisions of 2 CFR § 200.339, grantees that fail to comply with cash management requirements, including the repayment of interest earned, may be subject to the following special conditions or enforcement actions:

- Identification as a high-risk grantee, pursuant to the provisions of 2 CFR § 3474.10 and 2 CFR § 200.208, which may involve the imposition of special conditions and being placed on reimbursement basis only (grantee would not be able to draw down its own funds in the ER system without first submitting supporting documentation for expenditures)
- Temporarily withholding cash payments pending correction of the deficiency
- Disallowing all or part of a cost not in compliance
- Suspension or termination of the award
- Withholding further awards for future grants from TEA
- Debarment or suspension from receiving any future federal funds from any entity
- Other remedies that may be legally available

I. Program Income

Definition

Program income means gross income earned by a grant recipient that is directly generated by a supported activity or earned as a result of the federal award during the grant's period of performance. 2 CFR § 200.1.

The district will not generate any program income as part of a federal grant award.

III. Procurement System

Module 5 of TEA's [FASRG](#) outlines requirements and best practices related to the purchasing function. Reflecting state (and some federal) requirements for purchasing, *Module 5* is based on statutes containing requirements for districts for competitive *purchasing/contracting processes* found in the *Texas Education Code*, *Local Government Code*, *Texas Government Code*, *Texas Revised Civil Statutes*, Texas Attorney General Opinions, federal regulations and other sources.

According to *Section 271.003(9), Local Government Code*, "school district" means an independent school district, common school district, community college district, junior college district or regional college district organized under the laws of this state. Therefore, the District is required to comply with all requirements outlined in *Module 3* and in state law.

In accordance with TEA's *purchasing policy* established in *Module 3*, the District's objective is to purchase the best products, materials, and services at the lowest practical prices within relevant statutes and policies. It is important to acquire goods and services for the best price through fair and open competition to protect the interest of the local, state, and federal government while still maintaining the desired quality and minimizing exposure to misuse of funds.

Also in accordance with *Module 5*, the District's administrative *procedures* pertaining to purchasing goods and services shall reflect *quality assurance* and *quality control*, including an analysis of products provided through the procurement process, a review of services provided, and a review of vendor performance. Additionally, the District's purchasing practices and procedures must comply with federal procurement standards, some of which are already incorporated into *Module 3*. It should be noted that some state requirements for purchasing are more restrictive than the federal requirements. Key state requirements that are more restrictive are noted in this section.

The District's Purchasing Policies and Procedures are linked in the **Exhibit** Section.

A. Conflict of Interest Requirements

Substantial state and federal requirements exist pertaining to standards of conduct and conflict of interest. It is the intent of the District for all employees, officers, or agents to conduct all activities associated with procurements in compliance with the highest ethical standards, including the avoidance of any *real or perceived conflict of interest*. It is also the intent of the District to impose

appropriate sanctions or disciplinary actions, including but not limited to termination and/or prosecution, for any employees or officers who violate any of these requirements.

The [Wylie ISD Employee Handbook](#) and board-adopted Employee Standards of Conduct, [DH \(Legal and Local\)](#) address local Standards of Conduct.

In compliance with House Bill 1295, Wylie ISD is registered as a governmental entity within Texas Ethics Commission's Electronic Reporting database for disclosure of interested parties. Vendors submitting proposals/bids requiring approval by Board of Trustees or potential contracts valued at \$1 million or more, must submit the required forms electronically to the Ethics Commission (www.ethics.state.tx.us). Vendors are required to fax or scan copies to the District prior to submission to the Board for approval. Certified copies will be downloaded from the State's website by the District within 30 days of approval. Failure to meet this deadline shall be cause for contract termination.

Standards of Conduct

State Requirements

According to *FASRG Module 5*, it is a serious breach of the public trust to subvert the public purchasing process by directing purchases to certain favored vendors, or to tamper with the purchasing process, whether it is done for kickbacks, friendship or any other reason. State law relating to violation of purchasing requirements imposes upon violators certain criminal penalties, which are found in *Section 44.032, Texas Education Code, and Chapter 271.029, Local Government Code*.

The following common standards of ethics shall govern the conduct of District employees involved in the purchasing function:

1. It is a breach of ethics to attempt to realize personal gain through public employment with a school district by any conduct inconsistent with the proper discharge of the employee's duties.
2. It is a breach of ethics to attempt to influence any public employee of a school district to breach the standards of ethical conduct set forth in this code.
3. It is a breach of ethics for any employee of a school district to participate directly or indirectly in a procurement when the employee knows that:

- The employee or any member of the employee's immediate family has a financial interest pertaining to the procurement;
 - A business or organization in which the employee, or any member of the employee's immediate family, has a financial interest pertaining to the procurement; or
 - Any other person, business or organization with whom the employee or any member of the employee's immediate family is negotiating or has an arrangement concerning prospective employment is involved in the procurement.
4. Gratuities: It is a breach of ethics to offer, give or agree to give any employee or former employee of a school district, or for any employee or former employee of a school district to solicit, demand, accept or agree to accept from another person, a gratuity or an offer of employment in connection with any decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, preparation of any part of a program requirement or purchase request, influencing the content of any specification or procurement standard, rendering of advice, investigation, auditing, or in any other advisory capacity in any proceeding or application, request for ruling, determination, claim or controversy, or other particular matter pertaining to any program requirement or a contract or subcontract, or to any solicitation or proposal therefore pending before this government. Acceptance of gratuities may be construed as a criminal offense.
5. In addition, Texas law makes a gift (an item valued at \$50 or more, cash of any amount, or a negotiable instrument of any value) to a public employee a Class A misdemeanor if the employee is someone who exercises some influence in the purchasing process of the governmental body. (*Texas Penal Code*, 36.09[d] and [h]).

The Wylie ISD Board Policy (DBD) states:

Employees may not accept gifts or favors that could influence, or be construed to influence, the employee's discharge of assigned duties. The acceptance of a gift, favor, or service by an administrator or teacher that might reasonably tend to influence the selection of textbook, electronic textbooks, instructional materials or technological equipment may result in prosecution of a Class B misdemeanor offense. This does not include staff development, teacher training, or instructional materials such as maps or worksheets that convey information to students or contribute to the learning process.

6. Kickbacks: It is a breach of ethics for any payment, gratuity or offer of employment to be made by or on behalf of a subcontractor under a contract to the prime contractor or higher tier subcontractor for any contract of a school district, or any person associated therewith, as an inducement for the award of a subcontract or order.
7. Contract Clause: The prohibition against gratuities and kickbacks prescribed above should be conspicuously set forth in every contract and solicitation therefore.
8. It is a breach of ethics for any employee or former employee of a school district knowingly to use confidential information for actual or anticipated personal gain, or for the actual or anticipated gain of any person.

Local Government Code, Chapter 176 provides information regarding conflict of interest statements to be filed by vendors and certain school district employees. Refer to the [Texas Ethics Commission website](#) for additional information and sample forms.

Federal Requirements

In addition to the state requirements pertaining to standards of conduct and avoiding conflict of interest, in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.18(c)(1), the District's standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award, and administration of federal contracts include the following federal standards.

No employee, officer, agent or board member may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal award if he or she has a *real or apparent* conflict of interest. Such a conflict of interest would arise when the employee, officer, agent, board member, any member of his or her immediate family (parents, siblings, children, and their respective partners), his or her partner, or an organization which employs or is about to employ any of the parties indicated herein, has a financial or other interest in or a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract.

The officers, employees, agents and board members of the District may neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or parties to subcontracts, unless the gift is an unsolicited item of nominal value. (See state requirements above pertaining to defining "nominal value.")

The TEA-provided [Conflict of Interest Disclosure form](#) will be completed and submitted to TEA (see email address on form) when a potential Conflict of Interest is discovered, concerning the use of grant funds. For State or local funds, the District's Conflict of Interest form will be used. For additional information consult Board Policy ["Purchasing and Acquisition: Vendor Relations" \(CHE\)](#).

The following individuals will complete the Conflict of Interest form if participating in the solicitation process (including but not limited to): Superintendent and Cabinet members, CFO, Grant Coordinators, Purchasing Manager/designee, Directors/Department Heads, Principals, and other campus or department personnel.

Should a Conflict of Interest form be filed by a District employee, he/she will recuse himself/herself, and a substitute will be requested.

Disciplinary Actions

The District will impose appropriate sanctions or disciplinary actions, including but not limited to termination and/or prosecution, for any employee or officer who violates any of these requirements related to standards of conduct and conflict of interest. 2 CFR § 200.318(c)(1)

Any employee who knowingly violates requirements related to standards of conduct and conflict of interest will undergo disciplinary action, and possibly termination, at the discretion of the Board.

Mandatory Disclosure

The District will promptly disclose in writing to TEA, the federal awarding agency and the agency's Office of Inspector General whenever it has credible evidence of the commission of the violation of federal criminal law involving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations under Title 18 or Civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729–3733). Failure to report can result in remedies for noncompliance per 2 C.F.R. § 200.339.

- Includes both criminal and civil false claims actions
- Must be made in writing to the Federal agency, the agency's Office of Inspector General, and the pass-through entity (if applicable)
- Also required to report matters to recipient integrity and performance (i.e. SAM and FAPIIS)
- Includes any activities or subawards in connection with the Federal award.

In addition, the District will disclose, in a timely manner, in writing to TEA ([TEA Mandatory Disclosure Form](#)) or other federal awarding agency, all violations of Federal criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuity violations potentially affecting the federal award. 2 CFR § 200.113. Failure to make required disclosures can result in any of the remedies described in 2 CFR § 200.339, Remedies for Noncompliance, including Debarment and Suspension.

As part of the RFP process, all vendors are requested to disclose any potential Conflict of Interest. If the vendor is not an RFP-vendor, the Conflict of Interest form will be sent out with the W-9 and vendor form from the Purchasing Department. Both with a new contract or with end-of-year renewals, vendors will receive these forms.

B. Full and Open Competition

All procurement transactions paid with federal funds are conducted in a manner providing *full and open competition* consistent with 2 C.F.R § 200.319. In an environment of full and open competition, no proposer or bidder has a competitive advantage over another. All potential proposers and bidders must be provided the same information and have the same opportunity to submit a bid or proposal. Providing a competitive advantage to one or more potential proposers or bidders over another can open up the potential for disputes and lawsuits that can be costly and can significantly delay the completion of projects.

In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids or requests for proposals (RFPs) are excluded from competing for such procurements. The District does not engage in the following situations that may restrict *full and open competition*, including but not limited to:

- placing unreasonable requirements on firms in order for them to qualify to do business;
- Prequalified lists must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying (200.319(e));
- requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding;
- noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies;
- noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts;
- organizational conflicts of interest;

- specifying only a “brand name” product instead of allowing “an equal” product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement; and
- any arbitrary action in the procurement process. 2 CFR § 200.319(a)

The Purchasing Department fields all questions, keeping all answers consistent, to ensure that no information is provided to a potential contractor that will provide a competitive advantage and to ensure that any contractors that develop or draft information for an RFP are excluded from competing. The Purchasing Department /designee is responsible for reviewing documentation for each procurement transaction to ensure the District is in compliance with these requirements; the Purchasing Office/designee is also responsible for monitoring the review and evaluations.

The District also complies with the following requirements in 2 CFR 200 to ensure full and open competition when purchasing with federal funds.

Geographical Preferences Prohibited

The District conducts federal procurements in a manner that prohibits the use of statutorily or administratively imposed 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. 2 CFR § 200.319(c). Accordingly, the District does not give preference to a contractor/vendor which is located in Texas or the local or surrounding community simply due to the location. Nothing in this section preempts state licensing laws.

When contracting for *architectural and engineering (A/E) services*, geographic location may be a selection criterion provided an appropriate number of qualified firms, given the nature and size of the project, are left to compete for the contract.

The District utilizes a weighted bid evaluation process. It protects against allowing Geographical preference by not assigning a weighted criteria to Geographical location.

Domestic Preferences for Procurement

The District should, to the greatest extent practicable and consistent with law, provides a preference for the purchase, or acquisition, of goods and products produced in the United States. The District includes this preference in all contracts and purchase orders for work or products using federal funds. 2 CFR § 200.322.

Prohibition on Certain Telecommunications Companies

The District will not procure, enter into a contract to procure, or extend or renew a contract to procure covered telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services described in Public Law 115-232, section 889. Covered telecommunications and video surveillance equipment or services are those produced by Huawei Technologies Company, ZTE Corporation, Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities. 2 CFR § 200.216. . To meet this requirement, [insert position/office] will check www.sam.gov to ensure the vendor is not excluded for this reason. See *OMB 2 CFR Frequently Asked Questions*, Q-47 https://www.cfo.gov/assets/files/2CFR-FrequentlyAskedQuestions_2021050321.pdf

Never Contract with the Enemy

The District complies with the regulations implementing Never Contract with the Enemy in 2 CFR part 183 prohibiting contracts, grants and cooperative agreements that exceed \$50,000, are performed outside the U.S. and its territories, and are in support of a contingency operation in which members of the Armed Forces are actively engaged in hostilities. 2 CFR § 200.215.

Contracting with Small, Minority, Women's, or Veteran-Owned Businesses

When possible, should consider small businesses, minority businesses, women's businesses, veteran-owned businesses, and labor surplus area firms. Consideration means:

- Including these businesses on solicitation lists
- Soliciting whenever deemed eligible as potential sources
- Dividing separate procurements and establishing delivery schedules to permit maximum participation
- Use orgs like the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce
- Requiring contractors under a federal award to apply these conditions to subcontracts

Any and all Small and Minority Businesses that submit bids/proposals will be equally judged according to the same weighted criteria.

Prequalified Lists

The District ensures 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. 2 CFR § 200.319(d). The District accomplishes this by conducting internet searches, including using [vendor searches available through the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts](#), and by using other less technologically-advanced tools to locate and identify potential contractors.

The District utilizes Ionwave to disseminate all bid information. Vendors enter and maintain all contact information including their commodity code(s) into Ionwave. Vendors who have expressed interest must register with Ionwave.

Solicitation Language

All solicitations will incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product, or service to be procured. Such description will not, in competitive procurements, contain features which unduly restrict competition. The description will include a statement of the qualitative nature of the material, product or service to be procured and, when necessary, will set forth those minimum essential characteristics and standards to which it must conform if it is to satisfy its intended use. Detailed product specifications will 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 equivalent” description may be used as a means to define the performance or other salient requirements of procurement. The specific features of the named brand which must be met by offers will be clearly stated; and identify all requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors to be used in evaluating bids or proposals. 2 CFR § 200.319(c)

It is the responsibility of the Purchasing Office/designee to ensure specifications are clear and accurate and foster a level playing field and fair competition. The item or services solicited dictate the type of specifications.

C. Federal Procurement System Standards

In addition to avoiding conflicts of interest and ensuring full and open competition as described above, the District’s written procurement procedures for purchases made with federal funds reflect

applicable state and local laws and regulations and conform to the following *federal* standards for procuring goods and services with federal funds. 2 CFR § 200.318

Avoiding Acquisition of Unnecessary or Duplicative Items

The District avoids the acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Additionally, the District considers consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase. And, where appropriate, the District makes an analysis of leases versus purchase alternatives, and other appropriate analyses to determine the most economical approach. 2 CFR § 200.318(d)

These considerations are given as part of the process to determine the allowability of each purchase made with federal funds. See *II. Financial Management Standards, E. Expending Grant Funds, Determining Allowability of Costs*, for written procedures on determining allowability.

It is the responsibility of the Grant Coordinator to authorize and/or approve the necessity, appropriateness, and reasonability of all purchases.

Use of Intergovernmental Agreements

To foster greater economy and efficiency, the District enters into state and local intergovernmental agreements where appropriate for procurement or use of common or shared goods and services. 2 CFR § 200.318(e). This includes cooperative purchasing agreements as well as shared services arrangements (SSAs) where practical and beneficial. Cooperative purchasing is described in section 3.5 of *Module 3*. SSAs as they pertain to a particular grant program are described in section 1.3.1 of *Module 1* (FAR).

The immediate availability of products/services through co-ops and/or local agreements influences the District's decision to begin the bid process or simply to make a purchase.

Use of Federal Excess and Surplus Property and Procurement of Recovered Materials

The District considers the use of federal excess and surplus property in lieu of purchasing new equipment and property whenever such use is feasible and reduces project costs. 2 CFR § 200.318(f).

Surplus equipment purchased with federal funds is repurposed whenever possible and appropriate.

Procurement of Recovered Materials: In addition, the District complies with section [6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act](#), 2 CFR § 200.323. The requirements of section 6002 include procuring only items designated in guidelines of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at [40 CFR Part 247](#) that contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable, consistent with maintaining a satisfactory level of competition. The requirements apply to state and local governments, including school districts, and include the purchase of everyday items such as paper products, non-paper office products, office furniture, floor mats, and awards and plaques, as well as many other items, where the purchase price of the item exceeds \$10,000 or the value of the quantity acquired by the preceding fiscal year exceeded \$10,000. Requirements also include

- procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery and
- establishing an affirmative procurement program for procurement of recovered materials identified in the EPA guidelines.

Pursuant to section 6002, the decision *not* to procure recovered materials must be based on a determination that such procurement items—

- A. are not reasonably available within a reasonable period of time;
- B. fail to meet the performance standards set forth in the applicable specifications or fail to meet the reasonable performance standards of the District; or
- C. are only available at an unreasonable price. Any determination under subparagraph (B) shall be made on the basis of the guidelines of the Bureau of Standards in any case in which the material is covered by the guidelines.

Awarding Contracts to Responsible Contractors

The District awards contracts only to responsible contractors possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of a proposed contract.

The District considers:

- Contractor integrity
- Public policy compliance
- Proper classification of employees (see FLSA)
- Past performance record

- Financial and technical resources

The District may develop written procedures for procurement transactions that incorporate a scoring mechanism that rewards bidders that commit to specific numbers and types of U.S. jobs, minimum compensation, benefits, on-the-job-training for employees making work or products providing services on a contract, and other worker protections. Any scoring mechanism must be consistent with the U.S. Constitution, applicable Federal statutes and regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

The District will check references where possible and engage in practical activities such as checking with the local Better Business Bureau and the Texas Attorney General's office to ensure there are no outstanding complaints against the contractor.

The District will award a contract to a contractor who has the appropriate experience, expertise, qualifications, and any required certifications, necessary to perform the work. Contractors should also have the financial resources to sustain the project while the initial work is being completed and during each service period until he or she submits invoices for payment to the District as work is completed (for example, at the end of each month). Contractors should have the proper equipment or the capability to subcontract for the proper equipment necessary to complete the contracted work. For example, if the contractor is to develop curriculum guidelines on a computer, the contractor should already have his or her own computer with the appropriate software.

Debarment and Suspension: The District will not subcontract with or award subgrants to any person or company who is debarred or suspended from receiving federal funds. Purchasing office/designee is required to check for excluded parties at the System for Award Management (SAM) website before any procurement transaction paid with federal funds. This list is located at: <https://www.sam.gov/SAM/> and also [2 CFR Part 180](#) and [2 CFR Part 3485](#).

See Purchasing Policies and Procedure Guidelines (**Exhibit**).

State Rules for Selecting Vendors

In addition to federal standards for making awards only to responsible contractors, TEC § 44.031 establishes nine criteria that school districts must use in determining contract awards to vendors,

whether using state, local, or federal funds. All nine criteria must be considered *unless federal law prohibits it or is more restrictive as noted below*. These criteria are as follows:

- (1) the purchase price
- (2) the reputation of the vendor and of the vendor's goods or services
- (3) the quality of the vendor's goods or services
- (4) the extent to which the goods or services meet the district's needs
- (5) the vendor's past relationship with the district
- (6) the impact on the ability of the district to comply with laws and rules relating to historically underutilized businesses
- (7) the total long-term cost to the district to acquire the vendor's goods or services
- (8) for a contract for goods and services, other than goods and services related to telecommunications and information services, building construction and maintenance, or instructional materials, whether the vendor or the vendor's ultimate parent company or majority owner:

a. has its principal place of business in this state; or

b. employs at least 500 persons in this state

(**Note:** Federal requirements prohibit geographic preference when purchasing with federal funds. Therefore, *this requirement cannot be used to select a contractor when the purchase is made with federal funds.*)

- (9) any other relevant factor specifically listed in the request for bids or proposals. Factors that a school district may consider under this criteria would include vendor response time and compatibility of goods/products purchased with those already in use in the district.

Contract Provisions

In all federally-funded contracts, the District includes the applicable provisions described in [Appendix II to 2 CFR Part 200 – Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts under Federal Awards](#), 2 CFR § 200.327. Provisions include the following:

1. All contracts paid from state or federal grants administered by TEA must retain copyright for the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and for the federal government (if federally funded contract) unless otherwise negotiated in writing with TEA. Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.315, title to intangible property vests in the District as long as such property is

used for authorized purposes. However, TEA and the federal awarding agency reserve a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the work for federal purposes, and to authorize others to do so.

2. All contracts greater than \$250,000 must address administrative, contractual, or legal remedies.
3. All contracts greater than \$10,000 must address termination for cause and for convenience.
4. All construction contracts must include the Equal Employment Opportunity clause.
5. All prime construction contracts in excess of \$2,000 must include a provision for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act and its implementing regulations.
6. All contracts in excess of \$100,000 that involve the employment of mechanics or laborers must include a provision for compliance with the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act and its implementing regulations.
7. All contracts that meet the definition of “funding agreement” and where the District wishes to enter into a contract with a small business firm or nonprofit organization must include a provision for compliance with the Rights to Inventions Made by Nonprofit Organizations and Small Business Firms Under Government Grants, Contracts, and Cooperative Agreements.
8. All contracts and subgrants greater than \$150,000 must contain a provision for compliance with the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and their implementing regulations.
9. All contracts must include compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act pertaining to mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency contained in the state energy conservation plan.
10. A contract or subcontract must not be made to any party that is debarred or suspended from receiving federal funds.
11. Lobbying Certification and Disclosure of Lobbying (Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment) – All contractors that apply or bid for an award of \$100,000 or more must file the required Lobbying Certification that it has not and will not use any federal funds to lobby. If *non*-federal funds are used to lobby, the contractor must complete the Disclosure of Lobbying and forward the disclosure to the next tier, who must forward it through each tier to the federal awarding agency.
12. All contracts greater than \$10,000 must include compliance with section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act and its implementing regulations. 2 CFR § 200.322

The District also adheres to the best practices recommended by TEA as it pertains to professional services contracts paid from federal grants. See *III. Procurement System, G. Contract Administration*.

Maintenance of Procurement Records

Per *Module 5* of [FASRG](#),

“Accurate record-keeping and documentation should be a fundamental element of the procurement process. Precise and systematic record-keeping and records management withstands the constant scrutiny of various interest groups including vendors, the general public, and outside agencies as well as internal groups which are the users or customers of the purchasing system. This records management function should support the school district's overall information management plan described in the Data Collection and Reporting module and generally provide for:

- Both the *flow and retention of forms* including requisitions, purchase orders, petty cash and cash reimbursement receipts.
- *Full documentation of all competitive procurements* with comprehensive competitive procurement files containing specifications, competitive procurement advertisement, pre-competitive procurement conference minutes (as appropriate), competitive procurements submitted, competitive procurement tabulation, board minutes indicating competitive procurement awards (or a similar award notice) and related records.
- *Full documentation of procurement procedures* utilized to obtain goods and services through competitive sealed proposals, design/build contracts and other procurement options.
- *Documentation of price quotations* obtained when purchasing with federal funds.

The records management function may rely on electronic formats including automated systems, diskettes, CD-ROM, imaging and microfiche. Alternatively, it may use hard copy or a combination of methods.”

Therefore, the District will select the methods best suited to its needs.

In addition, in accordance with federal standards, the District maintains records sufficient to detail the history of all procurements, including but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- the method of procurement and the rationale for choosing that method (i.e., the reason the District chose procurement by micro-purchase, small purchase procedures, sealed bid, competitive proposals, or noncompetitive proposals)
- the type of contractual agreement or instrument used and rationale for using that type
- the process used to either select the contractor or to reject the contractor (what was the process and what were the factors considered in selecting or rejecting the contractor)
- the basis used for determining the price of the contract (including a cost or price analysis), and
- verification that the contractor is not suspended or debarred. 2 CFR § 200.318(i)

Please see section *VII. Record Keeping* for more information on the District's records management policies.

All source documentation is scanned and attached the appropriate Vendor, PO, etc. within the District financial software system.

Time and Materials Contracts

Time and materials contracts are a hybrid of fixed-price and cost-reimbursement contracts. They present the highest risk to the government and the lowest risk to the contractor. Therefore, they are the *least* desirable for the federal or state government and are rarely awarded. 2 CFR § 200.318(j)

Time and materials type contract means a contract whose cost to the District is the sum of: the actual costs of materials, and direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.

Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. In other words, the contractor is saying it will work until the task is completed, but it has no idea how long it will take, nor how much money it will cost. This obviously can be very cost prohibitive and can encourage fraudulent behavior by some unscrupulous contractors. Therefore, federal regulations permit the use of a time and materials contract only after a determination is made that no other contract is suitable and only if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at

its own risk. Further, the District must assert a high degree of oversight in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.

The District may use a time and materials type contract paid with federal funds in accordance with the above and *only* (1) after a determination that no other contract is suitable; and (2) if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk.

The District avoids “time and materials” contracts if other alternatives exist.

Pre-Procurement Documents

In accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.325, the District will make available upon request from [pass-through entity or federal awarding agency] all procurement documents for pre-procurement review, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates. District must submit the technical specifications of proposed procurements when requested by the Federal agency or pass-through entity.

Settlements of Issues Arising Out of Procurements

The District alone is responsible, in accordance with good administrative practice and sound business judgment, for the settlement of all contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements made with federal funds. 2 CFR § 200.318(k). These issues include, but are not limited to, source evaluation (i.e., analyzing information *sources* in order to assess their credibility), protests, disputes, and claims. These standards do not relieve the District of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. Violations of law will be referred to the local, state, or federal authority having proper jurisdiction. The Purchasing Office in the District is the primary office responsible for handling and coordinating the settlement of any contractual and administrative issues arising out of procurements.

Protest Procedures to Resolve Disputes

The District maintains protest procedures to handle and resolve disputes relating to procurements made with federal funds and, in all instances, discloses information regarding the protest to TEA or other awarding agency. 2 CFR § 200.318(k). The protestor must exhaust all administrative remedies with the District before pursuing a protest with a federal agency. The Director of Purchasing or designee in the District is primarily responsible for handling and coordinating any disputes relating to procurements.

Remedy for procurement disputes is located within the Termination of Contract section of the bid specs. The District's Purchasing Policies and Procedures are linked in the **Exhibit** Section.

D. Responsibility for Purchasing

The Director of Purchasing or designee in the Purchasing Department is responsible for overseeing all procurements of the District. This includes development and revision of the policies and procedures related to the purchasing function, training staff in how to use and implement the policies and procedures, and monitoring for employee compliance with policies and procedures. It also includes reporting any potential or realized conflicts of interest to TEA and implementing the appropriate sanctions or disciplinary actions for employees who fail to comply with the policies and procedures.

The campus or Department initiate purchases by creating a requisition. The Purchase Requisition must go through multiple approvals before becoming a Purchase Order:

1. Department/campus head
2. Grant Coordinator
3. Purchasing Department
4. Technology Department – only for technology-related purchases

The Purchasing office may delegate purchasing authority to responsible individuals within the department; accordingly, the Executive Director of Finance is responsible for processing contracts and purchase orders, subject to the CFO or designee's ultimate authority. The Executive Director of Finance is responsible for the maintenance of the list of persons authorized to make purchases. The District financial software security settings ensure that only authorized employees are able to initiate purchase requisitions and approve purchases. The CFO or designee will make the final determination on any proposed purchase where budgetary or other conditions may result in denial.

E. Purchase Methods When Using Federal Funds

Note: The state requirements for purchasing change periodically. Therefore, it is important to stay abreast of any state or TEA-mandated changes pertaining to purchasing to enable the district to revise its purchasing procedures accordingly.

In some situations, the federal requirements pertaining to purchasing methods are more restrictive than state of Texas requirements. In other situations, the state requirements are more restrictive than the federal requirements. Therefore, when determining the method that must be used in a particular purchasing situation, the more restrictive method or requirement must be used in each case. TEA has developed a [Side-by-Side Comparison of EDGAR and State Requirements for Procurements](#) to support in identifying the most restrictive method.

Micro-Purchases (Purchases up to \$10,000)

Federal methods provide for procurement by *micro-purchase*. *Micro-purchase* is defined in 2 CFR § 200.320(a)(1) as the aggregate amount of the procurement transaction the micro purchase threshold defined in 2 CFR 200.1, currently set at \$10,000. The micro-purchase method is used in order to expedite the completion of its lowest-dollar small purchase transactions and minimize the associated administrative burden and cost.

In accordance with federal requirements, micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive price or rate quotations *if the District considers the price to be reasonable* based on research, experience, purchase history or other information and documents it files accordingly. Purchase cards can be used for micro-purchases if procedures are documented and approved by the non-federal entity. Also, when using federal funds, to the maximum extent practicable, the District should distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers

The Grant Coordinator will monitor the distribution of micro-purchases among qualified supplier as each purchase is made to determine the equitable distribution.

The District maintains evidence of this reasonableness in the records of all micro-purchases. Reference the Districts Purchasing Procedures (**Exhibit**)

The Grant Coordinator will review the purchase history of items that fall into the micro-purchase threshold by reviewing previous purchase orders over several years. The use of this information, considering inflation factors, will be used to determine a price fair and reasonable for the current purchase. This historical pricing summary is to be documented in the specific grant folder.

Under 2 CFR § 200.320(a)(1)(iv), the District may increase its micro-purchase threshold up to \$50,000 through yearly self-certification. Self-certification threshold is set at \$49,999. Self-certification from the District includes justification and identification of the increased threshold and supporting documentation of any of the following:

1. The District is a low-risk auditee for the most recent audit in accordance with 2 C.F.R. § 200.520
2. The District receives an annual internal institutional risk assessment that identifies, mitigates, and manages financial risks; or
3. The increased threshold is consistent with state law.

The District's micro-purchase threshold is \$10,000 based on 2 CFR § 200.320(a)(1).

Simplified Acquisition Procedures (Purchases between \$10,000 and \$49,999 in the Aggregate)

The *federal* threshold for *simplified acquisitions* is \$250,000. 2 CFR § 200.320(a)(2). However, with some exceptions noted in TEC § 44.031, the *state* threshold for all school district contracts that do not require competitive bidding is less than \$50,000 in the aggregate. Therefore, the more restrictive *state* threshold of less than \$50,000 must be followed.

Simplified acquisition procedures (as defined in 2 CFR § 200.320(a)(2)(i)). The acquisition of property or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which is higher than the micro-purchase threshold but does not exceed the State small purchase threshold of \$49,999.

For purchases funded from *state or local funds*, to obtain the most competitive price, a district, *may* at its option, obtain price quotes for items costing less than \$50,000. Per *Module 5*, the district's purchasing procedures should clearly define the lower figure for which quotes are required and obtain and retain written verification of the prices quoted. Unlike the mandatory competitive procurement described for purchases over \$50,000, if an item to be paid from *state or local funds* costs less than \$50,000, a district may utilize price quotations to stimulate competition and to attempt to receive the most favorable pricing.

However, if using *federal funds* to purchase goods or services, *price or rate quotations must be obtained* from an adequate number of qualified sources for all purchases between \$10,001 and \$49,999. Such price or rate quotations must be documented in writing, and the District must demonstrate that price or rate quotations were obtained from an adequate number of qualified sources.

The District will evaluate the quality of the quotes for a simplified acquisition by implementing the following 2 checks points:

1. The quote is recent (not older than the last 12 months).

2. The quote for the service/product is comparable and could provide documentation to indicate their comparability upon request.

The Grant Coordinator is to complete the Competitive Quote Worksheet for State and Federal Grants with the justification noted and attached to the requisition in Skyward to document the fair and reasonable competition with suppliers. Small purchases shall be awarded to the qualified supplier after 3 quotes of the same or similar items have been obtained to determine the reasonable price. The Purchasing Department will review all documentation for completeness and compliance.

Competitive Procurement (\$50,000 or more)

Unless otherwise more restrictive in federal law for procurement with federal funds, the District complies with the purchasing methods prescribed in TEA's [FASRG](#) and in state law for all purchases regardless of the funding source (i.e., state, local, or federal).

Texas Education Code § 44.031 (a) states that all school district contracts for the purchase of goods and services valued at \$50,000 or more in the aggregate, for each 12-month period are to be made by the method that provides the best value to the district. This does not apply to contracts for the purchase of produce or vehicle fuel.

The law enumerates several options for competitive procurement that are available to school districts. One of these options must be used for contracts expected to equal or exceed \$50,000 regardless of the funding source (i.e., state, local, or federal):

- (1) competitive bidding for services other than construction services;
- (2) competitive sealed proposals for services other than construction services;
- (3) request for proposals, for services other than construction services;(RFP)
- (4) interlocal contracts;
- (5) a method provided by Chapter 2269, Government Code, for construction services; (RFQ)
- (6) reverse auction procedure as defined by Section 2155.062(d), Government Code; or
- (7) the formation of a political subdivision corporation under Section 304.001, Local Government Code.

Professional and Consulting Services

Several exceptions to following one of these competitive procurement methods are identified in TEC § 44.031. This section does not apply to a contract for *professional services* rendered, including services of an architect, attorney, certified public accountant, or engineer (which must be selected in accordance with [Chapter 2254 of the Government Code](#).) A school district may, at its option, contract for professional services rendered by a *financial consultant* or a *technology consultant* in the manner provided by Section 2254.003, Government Code, in lieu of the methods provided by this section.

The federal cost principles (specifically in 2 CFR § 200.459) broadly define *professional and consultant services* as those services rendered by persons who are members of a particular profession or possess a special skill, and who are not officers or employees of the District.

Professional services are further defined in the [Budgeting Costs Guidance Handbook](#) as “Professional, consulting, and contracted services are those services delivered by an independent contractor (individual entity or firm) who is not on your organization’s payroll and who offers its services to the public. Such services are paid on a fee basis for specialized services that are usually considered to be temporary or short-term in nature, normally in areas that supplement the expertise of your organization.” Finally, professional services as described in Attorney General Opinion DM-418, are further defined in the [Budgeting Costs Guidance Handbook](#).

Certain *professional services*, specifically those covered under Chapter 2254, Subchapter A of the Texas Government Code, (i.e., architects, CPAs, registered engineers, optometrists, physicians, surgeons, land surveyors, landscape architects, registered nurses and state certified or state licensed real estate appraisers) are not selected based on competitive bidding. Rather, they must be selected based on demonstrated competence and qualifications obtained through a *Request for Qualifications* or similar document. After the District makes its selection based on demonstrated competence and qualifications, a fair and reasonable price for the services is then negotiated and agreed upon.

Consulting services: According to [TEA Budgeting Cost Guidance](#), consulting services

“Consulting services (6291) refers to the practice of helping districts to improve performance through analysis of existing problems and development of future plans. Consulting may involve the identification and integration of best practices, analytical techniques, change management and coaching skills, technology implementations, strategy development, or operational improvement.

Consultants often rely on their outsider’s perspective to provide unbiased recommendations.

They generally bring formal frameworks or methodologies to identify problems or suggest more

effective or efficient ways of performing tasks. Consulting services cover all functional areas such as instruction, curriculum, and administration. Consultants must be selected based upon demonstrated competence, qualifications, experience, and reasonableness of proposed fees. Consultant fees, travel costs, and costs for materials provided by the consultant are to be budgeted in 6200 and must be reasonable and necessary.

Consulting services does not include a routine service/activity that is necessary to the functioning of a school district's programs, such as hiring additional people on contract to supplement present staff. It does not apply to services provided to conduct organized activities such as training, professional development, or other similar educational activities. It also does not include contracted services provided by an ESC.

The District shall use a consultant only if the services of the consultant are necessary to accomplish the objectives of the particular program/project, the fees are reasonable in cost, and the District cannot meet the needs by using an employee. 34 CFR 75.515. For example, an employee may have the knowledge, skills, and capability to provide the consulting services, but the employee may not have the time in an already-busy schedule to provide the consulting services in the time required."

Under IRS rules, a person cannot work part of the time as an employee, and part of the time as a contractor/consultant. If an employee provides additional services above and beyond his or regular contracted hours and regular job responsibilities, the employee is paid *extra-duty pay* in accordance with the District's employee compensation policy, and not a fee based on a contract.

Allowable Professional Service Costs

Professional and consultant services are allowable to be purchased with federal funds when reasonable and when the District considers the following factors:

- The nature and scope of the service rendered in relation to the service required;
- The necessity of contracting for the service, considering the District's capability in the particular area;
- The past pattern of such costs, particularly in the years prior to federal awards;
- The impact of federal awards on the District's business (i.e., what new problems have arisen);
- Whether the proportion of federal work to the District's total business is such as to influence the District in favor of incurring the cost, particularly where the services

rendered are not of a continuing nature and have little relationship to work under federal awards;

- Whether the service can be performed more economically by direct employment rather than contracting;
- The qualifications of the individual or concern rendering the service and the customary fees charged, especially on non-federally funded activities; and
- The adequacy of the contractual agreement for the service (e.g., description of the service, estimate of time required, rate of compensation, and termination provisions).

Competitive Proposals

A competitive proposal is normally used with more than one source submitting an offer, and either a *fixed price* or a *cost-reimbursement* type contract is awarded. (A *cost reimbursement contract* reimburses the contractor for actual costs incurred to carry out the contract.) Competitive proposals are generally used when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids. If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

- Requests for proposals must be publicized and identify all evaluation factors and their relative importance. Any response to publicized requests for proposals must be considered to the maximum extent practical.
- Proposals must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources.
- The District must have a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients.
- Contracts must be awarded to the responsible firm whose proposal is most advantageous to the program, with price and other factors considered.

When using federal funds, the District 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.

Noncompetitive Procurement

There are specific circumstances in which noncompetitive procurement can be used. All circumstances must be documented. When using federal funds, noncompetitive procurement can only awarded if one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- The procurement is for a micro-purchase
- The procurement transaction can only be fulfilled by a single source
- The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from providing public notice of a competitive solicitation. The recipient or subrecipient requests in writing to use a noncompetitive procurement method, and the federal agency or TEA provides written approval. After solicitation of several sources, competition is determined inadequate.

Additionally, *state* requirements related to sole source purchasing are, in some ways, more restrictive. In addition to the federal requirements above, sole source purchases must meet established criteria:

- Identification and confirmation that competition in providing the item or product to be purchased is precluded by the existence of a patent, copyright, secret process or monopoly;
- A film, manuscript, or book;
- A utility service, including electricity, gas, or water; and
- A captive replacement part or component for equipment.

According to state requirements, sole source does not apply to mainframe data-processing equipment and peripheral attachments with a single item purchase price in excess of \$15,000.

In all cases, the District will obtain and retain documentation from the vendor which clearly delineates the reasons which qualify the purchase to be made on a sole source basis.

The District does not use the noncompetitive proposal method without prior approval through TEA. The Federal Fund administrator must complete the Request for Noncompetitive Procurement (Sole-Source) Approval through the Division of Grants Administration and once approved attach to the requisition in Skyward as approval to use this method.

Cost/Price Analysis for Federal Procurements in Excess of \$250,000

In accordance with the requirements in 2 CFR § 200.324, the District will make independent estimates of the goods or services being procured *before* receiving bids or proposals to get an estimate of how much the goods and services are valued in the current market.

To accomplish this, *after* bids and proposals are received, but *before awarding a contract*, the District conducts either a *price analysis* or a *cost analysis*, depending on the type of contract, in connection with every procurement with federal funds in excess of \$150,000. The method and degree of analysis is dependent on the facts surrounding the particular procurement situation; however, the District will come to an independent estimate prior to receiving bids or proposals. 2 CFR § 200.324(a). The *cost analysis* or *price analysis*, as appropriate for the particular situation, will be documented in the procurement files.

Accordingly, the District performs a *cost or price analysis* in connection with every *federal* procurement action in excess of \$150,000, including contract modifications, as follows:

Cost Analysis → Non-competitive Contracts: A *cost analysis* involves a review of proposed costs by expense category, and the federal cost principles apply, which includes an analysis of whether the costs are allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary to carry out the contracted services. In general,

- A *cost analysis* must be used for all *non-competitive contracts*, including sole source contracts.
- The federal cost principles apply.
- All *non-competitive contracts* must also be awarded and paid on a *cost-reimbursement basis*, and not on a fixed-price basis.
- In a cost-reimbursement contract, the contractor is reimbursed for reasonable actual costs incurred to carry out the contract.
- Profit must be negotiated as a separate element of the price in all cases where there is no competition.

When performing a *cost analysis*, the Grant Coordinator negotiates profit as a separate element of the price. To establish a fair and reasonable profit, consideration is 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. 2 CFR § 200.324(b).

Price Analysis → Competitive Contracts: A *price* analysis determines if the lump sum price is fair and reasonable based on current market value for comparable products or services. In general,

- A price analysis can only be used with *competitive* contracts and is usually used with fixed-price contracts. It cannot be used with non-competitive contracts.
- Compliance with the federal cost principles is not required for fixed-price contracts, but total costs must be reasonable in comparison to current market value for comparable products or services.
- A competitive contract may be awarded on a fixed-price basis or on a cost-reimbursement basis. If awarded on a cost-reimbursement basis, the federal cost principles apply and costs are approved by expense category, and not a lump sum.

The Grant Coordinator in conjunction with the Purchasing Director will complete a price analysis. As part of the analysis, an independent estimate is to be reached before receiving bids or proposals or before receiving quotes or proposals from other governmental entities through an interlocal contract or a purchasing cooperative. The Grant Coordinator is to complete the Independent Estimate Determination form which documents WISD's estimated range of fair and reasonable costs for the goods and/or services to be acquired. The form is review by the Director of Purchasing and will determine which price analysis will be conducted. The Grant Coordinator will then complete the Determination of Cost or Price Reasonableness form. This is to document the analysis and to show that the offered price is fair and reasonable. The Director of Purchasing and the Grant Coordinator will review all the documentation and approve once it demonstrates that the procurement process was conducted in an open and fair manner and that the District received the most advantageous price.

For a specific description of the District's competitive bid process: see Wylie ISD Purchasing Policy and Procedure Guidelines (**Exhibit**).

Costs or prices based on *estimated* costs for contracts are allowable only to the extent that costs incurred or cost estimates included in negotiated prices would be allowable costs under the federal cost principles.

Purchasing Goods or Services with Federal Funds

In accordance with [2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, Cost Principles](#), all purchases made with federal funds, regardless of the method of purchase, must be determined to be:

- *reasonable* in cost (comparable to current fair market value)

- *necessary* to carry out the objectives of the federal program
- *allowable* under the federal cost principles and the terms and conditions of the award
- *allocable* (chargeable or assignable) to the grant program based on the relative benefits received

Prior to each purchase and for each proposed purchase, on each purchase order, purchase requisition, contract, invoice, receipt, travel voucher, or other documentation for obligations, encumbrances, or expenditures, the District documents these criteria are met in the following manner regardless of the purchase method used:

The Director of Purchasing or designee in the Accounting Office verifies the proposed purchase is *reasonable in cost* (i.e., comparable to current fair market value) by cross-referencing the purchase to the campus and district improvement plans, its strategies and activities. Additionally, the Purchasing Department utilizes the BuyBoard to ensure and verify reasonability of cost.

Five Methods for Procuring with Federal Funds

2 CFR § 200.320 provides for five methods that must be used when making purchases with federal funds. In some cases, these *federal* methods are less restrictive than *state* requirements; in other cases, the *state* requirements are more restrictive than these *federal* methods. Additionally, if *local* requirements are more restrictive than either state or federal, then local requirements must be followed. In all cases, the more restrictive requirements or methods must be followed when making purchases with federal funds.

The type of purchase method and procedures required depends on the cost (and type, in some cases) of the item(s) or services being purchased. For additional information, see the Purchasing Guidelines and Laws within the Wylie ISD Purchasing Guidelines and Laws (**Exhibit**).

- Micro-purchase
- Small purchase procedures
- Sealed bids
- Competitive proposals
- Noncompetitive proposals (sole source)

Procurement Documents:

For all five methods, a requisition is utilized until the purchase is approved and, at that point, becomes a purchase order. Requisitions and purchase orders are pre-numbered in the District financial software, however, purchase order numbers are blind until approval. All purchase orders include:

- a description of the services to be performed or goods to be delivered addressing the necessity, reasonability, allowability, and allocability (to the grant),
- a location where the services are to be performed or goods to be delivered, and
- the appropriate dates of service or delivery.

Additionally, when separate funds are utilized for purchases, separate Purchase Orders ought to be created, whenever possible. On rare occasion, should a split-funded PO be necessary, each line item must be coded to a separate account number.

All necessary documentation for purchases is scanned and attached electronically to the purchase order in the District financial software.

Required Number and Types of Quotations: see Wylie ISD Purchasing Guidelines and Laws (**Exhibit**)

F. Purchase Cards (District-Issued Travel/Credit Cards)

The use of district-issued credit cards or procurement cards is carefully controlled and monitored to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse. Section 3.3.3.3 in Module 5 of the [FASRG](#) addresses the use of credit/pro cards. The District superintendent, business manager, human resources director, and procurement director work together to set and enforce policies and procedures. Misuse and abuse will not be tolerated. Additionally, District-issued credit cards for grant-related purchases are utilized for travel only.

In accordance with suggested procedures in *Module 5* of [FASRG](#), the District:

- Holds reviewers of credit card purchases to the same standards as cardholders.
- Applies the same set of rules to all card users, although spending limits may vary.

- Restricts card usage by spending limits, unauthorized merchant category codes, and time of use to business hours.
- Issues cards to employees only after they have completed training on the purchasing card program.

Segregation of Duties

- Identifies certain employees to be cardholders and others to be reviewers of the cardholders' purchases.
- Purchasing verifies travel expenses before they occur.
- Accounts Payable verifies all appropriate backup is present for expenses.
- Does not allow the same employee to buy, receive, approve, and reconcile card purchases.

Cardholders

- Requires cardholders to turn in any appropriate backup in accordance with policies and documenting the business reason. Restaurant receipts must include line-by-line detail of the order.
- Requires cardholders to complete training prior to receiving a card and acknowledge in writing receipt of the policy and procedure manual.

Reviewers

- Revokes a department's card privileges if a departmental reviewer does not review and approve transactions according to policy.
- Requires the reviewers to call the employee immediately upon noticing a questionable transaction rather than waiting for the due date of receipts.
- Requires the reviewers to complete training prior to reviewing transactions and acknowledging in writing receipt of the policy and procedure manual.

Monitoring and Oversight

- Keeps limits as low as possible to accommodate normal business needs. If there is a need to allow for emergency purchases, certain employees can have a higher limit.
- Card reviewers must follow the same high standards applied to cardholders.
- The business office staff reviews the work of the card reviewers, and the list of card users is reviewed annually.
- Uses the software to review the average spent by cardholder, purchases from unauthorized suppliers, purchases shipped to the cardholder's home, and purchase amounts slightly below purchase limits.

- Reviews reports provided by the card programs such as declined authorizations report, disputes report, and lost/stolen card report which can reveal employees in need of additional training or attempting to misuse the card.
- Reviews district-wide activity periodically to identify frequently used vendors or products to consider negotiating volume discounts in order to obtain best prices for the district.
- Encourages staff to contact appropriate administrator to report suspected fraud.

Each credit card transaction must be properly accounted for. Refer to *II. Financial Management System, E. Accounting Records, Documentation Associated with Using District Credit/Pro Cards*, for specific information related to the proper accounting of credit card purchases.

G. Contract Administration

The District maintains the following oversights to ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of their contracts or purchase orders. 2 CFR § 200.318(b). For additional information, reference the Purchasing Policy and Procedures Guidelines (**Exhibit**).

To ensure proper administration of contracts and any subgrants that may be awarded by the District, the District uses the following guidelines to determine whether each agreement it makes for the disbursement of federal funds is a *contract*, whereby funds are awarded to a *contractor*, or a *subaward*, whereby funds are awarded to a *subrecipient*. The substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the written agreement. 2 CFR § 200.331

Subawards/Subgrants

A *subaward/subgrant* is for the purpose of carrying out a portion of a federal award and creates a federal assistance relationship with the subrecipient. The District determines who is eligible to receive what federal assistance, and a *subrecipient/subgrantee*:

- Has its performance measured in relation to whether objectives of a federal program are met
- Has responsibility for programmatic decision-making
- Is responsible for adhering to applicable federal program requirements, and
- In accordance with the subgrant agreement, uses the federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the District.

Contracts

A *contract* is for the purpose of obtaining goods or services for the District's own use and creates a procurement relationship with the contractor. A *contractor*:

- Provides goods and services within normal business operations
- Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers
- Normally operates in a competitive environment
- Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the federal program, and
- Is not subject to compliance requirements of the federal program as a result of the contract, though similar requirements may apply for other reasons.

The District complies with the following *best practices* recommended by TEA for all *professional services contracts* paid with federal funds:

1. The effective dates (i.e., beginning and ending dates) of the contract are within the effective dates of the federal award as stated on TEA's NOGA. A contract may be *negotiated* prior to the effective date of the award, but it may not be signed or be effective until on or after the effective date stated on the NOGA.
2. The District may sign a *letter of intent* with the potential contractor prior to the issuance of the NOGA. The letter of intent must contain a provision that the pending contract is contingent upon receipt of the specific NOGA.
3. To ensure the potential contract is approved by TEA, the contract shall not be signed until after the NOGA is received by the District.
4. The contract will contain the following provisions (in addition to the Contract Provisions required and identified in *III. Procurement System, C. Federal Procurement System Standards, Contract Provisions*).
 - a. All services will be completed during the effective dates of the contract.
 - b. All services will be paid only upon receipt of a proper invoice that coincides with the contract upon verification that the services were satisfactorily performed in accordance with the description in the contract. For ongoing services, payment may be made at the end of every month upon receipt of the invoice. Contractors will not be paid in advance.
 - c. The contract specifies that the invoice provided by the contractor will include the list of services provided, dates of services, and location(s) where services were provided during the billing period.

- d. The District complies with the regulations pertaining to procurement in 2 CFR § 200.318 - .324.
- e. The District complies with the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.459 pertaining to allowable professional service costs.
- f. The contract identifies the funding source(s) that will be charged for the services provided, including the specific amount and/or percentage of the total contract amount to be charged to each funding source.
- g. The contract identifies and lists only reasonable, necessary, and allocable services to be provided in accordance with the funding sources that will be charged.
- h. The administrative costs charged to the grant in the contract must be reasonable and must comply with any statutory limitations for administrative costs specified in the federal program funding source.

Documentation for Contracts

The District maintains the following written documentation, at a minimum, for each contract paid with federal funds. The Purchasing Department or designee together with the respective Grant Coordinator and Accounting Office are responsible for obtaining, creating, and maintaining the documentation listed below:

1. A copy of the written, signed contract/agreement for services to be performed
2. The rationale or procedure for selecting a particular contractor
3. Evidence the contract was made only to a contractor or consultant possessing the ability to perform successfully under the terms and conditions of the contract or procurement
4. Records on the services performed – date of service, purpose of service – ensuring that services are consistent and satisfactorily performed as described in the signed contract or purchase order
5. Documentation that the contractor was *not paid before services were performed*.
6. Records of all payments made (such as a spreadsheet or report generated from the general ledger), including the total amount paid to the contractor.

Payment Only After Services Are Performed

For both state and federally funded contracts, it is not permissible under Texas law to pay a contractor or consultant in *advance* of performing services. Advance payment to contractors is considered “lending credit” to the contractor and is prohibited under the *Texas Constitution*, Article 3, §§ 40 and 52. For ongoing services that occur monthly, payment can be made at the end

of every month (based on a proper invoice submitted by the contractor and verification of work performed) for services performed during the month, or some other similar arrangement.

Consultants and contractors will not be paid without having a properly signed and dated contract or other written agreement in place which clearly defines the scope of work to be performed, the beginning and ending dates of the contract, and the agreed-upon price. The contract should also include a description of the payment procedures.

Upon performance of services (monthly or upon completion of services), the contractor is required to submit an *invoice* to the District that contains at a minimum the following:

- a clear identification of the contractor/consultant, including name and mailing address
- a corresponding contract (or written agreement) number, if applicable
- the dates (beginning and ending date) during which the services were performed (i.e., billing period)
- a description of the services/activities completed during the billing period
- the total amount due to the contractor for the billing period

By submitting a properly-prepared invoice, the contractor is certifying that it is true and correct.

Verification of Receipt of Goods and Services Provided by Contractors

If the purpose of the contract or purchase order is to deliver goods, the Grant Coordinator or designee will verify that the quantity and quality of goods were received as specified in the contract/purchase order. The receiving report and procedures used in all other state/local purchases will be used for all federal purchases. Reference the Purchasing Policy and Procedures Guidelines (**Exhibit**) for verifying receipt of goods in accordance with the contract/purchase order.

New inventory is received in the special services department offices. The administrative assistant reviews the purchase order against the items received. Any items on back order are checked for timely delivery. An online entry form is submitted through the District financial software to the purchasing department to authorize payment to the vendor.

Prompt Payment to Vendors/Contractors

The District pays all vendors/contractors within 30 days of receipt of a proper invoice and the receipt of the goods or services in accordance with the [*Texas Prompt Payment Act, Government Code, Chapter 2251, Subchapter A, for all contractors, and Property Code, Chapter 28 for Construction Contractors.*](#)

H. Submission of Procurement System

In accordance with 2 CFR § 200.325(b), the District will make available upon request from TEA all procurement documents for pre-procurement review, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates.

In addition, the District may request (in accordance with the process established by TEA) that its procurement system be reviewed by TEA to determine whether the system meets federal standards in order for the system to be certified. The District may also self-certify its procurement system in accordance with the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.325(c), which does not preclude TEA's right to survey the system.

IV. Property Management Systems

A. Property Classifications

Equipment means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the capitalization level established by the District for financial statement purposes, or \$10,000. 2 CFR § 200.1. The District's capitalization level is \$10,000.

Supplies means all tangible personal property other than equipment. A *computing device* is a supply if the acquisition cost is less than \$10,000, regardless of the length of its useful life. 2 CFR § 200.1.

Computing devices means machines used to acquire, store, analyze, process, and publish data and other information electronically, including accessories (or "peripherals") for printing, transmitting and receiving, or storing electronic information. 2 CFR § 200.1.

Capital assets means tangible or intangible assets used in operations having a useful life of more than one year which are capitalized in accordance with GAAP. Capital assets include:

- Land, buildings (facilities), equipment, and intellectual property (including software) whether acquired by purchase, construction, manufacture, lease-purchase, exchange, or a lease accounted for as a financed purchase under Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards or a finance lease under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards; and
- Additions, improvements, modifications, replacements, rearrangements, reinstallations, renovations or alterations to capital assets that materially increase their value or useful life (not ordinary repairs and maintenance). 2 CFR § 200.1.

B. Inventory Procedure

New inventory is received in the special services department offices. The administrative assistant reviews the purchase order against the items received. Any items on back order are checked for timely delivery. An online entry form is submitted through the District financial software to the purchasing department to authorize payment to the vendor.

All items received by the Special Service department are labeled and entered into a barcode system matched with the corresponding purchase order number which identifies the items and the campuses receiving the inventoried items.

C. Inventory Records

With the assistance of the district's technology department, all computers and technology devices are inventoried annually using a barcode system and the WASP and TIPS Inventory System to manage the following information:

- Serial number or other identification number
- Source of funding for the property
- Who holds title*
- Acquisition date and cost of the property
- Percentage of federal participation in the project costs for the federal award under which the property was acquired

- Location, use, and condition of the property, and
- Any ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and sale price of the property.

*Pursuant to federal regulations, the District holds a *conditional title* for equipment purchased with federal funds unless a statute specifically authorizes a federal agency to vest title in the District without further obligation to the federal government. Title will vest in the District as long as:

- the District uses the equipment for the authorized purposes of the project until funding for the project ceases, or until the property is no longer needed for the purposes of the project
- the District does not encumber the property without approval of TEA or other awarding agency, and
- the District uses and disposes of the property in accordance with federal rules.

Additionally, the Accounting department logs any fixed assets that are capitalized (greater than \$10,000) and makes any necessary accounting adjustments to the inventory within the District financial software system.

Reconcile the fixed assets ledger with all fixed asset additions, deletions, or changes – All assets acquired during the fiscal year shall be added to the fixed asset module. All assets disposed of (sold or lost) shall be removed from the fixed asset module. Changes, if any, to the location, value, or category of assets shall be posted to the fixed asset module.

D. Physical Inventory

A physical inventory of the property is taken and the results reconciled with the property records annually. The Grant Coordinator along with the department administrative assistant will provide each campus a checklist for items included in the inventory at the end of each fiscal year. The department will assist the campus in justifying the inventory.

The Technology Department designee(s) perform the annual, physical inventory of technology items for each campus. Campus technicians perform the inventory during the summer maintenance and periodically throughout the year. Upon completion of the physical inventory, the Technology Department will cross-reference the physical inventory with the property

records. A discrepancy report will be provided to the respective Grant Coordinator who will then communicate with the campus principal or relevant administrator regarding further action.

Textbooks and library books are inventoried using district management software.

E. Equipment Insurance and Maintenance of Equipment

The District insures equipment acquired or improved with federal funds at the same levels and in accordance with the same policies as provided to equipment purchased with state or local funds unless required to be insured by terms and conditions of the federal grant. 2 CFR § 200.310.

In accordance with 2 CFR § 200.313(d)(4), the District maintains adequate maintenance procedures to ensure that property is kept in good condition. The campus will be responsible for ensuring that property is maintained in good condition. Technology items not working can be examined by technology staff to determine if a repair is viable. The campuses will use local funds to support these repairs. If the item is not repairable, the item will be placed on the disposition list and the campus will provide local funds for its replacement. Additionally, any relocation costs associated with the moving of grant-purchased items must be funded from local funds.

F. Lost or Stolen Items

The District maintains a control system that ensures adequate safeguards are in place to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property. Any loss, damage, or theft is investigated in accordance with the following procedures. The District must notify the Federal agency or pass-through entity of any loss, damage, or theft of equipment that will have an impact on the program. 2 CFR § 200.313(d)(3)

All items are barcoded, marked with “Property of Wylie ISD”, and a number associated with that piece of equipment. This information is linked with the appropriate funding source. The campus principal and/or department director is responsible for items removed from Wylie ISD. The only equipment allowed to leave the campus are computing devices assigned to professional staff. If lost or stolen, a tracking system will be utilized when possible to locate the device. The following system is in place for this practice: should an item become lost and/or stolen, the principal is to

investigate per [District Acceptable Use Policy](#), possibly resulting in appropriate disciplinary actions. Campus local funds will be accessed to replace the item.

G. Use of Equipment

Equipment will be used 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 the federal award. The District will not encumber the property without prior approval of TEA and the federal awarding agency.

When no longer needed for the original program or project, the equipment may be used in other activities supported by the federal awarding agency, in the following order of priority: (1) activities under a federal award from the federal awarding agency which funded the original program or project; then (2) activities under federal awards from other federal awarding agencies.

Should an item no longer be needed for the program for which it was acquired the campus will notify the Grant Coordinator at which time permission will be given to move the item to another federal program from the same awarding agency. If no program has this need, the item will be moved to another project or program occurring within the district.

During the time equipment is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the equipment will also be made available for use on other projects or programs currently or previously supported by the federal government, provided that such use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired. First preference for other use must be given to other programs or projects supported by the federal awarding agency that financed the equipment. Second preference is given to programs or projects under federal awards from other federal awarding agencies. Use for non-federally funded programs or projects is also permissible. However, the original purchase of any equipment to be used in other programs will be properly allocated (i.e., prorated) among the applicable funding sources.

H. Disposal of Equipment and Supplies

Equipment

In accordance with 2 CFR §200.313(e), when it is determined that original or replacement equipment acquired under a federal award is no longer needed for the original project or program

or for other activities currently or previously supported by a federal awarding agency, the Grant Coordinator will contact the TEA Chief Grants Administrator or other awarding agency for disposition instructions.

Generally, disposition of equipment is dependent on its fair market value (FMV) at the time of disposition.

- An item that has a current FMV of **\$10,000 or less**, may be retained, sold, or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to TEA or other federal awarding agency. However, TEA must still approve disposition in accordance with specified procedures.
- If an item has a current FMV of **more than \$10,000**, TEA or other federal awarding agency is entitled to the federal share of the current market value or sales proceeds. Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.313(d)(5), the District uses procedures to ensure the highest possible return. TEA must approve the disposition. The District may retain \$1,000 to cover expenses associated with the selling and handling of the equipment.

If acquiring replacement equipment, the District 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.

Disposition of equipment will be properly recorded in the fixed asset inventory. Campus principals will recommend the disposition of equipment and the respective Grant Office will remove the item from the inventory and submit the [“Inventory Disposition Request” form](#) to TEA.

Additionally, TEA’s [General Provisions and Assurances](#) for all grants (state and federal) administered by TEA contain the following provision:

V. Capital Outlay: If the Contractor purchases capital outlay (furniture and/or equipment) to accomplish the objective(s) of the project, title will remain with the Contractor for the period of the Contract. The Agency reserves the right to transfer capital outlay items for Contract noncompliance during the Contract period or as needed after the ending date of the Contract. This provision applies to any and all furniture and/or equipment regardless of unit price and how the item is classified in the Contractor's accounting record.

In addition, the district shall track all grant-funded asset purchases by grant, or fund code, as appropriate. The disposal of grant-funded assets shall be in accordance with federal guidelines

and grant-specific guidelines, if any. At a minimum, the disposition date, reason and sale price of all federally-funded assets shall be recorded in the fixed assets database.

Supplies

Supplies are an allowable direct charge (2 C.F.R. § 200.453). Title to supplies acquired under the Federal award will vest upon acquisition in the recipient or subrecipient. If there is a residual inventory of unused supplies at the end of the period of performance exceeding \$10,000 in total aggregate value, and the supplies are not needed for any other Federal award, the District may retain or sell the supplies. The federal agency or pass-through entity is entitled to compensation in an amount calculated by multiplying the percentage of the federal agency's or pass-through entity's contribution towards the cost of the original purchase(s) by the current market value or proceeds from the sale. The District may retain \$1,000 to cover expenses associated with the selling and handling of the equipment.

- Unused supplies means supplies that are in new condition, not having been used or opened before.
- The aggregate value of unused supplies consists of all supply types, not just like-item supplies.

The Grant Coordinator will contact the TEA Chief Grants Administrator or other awarding agency for disposition instructions of supplies. 2 CFR § 200.314 The Grant Coordinator will then communicate any further action required with the Accounting office.

V. Written Compensation Policies

Allowable Compensation

Compensation for employees paid from federal funds will be in accordance with the established written policy for compensation for all employees, and the written policy will be consistently applied among all employees, whether paid from state, local, or federal funds. Compensation includes all remuneration, paid currently or accrued, for services of employees rendered during the

period of performance under the federal award, including but not necessarily limited to wages and salaries. Compensation for personal services may also include fringe benefits.

Costs of compensation are allowable to be charged to a federal award to the extent that they satisfy the following requirements as specified in 2 CFR § 200.430 and that the total compensation for individuals:

1. Is reasonable for the services rendered and conforms to the established written policy of the District consistently applied to both federal and non-federal activities;
2. Follows an appointment made in accordance with the District's rules or written policies and meets the requirements of federal statute; and
3. Is determined and supported by documentation that meets the federal *Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses*.

Reasonable Compensation

Compensation for employees engaged in work on federal awards will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is consistent with that paid for similar work in other activities of the District. In cases where the kinds of employees required for the federal awards are not found in the other activities of the District, compensation will be considered reasonable to the extent that it is comparable to that paid for similar work in the labor market in which the District competes for the kind of employees involved.

Professional Activities Outside the District

Unless an arrangement is specifically authorized by TEA or other awarding agency, the District must follow its written policies and practices concerning the permissible extent District employees may provide professional services outside the District for non-District compensation.

If a policy does not exist or does not adequately define the permissible extent of consulting or other non-District activities undertaken by an employee for extra outside pay, the federal government may require that the effort of professional staff working on federal awards be allocated between:

1. District activities and
2. Non-district professional activities.

Wylie ISD's Board-approved policy ([DBD Local](#)) states, "An employee shall disclose in writing to his or her immediate supervisor any outside employment that in any way creates a potential conflict of interest with the proper discharge of assigned duties and responsibilities or with the best interest of the District."

If TEA or other awarding agency considers the extent of non-District professional effort excessive or inconsistent with the conflicts-of-interest terms and conditions of the federal award, appropriate arrangements governing compensation will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Therefore, the District's policy which governs employees obtaining payment for performing professional services outside the District is incorporated into the District's written employee compensation policy. Employees performing professional services outside the District that present a potential conflict of interest and receive payment for such services by another entity must complete, sign and submit the **Wylie ISD Potential Conflict of Interest** form (**Exhibit**) in advance. The nature of the professional services performed shall be stated in the **Wylie ISD Potential Conflict of Interest** form. The completed, signed form will be submitted to the immediate supervisor and further reviewed by Human Resources for determination of a potential conflict of interest. *Additionally, the [TEA Conflict of Interest Disclosure](#) must be completed and submitted should a potential conflict of interest concerning the expenditure of federal grant funds arise.*

Failure by an employee to comply with this requirement is subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination.

The District complies with other requirements pertaining to allowable and unallowable costs as specified in 2 CFR § 200.430(d), (e), and (f), including:

1. Compensation for certain employees of cost-reimbursement contracts covered under 10 USC 2324(e)(1)(P); 41 USC 1127; and 41 USC 4304(a)(16);
2. Changes in compensation resulting in a substantial increase in the District's employees' level of compensation; and
3. Incentive compensation based on cost reduction, efficient performance, suggestion awards, safety awards, etc.

Where practical, the District also adheres to the *Suggested Areas for Consideration of Internal Control Structure* for areas of employee compensation that could require internal control procedures. TEA's *Module 1 – FAR*, 1.5.4.7 of [FASRG](#)

Job Descriptions

Each employee must have a current job description on file. The immediate supervisor or manager is responsible for developing a complete and accurate job description for each employee under his or her supervision. The job description must describe the employee's job responsibilities as well as delineate all programs or cost objectives under which the employee works.

Job descriptions must be updated as new assignments are made. The supervisor must review the job description with the employee upon hiring and as the job description is updated. The employee must sign and date that he or she has read and understands the job description and the programs under which he or she is working.

The job description must be immediately available upon request by an auditor or monitor.

The following statement is completed annually by grant-funded employees:

The foregoing statements describe the general purpose and responsibilities assigned to this job and are not an exhaustive list of all responsibilities and duties which may be assigned or skills that may be required. I agree to perform these activities as assigned and understand these activities are supported by the (respective Grant) school year.

I agree to provide supporting documentation of supplemental activities as required by federal guidelines. I further understand that the term of employment is for one school year,

_____.

Specific Job Descriptions and Time-and-Effort forms linked in the **Exhibit** Section.

A. Documentation of Personnel Expenses

Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses

Charges to federal awards for salaries and wages must be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. In accordance with 2 CFR § 200.430, these records must:

- Be supported by a system of *internal controls* which provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated
- Be incorporated into official records
- Reasonably reflect total activity for which the employee is compensated, not exceeding 100% of compensated activities
- Encompass both federally assisted and all other activities compensated by the District on an integrated basis
- Comply with the established accounting policies and practices of the District, and
- Support the distribution of the employee's salary or wages among specific activities or costs objectives if the employee works on:
 - More than one federal award
 - A federal award and a non-federal award
 - An indirect cost activity and a direct cost activity
 - Two or more indirect activities which are allocated using different allocation bases, or
 - An unallowable activity and a direct or indirect cost activity.

[Note: Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.430(g)(8), where the records do not meet the standards described in this section, the USDE or TEA may require personnel activity reports (PARs), including prescribed certifications, or equivalent documentation that support payroll charges to federal grants.]

All employees who are paid in full or in part with federal funds must keep specific documents to demonstrate the amount of time they spend on grant activities. This includes an employee whose salary is paid with state or local funds but is used to meet a required match or cost share for a federal program.

These documents, known as time-and-effort records, are maintained in order to charge personnel costs to federal grants. In addition, current and up-to-date job descriptions for each employee are maintained.

Time and Effort Procedures

For employees paid solely with Grant funds, the Semi-Annual Certification form (see **Exhibit Section**) must be filled out and signed by the employee and the employee's supervisor and sent to

the Grant Coordinator and HR. Time-and-Effort forms must be filled out no less than once per month, after the completion of the period, and signed by the employee's supervisor and sent to the Grant Coordinator and HR for review.

All District employees who are paid in whole or in part with federal funds will maintain documentation in accordance with the following requirements.

All charges to payroll for personnel who work on one or more federal programs or cost objectives must be based on one of the following, depending on the circumstances:

- **Semi-annual certification** (for employees who work 100% of the time on a single program and/or cost objective (except for programs covered under Ed-Flex [as long as Texas remains an Ed-Flex state], in which case a signed and dated job description must be in the employee's personnel file); also see exception for schoolwide programs below)
- **Time-and-effort records** (for employees working on more than one program and/or multiple cost objectives)
- **Substitute system**

Additional summary information pertaining to each of these is provided below. Refer to the section "Compensation for personal services" in 2 CFR § 200.430 for more detailed information pertaining to charges to payroll.

Semi-Annual Certification

Semi-annual certification applies to employees who do one of the following:

- Work 100% of their time on a single grant program and/or single *cost objective*
- Work 100% of their time in administering programs that are part of *consolidated administrative funds* (such as a Federal Programs Director who administers only these programs)
- Work 100% of their time under a *single cost objective* funded from eligible multiple funding sources. A Title I, Part A, schoolwide program is a single cost objective.

*“Cost objective” means a program, function, activity, award, organizational subdivision, contract, or work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capital projects, etc. A cost objective may be a major function of the District, a particular service or product, a federal award, or an indirect cost activity.

These employees are not required to maintain time-and-effort records. However, each employee must certify in writing, at least semi-annually, that he/she worked solely on the program or single cost objective for the period covered by the certification. The certification must be signed by the employee or by the supervisor having first-hand knowledge of the work performed and should reference the employee’s signed and dated job description maintained in their personnel file. Charges to the grant must be supported by these semi-annual certifications. The semi-annual certifications are maintained by the Payroll Department of the District. **Upon completion of semi-annual certification**, the respective Grant Coordinators will supply the Accounting Office with a roster of employees.

(See the exceptions for schoolwide programs and Ed-Flex programs below.)

Job Descriptions: These employees are also required to maintain on file a signed and dated job description which clearly shows that the employee is assigned 100% to the program or single cost objective. The job description must be updated annually or when a function or activity is added to or deleted from an existing job description, must clearly identify the function and activities performed by the employee for the applicable fund source(s) or cost objective, and must be maintained in the employee’s personnel file.

The semi-annual certification must

- be executed after the work has been completed, and not before
- state that the employee worked solely (i.e., 100% of the time) on activities related to one particular grant program or single cost objective
- identify the grant program or cost objective
- specify the 6-month reporting period
- be signed and dated by the employee or a supervisor with first-hand knowledge of the work performed

Charges to the grant must be supported by these semi-annual certifications. All certifications must be retained for audit and monitoring purposes. It is recommended that the certifications be retained in a central location to facilitate an audit.

Other examples:

Because all funds consolidated on a Title I schoolwide campus benefit only that campus and no other cost objective, a Title I schoolwide program is a single cost objective. However, depending on the funding sources consolidated, personnel may or may not be required to complete a certification. See more information below about consolidating funds on a Title I schoolwide program.

A statutory set-aside within a program is a cost objective. For example, Title I, Part A requires that districts receiving \$500,000 or more in Title I, Part A reserve not less than 1% of their Title I, Part A allocation (at the LEA level, not at the campus level) to carry out parental involvement activities. In order to track the 1% expended for this activity, this parental involvement activity must be identified as a separate activity or cost objective for time and effort purposes.

Special Note on Single Cost Objectives: Per TEA, some districts have received an audit finding for identifying the following or something similar as a single cost objective. Auditors do not view these and similar as single cost objectives because there are multiple set-asides and cost objectives within each of these areas.

Federal programs

Title I, Part A

Title II, Part A

NCLB/ESSA

Working on initiatives and programs that benefit Title I students

Director of Federal Programs

Title I Grant Coordinator

See the **Exhibit** Section for the District Semi-Annual Certification Form (must be accessed electronically).

Special Note for Schoolwide Programs: A Title I, Part A, schoolwide program is considered a “single cost objective.” This has different implications depending on the types of funding consolidated on the schoolwide program.

Full Consolidation: If **federal, state, and local funds** are consolidated on the schoolwide program, neither the semi-annual certification nor time and effort is required. There is no distinction between staff paid with federal funds and staff paid with state or local funds.

Federal Consolidation: If **only federal funds** are consolidated, for the employees funded from the consolidated pool, normally the semi-annual certification would be required. However, if all federal funds included in the consolidation are Ed-Flex programs, then the semi-annual certification for school districts is automatically waived. Note: Not all NCLB/ESSA programs are Ed-Flex programs.

If one or more of the programs included in the consolidation is *not* an Ed-Flex program, then the semi-annual certification must be completed for those programs. Note: Not all NCLB/ESSA programs are Ed-Flex programs. See below for a list of Ed-Flex programs in Texas.

Title I, Part A (no consolidation): If **only Title I, Part A funds** are used on a schoolwide basis to serve all of the children on campus, normally the semi-annual certification would be required. However, because Title I, Part A is an Ed-Flex program in Texas, the semi-annual certification is automatically waived for employees paid with Title I, Part A.

If an employee works part of the time on a schoolwide program, and part of the time on a separate federal program or other cost objective, then the employee must maintain time and effort because the employee is working on multiple cost objectives.

Ed-Flex Programs in Texas

Ed-Flex is a provision that allows the U.S. Secretary of Education to delegate to states the authority to waive certain federal education requirements that may impede local efforts to reform and improve education. It is designed to help districts and schools carry out educational reforms and raise the achievement levels of all children by providing increased flexibility in the implementation

of federal education programs in exchange for enhanced accountability for the performance of students.

Authorized under the [Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999](#) and amended on April 13, 2006, the Ed-Flex waivers approved for Texas provide relief to grantees from certain *administrative* requirements, as well as from certain *programmatic* requirements. Refer to the [Ed-Flex Waivers](#) page on TEA's website for information on Texas' Ed-Flex waivers (covered programs and provisions that cannot be waived. Also refer to the NCLB [Program Appendix](#) on Ed-Flex.

Ed-Flex waivers are NOT available for all ESSA programs. Therefore, relief from the requirement to complete the semi-annual certification for employees who work 100% of their time on a single grant program is NOT available for programs not covered under Ed-Flex. Those employees must maintain time and effort in accordance with the requirements specified below.

Employees paid with non-Ed-Flex program funds who work 100% of their time on non Ed-Flex program activities must complete the certification every six months and submit it to the Payroll Department.

Employees paid with non-Ed-Flex program funds who work only a portion of their time on non-Ed-flex program activities must complete time-and-effort records and submit them to the Payroll Department at least monthly to coincide with the pay period.

Implementing any of the Ed-Flex waivers for a non-Ed-Flex program will result in findings during an audit or monitoring visit and potentially the repayment of funds.

Time and Effort (i.e., Personnel Activity Reports)

Time and effort applies to employees who do one of the following:

- Do *not* work 100% of their time on a single grant program and/or single cost objective
- Work under multiple grant programs or multiple cost objectives

These employees are required to maintain time-and-effort records or to account for their time under a substitute system (see below). Employees must prepare [time-and-effort summary reports](#) (“Employee Schedule and Certification” section) at least monthly (or every other week, as applicable) to coincide with pay periods. Such reports must reflect an *after-the-fact* distribution of 100% of the *actual* time spent on each activity and must be signed by the employee. Monthly reports must be submitted to the Payroll Department and charges to payroll must be adjusted at least monthly to coincide with preparation and submittal of expenditure reports.

Examples of employees who work on multiple cost objectives:

- An employee who works partially on *administering* programs included in *ESSA consolidated administrative funds pool*, and partially on *administering other programs (not included in ESSA consolidated administrative funds pool)*, must maintain time-and-effort records or account for his or her time under a substitute system. These are two different cost objectives.
- An employee who works partially on *administrative* activities (paid from administrative funds) and partially on *program* activities (paid from program funds) of the same program must maintain time-and-effort records or account for his or her time under a substitute system. These are two different cost objectives.
- An employee who works on regular Title I activities and Title I parent involvement activities must maintain time-and-effort records. (The LEA must document the 1% of its allocation expended on parent involvement activities if the LEA receives more than \$500,000 in Title I, Part A.) These are two different cost objectives.
- An employee who works part of the time on *direct* cost activities and part of the time on *indirect* cost activities must maintain time-and-effort records or account for his or her time under a substitute system. These are two different cost objectives.

Daily and Monthly Time-and-Effort Forms linked in the **Exhibit** Section.

Substitute Systems in Lieu of Time-and-Effort Reports

In accordance with 2 CFR § 200.430(i)(5), substitute systems for allocating salaries and wages may be used in place of time-and-effort reports. Substitute systems may include, but are not limited

to, random-moment sampling, “rolling time studies,” case counts, or other quantifiable measures of work performed. Substitute systems that use sampling methods must meet acceptable statistical sampling standards. Refer to 2 CFR § 200.430(i)(5) for detailed requirements. The substitute system must be approved by TEA.

Documentation of rationale and calculations for allocating salaries and wages based on a substitute system must be maintained for audit purposes.

TEA Substitute System of Federal Time-and-Effort Reporting for Employees Supported by Multiple Cost Objectives

TEA issued guidance in a letter dated December 12, 2012, pertaining to *Substitute System of Federal Time-and-Effort Reporting for Employees Supported by Multiple Cost Objectives*. Pursuant to this guidance, employees who work on *multiple* cost objectives (i.e., more than one federal grant award or more than one cost objective) and *who meet certain conditions* may complete a *schedule* at the beginning of the reporting period and a *certificate* (similar to the semi-annual certification) at the end of the reporting period in lieu of traditional time-and-effort records.

To qualify for this substitute system in lieu of traditional time-and-effort reports, the employee must work on *multiple activities or cost objectives (i.e., more than one federal grant award)* based on a *predetermined, set schedule*, which is most likely applicable to classroom teachers or instructional aides. The employee must also normally be required to complete traditional monthly time-and-effort reports. In order for any employees to use this system, the LEA must also submit a [*Management Certification*](#) form to TEA by the specified deadline date each year.

Daily Class Schedules

Daily class schedules for classroom teachers and instructional aides may be used in lieu of time-and-effort reports for these personnel. *Daily class schedules* may qualify as a suitable “*substitute system*” because they provide a “quantifiable measure of employee effort.” However, to avoid an audit exception, daily class schedules should be documented as a *substitute system* in accordance with the procedures described above for TEA’s substitute system.

Reconciliation and Closeout Procedures

It is critical for payroll charges to match the actual distribution of time recorded on the monthly certification documents. Grantees may **initially** charge payroll costs based on budget estimates. Budget estimates or other distribution percentages determined before the services are performed do not qualify as support for charges to federal awards, but may be used for interim accounting purposes provided that the system for establishing the estimates produces reasonable approximations of the activity actually performed.

If using budget estimates, the District will periodically, at least quarterly, reconcile payroll charges to the actual time and effort reflected in the employees' time-and-effort records. If the quarterly (or more frequent) **reconciled difference** between the actual and budgeted amounts is **10% or greater**, two things will occur:

- The District will adjust its accounting records to reflect the costs based on the actual time and effort reported.
- To minimize future differences, the District will revise the budget estimates for the following quarter to reflect the actual distribution, if necessary.

If the reconciled difference is **less than 10%**, the District will adjust the accounting records annually. But in all cases, the accounting records will be adjusted to reflect actual time-and-effort records. Please note that the 10% variance only governs *how often* the reconciliation will occur. It does not govern *whether* or not the reconciliation will occur.

Grant Closeout Procedures

The district shall submit all grant closeout documents to the granting agency or pass-through agency, as appropriate. Grant closeout procedures shall include, but not be limited to:

- Ensure that no obligations are made after the grant period end date
- Liquidate all obligations incurred during the grant period
- Submit the final grant program performance report, if any
- Submit the final grant expenditure report, if any
- Drawdown all the expended grant funds (reimbursement request) – Match the grant expenditure draw-downs with the finance general ledger
- Certify that the final drawdown of federal grant funds are accurate (Certification)
- Refund any excess grant funds, interest, or other payables to the granting agency or pass-through agency
- Account for any real and/or personal property on hand at the end of the grant period

All changes to the general ledger should be posted within the same month as the changes occurred, if possible, or as soon as practicable.

All end-of-fiscal year adjustments should be posted to the general ledger prior to closing out the fiscal year. Prior to the start of the audit field work, the following adjustments shall be posted to the general ledger:

- **Reconcile all cash and investment accounts** – all cash and investment accounts shall match the corresponding bank or investment general ledger balances as of June 30th, as reflected on the respective monthly statement.
- **Reconcile all revenue accounts with amounts received and/or earned as of June 30th** – All measurable revenue should be posted to the general ledger. The district shall calculate all state aid earned and post to the appropriate state revenue accounts. The Summary of Finance report from TEA shall act as a comparison tool.
- **Reconcile all grant revenue and expenditures** – the revenue and expenditures in every grant program (state and federal) should equal. If expenditures exceed revenue, the amount due from the granting agency should be posted to the revenue account and accounts receivable accounts.
- **Reconcile the final amended budget** – verify that all budget amendments (at the functional level) have been posted to the general ledger. The sum of the original budget, plus all budget amendments during the fiscal year shall equal the final amended budget.
- **Reconcile and post all accounts receivables** – all funds due from other sources, as of June 30th, shall be posted to the general ledger. The receivables shall be measurable and expected to be received within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year in accordance with the district's accounting standards.
- **Reconcile and post all accounts payables** – all payables due to others (vendors especially), as of June 30th, shall be posted to the general ledger. The amounts due for all goods and/or services received as of June 30th are classified as accounts payable and paid during the next fiscal year. The district has established a July 31st cut-off for prior year accounts payables, unless the accounts payable expense is material and is known prior to the end of the audit field work.
- **Reconcile all accrued wages and benefits as of June 30th** – All accrued wages shall be posted to the general ledger, especially for all wages earned in August but scheduled to be paid in the next fiscal year (after July 1st).

- **Reconcile all prepaid expenses as of June 30th** – All individually material prepaid expenses shall be posted to the general ledger to object code 14XX. A prepaid expense is typically one that represents a disbursement of funds (payment) for goods or services that will be received or utilized in the next fiscal year. For example, a maintenance agreement that has a term of January 1 through December 31, would have an expense for 6 months in the current fiscal and a prepaid expense of 6 months at the end of the fiscal year. [Note. The prepaid expenses should be cleared in the next fiscal year by posting the expense to the appropriate expense account code(s).]
- **Reconcile the fixed assets module (within the District financial software program) with all fixed asset additions, deletions, or changes** – All assets acquired during the fiscal year shall be added to the fixed asset module. All assets disposed of (sold or lost) shall be removed from the fixed asset ledger. Changes, if any, to the location, value, or category of assets shall be posted to the fixed asset module.

If using budget estimates, the District will reconcile payroll charges to the actual time and effort reflected in the employees' time-and-effort records.

Employee Exits

HR procedures for Employee Exits are contained in the Board-approved [DC \(Legal and Local\)](#) policies; additionally, HR has the exiting employee complete the [online exit interview](#).

Separation from the District: if an employee is leaving the District, the District's Operating Fund will compensate the employee for accumulated leave. For additional information, reference the [Wylie ISD Leave Policy](#).

VI. Human Resources Policies

Benefit Costs

District costs for fringe benefits for federally-funded staff shall be allowable as noted below:

- All benefit costs shall be in accordance with the district's ***Compensation and Benefits*** as defined in the Employee Handbook (**Exhibit**) and with the district's written [Compensation Policies](#);
- All leave benefits shall be in accordance with the district's written ***Leaves and Absences Policy*** ([DEC Local](#));
- The benefit costs shall be distributed equitably at the same allocation rate (percentage) as the base compensation;
- The benefit costs were earned and paid during the grant period; and
- All benefit costs shall be allowable under the Internal Revenue Service, Fringe Benefits Guide (as subjected to taxes, as required by federal statute)

Documentation of Compensation and Benefit Costs

In addition, to the time and effort reporting requirements, the district shall support all compensation and benefit costs paid with federal grant funds shall be supported by the following documentation:

- **Exempt staff**
 - Employment agreement, contract, or reasonable assurance, as appropriate
 - Job description signed by the employee with language similar to: *Funded by Title I, Part A with the primary purpose of supporting grant activities aimed at improving academic achievement for students struggling to meet state standards.*
 - *Supplemental duties, if any, shall be supported by a **Supplemental Duties Job Description/Pay Notice***
 - Absence records, if any
 - Time and Effort documentation, as appropriate (**Exhibits** for Semi-Annual Certification, Periodic Time and Effort, or the Substitute System for Time and Effort)
- **Non-Exempt staff**
 - Employment agreement, contract, or reasonable assurance, as appropriate
 - Job description signed by the employee with language similar to: *Funded by Title I, Part A with the primary purpose of supporting grant activities aimed at*

improving academic achievement for students struggling to meet state standards.

- Absence records, if any
- Time and Effort documentation, as appropriate (Semi-Annual Certification, Periodic Time and Effort, or the Substitute System for Time and Effort),
- Timekeeping records (actual work hours per workweek) in accordance with the FLSA and the district's ***Timekeeping Procedures***.

The Grant Manager shall ensure that the Role ID and object codes reflected on the grant application (Payroll Summary) are consistent with the HR, payroll, finance and PEIMS records.

VII. Record Keeping

A. Record Retention

In general, records document the use of funds, compliance with program and fiscal requirements, and the performance of the grant. In accordance with 34 C.F.R. §§ 76.730-.731 and §§ 75.730-.731, the District maintains all records that fully show (1) the amount of funds under the grant or subgrant; (2) how the District uses those funds; (3) the total cost of each project; (4) the share of the total cost of each project provided from other sources; (5) other records to facilitate an effective audit; and (6) other records to show compliance with federal program requirements. The District also maintains records of significant grant project experiences and results. 34 C.F.R. § 75.732. These records and accounts must be retained and made available for programmatic or financial audit.

Pursuant to the provisions in 34 C.F.R. § 81.31(c), the USDE is authorized to recover any federal funds misspent within 5 years before the receipt of a program determination letter. Consequently, in accordance with TEA's [General Provisions and Assurances](#) and the statute of limitations, the District retains records for a minimum of five (5) years from the date on which the final expenditure report is submitted or the ending date of the grant, whichever is later, unless otherwise notified in writing to extend the retention period by TEA or other awarding agency. However, if any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the record retention period, the records will be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken. 2 C.F.R. § 200.334

Local governments in Texas, including all school districts, open-enrollment charter schools, and ESCs, are required to implement a *Records Management Policy*, designate a *Records Management Officer* to oversee the policy, and comply with a *Records Retention Schedule*. The [Texas State Library and Archives Commission](#) (TSLAC) administers the records management requirements pursuant to the *Local Government Records Act*, *Local Government Code*, Chapters 201-205, and Chapter 441, Subchapter J, published as [Local Government Bulletin D](#) on TSLAC's website.

The District retains and destroys records in accordance with these requirements. Failure to produce a program or fiscal record for an auditor or monitor during the 5-year retention period will most likely result in an audit or monitoring finding and the repayment of funds for the missing documentation.

Destruction of Records

Because records establish compliance with the use of funds and with program and fiscal requirements, failure to retain the proper records or to dispose of them prematurely can result in monumental problems for the District, including the repayment of all funds associated with the activity, event, decision, or transaction for which the records are missing. In addition, destroying or disposing of a record improperly or prematurely constitutes a Class A Misdemeanor under state law.

The District cannot destroy any record that is involved in an ongoing

- Litigation
- Claim
- Negotiation

- Public information request (PIR)
- Audit or investigation
- Administrative review or hearing

The District's *Records Management Policy* includes policy and procedures for *disposing* of records. Records can only be destroyed in accordance with the [Records Retention Schedule](#) adopted by the District. Records that are not on the *Records Retention Schedule* may require written permission from the TSLAC prior to disposing. Procedures include maintaining a "records disposition log" that identifies the disposition date and method of disposal of each record.

According to [Local Government Code, §202.003](#), *confidential* records must be *burned, shredded, or pulped*. *Open* records can be *burned, shredded, pulped, recycled, or buried in a landfill*. If a contractor is hired to destroy records, the contractor must comply with all of the state and local government laws pertaining to the destruction of records as if it were the District.

B. Records That Must Be Maintained

A *record* is any recorded information that documents school business; it serves as evidence that an activity, event, decision, or transaction occurred. A record must be retrievable at a later date (i.e., for 5 years after the ending date of the grant or after submittal of the final expenditure report, whichever is later).

Not every piece of paper or every piece of data is an *official record*. Materials used for *reference* are just that – reference materials; they are not records. District personnel must use some judgment in determining whether a record constitutes an "official business record" by looking at the content of the record to determine its value in serving as evidence. A good place to start is by consulting the District's *Records Management Officer* and *Records Management Policy*. The Assistant to the CFO or designee serves as the District's *Records Management Officer*.

Records are created by the District to support a grant activity and they are retained as evidence of that activity. Records may come in a variety of different forms and may be *created* by the District or be *received* by the District in any medium, including hard copy paper or electronic, audio, or video. Whether the District *creates* it, or *receives* it from someone outside the District, if it

documents school operations, it's a record and must be retained according to the records retention schedule.

Most e-mails are records; telephone messages can be records. The record can be on a computer's hard drive, on a USB, on a DVD, in a filing cabinet, or on someone's desk. Even if the record contains confidential information and may be exempt from release under a Public Information Request (PIR), it is still a record and must be retained using proper security procedures to safeguard the confidential data.

Records generally include but are not limited to

- General correspondence, including letters and e-mail
- Handwritten notes and electronic notes
- Completed forms and reports and the data used to complete the reports
- Personnel documentation
- Websites created by the District
- Audio tapes and video tapes
- Final, complete, and signed (if applicable) documents
- Plans, photographs, or drawings
- Data in spreadsheets and databases
- Financial records, including but not limited to budgets, accounting ledgers, all supporting documentation for expenditures, copies of checks, bank statements, etc.

Records generally do NOT include

- Convenience copies (extra identical copies created only for convenience of reference or research)
- Drafts of documents
- Copies of documents furnished to the public to fulfill a PIR
- Blank forms/stocks of publications (keep at least one copy for archives to demonstrate compliance or proof of program activities)
- Library or museum materials
- Dispute resolution working files (the *final* written finding or report is a record)
- Personal or junk e-mail

- Ccs of e-mails (or letters) or convenience copies of e-mails (or letters) (the recipient in the “To” line is the keeper of the official record)

C. Collection and Transmission of Records

When practicable, the District must collect, transmit, and store Federal award information in an open file, non-licensed, and machine-readable formats. The District may substitute electronic versions of original paper records through duplication or other forms of electronic conversion, provided that the procedures are subject to quality control reviews. Quality control reviews must ensure that electronic conversion procedures provide reasonable safeguards against alteration of records and assurance that records remain in a format readable by a computer system.

It is becoming more common to store records electronically to conserve storage space. Storing records electronically is acceptable and is encouraged. However, TEA or other awarding agency must always provide or accept paper versions of grant-related information to and from the District upon request.

The retention period is the same whether the record is paper or electronic. However, a few precautions are in place.

It is permissible to scan hard copies of records and then store them electronically. The District must comply with *Electronic Records Standards and Procedures* ([Local Government Bulletin B](#) on TSLAC’s website) when scanning records. The District’s designated *Records Management Officer* is aware of these standards. The Administrative Assistant to the Assistant Superintendent for Finance and Operations or designee is responsible for performing or overseeing the scanning of all records to ensure the following procedures are properly carried out.

Prior to scanning, the employee must ensure that the original document has not been altered in any way. It is permissible to have *additional* hand-written notes on an original record, but the hand-written notes cannot obscure the contents of the original document in any way.

When scanning records, the employee must conduct *visual quality control* on each page of each document to ensure the scan is high quality and that it is *entirely* legible. Even one illegible line, word, or number on a scanned document can render the scanned document as unacceptable by auditors, monitors, TEA, and other oversight agencies.

Once the original has been scanned and the employee has conducted a thorough visual quality control **on each page of each document**, the scanned version becomes the official record and the originals can be destroyed. However, *before destroying any documents*, the employee must check with the District's designated *Records Management Official*. He or she may wish to confer with legal counsel or the auditor. There may be legal reasons for not destroying the originals. Also before destroying the originals, the employee will want to consider if there is any historical value to retaining the original, and if so, perhaps retain the original for historical purposes.

The employee must also ensure that each scanned document is properly indexed (labeled) so that a specific document can be easily searched and retrieved at a moment's notice. Failure to properly index a scanned document can result in the inability to retrieve it in a timely manner for audit or monitoring purposes, which could ultimately result in an audit or monitoring finding and the repayment of grant dollars.

The District utilizes network drives which are properly organized along with attachments to POs, JEs, etc. directly within the district financial software.

Records that are available only in electronic format are backed up on a nightly basis and are replicated to an offsite location; additionally, backup data is sent to an offsite location once a month are not currently housed in another physical location. If the original electronic records are destroyed or lost due to any reason, the backup location will have a duplicate copy of the records.

D. Access to Records

All grant records are government records and are the property of the District; they are not the personal property of an individual. Records should be easily accessible by all personnel in the District who may need to refer to the documentation for program management, accounting, compliance, audit, or monitoring purposes. With the exception of confidential personnel hiring

records, proprietary information of contractors, and confidential student information, all grant information is public information.

Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.337, the District provides TEA or other awarding agency, Inspectors General, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Texas State Auditor's Office, the Texas Attorney General's Office, and the US Department of Education staff or their contracted monitors or any of their authorized representatives, the right of access to any documents, papers, or other records of the District which are pertinent to the federal award, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts. The right also includes timely and reasonable access to the District's personnel for the purpose of interview and discussion related to such documents.

Protecting the True Names of Victims of a Crime

Only under extraordinary and rare circumstances would such access include review of the true name of victims of a crime. Routine monitoring would not necessitate access to this information, as it is not considered extraordinary and rare circumstances. When access to the true name of victims of a crime is necessary, appropriate steps to protect this sensitive information must be taken by both the District and the awarding agency. Any such access, other than under a court order or subpoena pursuant to a bona fide confidential investigation, must be approved by the head of the awarding agency or delegate.

The rights of access in this section are not limited to the required retention period but last as long as the records are retained. 2 CFR § 200.337(b)

E. Privacy

Data System Security & Access to Records

Business department staff handles and/or processes a substantial amount of confidential information. All staff is strictly prohibited from revealing confidential information to an unauthorized individual. Unless required by Federal, state, and local statute, the district is not required to permit public access to their records. The district shall make all grant-related records available for access to the federal granting agency and/or pass-through entity upon request.

All business office staff shall sign a Confidentiality Agreement on an annual basis. Among the most critical information is documentation related to employee's Personally-Identifiable Information (PII) such as health, benefits, financial, family members, or other personal information. Violators will be subject to discipline, employment termination, and/or may be reported to the appropriate legal authorities. Violations of some protected information, such as health or medical information, is also protected by federal laws, such as HIPPA.

Unless notified otherwise by the federal granting agency, the district shall retain all financial and program records related to the grant award in accordance with the federal grant. Upon request from the federal granting agency, the district shall transfer the records to the requesting federal agency. The business office staff shall be authorized to access the district's financial and/or payroll system(s) for job-related purposes only. Use of the systems for personal reasons or benefit will result in disciplinary action, up to and including employment termination.

Each staff member shall take appropriate steps to ensure that their respective computer system is managed in a control environment to prevent unauthorized access. At no time (including lunch breaks) shall a computer system be logged on to a financial data system while unattended by the respective staff member.

Assignment of Access and Passwords

Access to data systems shall be based on the specific job duties and assignments of each staff member. Except for limited exceptions, staff will not be given unilateral access to all modules in the financial, payroll and human resource systems. For example, a payroll staff member will not have access to the human resource entry points unless the access is limited in scope or "read-only." These restrictions to unilateral access are designed to prevent complete autonomy which could lead to fraud.

Each staff member shall be responsible for securing their assigned (selected) password. At no time shall passwords be shared with others or posted in visible locations within the staff member's work space. Violators of this restriction shall be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to employment termination.

Data system access to the authorized entry points and fields shall be determined by the employee's supervisor and department supervisor. Each staff member shall have access to their respective entry points and tabs within the District financial software based on their position. Security roles will be established and assigned with the specific access to their job duties. In the event that a staff

member gains access, due to human or software error, that he/she is not entitled to, it is the responsibility and duty of the staff member to notify the Security Administrator(s), regarding the ability to access the restricted entry points and fields.

Revoking Access

Access to data systems are subject to change and/or revocation when changes occur to a staff member's position, duties or responsibilities. Access to data systems are also subject to revocation when a staff member violates the Acceptable Use for Technology Resources Employee User Policy Guidelines. Each staff member shall sign an Acceptable Use For Technology Resources form. Training is maintained by the district through Safe Schools.

VIII. Monitoring

A. Self-Monitoring

The District is responsible for oversight of the operations of the federal award-supported activities. The District is responsible for monitoring its activities under federal awards to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements and to ensure performance expectations are being achieved. This process is known as self-monitoring. Monitoring by the District must cover each program, function, or activity. 2 CFR § 200.329. Additionally, the District must directly administer or supervise the administration of each project. 34 CFR § 76.701

Ongoing monitoring occurs in the course of operations. It includes regular management and supervisory activities and other actions personnel take in performing their duties. The scope and frequency of self-monitoring depends primarily on an assessment of risks and the effectiveness of ongoing monitoring procedures.

Implementing the appropriate and required internal controls and monitoring for compliance with internal controls is one of the District's tools for self-monitoring. Any discrepancies or deficiencies detected or discovered will be immediately corrected and processes or systems put into place to ensure such discrepancies or deficiencies do not occur again.

Additionally, the District will develop a self-monitoring assessment that will be administered at the end of every year. Corrective actions, including the actions required, the persons responsible, and the target date for completion, will be developed to address any deficiencies.

B. TEA Monitoring

Risk Assessment

Pursuant to the provisions in 2 CFR § 200.332(b), TEA, as a pass-through agency, is required to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award for purposes of determining the appropriate subrecipient monitoring. Accordingly, the risk assessment may include:

- The District's prior experience with the same or similar awards;
- The results of previous audits including whether or not the District receives a Single Audit in accordance with Subpart F of 2 CFR, and the extent to which the same or similar award has been audited as a major program;
- Whether the District has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems; and
- The extent and results of USDE monitoring if the District also receives federal awards directly from the USDE.

Special Conditions

Based on the evaluation of risk, TEA *must* consider imposing one or more of the following specific conditions upon the District if appropriate:

- Requiring payments as reimbursements rather than advance payments
- Withholding authority to proceed to the next phase until receipt of evidence of acceptable performance within a given performance period
- Requiring additional, more detailed financial reports
- Requiring the District to obtain technical or management assistance
- Establishing additional prior approvals. 2 CFR § 200.208(c)

TEA is required to notify the District as to:

- The nature of the additional requirements
- The reason why the additional requirements are being imposed

- The nature of the action needed to remove the additional requirements, if applicable
- The time allowed for completions the actions, if applicable, and
- The method for requesting reconsideration of the additional requirements imposed.

TEA must promptly remove any additional requirements once the conditions that prompted them have been satisfied.

Identification as a High-Risk Grantee

In accordance with the provisions 2 CFR § 3474.10, TEA has the authority to identify the District as a high-risk grantee, based on an analysis of the following factors:

- Based on the results of the risk assessment;
- If the District has a history of failure to comply with the general or specific terms and conditions of a federal award;
- The District's history of compliance with the general or specific terms and conditions of a federal award;
- The District's ability to meet expected performance goals as described in the award;
- A responsibility determination of the District.

TEA may impose one or more special conditions as needed to bring the District into compliance.

Monitoring

TEA must monitor the activities of the District as necessary to ensure that the award is used for authorized purposes, in compliance with the federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the award; and that the award performance goals are achieved. 2 CFR § 200.332(e). Monitoring *must* include:

- Reviewing financial and programmatic reports.
- Ensuring that the District takes action on all significant developments that negatively affect the subaward. Significant developments include Single Audit findings related to the subaward, other audit findings, site visits, and written notifications from a subrecipient of adverse conditions which will impact their ability to meet the milestones or the objectives of a subaward. When significant developments negatively impact the subaward, a subrecipient must provide the pass-through entity with information on their plan for corrective action and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

- Issuing a management decision for applicable audit findings pertaining only to the award.

TEA is responsible for resolving audit findings specifically related to the subaward and not responsible for resolving cross-cutting findings.

Depending on the District's assessment of risk by TEA, TEA may use the following monitoring tools (not all-inclusive) to ensure proper accountability and compliance with program requirements and achievement of performance goals:

- Performing desk reviews of certain information;
- Providing the District with training and technical assistance on program-related matters;
- Performing on-site reviews of the District's program operations; and
- Arranging for agreed-upon procedures engages as described in 2 CFR § 200.425 Audit services.

TEA will also consider taking any enforcement action (i.e., remedies for noncompliance) against the District if it is found to be in noncompliance.

Remedies for Noncompliance

If the District fails to comply with the U.S. Constitution, federal statutes, regulations, or the terms and conditions of the award, the USDE (for direct grants) or TEA (for state-administered grants) may impose one or more of the conditions described in *Special Conditions* (above). In addition, TEA may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances:

- Temporarily withhold payments until the District takes corrective action.
- Disallow costs for all or part of the activity associated with the noncompliance.
- Initiate suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized under 2 CFR Part 180 and USDE regulations (or in TEA's case, recommend such a proceeding be initiated by the USDE).
- Withhold further federal awards for the project or program.
- Take other remedies that may be legally available.

2 CFR § 200.339

C. Subrecipient Monitoring

In the event that the District awards subgrants to other entities, it is responsible for monitoring those grant subrecipients to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws. Monitoring is the regular and systematic examination of all aspects associated with the administration and implementation of a program. Each program office that awards a subgrant must have its own monitoring policy. This policy must ensure that any monitoring findings are corrected.

The District does not award subgrants as a regular course of action.

IX. Audits

A. Annual Independent Audit

Section 44.008 of TEC requires that each school district have its fiscal accounts audited annually *at district expense* by a certified or public accountant (independent of the district) holding a permit from the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy (CPA). No portion of the independent audit may be paid from state or federal grant funds. The cost to conduct the annual independent audit must be paid from state or local funds.

The audit must meet at least the minimum requirements and be in the format prescribed by the SBOE and the commissioner. Audits must be conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) and Government Auditing Standards (GAS), also referred to as the *Yellow Book*. Audit requirements are also provided in TEA's [FASRG](#), *Module 4 – Auditing*.

The itemized accounts and records of the district must be made available to audit. The independent audit must be completed following the close of each fiscal year and must be submitted to TEA within 150 calendar days of the close of the fiscal year.

During the annual independent audit, the auditor examines whether the district has complied with financial management and reporting requirements and with internal controls. The annual audit is organization-wide and includes an examination of all fund types and account groups.

The audit reports are reviewed by TEA audit staff, and TEA notifies the local board of trustees of any objections, violations of sound accounting practices or law and regulation requirements, or of

any recommendations concerning the audit report that the commissioner wants to make. If the audit report reflects that penal laws have been violated, the commissioner must notify the appropriate county or district attorney and the state's attorney general.

TEA must be permitted access to all accounting records, including vouchers, receipts, fiscal and financial records, and other school records TEA considers necessary and appropriate for the review, analysis, and passing on audit reports.

B. Single Audit

In addition to the state-mandated annual audit, federal regulations require that grantees obtain audits in accordance with [2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F – Audit Requirements](#). (Note: The requirements in 2 CFR Part 200 apply for fiscal years that begin after December 26, 2014, (i.e., in most cases, for fiscal years that begin July 1 or September 1, 2015, and end June 30 or August 31, 2016, respectively. The requirements in OMB Circular A-133 are in effect for the fiscal years that end June 30 or August 31, 2015, respectively.) The audits must be made by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). Awarding agencies, including TEA, are required to determine whether their grantees have met the audit requirements.

State agencies such as TEA are required to follow their own procedures to determine whether the District spent federal funds in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This includes reviewing an audit to determine if the District had a single audit conducted in accordance with 2 CFR § 200.514, or through other means if there was no single audit.

TEA as a state agency must also

- ensure that the District takes appropriate corrective action within six months after receiving a report with an instance of noncompliance with federal laws and regulations
- consider whether the audit necessitates an adjustment of TEA's own records

Who Is Required to Have a Single Audit?

School districts that **expend \$1,000,000** or more total in federal awards (i.e., all of the expenditures added together for all of the federal grants) during the fiscal year are required to have a Single Audit conducted *in addition to and in conjunction with* the annual independent audit.

The Single Audit must be completed in accordance with 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F and the *Audit Compliance Supplement* (see link below), normally updated around March of each year. The *Audit Compliance Supplement* outlines specific requirements and corresponding audit procedures for each major federal program.

For federal programs *not* covered in the *Compliance Supplement*, the auditor is directed to use the *types* of compliance requirements contained in the *Supplement* as guidance for identifying compliance requirements to test, and to determine the requirements governing the federal program by reviewing the provisions of grant agreements and the laws and regulations applicable to those federal programs.

The cost to conduct the Single Audit can be prorated among the federal programs being audited in proportion to the total award amount of each program.

What Happens During a Single Audit?

During a Single Audit, the auditor examines

- the District's financial statements and schedule of expenditures of federal awards
- compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements that have a direct and material effect on each of the District's federal programs
- the effectiveness of internal control over federal programs in preventing or detecting noncompliance

Auditors are required to classify and select federal programs for audit using a risk-based approach. Where a District receives only one federal program, the auditor may conduct a *program-specific* audit rather than a Single Audit.

Auditors use the suggested audit procedures in the *Audit Compliance Supplement* to test general compliance requirements for each federal program selected for audit during the Single Audit or

program-specific audit process. Program and fiscal managers should be aware of the requirements and what the auditor may look for so they can be properly prepared. Auditors may potentially interview program managers and fiscal managers to solicit evidence of compliance with certain requirements.

As the auditor is reviewing the compliance requirements, he or she identifies any significant deficiencies in internal control and any noncompliance with laws, regulations, or grant agreements. The auditor also identifies any known questioned costs which are greater than \$25,000. Auditors must present the findings in a written report in sufficient detail for the District to prepare a corrective action plan and take corrective action, and for TEA or other awarding agency to arrive at a management decision.

The auditor assembles the report in accordance with *2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F* and submits the audit package to the local board of directors for approval. A copy of the full audit report, including the required annual audit, and the Single Audit or program-specific audit, is submitted to TEA as the pass-through entity. The auditor must also complete a data collection form that includes certain prescribed information about the District and the results of the audit. The District must submit the data collection form and a copy of the complete audit package to the [Federal Audit Clearinghouse](#) operated on behalf of OMB.

TEA audit staff review the audit report and issue a management decision within six months of receiving the package. The management decision (written letter) must inform the District whether or not the finding by the auditor is sustained, the reasons for the decision, and the expected action to repay disallowed costs, make financial adjustments, or take other corrective action. The District is responsible for follow-up and must prepare a corrective action plan for all audit findings, along with the anticipated completion date for each action and who is responsible.

TEA is required to follow up to ensure the District resolved the corrective actions. The audit in the subsequent year will include a follow up to ensure the District implemented the corrective actions.

TEA also uses the results of the report as a monitoring tool and may use the results to identify the District as high-risk and impose special conditions on federal awards.

Audit preparations include gathering all auditor-requested documents, beginning with the interim audit occurring in early June. All documents are uploaded to the portal, a secure internet location

accessible by the auditors and employees of the District. The Accounting Department is responsible for coordinating the annual audit, submitting information to the auditors from the Accounting office and requesting and submitting information from the following Departments as needed: Human Resources, Payroll, Purchasing, and Accounts Payable. Additionally, the independent auditors are members of the Government Auditors Association.

C. Audits and Special Investigations Conducted by TEA or By Another Regulatory Agency

A review of the annual independent audit report and/or the Single Audit report may prompt TEA to schedule a subsequent desk audit or on-site audit or investigation. Additionally, TEA may schedule an audit or investigation on the basis of legitimate complaints received by TEA about the District's use of federal funds.

Federal regulations require that subgrantees, including school districts, also cooperate with the Secretary of Education and the Comptroller General of the United States or any of their duly authorized representatives in the conduct of audits authorized by federal law. This cooperation includes access without unreasonable restrictions to records and personnel of the District for the purpose of obtaining relevant information.

The Comptroller General of the United States is the Director of the U.S. [Government Accountability Office](#) (GAO). GAO is an independent, nonpartisan agency that works with Congress. GAO ensures fiscal and managerial responsibility of the federal government by investigating how the federal government spends taxpayer dollars.

In addition, the [Office of Inspector General \(OIG\) at the USDE](#) may conduct an audit, investigation, or other activities to promote the efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of the Department's programs and operations. Anyone knowing of fraud, waste, or abuse of federal education funds is able to contact the [OIG Hotline](#) to make a confidential report.

TEA also has a [procedure for reporting fraud, waste, or abuse of state and federal resources](#). In addition, TEA has a procedure for [filing a complaint](#) with regard to federal programs when it cannot be resolved at the local level following district policies and procedures.

District Procedures for Reporting Fraud, Waste, or Abuse

The district shall disclose to the granting agency if any federal grant funds have been subject to fraud, waste, or abuse to district staff and/or contractors (vendors). Corrective actions, as appropriate, shall be implemented to remedy the loss of grant funds due to fraud, waste, or abuse.

X. Programmatic Fiscal Requirements

A. Supplement, Not Supplant

Most federal education grants contain the *supplement, not supplant* provision. In most cases, the expenditure of grant funds for a particular cost or activity must supplement, and not supplant, state or local funds and sometimes other federal funds. Therefore, supplement, not supplant is a crucial factor in determining whether a particular cost is allowable, and it must be understood by program and fiscal managers.

What Does Supplement, Not Supplant Mean?

The intent behind supplement, not supplant, is that federal funds are not meant to substitute for state or local funds, but rather to provide for an additional layer of support for students who need extra academic assistance in order to succeed in school. Districts must demonstrate that federal funds are used to purchase additional academic and support services, staff, programs, or materials the state or district would not normally provide.

The supplement, not supplant provision means, in general, that

- Federal funds may not be used to replace activities normally funded from (other federal) state or local funds.
- State and local funds may not be diverted for other purposes due to the availability of federal funds.
- Federal funds may not be used to support activities that are required by state law, State Board of Education or Commissioner's rule, or local policy.

- All students must receive the same level and quality of services from State and local resources. In other words, State and local sources *cannot* be used to provide services to only *some* of the students, while Federal funds are used to provide services to the *remaining* students. (School wide programs may be an exception.)
- Federal funds must be used to *supplement* activities already being provided by the District, meaning they must be used to *expand, enhance, or improve* existing services and activities or to create something *new*.

Rebutting the Presumption of Supplanting

Violations for supplanting with federal funds can be quite severe. If a grantee is determined to be supplanting with the entire program, the penalty could be as great as repaying 100% of the funds expended. Federal regulations require that a grantee repay funds in proportion to the harm to the federal government.

Districts may be able to *rebut* the presumption of supplanting by an auditor or monitor. To determine compliance with the supplement, not supplant requirement, the District must determine what services *would have been provided* to students in the absence of federal funds. Generally in a situation where the District used Title II funds, for example, to provide services that it provided with non-Federal funds in the prior year(s), an auditor or monitor will presume supplanting occurred.

While the presumptions of supplanting apply to other ESSA programs, the presumptions of supplanting no longer apply to Title I, Part A of ESSA. The USDE provides excellent guidance on supplement, not supplant with regard to Title I, Part A in their [Non-Regulatory Guidance on Supplement Not Supplant Under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act June 2019](#). In addition, [TEA's Supplement, Not Supplant Handbook](#) (under *Handbooks*) discusses supplement, not supplant as it applies to ESEA programs and other programs, including IDEA-B and Perkins. Both documents contain excellent information and examples as it pertains to rebutting the presumption of supplanting.

Supplement, Not Supplant Under Title I, Part A of the ESEA

The fiscal requirements for supplement, not supplant under Title I changed with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 by the Every Students Succeeds Act

(ESEA or ESSA) in 2015. ESSA eliminated the cost-by-cost analysis previously required by NCLB and replaced it with a methodology test. ESEA section 1118(b)(3).

Under ESSA, to demonstrate compliance with the supplement not supplant requirement, a district must show that its methodology to allocate state and local funds to schools, results in each Title I school receiving all of the state and local funds it would otherwise receive were it not receiving Title I, Part A funds. ESEA section 1118(b)(2). This means that districts must use a “Title I-neutral” methodology. A Title I-neutral methodology is one that allocates state and local funds to schools without regard for a school’s Title I status.

TEA also provides excellent guidance related to ESEA and other programs in [*a Supplement, Not Supplant Handbook: A Guide for Grants Administered by the Texas Education Agency*](#).

Again, it is important that District personnel involved in federal programs understand supplement, not supplant. School districts are frequently cited for a supplant violation. On the surface, a particular cost may seem allowable in that it is reasonable, allowable under the federal cost principles, allocable, and appropriate under a federal program such as Title I, Part A. However, **if the cost is not supplemental, the cost is unallowable**. All costs associated with a supplant violation would be required to be repaid to TEA or other federal awarding agency.

How to Document Compliance for an Auditor

Any determination about supplanting is specific to the individual situation, and general guidelines cannot be provided to meet the particular details of any situation. Examples of the types of documentation auditors may request from the District to demonstrate that the expenditure is supplemental to other federal and/or non-federal programs include the following:

- Fiscal or programmatic documentation to confirm that, in the absence of federal funds, the District would have eliminated staff or other services in question
- Board minutes/agendas with discussion of elimination of staff due to lack of state funds
- State or local legislative actions
- Itemized budget histories from one year to the next and information
- Planning documents
- Actual reduction in state or local funds

- Decision to eliminate position or services was made without regard to the availability of federal funds, including the reason the decision was made
- Class-size data from previous years and upcoming year
- Specific policies and procedures related to supplement, not supplant requirements

Procedures for Complying with Supplement, Not Supplant

The respective Grant Coordinator reviews each purchase request (the corresponding forms documenting necessity and/or the line on the Requisition noting the purpose of the purchase), checking the alignment between the request and the District and Campus Improvement Plans. Should an item requested appear to supplant and not supplement, the purchase will be denied. The Grant Coordinator will meet with the campus principal to review the procedural error and will request the campus use local funds to remediate the issue.

Comparability of Services is a fiscal requirement for recipients of Title I, Part A funds under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Since Wylie ISD is a non-exempt LEA, the Comparability Assurance Document (CAD) and the Comparability Computation Form (CCF) must be completed and submitted to TEA annually and accessed on the [TEA website](#). The District utilizes the ratio of campus enrollment to campus state and local expenditures as its methodology for the CCF and also to demonstrate the Supplement not Supplant TEA-required documentation.

Statement of Methodology: Wylie ISD allocates state and local funds on a per-pupil amount calculation determined by campus grade span.

- Elementary Schools: PreK - 4th grades
- Intermediate Schools: 5th and 6th grades
- Junior High Schools: 7th and 8th grades
- High Schools: 9th – 12th grades

The SNS methodology described is used for the fair and equitable distribution of State and local funds to ensure that each Title I campus receives all of the State and local funds that it would receive in the absence of Title I funds.

B. Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

MOE is one of the fiscal requirements, similar to supplement, not supplant, that ensures that federal funds are used to provide services that are in addition to the regular services normally provided by a District. If MOE is a requirement, it will be included in the authorizing program statute. For example, for most NCLB/ESSA programs, the MOE requirement is included in Title IX, General Provisions, Part E, Subpart 2, § 9521.

MOE means the District must maintain its expenditures for public education from state and local funds from year to year. A district cannot reduce its own state and local spending for public education and replace those funds with federal funds.

For most federal programs for which MOE applies, such as Title I, Part A, the District's combined fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate expenditures of the District with the respect to the provision of a free public education for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made, must be not less than 90% of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made. (Note: The MOE requirements are different for some grant programs, such as IDEA-B [Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B]).

MOE is based on *actual* expenditures from State and local funds, not on budgeted amounts. The District is responsible for maintaining effort and for documenting compliance with MOE. TEA will verify the District's MOE using fiscal information obtained through the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) database.

Expenditures Included in the Determination of MOE

In determining whether the District has maintained fiscal effort, TEA must consider the District's expenditures from State and local funds for free public education. These include expenditures for

- administration
- instruction
- attendance services
- health services
- pupil transportation services
- operation and maintenance of plant

- fixed charges
- net expenditures to cover deficits for food services
- net expenditures to cover deficits for student body activities

[34 CFR § 299.5\(d\)\(1\)](#)

TEA calculates MOE for school districts and open-enrollment charter schools. TEA includes expenditures for the following functions (specified in [TEA MOE Guidance Handbook](#)) in determining whether the District has met the MOE requirement:

Category	Function
Instruction	11
Instructional Leadership (previously Administration)	21
Instructional Leadership (previously Administration)	12
Curriculum Development and Instructional Staff Development	13
School Leadership	23
Guidance and Counseling Services	31
Social Work Services	32
Health Services	33
Student (Pupil) Transportation	34
Deficits for Cocurricular/Extracurricular Student Body Activities	36
Deficits for Food Services	35
General Administration	41
Plant Maintenance and Operation	51
Data Processing Services	53

Expenditures Excluded from the Determination of MOE

The following expenditures are *excluded* from the determination of MOE:

- community services
- capital outlay
- debt service
- supplemental expenses made as a result of a Presidentially declared disaster
- any expenditures made from federal funds

[34 CFR § 299.5\(d\)\(2\)](#)

“Preceding Fiscal Year” Defined

For purposes of determining MOE, regulations specify that the “preceding fiscal year” is the federal fiscal year, or the 12-month fiscal period most commonly used in a State for official reporting purposes, prior to the beginning of the federal fiscal year in which funds are available. TEA calculates MOE using State and local expenditures for the **state** fiscal year, or September 1 through August 31. [34 CFR § 299.5\(c\)](#)

Failure to Meet MOE

If the District fails to meet MOE for NCLB/ESSA programs for any given fiscal year, the award amount is reduced in the exact proportion by which the District did not meet MOE. The Secretary of Education may waive the requirements for one year due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances, such as natural disaster, or a precipitous decline in the financial resources of the District.

Procedures for Complying with MOE

The District complies with [guidance provided by TEA pertaining to MOE for ESSA programs](#) and for [IDEA-B](#). For further reference, consult Board-adopted policy Accountability: Federal Accountability Standards – [AID \(Legal\)](#).

ESSA MOE

Federal statute requires that local education agencies (LEAs) receiving Title I, Part A funds must continue to maintain fiscal effort with state and local funds. An LEA may receive its full Title I, Part A entitlement if either the combined fiscal effort per student or the aggregate expenditures for the preceding fiscal year was not less than 90 percent of the combined fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the second preceding fiscal year. Maintenance of Effort (MOE) is determined using state and local operating expenditures by function, excluding expenditures for community services, capital outlay, debt service, and supplementary expenses as a result of a Presidential declared disaster, as well as any expenditures from funds provided by the federal government. [\[TEA ESSA MOE Handbook\]](#)

The accounting department, Accounting Supervisor, shall compute the MOE using the TEA [ESSA MOE Determination Calculation Tool](#) during the budget adopted process and at the end of the fiscal

year. Non-compliance with ESSA MOE will result in a reduction of ESSA funds in the exact proportion by which the district fails to meet the MOE requirement; therefore, the Finance Division shall plan for the reduction of grant funds at the local level. If the ESSA MOE falls below the required level, the Finance and Grant Divisions shall collaborate to develop a plan to bring the district into compliance with the MOE requirements.

IDEA-B MOE

An LEA that accepts IDEA-B funds is required under IDEA-B to expend, for services to students with disabilities, at least an amount equal to 100% of the state and/or local funds it expended on students with disabilities during the previous year. Federal law provides four methods of demonstrating compliance (or “maintaining effort”), as described in the Methods of Determining Compliance section. [[TEA IDEA-B MOE Guidance Handbook](#)]

The Accounting Department shall compute the MOE using the [TEA IDEA-B LEA MOE Calculation Tool](#) during the budget adopted process and at the end of the fiscal year. Non-compliance with IDEA-B MOE will result in a reduction of IDEA-B funds in the exact proportion by which the district fails to meet the MOE requirement; therefore, the Finance Division shall plan for the reduction of grant funds at the local level. If the IDEA-B MOE falls below the required level, the Finance and Grant Divisions shall collaborate to develop a plan to bring the district into compliance with the MOE requirements.

NOTE: The finance department shall code all special education expenditures that qualify as exceptions to a specific sub-object for tracking purposes. For example, if the district makes a long term purchase of equipment for a special education student, the district should track that expense separately to apply that cost as an exception during the MOE calculation.

As part of the IDEA-B grant application process, the Grant Coordinator will need to know the prior year Special Education expenditures and the next fiscal year budgeted Special Education Expenditures. The Accounting Department shall provide these amounts to the Grants Coordinator not later than to ensure that the most accurate amounts are reflected in the grant application. Changes to these amounts, as they are known, by the Accounting Department shall be submitted to the Grant Coordinator, as appropriate.

XI. Programmatic Requirements

A. Private Nonprofit School Participation

If the authorizing federal program statute provides for private nonprofit school participation, the District must comply with certain requirements. Before completing and submitting the application, the District must contact the private nonprofit schools located within the District's boundaries, notifying them of the opportunity to participate in the program. The *Private Nonprofit School Participation* schedule in the applicable federal grant application must be completed and submitted with the application.

Generally, in accordance with the specific program statute, private nonprofit schools must be consulted in the planning and development of the project. Both children and teachers from private nonprofit schools must be assured equitable participation in all services, materials, equipment, and teacher training.

Prior to completing any federal grant application, the District ensures that private nonprofit schools have been consulted in accordance with the provisions of the statute and in accordance with the guidelines specified in TEA's [General and Fiscal Guidelines](#) and Program Guidelines. The program manager/director assigned to the federal program is responsible for ensuring that all requirements with regard to the participation of private nonprofit schools are carried out.

B. Equitable Access and Participation

Provisions for equitable access and participation apply to all federally funded grants administered by the US Department of Education. As such, *Equitable Access and Participation* is a required schedule in the application for any federally funded grant. The application will not be approved in the absence of this schedule.

In accordance with the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), Section 427, applicants must develop and describe the procedures they will use to ensure equitable access to and equitable participation in the grant program. The barriers to such participation should be identified for all

participants and potential participants during the needs assessment phase of the program planning and development.

All applicants, including the District, must address the special needs of students, teachers, and other program beneficiaries to overcome barriers to equitable participation, including those based on gender, race, color, national origin, disability, and age.

The District complies with the requirements for completing the *Equitable Access and Participation* schedule in each federally funded grant application.

The respective Grant Coordinators (including but not limited to the IDEA and Carl Perkins Grants) are required to analyze and determine any barriers to equitable participation by all students.

The following strategies implemented to address potential barriers include:

- Staff training
- Parent training
- Student training
- Language interpreters

Assistant Superintendent of Student Services and Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources is responsible for monitoring to ensure those strategies are carried out and that the barriers have been eliminated.

C. Civil Rights and Prohibition of Discrimination

Several federal civil rights laws prohibit discrimination in programs or activities that receive federal funds from the USDE. These laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin; sex; disability; and age. The civil rights laws extend to all state educational agencies, elementary and secondary school systems, colleges and universities, vocational schools, proprietary schools, state vocational rehabilitation agencies, libraries, and museums that receive USDE funds.

The four primary civil rights laws are as follows:

Subject	Statute	Regulation
Discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin	Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (45 USC §§ 2000d-2000d-4)	34 CFR Part 100
Discrimination on the basis of sex	Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 USC §§ 1681-1683)	34 CFR Part 106
Discrimination on the basis of handicap	Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC § 794)	34 CFR Part 104
Discrimination on the basis of age	The Age Discrimination Act (42 USC §§ 6101 et seq.)	34 CFR Part 110

The District must comply with the provisions pertaining to all four of these civil rights statutes and their implementing regulations to be eligible to receive any federal education funds. GEPA requires the Secretary of Education to reduce an allotment to a state for any Districts not in compliance with any of these four civil rights laws. *Title 20 USC, Chapter 31 – General Provisions Concerning Education, § 1231e.*

Other federal laws that prohibit discrimination include [Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act](#) (ADA) of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by public entities, whether or not they receive federal funding. The [Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act](#) amends the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 in the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) of 2001, § 9525. This Act prevents public schools from discriminating against patriotic youth societies, including Boy Scouts of America, by insuring equal access to meet on school premises and in school facilities.

Each civil rights law is discussed in more detail below. These laws require that all recipients of federal funds ensure their educational programs are administered in a manner that prohibits discrimination in the participation of federal programs. The [USDE Office for Civil Rights](#) (OCR) enforces these laws and their implementing regulations.

Prohibition of Discrimination on the Basis of Race, Color, or National Origin

[Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964](#) prohibits discrimination in the participation of federal programs on the basis of *race, color, or national origin*. No person shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to any form of discrimination in, any federal program on the basis of race, color, or national origin.

Specific discriminatory actions that are prohibited include

- denying an individual any service or other benefit provided under the program
- providing any service or other benefit to an individual which is different, or is provided in a different manner, from that provided to others under the program
- subjecting an individual to segregation or separate treatment in any matter related to his or her receipt of any service or other benefit under the program
- restricting an individual in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service or other benefit under the program
- treating an individual differently from others in determining whether he or she satisfies any admission, enrollment, quota, eligibility, membership or other requirement or condition which individuals must meet in order to be provided any service or other benefit provided under the program
- denying an individual an opportunity to participate in the program through the provision of services or otherwise or afford him or her an opportunity to do so which is different from that afforded others under the program
- denying a person the opportunity to participate as a member of a planning or advisory body which is an integral part of the program

Every federal grant application includes an assurance that the District complies with these provisions. The assurance is included in the TEA [General Provisions and Assurances](#).

The District may be required to submit to the USDE OCR records that demonstrate compliance with the provisions. The District must also permit on-site access to records by USDE OCR staff to verify compliance.

Any person who believes to have been the subject of discrimination may file a written complaint with the USDE OCR not later than 180 days following the alleged discrimination. OCR staff will promptly investigate the complaint and attempt to resolve it informally. If the complaint cannot be resolved informally, the USDE has the right to suspend or terminate federal funding for the program affected. The USDE must provide an opportunity for a hearing prior to suspension or termination of the program.

The regulations that implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act for educational institutions are in [*34 CFR Part 100*](#), *34 CFR §§ 75.500 and 76.500* and [*Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964*](#)

The Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources is responsible for coordinating and ensuring compliance with this Act.

We include the following statement on the District website and all applicable Human Resources documents. This is also included in an annual public notification as required.

It is the policy of Wylie ISD not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, or handicap in its educational or vocational programs, services, or activities as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

It is also the policy of Wylie ISD not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, handicap, or age in its employment practices as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended; and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

For information about your rights or grievances procedures, contact the Title IX Coordinator, Casey Whittle, at 951 S. Ballard Street, Wylie, TX 75098, 972/429-3003.

Prohibition of Discrimination on the Basis of Sex

[Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972](#) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federal program. No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any academic, extracurricular, research, occupational training, or other education program or activity.

The regulations in [34 CFR Part 106](#) implement the provisions of Title IX. These regulations require that

- the District designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under Title IX, including investigating any complaint communicated to the District alleging its noncompliance with Title IX. The District must notify all its students and employees of the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees appointed to carry out the requirements of Title IX.
- the District adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of student and employee complaints alleging any action which would be prohibited by Title IX.
- the District implement specific and continuing steps to notify students, parents and employees that it does not discriminate on the basis of sex in the educational programs or activities which it operates, and that it is required by Title IX and 34 CFR Part 106 not to discriminate in such a manner. The District must publish in any document used to recruit students or employees the policy that states that the District does not discriminate on the basis of sex.

There are certain exceptions, such as allowing boys and girls to be separated in physical contact activities, such as football, soccer, basketball, boxing, etc.

The District must not discriminate on the basis of a student's pregnancy. The District must also not discriminate on the basis of sex in the employment of personnel, compensation, fringe benefits, or work assignments under any federal programs.

Every federal application includes an assurance that the District complies with these provisions. The assurance is included in the TEA [General Provisions and Assurances](#), [Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972](#); [34 CFR Part 106](#); and [34 CFR §§ 75.500 and 76.500](#)

The Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources is responsible for coordinating and ensuring compliance with this Act.

Prohibition of Discrimination on the Basis of Age

The [Age Discrimination Act of 1975](#) prohibits discrimination based on *age* in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance. The regulations in [34 CFR Part 110](#) implement the *Age Discrimination Act* and describe conduct that violates the Act.

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The District may not, in any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance, directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, use age distinctions or take any other actions that have the effect, on the basis of age, of

- (1) excluding individuals from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination under a program or activity receiving federal financial assistance
- (2) denying or limiting individuals in their opportunity to participate in any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance

These regulations do not apply to

- (1) an age distinction contained in that part of a federal, state, or local statute or ordinance adopted by an elected, general purpose legislative body that
 - (i) provides any benefits or assistance to persons based on age
 - (ii) establishes criteria for participation in age-related terms
 - (iii) describes intended beneficiaries or target groups in age-related terms
- (2) any employment practice of any employer, employment agency, labor organization, or any labor-management joint apprenticeship training program, except any program or activity

receiving federal financial assistance for employment under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*).

The regulations do not apply where age is a factor in conducting normal operations of the District. For example, where the District is operating a program or activity that provides special benefits to children, the use of age distinctions is presumed to be necessary to the normal operation of the program or activity.

Age discrimination in *employment* is covered under the [Age Discrimination in Employment Act](#). Complaints of employment discrimination based on age may be filed with the U.S. [Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#).

The District must take steps to comply and maintain records demonstrating compliance. The District may be required to submit to the USDE OCR records that demonstrate compliance with the provisions and must also permit on-site access to records by USDE OCR staff to verify compliance. The District must

- Designate at least one employee to coordinate its efforts to comply with and carry out its responsibilities under the *Age Discrimination Act*, including investigating any complaint communicated to the recipient alleging its noncompliance with the Act. The District must notify all its students of the name, office address, and telephone number of the employee or employees appointed to carry out the requirements of the Act.
- Adopt and publish grievance procedures providing for prompt and equitable resolution of student complaints alleging any action which would be prohibited by the Age Discrimination Act.

The USDE may conduct compliance reviews, pre-award reviews, and other similar procedures to investigate and correct violations of the Act and of the regulations, even in the absence of a complaint against the District. The review may be as comprehensive as necessary to determine whether a violation of the regulations occurred.

If a compliance review or pre-award review indicates a violation of the Act or of the regulations, the USDE attempts to achieve voluntary compliance with the Act. If voluntary compliance cannot be achieved, the USDE arranges for enforcement.

Any person who believes to have been the subject of age discrimination may file a written complaint with the USDE OCR not later than 180 days following the alleged discrimination. OCR staff is required to promptly refer the complaint for mediation. If the complaint cannot be resolved through mediation, the USDE will conduct an investigation and attempt to achieve voluntary compliance by the District. If the District does not comply, the USDE has the right to suspend or terminate federal funding for the program affected. The USDE must provide an opportunity for a hearing prior to suspension or termination of the program.

The Act prohibits retaliation for filing a complaint with OCR or for advocating for a right protected by the Act.

An assurance that the District complies with these provisions is included in the TEA [General Provisions and Assurances](#), [Age Discrimination Act of 1975](#); [34 CFR Part 110](#); and [34 CFR §§ 75.500 and 76.500](#)

The Assistant Superintendent of Human Resources is responsible for coordinating and ensuring compliance with this Act.

Prohibition of Discrimination on the Basis of Disability

In addition to the [Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act](#) (IDEA), there are two other laws pertaining to non-discrimination on the basis of disability:

- [Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973](#), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance from the USDE
- [Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act](#) (ADA) of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by state and local governments, including school districts, regardless of whether they receive any federal financial assistance

Section 504 of the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973*, effective May 1977, is widely recognized as the first civil-rights statute for persons with disabilities. Because it was successfully implemented over the next several years, it helped to pave the way for the 1990 [Americans with Disabilities Act](#). The *Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008* (Amendments Act), effective January 1, 2009, amended the *Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990* (ADA) and included a conforming

amendment to the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* (Rehabilitation Act) that affects the meaning of *disability* in Section 504.

Section 504 and Title II of ADA are both unfunded mandates with which all school districts [as well as ESCs and open-enrollment charter schools] must comply. **It is important to recognize that while a specific child enrolled in the District may not be eligible for services under IDEA, the child *may* be eligible for protection under Section 504.** Failure to comply with Section 504 could result in costly hearings and potential lawsuits.

Section 504

Section 504 states that no otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

Section 504 defines *individuals with disabilities* as “persons with a *physical or mental impairment* which substantially limits one or more *major life activities*.” However, a student protected under Section 504 may also have a *record* of such an impairment or be *regarded* as having such an impairment.

Physical or mental impairment means, including but not limited to, functions of the immune system, normal cell growth, digestive, bowel, bladder, neurological, brain, respiratory, circulatory, endocrine, and reproductive functions. It includes any physiological disorder or condition, cosmetic disfigurement, or anatomical loss affecting one or more body systems, as well as any mental or psychological disorder.

Major life activities were expanded in the Amendments Act and now include

- caring for oneself
- performing manual tasks
- seeing
- hearing
- eating
- sleeping
- bending
- speaking
- breathing
- learning
- reading
- concentrating

- walking
- standing
- lifting
- thinking
- communicating
- working

The regulations implementing Section 504 in the context of educational institutions appear at [34 CFR Part 104](#). These regulations require a school district to provide a "free appropriate public education" (FAPE) to each qualified student with a disability who is in the school district's jurisdiction, regardless of the nature or severity of the disability. Under Section 504, FAPE consists of the provision of regular or special education and related aids and services designed to meet the student's individual educational needs as adequately as the needs of nondisabled students are met.

Determining whether a child is a *qualified disabled student* under Section 504 begins with the evaluation process. Section 504 requires the use of evaluation procedures that ensure that children are not misclassified, unnecessarily labeled as having a disability, or incorrectly placed, based on inappropriate selection, administration, or interpretation of evaluation materials.

School districts must establish standards and procedures for initial evaluations and periodic re-evaluations of students who need or are believed to need special education and/or related services because of disability. The Section 504 regulations require districts to individually evaluate a student before classifying the student as having a disability or providing the student with special education. In addition, evaluation and the provision of appropriate accommodations are required regardless of any methods the student might be using to mitigate the impairment.

Costs related to provisions under Section 504 must come from state or local funds. Such expenditure must not be paid from federal grant funds.

Title II of ADA

[Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990](#) extends this prohibition against discrimination to the full range of state and local government (including public schools) services, programs, and activities *regardless of whether they receive any federal financial assistance*.

However, "for purposes of employment", *Qualified Individuals with Disabilities* must also meet "normal and essential eligibility requirements", such that:

"*Qualified Individuals with Disabilities* are persons who, with *Reasonable Accommodation*, can perform the essential functions of the job for which they have applied or have been hired to perform."

"*Reasonable Accommodation* means an employer is required to take reasonable steps to accommodate [one's] disability unless it would cause the employer undue hardship."

That is, *Qualified Individuals with Disabilities* must be able to perform the job duties (with reasonable accommodation) associated with the job for which they will be hired.

Enforcement of Section 504 and Title II of ADA

The USDE OCR enforces the provisions of *Section 504* and the provisions of *Title II of ADA* as it applies to LEAs. An assurance that the grantee complies with these provisions is included in the TEA [General Provisions and Assurances](#).

Although the implementing regulations for *Title II of ADA* in *28 CFR Part 35* are enforced by the U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ), the USDE Office of Civil Rights is designated by DOJ to resolve complaints filed against SEAs and LEAs.

The Director of Special Services coordinates and ensures compliance with the requirements under Section 504. The Director of Special Services coordinates and ensures compliance with the requirements of Title II of ADA.

[Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973](#); [34 CFR Part 104](#); [34 CFR §§ 75.500 and 76.500](#); [Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990](#); [Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008](#); and [28 CFR Part 35](#)

Prohibition of Discrimination of Groups Affiliated with Boy Scouts of America

Under this Act, Districts that sponsor any group affiliated with Boy Scouts of America or any other patriotic youth society must not discriminate against such youth or deny equal access to, or fair opportunity to meet in, school facilities or on school premises. Patriotic youth societies include, among others, Big Brothers Big Sisters, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., and Little League Baseball, Inc. This does not require that the District *sponsor* a group affiliated with Boy Scouts of America or similar patriotic youth society.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the Boy Scouts have the right to set their own standards for leadership. Schools must respect that right and not exclude the Boy Scouts because of its membership and leadership policies and oath of allegiance to God and country.

[34 CFR Part 108](#) implements the provisions of the Act. The District shall not deny access or opportunity or discriminate for reasons including the membership or leadership criteria or oath of allegiance to God and country of the Boy Scouts or of a similar patriotic youth society.

Any group officially affiliated with the Boy Scouts or officially affiliated with any other patriotic youth society that requests to conduct a meeting in the District's facilities or on school grounds must be given equal access to school premises or facilities to conduct meetings. Such groups must also be given equal access to any other benefits and services provided to other groups that are allowed to meet on school premises or in school facilities. These benefits and services may include, but are not necessarily limited to, school-related means of communication, such as bulletin board notices and literature distribution, and recruitment.

Any decisions relevant to the provision of equal access must be made on a nondiscriminatory basis. Any determinations of which youth or community groups are *outside groups* must be made using objective, nondiscriminatory criteria, and these criteria must be used in a consistent, equal, and nondiscriminatory manner.

The USDE OCR enforces the requirements of the Act.

ESEA, as Amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, § 9525, Equal Access to Public School Facilities; [Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act](#); and [34 CFR Part 108](#)

School Prayer

A related provision applies to constitutionally protected prayer in public schools. As a condition of receiving NCLB/ESSA funds, the District must certify in writing that no policy of the District prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in public elementary and secondary schools. Per statute, the certification must be provided to TEA by October 1 of each year. However, TEA includes the certification in the federal NCLB/ESSA Consolidated Application each year in the [ESSA Provisions and Assurances](#), thus eliminating the need for LEAs to submit a separate certification.

The provision also requires the Secretary to provide guidance to Districts and to publish the guidance on the Internet. A link to the guidance is provided below.

[USDE Guidance on Constitutionally Protected Prayer in Public Schools](#)

The Assistant Superintendent of Student Services coordinates and ensures compliance with the requirements of this Act.

D. Program Reporting

Federal regulations require that grantees cooperate in any evaluation of the program. 34 CFR § 76.591. States may require subgrantees to furnish reports that the state needs to carry out its evaluation and performance reporting duties. 34 CFR § 76.722. Evaluation reports must include

- the District's progress in achieving the objectives in its approved application
- the effectiveness of the project in meeting the purposes of the program
- the effect of the project on participants being served by the project

Federal regulations also require that grantees, in this case, TEA, submit, at a minimum, annual performance reports to the federal awarding agency. 2 CFR § 200.329. The federal awarding agency may also require quarterly or semi-annual reports. Performance reports must contain, for each grant, brief information on the following:

- a comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the project period
- the reasons why established objectives were not met, if applicable
- additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs

Grantees must adhere to the same standards in prescribing performance reporting requirements for subgrantees.

In addition, events may occur between the scheduled performance reporting dates which have significant impact upon the grant activities. 2 CFR § 200.329(e). In such cases, the regulations require the District to inform TEA, and TEA to inform the USDE or other federal awarding agency, if appropriate, as soon as either of the following conditions become known:

- problems, delays, or adverse conditions which will materially impair the ability to meet the objective of the award. This disclosure must include a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.
- favorable developments which enable meeting time schedules and objectives sooner or at less cost than anticipated or producing more beneficial results than originally planned

The USDE or TEA may make site visits as warranted by program needs.

Program reporting requirements are specified in the *Program Guidelines* accompanying each RFA published by TEA. The program manager/director assigned to the program is responsible for ensuring mechanisms and systems are in place or collecting and analyzing any and all required data and/or information and for reporting such data and/or information in accordance with TEA's requirements.

XII. Emergency Policies and Procedures

If an emergency arises that affects the district, the district will follow the Multi-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan Manual.

XIII. Legal Authorities and Helpful Resources

The following documents contain relevant grants management requirements. Staff should be familiar with these materials and consult them when making decisions related to the federal grant.

- [Education Department General Administrative Regulations \(EDGAR\)](#)
- [Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards \(2 CFR Part 200\)](#)

- [USDE's Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards \(2 CFR Part 3474\)](#)
- Federal education program statutes, regulations, and guidance (<http://www.ed.gov/>)

Forms, Exhibits & Procedures

GENERAL INFO	List of Current Grant Awards	Wylie ISD Organizational Chart	Grants Manual Signature Page TEA Forms	SNS Handbook SNS Methodology
FINANCE DIVISION FORMS, POLICIES, ETC	Cash Handling Procedures and Documents – see Table A below	Purchasing Policies and Procedures Protest Procedures Competitive Quote Worksheet	District Travel Website & District Travel policy: DEE Local	Wylie ISD Confidentiality Agreement (Finance Division & Grant Coordinators)
CONFLICT OF INTEREST FORMS & POLICIES	Wylie ISD Potential Conflict of Interest Form (Employment Outside of the District)	District Conflict of Interest Policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBD (Local) Employment Requirements & Restrictions • BBFA (Local) – Ethics COI Disclosures 	District Conflict of Interest Policies: (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCH (Legal) – Local Revenue Sources – Appraisal District • CBB (Legal) – State and Federal Revenue Sources 	District Conflict of Interest Policies: (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRB (Legal) – Insurance and Annuities Management (Liability Insurance) • CHE (Legal) – Purchasing and Acquisition – Vendor relations
GRANT-FUNDED EMPLOYEE FORMS & INFO	Supplemental Pay (Extra-Duty Addendum) – see Table B below	Time & Effort Forms WISD T&E Forms – see Table C below	Semi-Annual Certification Form	Job Descriptions – see Table D below

HUMAN RESOURCES	Wylie ISD Employee Handbook	District-provided Employee Health & Wellness Benefits	Extended Sick Leave Overview	Sick Leave Bank Overview and Policy
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TABLE A: Cash Handling Procedures and Documents

Acknowledgement of Responsibilities for Fund Collection Procedures - Campus
Acknowledgement of Responsibilities for Fund Collection Procedures – Other Departments
Acknowledgement of Responsibilities for Student Activity Accounts
Board Policy – Cash Handling
Cash Handling Procedures
Cash Receipts Procedures
Deposit Form – Campus
Deposit Form – Non Taxable Only (other Departments)
Deposit Slip Examples

TABLE B: Supplemental Pay (Extra-Duty Addendum)

Extra-Duty Addendum
Title I A Extra Duty – Stipend Form
Title II A Extra Duty – Stipend Form
Title II Extra Duty Addendum
Title III A Extra Duty Form-Stipend Form
Title III Extra Duty Addendum

TABLE C: Wylie ISD Time-and-Effort Forms

General Time-and-Effort Forms:
Daily Time-and-Effort Form (TEA example)
Monthly Time-and-Effort Form (TEA example)
Time-and-Effort Certification (PROF) for Grant-funded position (General Wylie ISD Form)

Grant-Specific Time-and-Effort Forms:
IDEA – Time-and-Effort form
Title I PARA – Time-and-Effort Form
Title III PARA – Time-and-Effort Form
Title IV PARA – Time-and-Effort Form
Title I Teacher/Tutor (PROF)– Time-and-Effort Form

**TABLE D:
Job Descriptions**

Supplemental Pay Assignment
APE Music Therapist
Behavior Specialist
Diagnostician – 190 Days
VI Teacher
WISD Orientation and Mobility
Learning Specialist
Special Ed Aide PPCD
Special Education Teacher
Special Education PPCD Teacher
VI Specialist
VAC/Transition
CCR Counselor JD
Instructional Aide – Title I
Instructional Aide – Title II
Instructional Facilitator Schoolwide
Title I Part-time tutor
Title III Part-time tutor

Appendix C: Appendix C: Construction Supplement to the State & Federal Grants Manual

Federal grant management has become more complex during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the influx of additional federal grants such as Emergency and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Grant Programs that can be used for construction such as HVAC projects.

The purpose of this appendix is to ensure compliance with EDGAR regulations as they related to the administration of federal grant funds for construction (34 CFR 75.600).

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Grant Programs

ESSER grant funding is authorized in three pieces of legislation. As a result, the ESSER programs are administered by TEA as separate grant programs. An ESSER side-by-side is under development.

ESSER grant funds were authorized under three (3) separate federal legislations. ESSER program information by federal legislation is provided below:

ESSER I Grant Program

(FAR code 266) Authorized in [Title VIII, Division B, of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security \(CARES\) Act](#), signed into law in March 2020. Period of availability is March 13, 2020 (with pre-award), to September 30, 2022 (with carryover).

CRRSA ESSER II Grant Program

(FAR code 281) Authorized in [Title VIII, Division B, of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security \(CARES\) Act](#), signed into law in March 2020. Period of availability is March 13, 2020 (with pre-award), to September 30, 2022 (with carryover).

ARP ESSER III Grant Program

(FAR code 282) Authorized in the [American Rescue Plan Act \(ARP\)](#), signed into law in March 2021. Period of availability is March 13, 2020 (with pre-award), to September 30, 2024 (with carryover).

ESSER-SUPP Grant Program

(Use ESSER III FAR code 283, along with a local option code to distinguish it as separate from ESSER III) The Texas Legislature authorized under TEC Section 29.930 as added by House Bill 1525, 87th Legislature, Regular Session, a portion of the state's discretionary ESSER III funding to provide additional resources to pay for unreimbursed costs due to the coronavirus pandemic and for intensive educational supports for students not performing satisfactorily.

Information related to these federal grant funds such as program guidelines, sample application, program-specific provisions and assurance, and critical event deadlines are available on the TEA Grant Opportunities webpage at: [GrantProgramDetails \(state.tx.us\)](#) [Hint: Search on keyword "ESSER".

TEA has created numerous resources to aid school districts in managing the federal grant funds such as:

- [ESSER Side-by-Side Requirements Document](#)

- [ESSER FAQ](#)
- [ESSER FAQ Submission](#)
- [ESSER Justification/Documentation of Allowable Users of ESSER Funds](#)
- [Pre-Approval for Construction, Remodeling, Alteration, Renovation, or Repair Costs](#)

The ESSER Side-by-Side guidance document includes the following allowable costs that are related to construction.

- School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs.
- Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement.
- Developing strategies and implementing public health protocols including, to the greatest extent practicable, policies in line with guidance from the CDC for the reopening and operation of school facilities to effectively maintain the health and safety of students, educators, and other staff.
- Other allowable cost activities may also provide an opportunity for construction projects with ESSER grant funds.

The district has selected the following allowable grant activities on the grant application to support the district's construction projects.

- None
- _____

Note. Construction costs without prior written approval from TEA are unallowable costs.

The District has/will fund the following ESSER grant-funded projects:

Project Title	Project Description	ESSER Grant Activity #	Project Cost	TEA Approval Date
N/A				

Federal Grant Management Provisions related to Construction with ESSER Funds

In addition to the general federal grant management provisions in the State and Federal Grant's Manual, the following TEA guidance related to construction is provided to ensure compliance with the new federal grant funds.

According to TEA's ESSER FAQs:

Approved construction and renovation projects must comply with applicable Uniform Guidance requirements, as well as USDE's regulations regarding construction under 34 CFR § 76.600. As is the case with all remodeling or construction contracts using laborers and mechanics financed by federal education funds, an LEA that uses ESSER funds for minor remodeling, renovation, repair, or construction contracts over \$2,000 must meet all Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements and include language in the contracts that all contractors or subcontractors must pay wages that are not less than those established for the locality of the project (prevailing wage rates).

The broad ESSA Impact Aid definition of "construction" includes new construction as well as remodeling, alterations, renovations, and repairs under which many activities related to COVID-19 would likely fall (see June 21, 2021, clarification below). However, USDE discourages LEAs from using ESSER funds for new construction because this use of funds may limit an LEA's ability to support other essential needs or initiatives. Remodeling, renovation, and new construction are often time-consuming, which may not be workable under the shorter timelines associated with ESSER and GEER funds. These types of activities are also subject to a number of additional federal requirements, as detailed below.

The Impact Aid program statute defines "construction" as "(A) the preparation of drawings and specifications for school facilities; (B) erecting, building, acquiring, altering, remodeling, repairing, or extending school facilities; (C) inspecting and supervising the construction of school facilities; and (D) debt service for such activities." While construction is generally allowable, it is the responsibility of the LEA to assure that individual costs:

- 1) comply with the Cost Principles in 2 CFR Part 200, subpart E (e.g., the cost must be "necessary and reasonable" (2 CFR §§ 200.403-200.404));*
- 2) meet the overall purpose of the CARES Act, CRRSA Act, or ARP Act programs, which is "to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19"; and*
- 3) are consistent with the proper and efficient administration of those programs.*

Under these general principles, any construction activities, including renovations or remodeling, that are necessary for an LEA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 could be permissible, though the burden remains on grantees and subgrantees to maintain the appropriate documentation that supports the expenditure.

As noted above, an LEA using ESSER funds for remodeling, renovation, and new construction must comply with additional federal requirements. For example, these projects require prior written approval by TEA. Approved construction projects (i.e., remodeling, renovation, and new construction) also must comply with applicable Uniform Guidance requirements, Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements, and all of the Department's applicable regulations regarding construction at 34 CFR §§ 76.600 and 75.600-75.618. Some of the relevant requirements that must be considered before a new construction project is initiated include:

- 1) Has the grantee completed an environmental impact assessment before initiating the construction and fully considered any potential environmental ramifications before proceeding with the project (34 CFR § 75.601);*
- 2) Has the grantee considered the probable effects of proposed construction on any district, site, building, or structure that is included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (34 CFR § 75.602)*
- 3) Does the grantee have title or other interest in the site, including right of access, that is sufficient to ensure that the grantee will have use and possession of the facility for 50 years or the useful life of the facility, whichever is longer (34 CFR § 75.603);*
- 4) Can the grantee begin the approved construction in a reasonable time period and have the final plans been approved before the construction is advertised or placed on the market for bidding (34 CFR § 75.605);*
- 5) Can a grantee complete the project in a reasonable time period and consistent with the approved plans and specifications (34 CFR § 75.606);*
- 6) Is the construction functional, economical, and not elaborate in design or extravagant in the use of materials as compared to other facilities in the State or other applicable geographic area (34 CFR § 75.607);*
- 7) Do the grantee's plans and designs for the facilities comply with applicable Federal, State and local health and safety standards, as well as Federal requirements regarding access by persons with disabilities. (34 CFR §§75.609 and 75.610); and*

8) Does the grantee have sufficient operational funds to operate and maintain the facility once the construction is complete and will the grantee operate and maintain the facility in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local requirements (34 CFR §§ 75.614 and 75.615).

As of 12/19/2022, this form will be submitted via the EDGAR 2.0 WorkApp.

<https://workapps.smartsheet.com/app/PV3M9RP4vpVhGfqXm9Cwc9qGR3/7QRHJfFGf34Gq>

ESSER funds may be used to make necessary improvements, for example to improve air quality and support social distancing, so that teachers and students may safely return to and continue in-person instruction. As is the case with all activities charged to ESSER, costs must be reasonable and necessary to meet the overall purpose of the program, which is “to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19”. Therefore, renovation or remodeling activities that are necessary for an LEA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 would be permissible. This might include the inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement.

These projects may (see June 21, 2021, clarification below) also be subject to prior written approval by TEA and applicable Uniform Guidance requirements, Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage requirements and all of USDE’s applicable regulations regarding construction under 34 CFR §§ 76.600 and 75.600-75.618. To request prior approval from TEA, complete and submit the ARP Construction Pre-Approval Request form.

In implementing any allowable ESSER activity, a subgrantee must follow all applicable federal, state, and local standards and policies (e.g., building codes or specifications for HVAC systems, which may be consistent with standards identified by the EPA, CDC, or World Health Organization). If an LEA uses funds for HVAC systems, USDE’s regulation in 34 CFR § 75.616(c) requires the use of American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standards. The LEA might also consider using ESSER funds to establish a program for assessing and improving HVAC systems. Such a program could also require verification that proper ventilation is occurring, such as through the use of carbon dioxide (CO2) monitors.

Please note that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a variety of publications that can assist education leaders in improving the indoor air quality in schools. EPA resources on indoor air quality in schools can be accessed at: <https://www.epa.gov/iaq-schools>. The EPA has information available at: <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/air-cleaners-hvac-filters-and-coronavirus-covid-19> on some indoor air filtration devices that use bipolar ionization technology, which has the potential to create ozone. EPA states that ozone generators should not be used in occupied spaces. If choosing to use a device that

incorporates bipolar ionization technology, EPA recommends using a device that meets UL 2998 standard certification (Environmental Claim Validation Procedure (ECVP) for Zero Ozone Emissions from Air Cleaners) and notes that there are many air cleaning devices that do not use bipolar ionization. In addition, the CDC provides information on improving ventilation in schools at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/ventilation.html> and in buildings at: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/ventilation.html>.

On June 21, 2021, USDE further clarified their FAQ regarding Construction and HVAC activities:

- TEA has the authority to define its own reasonable prior approval process required for construction, including HVAC projects, that require prior approval.*
- Some HVAC projects may constitute “minor remodeling” and not be considered as construction projects requiring prior approval. Minor remodeling means minor alterations in a previously completed building for purposes associated with the coronavirus. The term also includes the extension of utility lines, such as water and electricity, from points beyond the confines of the space in which the minor remodeling is undertaken but within the confines of the previously completed building. The term does not include permanent building construction, structural alterations to buildings, building maintenance, or repairs. However, minor remodeling projects that constitute capital assets under the Uniform Guidance still require prior approval consistent with 2 CFR §200.439.*
- TEA prior approval is not required before LEA bidding is advertised under applicable requirements.*
- TEA approval can come at any point in the project timeline until reimbursement using ARP ESSER funds occurs.*
- The provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) do not apply to construction projects funded with ESSER funds.*

Therefore, TEA will require the prior approval request to be submitted before the grant application (either in the original application or an amendment containing the construction cost) is approved but will not require the prior approval request to be approved by TEA before the bid process begins or the work may have begun during the pre-award period.

Since it is an allowable activity, TEA will provide prior approval and allow ESSER funds to be used for construction.

However, the LEA is accepting multiple risks in using federal funds for construction. There is risk of future audit findings related to whether the LEA appropriately meets all the federal requirements imposed on construction projects, and there is risk in the construction project not being completed by the end of the ESSER funding period and the LEA not being able to appropriately expend the ESSER funds that had been appropriated for the construction project on short notice.

Any allowable use of funds to be charged to the ESSER grant must be reasonable and necessary, the LEA must justify the use of funds meets the intent of the ESSER statute (which is to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including its impact on the social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs of students), and the LEA must align it to an allowable activity in the statute. USDE has clarified that ESSER I, ESSER II, and ESSER III grants may be expended for any allowable activity codified under statute in ESSER I, II, or III; making the allowable activities interchangeable among the activities that are listed in Section 18003(d) of the CARES Act, Section 313(d) of the CRRSA Act, and Section 2001(e) of the ARP Act.

In determining how to prioritize its funds, an LEA should consider how to use those funds to safely reopen schools for full-time instruction for all students, maintain safe in-person operations, advance educational equity, and build capacity. An LEA may provide services directly or enter into an agreement (e.g., a contract or interagency agreement consistent with procurement requirements or otherwise legally authorized) for allowable activities under ESSER. An LEA is not authorized to award subgrants with ESSER funds. contract or interagency agreement consistent with procurement requirements or otherwise legally authorized) for allowable activities under ESSER. An LEA is not authorized to award subgrants with ESSER funds.

Note that all renovation, including minor remodeling, HVAC, and air quality projects are considered construction by USDE and must have TEA prior approval as described above.

Per USDE guidance, LEAs may use ESSER I, ESSER II, and ESSER III grants for any of the following allowable uses.

TEA ESSER FAQs related to the use of ESSER funds to remodel restrooms to include installation of touch free toilets and sinks states that: The remodeling costs associated with CDC health and safety recommendations could be allowable. Any other renovations charged to ESSER funds must meet the intent and purpose of the statute. Remember prior approval is required for all construction, renovation and remodeling projects.

Other potential allowable projects may include the following is pre-approval and well documented:

- *Construction of cell towers to provide WiFi access to students throughout the district.*
- *Playground equipment to promote social distancing.*

- *Expansion of instructional space*

Grant Application Process:

Prior to submitting the ESSER grant application with construction costs, the Grant Coordinator shall prepare and submit the Pre-Approval for Construction, Remodeling, Alteration, Renovation or Repair Costs form through TEA's EDGAR WorkApps smartsheet. All renovations and repairs that require pre-approval include HVAC, ventilation and air quality costs. As of 12/19/2022, this form will be submitted via the [EDGAR 2.0 WorkApp](#).

The Project Manager shall work collaboratively with the federal grant manager to ensure that all EDGAR regulations related to construction are adhered to .

The grant application shall include pre-approved construction costs in the 6600 object code class. *According to the TEA ESSER FAQs, the ESSER prior approval for a construction project would include the services of the professional engineer if it is part of the HVAC project that is being submitted for review and approval.*

Budgeting ESSER Grant Funds:

After securing the pre-approval from TEA, the District Accountant shall ensure that the construction costs are budgeted in the 6600 object code class as authorized by [Financial Accountability System Resource Guide](#), or the granting agency, as appropriate.

According to TEA's ESSER FAQs, construction costs must be budgeted in function 81 and not function 71 (debt).

Period of Performance (Obligations)

The district shall ensure that the period of performance for the ESSER grant funds matches both the NOGA grant period and the specific quarters/fiscal years as noted on the grant application. The Accountant shall be responsible to oversee that all costs for ESSER grants are in compliance with both requirements.

The construction project manager shall be informed of the grant start and end dates.

Procurement Standards and Expenditures of Grant Funds

The district shall utilize either the [ESSER Justification/Documentation of Allowable Users of ESSER Funds](#) or a local similar form to document all ESSER grant fund expenditures. The district's purchasing procedures shall be utilized for all ESSER grant fund purchases.

In addition to compliance with EDGAR provisions related to construction, the district shall adhere to all state laws, local policies and procedures related to the procurement of construction.

In accordance with 2 CFR 200.319(d)(1)(2), the district shall ensure that the follow procurement requirements are included in all procurement specifications:

- The specifications shall provide a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements as they relate to the material, product and/or service to be provided
- The description of the project does not unduly restrict competition
- All requirements and other factors and their relative weights to be used when evaluating the bids and proposals are identified in the specifications
- Prohibition of prospective contractor's involvement in the development of the specifications, bid documents and contracts

In accordance with 2 CFR 200.320 (b)(2), the district shall adhere to the following process to conduct technical evaluations of proposals received and the selection of the awarded contract.

- Evaluation criteria shall be included in the specifications, to include the weights of all criteria
- A team approach shall be used to obtain at least 3 individuals to review and rank the proposals/bids
- Review of proposal/bid by each member of the review team and determination of the total points based on the criteria and weights
- Aggregation of the individual ranking to determine the team ranking
- The contract shall be awarded to the responsible offeror whose proposal/bid is the most advantageous to the district with price and other factors considered
- Awards for professional services such as architects and engineers shall be based on the offeror's qualifications and an award made subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable fees.

The Project Manager shall lead the evaluation team process. The Purchasing Director shall also ensure that no conflict of interest exists with any of the evaluation team members involved in the review and selection of the vendor.

Davis Bacon Act:

According to TEA's ESSER FAQs: The LEA must maintain sufficient source documentation to show compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act requirement such as certified payrolls.

All construction procurement documents must be in compliance with the Davis Bacon Act. Documentation must be maintained the support compliance with Davis Bacon Act during the procurement process. Documentation may include:

- Prevailing wages documentation in the construction specifications
- Davis Bacon Act job site posting requirements
- Weekly payroll reports with every project drawdown (AIA reports)

In addition, the Domestic Preference for Procurement (commonly referenced as Buy America) should be included in all subcontracts and purchase orders.

Use of Design-Build Delivery Method

According to the TEA ESSER FAQs: Since this process is consistent with state procurement requirements, we default to federal thresholds in determining compliance with federal procurement. Accordingly, if the overall contract is under \$250,000, then it is likely that the design build process could meet the informal federal procurement requirements, as it only requires two quotes in support of the reasonableness of the award and the process solicits budget information from potential vendors.

If the overall contract exceeds \$250,000, then to meet federal procurement requirements the district would need to comply with 2 CFR §200.320(b). Generally, sealed bids are preferred for construction contracts (200.320(b)(1)), but here, if the resulting agreement is cost-reimbursement, it would require the open proposal process in 2 CFR §200.320(b)(2). In either circumstance, price must be used as a selection factor (only architect/engineer professional services can be procured based only on qualifications, with price negotiated afterwards). And of course, the federal terms and conditions must be included, such as Davis Bacon, etc. But assuming the design-build process does not rely only on qualifications, but uses price information to select the winning proposal, then the process should meet federal requirements.

LEAs who may have utilized design-build without pricing information prior to this guidance should contact the Department of Grant Compliance and Administration at GrantSupport@tea.texas.gov.

According to 36.209, the grantee would need to obtain approval from TEA. 36.209 Construction contracts with architect-engineer firms. No contract for the construction of a project shall be awarded to the firm that designed the project or its subsidiaries or affiliates, except with the approval of the head of the agency or authorized representative. Subpart 36.3 – Two-Phase Design-Build Selection Procedures.

Please refer to AU-Q142 for further information.

Use of Manager at Risk Method

Under the manager at risk method. The owner chooses the construction manager. Prior to the bid stage. The district should competitively procure the manager. The grantee can make a case of sole source. It

would a be a noncompetitive procurement under a failed subcontractor, then the methods for noncompetitive would apply 2 CFR 200.320(c)

Property Standards and Management

All assets purchased with ESSER grant funds shall be added to the district's asset inventory records in compliance with EDGAR. The funding source, such as ESSER I, II or III shall be part of the asset records. The ESSER-funded assets shall be labeled with federal grant program. The district may purchase assets with ESSER grant funds. Assets purchased with ESSER federal grant funds will be subject to the EDGAR Property Standards, including the inventory requirements.

Cost Principles – Allowable Costs

Although there is great flexibility with the use of the ESSER grant funds, the district shall ensure that all grant expenditures are allowable under the Federal Cost Principles (2 CFR 200 – Subpart E), the grant application program assurances, the granting agency's policies, and the district policies and procedures. Specifically, the allowable costs shall be in compliance with the ESSER grant application and the statutorily allowed activities.

Before payment is made for construction projects, the Project Manager shall verify that all required documentation such as certified payroll is reviewed and approval to support construction costs. The Accountant and CFO shall ensure that all costs reclassified to an ESSER grant fund meet all grant award and EDGAR regulations.

The Grant Coordinator in conjunction with the Project Manager shall complete and submit a Davis Bacon Act Certification form with every AIA payment request form to the Accounts Payable department.

Contract Monitoring

The Grant Coordinator shall be responsible to monitor and maintain oversight all construction projects funded with federal grant funds. The Project Manager shall oversee that the contractors perform in accordance with the terms, conditions and specifications of their contracts and purchase orders.

The construction performance review shall include performing onsite technical inspections and completion of certified percentage data reports such as work completed, materials stored, etc.

The Project Manager shall also verify that all billed work has been completed before a payment is made to the vendor and that the invoice (AIA payment form) contains all required documentation such as the certified payrolls.

If School Board or governing authority approval of payment forms is required, the Grant Coordinator shall ensure that all approvals are secured before contractor payments are approved.

Revised procedures related to compensation and travel costs with USDE COVID-19 flexibilities are attached.

Compensation and Benefits

The district shall utilize the School Board approved compensation plan for all payments with ESSER grant funds. Additional compensation strategies such as one-time payments, retention payments, etc. shall be approved by the School Board. Incentives are not allowed with federal grant funds; therefore, the district will not utilize ESSER grant funds to pay incentives to staff or others.

The School Board has authorized the following additional compensation strategies with ESSER grant funds:

- ESSER I: _____
- ESSER II: Retention Payment
- ESSER III: _____
- Other grant: _____

Job Descriptions for ESSER Grant Funded Staff

The HR Administrator shall develop and distribute a job description to all district staff that is wholly or partially funded with ESSER grant funds. The job description shall include the funding source(s) and the job duties as they relate to the grant position.

At a minimum the job descriptions for the ESSER-funded positions shall include the fund code number and the “intent” of the ESSER federal grant funding. A recap of the “intent” for ESSER I, II and III is listed below (excerpts from the ESSER Program Guidelines):

ESSER I – Fund 266

The intent and purpose of the CARES Act education funding is to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus.

ESSER II - Fund 281

The intent and purpose of the CRRSA Act of 2021, ESSER II funding is to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including its impact on the social, emotional, mental health, and academic needs of students.

ESSER III – Fund 282

The intent and purpose of ARP of 2021, ESSER III funding is to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on students.

ESSER III SUPP – Fund 282 (use local option to separate from ESSER III)

The intent of the ESSER-SUPP grant is to provide additional resources to pay for unreimbursed costs due to the coronavirus pandemic and for intensive educational supports for students not performing satisfactorily. The intent and purpose of ARP of 2021, ESSER III funding is to help safely reopen and sustain the safe operation of schools and address the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on students.

Semi-Annual Certification Documentation

District staff paid from ESSER grant funds will not be required to comply with federal guidelines related to semi-annual certifications. Employees that work 100% of their time on a single grant program and/or single cost objective that are paid with ESSER funds will not be required to complete the semi-annual certification. The district will continue to monitor staff to ensure their time worked is spent on the identified grant program and/or cost objective.

Time and Effort Documentation

District staff paid from ESSER grant funds will not be required to comply with federal guidelines related to time and effort. An LEA must maintain time distribution records (sometimes called “time and effort” reporting) only if an individual employee is split-funded between ESSER and activities that are not allowable under the ESSER program. The Grant Coordinator shall collect, review and monitor compliance with the time and effort federal guidelines, for ESSER-funded staff that are split-funded between ESSER and non-ESSER funds.

District staff split funded with ESSER and general funds are not required to comply with federal guidelines related to time and effort.

ESSER Grant Compliance Requirements

Supplement, Not Supplant

LEAs may supplant locally with ESSER funds. Due to having no supplement, not supplant requirement, an LEA may use its unrestricted indirect cost rate for these grants.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

There is no Maintenance of Effort requirement for ESSER grant funds. However, the district will evaluate the impact on ESSA and IDEA-B MOE if the district chooses to reclassify local and state funds to ESSER grant funds.

Equitable for Service for Private

For ESSER I grant funds, the district shall provide equitable services to participating private non-profit schools per Title I, Part A Equitable Services Provisions. The Grant Coordinator shall oversee compliance with these provisions. This provision does not apply to ESSER II or ESSER III grant funds.

Maintenance of Equity (MOEquity)

A new requirement for Maintenance of Equity (MOQ) applies only to ESSER III (and other grants authorized under the ARP). The local MOEquity requirement is that LEAs shall not reduce (1) per-pupil spending of state and local funds, or (2) FTEs, for any high poverty school by an amount that exceeds the total reduction(s) within the LEA. "High poverty school" is defined as a school with a higher percentage of economically disadvantaged students than the median school percentage of the LEA or the LEA's grade span (based on Title I, Part A economically disadvantaged student data).

The Assistant Superintendent of Finance & Operations, Executive Director of Finance & Director of Accounting shall ensure that the district is in compliance with the MOEquity requirement. The district must comply with this requirement through September 2023.

The district is not automatically exempt from MOEquity compliance due to Enrollment less than 1,000.

The district's MOEquity compliance for each fiscal year shall be as noted below:

- Fiscal Year 2020-2021: MOEquity Tool submission to TEA
- Fiscal Year 2021-2022: MOEquity Tool submission to TEA
- Fiscal Year 2022-2023: MOEquity Tool submission to TEA
- Fiscal Year 2023-2024: MOEquity Tool submission to TEA

ESSER III (and other ARP federal grant awards) Program-Specific Requirements

The district shall create and maintain an ESSER III Use of Funds Plan after conducting meaningful consultation with required stakeholders. The Plan shall be prominently posted on the district's website. The Director of Policy, Governance, & Grants shall be responsible for oversight, update and posting of the ESSER III Use of Funds Plan.

The district shall create an **LEA Safe Return to In-Person Instruction and Continuity of Service Plan Requirements** plan. The plan must also be reviewed and, as appropriate, revised every six months until September 30, 2023, including stakeholder input and public comment. If the LEA revises its plan, the revised plan must address each of the aspects of safety currently recommended by the CDC at the time of the revision or, if the CDC has updated its safety recommendations at the time the LEA is revising its plan, each of the updated safety recommendations.

The Director of Policy, Governance, & Grants shall be responsible for oversight, update and posting of the LEA Safe Return to In-Person Instruction and Continuity of Service Plan.

ESSER III requires a minimum of **20% for learning loss strategies**. The school district must expend a minimum of 20% of their grant funds on evidence -based interventions, such as summer learning, extended day comprehensive after -school programs, or extended school year programs. Secondly, the district must ensure interventions respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs and address disproportionate impact of coronavirus on student populations as defined in ESEA, Title I, Part A; students experiencing homelessness; and youth in foster care.

The Director of Policy, Governance, & Grants, Grant Coordinator and District Accountant shall work collaboratively to ensure that at least 20% of the ESSER III grant funds are used in compliance with the learning loss requirements. The Grant Coordinator shall be responsible for monitoring the ongoing expenditures directly related to learning loss strategies to ensure compliance with this requirement.

USDE COVID-19 Waivers and Flexibilities

Several COVID-19 Waivers and Flexibilities were made available to federal grantees (school districts). A list of some of the flexibilities are noted below:

- [Procuring, Donating, or Loaning Personal Protective Equipment and Other Medical Supplies and Equipment Purchased with Federal Funds Updated November 2, 2020](#)
- [Fact Sheet Regarding Contracted Services Not Performed Due to COVID-19 Updated August 2020](#)

- [Fact Sheet for Repurposing Federal Equipment and Supplies to Combat COVID-19 Updated October 2020](#)
- [Fact Sheet: Select Questions Related to Use of Department of Education Grant Funds During the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019, April 8, 2020](#)

If a grantee (school district) took advantage of one or more of the flexibilities, the temporary flexibilities should be noted below for audit purposes.

A few recommended flexibilities, included in the Select Questions document are listed below:

1. May a grantee or subgrantee continue to pay the compensation of an employee paid with grant funds from the Department during the period the employee is unable to work because his or her organization is closed due to novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)? YES
2. Districts are allowed, subject to the flexibilities, allows the temporary use of federally-funded assets that are currently not use in the original program to meet the general education needs of students. YES

The district took advantage of the following waivers and/or flexibilities [list below]:

- Continue to pay salaries in case of closure