



PROVIDER AGENCY AUDIT GUIDE

2025 Revision

April 8, 2025

An audit guide of the
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Division of Management Services

Provider Agency Audit Guide

A Guide of the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Forward

The Wisconsin Department of Children and Families is pleased to release this revision to the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*. The *Guide* establishes the audit requirements for agencies receiving funding from the department, whether directly or indirectly.

This revision to the *Guide* offers granting agencies discretion in deciding whether to require their providers to have audits, and if so, what kind of audits to require. This *Guide* incorporates guidance from the OMB's [Uniform Guidance](#).

The ideas reflected in this revision included those of our partners and the people who use the *Guide*, and we welcome your suggestions for additional ways to improve the *Guide*. Please feel free to contact the department with your comments and suggestions. Names, addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses for department contact people are in [Appendix A](#).

Table of Contents

FORWARD	I
SUMMARY OF CHANGES.....	VI
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Applicability of the Guide	1-3
1.2 Situations when the Guide is not appropriate.	1-3
1.3 Overview of the Guide.....	1-4
1.4 Effective date of the Guide.....	1-5
1.5 Updates to the Guide	1-5
1.6 Reference to the Guide in audit reports	1-5
1.7 The Guide and Uniform Guidance.....	1-5
1.8 The Guide and allowable cost requirements	1-6
1.9 Audit Verification	1-6
2 IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING RISKS.....	2-1
2.1 Risks associated with a particular program	2-2
2.1.1 Lifestage of the program.....	2-2
2.1.2 Complexity of the program	2-2
2.1.3 “Sensitivity” of the program.....	2-2
2.1.4 Who decides eligibility for the program?	2-2
2.1.5 Who decides amount or type of service from the program?	2-2
2.1.6 Payment method.....	2-3
2.1.7 Competition	2-4
2.2 Risks associated with a particular provider.....	2-5
2.2.1 Provider’s total funding from the department	2-5
2.2.2 Provider’s length of time in business	2-5
2.2.3 Provider’s experience and past performance	2-5
2.2.4 Provider’s financial health and practices	2-6
2.2.5 Provider’s compliance and internal controls.....	2-6
2.2.6 Provider’s fiduciary responsibilities	2-6
2.2.7 Provider’s subcontracting	2-6
2.3 Risks associated with the granting agency	2-7
2.3.1 Granting agency’s experience with the provider agency.....	2-7
2.3.2 Granting agency’s experience with the program	2-7
2.3.3 Granting agency’s monitoring methods.....	2-8
3 SELECTING THE TYPE OF AUDIT	3-1
3.1 Selecting the type of audit	3-1

3.1.1	Risk	3-1
3.1.2	Federal audit requirements	3-2
3.1.3	Prohibition on charging some audit costs to federal grants	3-3
3.1.4	Cost/benefit	3-4
3.1.5	Need for audited information	3-4
3.1.6	Recap on type of audit	3-5
3.2	Waiving the audit	3-6
3.3	Preparing the contract	3-7
3.4	Documenting the audit decision process	3-8
4	TYPES OF AUDITS	4-1
	Illustration 4.1: Audits in Accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide	4-1
4.1	Agreed-Upon Procedures	4-3
4.2	Program Audit	4-4
4.3	Agency-Wide Audit	4-5
5	COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS	5-1
	Illustration 5.1 Audit Procedures for Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits	5-1
5.1	Activities allowed or unallowed	5-3
5.1.1	Compliance	5-3
5.1.2	Internal control	5-4
5.2	Allowable costs	5-5
5.2.1	Compliance	5-5
5.2.2	Internal control	5-8
5.3	Eligibility	5-10
5.3.1	Compliance	5-10
5.3.2	Internal control	5-11
5.4	Matching, level of effort, and earmarking	5-13
5.4.1	Compliance	5-13
5.4.2	Internal control	5-15
5.5	Reporting	5-17
5.5.1	Compliance	5-17
5.5.2	Internal control	5-19
5.6	Time and Effort Reporting	5-20
6	FRAUD	6-1
6.1	Definition of fraud	6-1
6.2	Management's Responsibility	6-1
6.3	Auditor's responsibility	6-2
6.3.1	Reasonable assurance and materiality	6-2
6.3.2	Fraud risk factors	6-2
6.3.3	Audit procedures	6-3
6.4	Reporting fraud to management	6-4

6.5	Reporting fraud to granting agency.....	6-4
6.5.1	The provider's reporting responsibilities.....	6-4
6.5.2	The auditor's reporting responsibilities.....	6-4
7	THE AUDIT REPORT	7-1
	Illustration 7.1 Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program	
	Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits	7-2
7.1	Report elements prepared by the provider	7-3
7.1.1	Financial Statements of the Overall Agency	7-3
	Illustration 7.2 Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses	7-4
	Illustration 7.3 Schedule of Revenue and Expenses by Function	7-5
7.1.2	Schedule of Prior-Year Findings	7-6
7.1.3	Corrective Action Plan	7-6
7.1.4	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards	7-7
	Illustration 7.4 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards	7-9
7.1.5	Surplus Retention/Profit Supplemental Schedule.....	7-11
	Illustration 7.5 Profit Supplemental Schedule.....	7-12
	Illustration 7.6 Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule.....	7-13
7.1.6	Additional Supplemental Schedules Required by Granting	
	Agencies	7-16
	Illustration 7.7 "Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs by Contract"	7-17
	Illustration 7.8 Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs Allocated by Funding	
	Source and by Contract.....	7-18
7.2	Report elements prepared by the auditor	7-19
7.2.1	Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule	
	of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards.....	7-20
7.2.2	Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance	
	with the Program Audit.....	7-22
7.2.3	Report on the Results of an Agreed-Upon Procedures	
	Engagement.....	7-24
7.2.4	Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the	
	Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Performed in	
	Accordance with the Program Audit.....	7-25
7.2.5	Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on	
	Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial	
	Statements Performed in Accordance with Government	
	Auditing Standards and the Provider Agency Audit Guide	7-28
7.2.6	Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each	
	Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in	
	Accordance with the Uniform Guidance	7-30
7.2.7	The Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.....	7-33
	Illustration 7.9 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	7-35
8	AUDIT REPORT SUBMISSION	8-1
8.1	Complete audit report.....	8-1
8.2	Letter notification	8-1
8.3	Extension of audit deadline.....	8-1
8.4	Sanctions	8-1

9	AUDIT QUALITY	9-1
9.1	The provider and audit procurement.....	9-1
9.2	The auditor and audit standards.....	9-2
9.3	The granting agency and review of the audit work	9-2
10	APPENDICES AND INDEX.....	10-1
	Appendix A -- How to contact the department for audit issues	10-2
	Appendix B -- Statutory audit requirements	10-3
	Appendix C -- Distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient.....	10-4
	Appendix D – Reviewing the audit report and resolving audit issues	10-5
	Index	10-12

Summary of Changes

Section(s) Revised	Revision Summary
Applies to all	Updated federal regulations to reflect HHS' adoption of 2 CFR 200.
Section 1, 2, 3	Updated to clarify audit waiver processes
Appendix B	Clarified single audit threshold increase to \$1M

Provider Agency Audit Guide

A guide of the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

1 Introduction

In this document,

Audit means one of the three types of engagements performed in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide: agreed-upon procedures ([Section 4.1](#)), program audits ([Section 4.2](#)), and agency-wide audits ([Section 4.3](#)).

Auditor means a certified public accountant, within a CPA firm, that is hired by the granting agency to perform an agreed-upon procedures engagement or by the provider to perform a program or agency-wide audit.

Department means the Department of Children and Families.

Department funding means financial assistance from or passed through the department to agencies. The source of department funding may be state, federal, or combined state and federal government. Department funding retains its identity as department funding when it is passed through another agency, such as a county, so that the department's policies on grant administration and audit apply to department funding whether or not the granting agency is the department.

Granting agency means an agency that uses department funding to purchase care and services from a provider. The granting agency may be the department or another agency which received department funding, such as a county.

Provider means an agency which receives department funding for the purchase of care and services, whether directly from the department or from another agency, such as a county. A provider may be a non-profit organization, a for-profit organization, or a local government.

Single audit means an audit in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) and the State Single Audit Guidelines that includes the auditee's financial statements and federal and state programs.

Subpart F means the audit requirements in the [Uniform Guidance](#).

Uniform Guidance means the *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for federal Awards* in 2 CFR Part 200.

Wisconsin statutes ([Appendix B](#)) require that all providers which receive department funding in excess of the statutory threshold have audits unless the audits are waived by the department or the county department. The statutes also specify that audits shall be in accordance with the department's standards. These standards are in this *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, which requires all providers that receive funding in excess of the statutory threshold to have agency-wide audits unless the granting agency chooses to use the *Guide's* risk-based approach to waive the audit or to require an agreed-upon procedures engagement or a program audit.

One primary benefit of an audit is that it gives provider management a useful analysis of its performance. Providers have an opportunity to correct problems and to improve operations by implementing the auditor's recommendations, helping them comply with rules and regulations and operate at a greater level of efficiency.

Audits provide granting agencies with an independent assessment of the provider's administration of programs, and agency-wide audits have the additional benefit of providing an independent assessment of providers' financial condition. Also, audits provide audited cost or performance information to support program activities or decisions, such as the information on group homes and residential care centers that the department utilizes to support claims for federal funding ([Section 7.1.5](#)).

Although the focus of the Guide is on audits, granting agencies cannot rely just on audits for monitoring providers. Audits do not tell the granting agency about the quality or appropriateness of the provider's care and services. Audits, by their nature, do not provide complete assurance that funds are being administered appropriately. In addition, a granting agency will typically receive the provider's audit report 18 to 21 months after the beginning of the contract, which means significant problems may be unaddressed throughout that time if the granting agency relied just on the audit to monitor the contract. Granting agencies should perform other monitoring throughout the contract lifecycle in order to ensure that funds are administered appropriately.

1.1 Applicability of the Guide

Wisconsin statutes ([Appendix B](#)) which establish the responsibility to have an audit for providers receiving department funding states that required audits should follow the department's standards. These standards are:

- Federal/State Single Audit: Single audit is applicable to entities expending federal funds, either directly from the federal government or passed-through DCF and meets the \$1,000,000 single audit threshold (\$750,000 for fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 2024). Single audit is applicable to States, Local Governments, Tribes and Non-Profit Organizations. For-profit agencies may perform a single audit, however, there is no mandatory OMB requirement for a single audit. For-profit agencies should perform financial statements audits. (See *subpart F, Audit Requirement, of the Uniform Guidance* and *Wisconsin State Single Audit Guidelines*).
- The *Provider Agency Audit Guide* for all providers below the federal/state single audit threshold of \$1,000,000 (\$750,000 for fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 2024) in direct/indirect federal funding, including:
 - Non-profit organizations,
 - For-profit organizations, and
 - Local governments that do not need to have audits in accordance with OMB subpart F, Audit Requirements.

1.2 Situations when the Guide is not appropriate.

The audit procedures and reporting requirements in the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* are designed for the audit for the purchase of care and services as enumerated in s.48 Wis. Stat. or s.49 Wis. Stats.

1.3 Overview of the Guide

Unless specified otherwise by the granting agency, all providers that receive department funding in excess of the statutory threshold ([Appendix B](#)) should have an agency-wide audit in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*. Granting agencies may choose to waive the audit or to require a different kind of audit based on an assessment of the risk that the provider will have problems administering their programs. The *Guide* also provides guidance on performing the audit, preparing the audit report, sending the audit report to the granting agency, and ensuring audit quality:

- [Chapter 2 “Identifying and assessing risks”](#) describes factors a granting agency should consider when assessing the risks associated with a provider’s administration of the granting agency’s program.
- [Chapter 3 “Selecting the type of audit”](#) covers the granting agency’s use of the assessed risk from Chapter 2 and other factors to decide whether to require an audit and, if so, what kind of audit to require.
- [Chapter 4 “Types of audits”](#) describes the three different types of audits covered by the Guide: agreed-upon procedures, program audits, and agency-wide audits.
- [Chapter 5 “Compliance requirements”](#) covers the auditing procedures that the auditor needs to perform in the course of the audit.
- [Chapter 6 “Fraud”](#) discusses the special factors an auditor needs to consider when assessing fraud in a financial assistance environment.
- [Chapter 7 “The audit report”](#) provides examples of the auditor’s reports and other report elements for audits performed in accordance with the Guide.
- [Chapter 8 “Audit report submission”](#) covers sending the audit report to the granting agency or, under some circumstances, a letter in lieu of an audit report.
- [Chapter 9 “Audit quality”](#) discusses the roles the provider, auditor, and granting agency play in ensuring audit quality.
- [Chapter 10 “Appendices and Index”](#) includes information on contacting the department, understanding the statutory audit requirements, distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient, and reviewing an audit report. It also includes an index of topics and internet addresses for on-line materials.

1.4 Effective date of the Guide

The 2025 revision of the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* is to be used for audits of years ending on/after December 31, 2024.

1.5 Updates to the Guide

Auditors should visit this website (<http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/>) to ensure that their copy of the Guide is current and to obtain any updates. Providers without Internet access can obtain updates from the department ([Appendix A](#)).

1.6 Reference to the Guide in audit reports

All audit reports for audits performed in accordance with this *Provider Agency Audit Guide* shall reference this Guide along with the other standards by which the audit was performed. To distinguish this revision from previous revisions of the *Guide*, the *Guide* shall be referred to as “the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision” in auditor’s reports. Examples of auditor’s reports with the appropriate references are in [Section 7.2](#).

1.7 The Guide and Uniform Guidance

The department does not require audits to be in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) “*Audits of States, Local Governments, Tribes and Non-Profit Organizations*” unless an audit is needed according to the federal standards. However, the requirements in the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* parallel those in the [Uniform Guidance](#) in some parts. This offers several advantages:

- Reduces the potential for inconsistency between the requirements of the *Guide* and the [Uniform Guidance](#) in those cases where an agency’s audit needs to be in accordance with both sets of requirements.
- Makes guidance and knowledge for the [Uniform Guidance](#) audits transferable to audits performed in accordance with the *Guide*.
- Ensures that agreed-upon procedures engagements ([Section 4.1](#)) meet the requirements for such engagements established in the [Uniform Guidance](#) so that the cost of the engagement can be charged to federal grants.

Although some of the audit requirements are similar, an audit in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* and an audit in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) are not equivalent. The requirements of the *Guide* reflect the particular environment for providers that receive funding from the department, and the *Guide* includes recommended audit procedures that expand on those found in generally accepted auditing standards and in the [Uniform Guidance](#). In addition, the [Uniform Guidance](#) requires audit testing for federal programs that will often be more extensive than the requirements of the *Guide*.

1.8 The Guide and allowable cost requirements

The requirements for whether the cost of an audit is an allowable cost for reimbursement from department programs depends on the circumstances of the provider:

For providers that are not subject to the Single Audit/[Uniform Guidance](#), the cost of the audit is allowable if:

- The audit was performed in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*,
- Allocable to DCF
- The scope of the audit met the minimum requirements of the granting agency (introduction to Chapter 4), and
- For department programs that are federally funded, the cost of the audit meets [Uniform Guidance](#)'s criteria for allowability ([Section 3.1.3](#)).

For State, local government, Tribes and non-profit providers that are subject to the Single Audit/[Uniform Guidance](#), either by federal regulation or by contract, the cost of the audit is allowable if:

- The audit was performed in accordance with the Single Audit Act/[Uniform Guidance](#),
- The scope of the audit met the minimum requirements of the granting agency ([introduction to Chapter 4](#)), and
- One of the two following conditions is present:
 1. The provider is a nonprofit or local government that expended \$1,000,000 (\$750,000 for fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 2024) or more in federal awards ([Section 3.1.2](#)).
 2. The department gave prior approval for using its funding for a Uniform Guidance audit¹ ([Section 3.1.2](#)).

1.9 Audit Verification

The department's **Accounting section** is responsible for providers' audit verification. Provider payment information is available online at <https://dcfsparc.wisconsin.gov>. Also, provider payment questions may be directed to DCFFinanceGrants@wisconsin.gov.

¹ Some granting agencies require audits in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) when the [Uniform Guidance](#) is not required according to federal standards. Department funds can be used to pay for such audits only if the department gave prior approval for requiring a [Uniform Guidance](#) audit. Otherwise, a granting agency that is requiring a Subpart F audit when such an audit is not required by federal standards must pay for the incremental cost of the Subpart F audit from other funds.

2 Identifying and assessing risks

All providers which receive department funding in excess of the statutory threshold for requiring an audit ([Appendix B](#)) need to have an agency-wide audit *unless* the granting agency chooses to use this chapter's risk-based approach either to waive the audit or to require an audit with a lesser scope. Examples of situations where the granting agency may choose not to use the risk-based approach include when it knows the provider needs to have a single audit in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) or when it requires agency-wide audits as a matter of policy.

Under the risk-based approach, the granting agency matches the monitoring and auditing methods to the risk that a provider will have problems in administering a contract for the purchase of care and services. The risk factors are in three categories:

- 2.1 [Risks associated with a particular program](#)
- 2.2 [Risks associated with a particular provider](#)
- 2.3 [Risks associated with the granting agency](#)

The granting agency determines whether the risk factors point toward lower or higher risk and uses the results of these individual factors to assess whether the provider's overall risk is low, moderate, or high. After the granting agency identifies and assesses risks, the next step is to select the type of audit that best complements the granting agency's other monitoring efforts. That step is covered in [Chapter 3](#).

When the granting agency chooses to use the risk-based approach, it must perform the risk assessment in a systematic and rational manner, and it must document the risk assessment. The granting agency's auditor will test the granting agency's assessment of risks for its providers as part of the audit of the granting agency, and the audit procedures for testing risk assessment are in [Section 5.1.1](#).

The granting agency should perform the risk assessment at the time it is considering whether to contract with the provider. This offers several benefits:

- The granting agency is likely to consider some of the same risk factors, such as the provider's experience and past performance, when deciding whether to contract with the provider.
- The granting agency can specify special reporting or monitoring requirements in the contract.
- The granting agency can specify the type of audit in the contract.

The provider's auditor may find the risk factors described in this section useful during audit planning, especially when selecting programs for program level testing in an agency-wide audit ([Section 4.3](#)). In addition, the granting agency should make its risk assessment available to the auditor, so that the auditor can take the granting agency's concerns into account while the planning audit.

2.1 Risks associated with a particular program

Programs differ in their inherent risks, which include:

- 2.1.1 [Lifestage of the program](#)
- 2.1.2 [Complexity of the program](#)
- 2.1.3 [“Sensitivity” of the program](#)
- 2.1.4 [Who decides eligibility for the program](#)
- 2.1.5 [Who decides amount or type of service from the program](#)
- 2.1.6 [Payment method](#)
- 2.1.7 [Competition](#)

In addition to the factors listed in this section, the department may have identified risks specific to certain programs. In some cases, the department will send granting agencies alerts or other program bulletins describing the issues it is concerned about. The department’s contract administration or audit staffs ([Appendix A](#)) are also good sources for information on risks for particular programs.

2.1.1 Lifestage of the program

Established programs generally have less risk than newer programs would have. In addition, recent significant changes to an established program can increase risk.

2.1.2 Complexity of the program

Programs that have simpler requirements (eligibility, calculations, reporting) generally have less risk than programs that have more complex requirements.

2.1.3 “Sensitivity” of the program

The “sensitivity” of the program is made up of two factors: the vulnerability of clients and the visibility of the program. Programs that serve vulnerable clients generally have higher risk because these clients might not be able to convey to others that they are not receiving adequate services. High visibility can cut both ways: while any problems are more likely to become apparent, which reduces risk, any problems that do occur can quickly harm the credibility of both the provider and the granting agency, which increases risk.

2.1.4 Who decides eligibility for the program?

Risk is lower when the granting agency determines eligibility, and it is higher when the provider agency determines eligibility.

2.1.5 Who decides amount or type of service from the program?

Risk is lower when the granting agency determines what services a client gets, and it is higher when the provider makes these decisions.

2.1.6 Payment method

All payment methods have risks, although some are inherently riskier than others depending on the circumstances. Most payment methods are a variant of one of four basic methods of making payments to providers:

- *Cost-based contract* – In a cost-based contract, the provider reports costs to the granting agency, who reimburses the costs. Cost-based contracts include those where
 1. The provider is reimbursed for its costs.
 2. The provider is responsible for the cost of providing care and services up to a certain amount, after which the granting agency shares in the cost or assumes full risk of the cost overruns.
 3. The provider's reimbursement is limited by allowable costs, such as the agency maintaining a reserve ([Section 7.1.6](#)).
 4. Actual allowable cost information is needed for federal reporting purposes, such as group homes and residential care centers ([Section 7.1.6](#)).

A cost-based contract can have high risk if the granting agency does not have means of ensuring that the provider is claiming only allowable costs for reimbursement.

Some of the risks of inappropriate payments for a cost-based contract include unallowable costs resulting from:

5. Inaccurate cost reports.
 6. Misallocation of costs or costs shifting.
 7. Lack of approval for costs.
 8. Inappropriate or unnecessary items.
 9. Lack of documentation for costs.
- *Units-times-unit-price contract* – Under a unit-times-unit-price system, the provider and the granting agency decide on a per unit price for the service, the provider reports the number of units of service to the granting agency, and the granting agency pays the provider for the number of units items the price per unit. A unit-times-unit-price method can have high risk if the granting agency does not have means of ensuring that the unit price is reasonable and that the number of units the provider claims to have supplied is accurate.

Some of the risks of inappropriate payments for a unit-times-unit price contract include:

1. Inaccurate count of units.
 2. Price is too high or too low.
 3. Unnecessary units.
 4. Undocumented units.
- *Performance-based contract* – Under a performance-based contract, payments are tied to achieving performance goals. Developing performance measures that promote the intent of the program without introducing additional risks to the program can be very difficult, and successful use of this contracting method requires careful planning. Some of the risks of inappropriate payments for a performance-based contract include shift of focus from overall program purpose to measured activities and inaccurate performance reports.

- *Capitated contract*¹ – In a capitated contract the driver for payment is reported eligible enrollees. The contractor is paid a certain amount to provide services to a target group, and it is held accountable for providing the services despite the final cost. There are two types of capitated contracts:

Full risk – the provider is responsible for all costs of providing the care or services.

Shared risk – the provider is responsible for costs of providing care and services up to a certain amount, after which the granting agency shares in the costs.

Some of the risks of inappropriate payments in capitated contracts include:

1. Rates set too low or too high,
2. Inaccurate reporting of number of eligible enrollees or services provided to enrollees,
3. Reduction in costs through reduction in level of services or types of services provided to enrollees, and
4. For shared risk capitated contracts, also see the risk factors associated with cost-based contracts (See [cost-based contracts](#), above).

Granting agencies can affect the relative amount of risk by selecting a payment method that suits the particular circumstances. For example, if the granting agency has a program that it does not have much experience with, a unit-times-unit-price contract can be very risky unless there is a means of ensuring that the unit price is reasonable. One way to mitigate this risk is to use a cost-based contract for the first few years to establish a base line for costs.

2.1.7 Competition

Grants that are awarded on a competitive basis are generally lower risk because the competitive process helps reduce the likelihood that the granting agency will be overcharged for the service provided under the grant. Some characteristics of awards made on a competitive basis include:

- The granting agency has a written conflict of interest policy, which it follows in making the award.
- The award is made as a result of a written bid.
- More than two providers bid on the award.
- The granting agency has credible, independent means of knowing that the price is reasonable, not only whether the price is too high, but also whether it is too low to support an acceptable level of services.
- As part of the bid process, the granting agency identifies and evaluates the level of services to be provided.

¹ Wisconsin Statutes allow capitated contracts only for certain services funded by the Medical Assistance program. Contact the department ([Appendix A](#)) if you have questions about the allowability of a contract method.

2.2 Risks associated with a particular provider

Providers also have inherent risks. Some of the risks associated with particular providers include:

- 2.2.1 [Provider's total funding from the department](#)
- 2.2.2 [Provider's length of time in business](#)
- 2.2.3 [Provider's experience and past performance](#)
- 2.2.4 [Provider's financial health and practices](#)
- 2.2.5 [Provider's compliance and internal controls](#)
- 2.2.6 [Provider's fiduciary responsibilities](#)
- 2.2.7 [Provider's subcontracting](#)

2.2.1 Provider's total funding from the department

A good starting point in considering risk associated with a provider is the total amount of department funding that the provider receives from all sources. The amount of funding is a measure of the amount of the department's exposure if the provider has problems administering programs. Smaller amounts of funding correspond to lower exposure, and thus lower risk, while larger amounts of funding correspond to higher exposure and risk. However, the level of funding is just one of many factors that feed into risk.

Since exposure is considered from the department level, all sources of department funding need to be taken into account. This funding can be direct from the department or passed through one or more of the agencies.

The statutes establish a threshold for when an audit is required unless the audit is waived by the department or the county department (see [Appendix B](#) for the information on the statutes and [Section 3.2](#) for information on waiving an audit).

2.2.2 Provider's length of time in business

An agency that has been in business for several years will generally be lower risk than a start-up agency. A granting agency can mitigate these risks by performing additional monitoring for new providers.

2.2.3 Provider's experience and past performance

The provider's experience and past performance are key factors in risk: extensive experience and a history of good performance generally means lower risk, while little to no experience or a history of poor performance generally means higher risk.

2.2.4 Provider's financial health and practices

Providers which have good financial health and sound financial practices generally have lower risk. Providers have higher risk if they have trouble paying their bills or if they are in danger of going out of business due to poor financial condition. Providers also have higher risk if they "self-deal," attempting to circumvent limits on allowable profits or reserves by doing business with related parties. The granting agency should consider the following questions:

- Does the provider have a history of financial difficulties?
- Does the provider do a significant amount of business with related parties and, if yes, does this business affect department funds?

2.2.5 Provider's compliance and internal controls

A provider with a history of compliance and good internal controls generally is lower risk than a provider with a history of problems in compliance or internal controls. Some questions to answer in assessing the provider's compliance and internal controls include:

- Does the provider's audit report show weaknesses in internal controls that an unscrupulous employee could take advantage of?
- Does the provider's audit report show findings of non-compliance with requirements that relate to department programs?
- Do the same findings recur year after year? This could be a sign that management has not made a commitment to improving operations or ensuring compliance with the terms of the contract.
- Does the provider have adequate segregation of duties? If not, does the provider have effective compensating controls?

2.2.6 Provider's fiduciary responsibilities

Providers that have fiduciary responsibilities have a higher risk than provider's that do not have such responsibilities.

2.2.7 Provider's subcontracting

Subcontracting affects risk because the subcontractor performs program functions, but the provider remains responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract with its granting agency. Risk is higher if the provider subcontracts material activities to other agencies. Risk is also higher if the provider does not have an effective monitoring function for overseeing these contracts. See [Section 5.1](#) for guidance on auditing a provider's subcontracting function.

2.3 Risks associated with the granting agency

The third area of risk is inherent risk of the granting agency itself. Granting agencies differ in their experience in contracting with particular programs or providers and in the availability and effectiveness of their monitoring efforts:

- 2.3.1 [Granting agency's experience with the provider agency](#)
- 2.3.2 [Granting agency's experience with the program](#)
- 2.3.3 [Granting agency's monitoring methods](#)

2.3.1 Granting agency's experience with the provider agency

Contracting with a provider that the granting agency has done business with before generally means lower risk than contracting with a provider the granting agency hasn't done business with before.

2.3.2 Granting agency's experience with the program

The granting agency having extensive experience with the program generally means lower risk than does the granting agency having little or no experience with the program.

2.3.3 Granting agency's monitoring methods

Risk is lower overall when the granting agency has monitoring methods that effectively mitigate the other risks identified in this section. The granting agency must balance the consequences of something going wrong with the costs of the measures to prevent or detect that problem. In doing so, the granting agency may choose to increase its other monitoring efforts so it can waive the audit or require a less extensive audit than the risks would otherwise indicate. However, due to the inherent limitations of audits, a granting agency cannot rely just on audits and forgo other monitoring efforts.

Some of the possible monitoring efforts include:

- Providing technical assistance to the provider on understanding and meeting the granting agency's expectations.
- Reviewing financial reports and claims for reimbursement for reasonability and mathematical accuracy before authorizing payment.
- Requiring supporting documentation for claims for reimbursement.
- Reviewing performance reports and correlating them to financial reports and claims for reimbursement.
- Making site visits to observe services being delivered and to review program records.
- Surveying clients (or their families or caseworkers) on satisfaction with services and responding to complaints about inadequate services.
- Following up on complaints from whistle-blowers.
- Paying attention to media stories on the agency.
- Performing background checks on key staff at the provider agency. (In addition, state law requires background and criminal history checks of certain personnel who are responsible for the care, safety, and security of children and adults. See the Department of Children and Families home page ([Appendix A](#)) for more information on the statutory requirements for background and criminal history checks.)
- Obtaining references or performing other checks to confirm that key agency staff have sufficient experience to administer the contract.
- Requiring a provider to engage in on-going quality improvement or quality assurance efforts and receiving and reviewing the results of these self-improvement initiatives.

The granting agency should perform a thorough internal review of its monitoring efforts to confirm that the scope and methods of monitoring combined with the extent of audit coverage provide sufficient oversight given the risks involved. The granting agency can use the audit program that the granting agency's independent auditor would use when performing the audit of the granting agency as a starting point for such a review ([Section 5.1.1](#)).

3 Selecting the type of audit

There is no audit waiver for providers who meet the federal audit threshold for Single Audit/ Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#). Also, there is no audit waiver for rate-based (group home, residential care center, child-placing) agencies who are required to have an annual audit under Wis. Stats. § 49.34. All providers which receive department funding in excess of the statutory threshold ([Appendix B](#)) need to have an agency-wide audit *unless* the granting agency chooses to waive the audit or reduce the extent of the audit. No audit waiver is needed for agencies who are under the audit threshold. This chapter focuses on deciding whether to require an audit, and if so, the type of audit to require. Section 3.1 covers matching the risks identified in [Chapter 2](#) to the type of audit, while taking into account the federal audit requirements, weighing the cost of monitoring and auditing methods against the benefits of these methods, and considering the need for audited information. The steps for obtaining an audit waiver is in [Section 3.2](#). The granting agency should indicate the type of audit needed in its contract with the provider using the contract language in Section 3.3. Finally, the granting agency needs to document its decision process, which is covered in Section 3.4.

3.1 Selecting the type of audit

Under the risk-based approach, the granting agency considers the risk of problems when deciding whether to require an audit, and if so, which of the three types of audits to require as a minimum type of audit:

- **Agreed-upon procedures engagement** – In an agreed-upon procedures engagement, the granting agency hires an auditor to perform specific audit procedures ([Section 4.1](#)).
- **Program audit** – In a program audit, the provider hires an auditor to perform testing for just the department programs ([Section 4.2](#)).
- **Agency-wide audit** – In an agency-wide audit, the provider hires an auditor to perform a financial statement audit, including program-level testing for selected department programs ([Section 4.3](#)).

The granting agency's decision is based in large part on risk ([Section 3.1.1](#)). But, the granting agency also needs to take into account federal audit requirements ([Sections 3.1.2](#) and [3.1.3](#)), the cost of monitoring and auditing methods in comparison to the benefits of these methods ([Section 3.1.4](#)), and the need for audited information ([Section 3.1.5](#)).

3.1.1 Risk

[Table 3.1](#) “Assessed Level of Risk and Level of Monitoring/Audit” shows the relationship between the assessed level of risk from [Chapter 2](#) and the minimum type of monitoring or audit that the granting agency should require. If the risks are low, the granting agency may choose to waive the audit and rely on other monitoring efforts. If risk is low to moderate, the granting agency may choose between an agreed-upon procedures engagement or a program audit. If risk is moderate to high, the granting agency should require an agency-wide audit.

Table 3.1 Assessed Level of Risk and Level of Monitoring/Audit

Minimum monitoring or audit requirement:	Is appropriate when the assessed level of risk is:
Waive audit and rely on other monitoring efforts (Section 3.2)	Low
Arrange for agreed-upon procedures (Section 4.1)	Moderate
Require program audit (Section 4.2)	Moderate
Require agency-wide audit (Section 4.3)	High

The granting agency can decrease the risk, and thus the type of audit that is indicated, by increasing its other monitoring efforts. For example, if payment is made on a unit-times-unit-price basis, the granting agency may choose to pre-approve all units of service or to confirm units of service in some other manner. This additional monitoring could be sufficient to enable the granting agency to prudently waive the audit.

In addition to overall risk, the granting agency should consider the type of risk when deciding the minimum type of audit to require. For example, an agency-wide audit is more appropriate when a provider's overall risk is moderate, but the risk associated with financial condition or other agency-wide issues is high.

3.1.2 Federal audit requirements

If the provider meets the federal criteria for needing a program audit or a single audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act, as amended/ [Uniform Guidance](#) "Audits of States, Local Governments, Tribes and Non-Profit Organizations," the agency must have a Single Audit. The department does not authorize any granting agency to waive federal audit requirements. In addition, department funds cannot be used to pay for a Single Audit when a Subpart F audit would not be required according to federal standards, unless the department has given the granting agency prior approval.

Under federal regulation, 2 CFR Part 200.501, tribes, governments and non-profit organizations are required to have audits in accordance with the Single Audit/ [Uniform Guidance](#) if they expend \$1,000,000 or more in federal awards. The audit may be a program audit if the agency received funding from only one federal program or cluster of programs and if the federal program does not require a financial statement audit. Otherwise, the audit needs to be a single audit covering the entire operations of the provider.

For-profit agencies have two options regarding audits:

- (1) A financial related audit (as defined in the Government Auditing Standards, GPO Stock #020-000-00-265-4) of a particular award in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, in those cases where the recipient receives awards under only one HHS program; or, if awards are received under multiple HHS programs, a financial related audit of all HHS awards in accordance with Government Auditing Standards; or
- (2) An audit that meets the requirements contained subpart F.

Only payments made to recipients and subrecipients are considered to be federal awards, and thus subject to the [Uniform Guidance](#). Payments made to certain contractors are not federal awards, as such, may not need a Subpart F audit. [Appendix C](#) includes the federal guidance on distinguishing between a subrecipient and contractor-type relationship and how this distinction applies to certain types of providers. However, the state statutes requiring audits for providers receiving department funding makes no distinctions between recipients, subrecipients, and contractors, so any agency receiving department funds that exceed the statutory threshold for requiring an audit ([Appendix B](#)) needs to have an audit in accordance with this *Guide* unless the granting agency waives the audit.

Federal funding retains its identity as federal funding even when it is sub-granted to other agencies, and auditors of provider agencies need to know whether programs are federally funded in order to properly plan and perform the audit. Each granting agency is responsible for ensuring that auditors of its provider agencies have funding information. The department fulfills this responsibility by publishing an annual listing showing the source of funding for particular programs. This listing can be found on the respective department homepages or can be obtained by contacting the respective departments ([Appendix A](#)).

3.1.3 Prohibition on charging some audit costs to federal grants

The [Uniform Guidance](#) allows cost of audits performed in accordance with the Single Audit/ the [Uniform Guidance](#) to be charged to federal awards, and it prohibits use of federal funds to pay for audits that are not required by federal standards, i.e. audits of local governments and non-profits that expend less than \$1,000,000 in federal awards. Equally, state statute requires agencies to have audits if they receive department funds in excess of the statutory threshold ([Appendix B](#)). Also, federal grants may be charged for the cost of an agreed-upon procedures engagement, if the engagement meets all of the following criteria:

- The engagement is performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, or the attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants,
- The engagement is arranged and paid for by the granting agency, and
- The engagement addresses only one or more of the following types of compliance requirements: activities allowed or unallowed; allowable costs/cost principles; eligibility; and reporting.

The agreed-upon procedures engagement defined in [Section 4.1](#) meets these requirements. Therefore, if a provider received enough funding to require an audit by state law, but it did not expend enough federal awards to require an audit by federal threshold; the granting agency has three options:

- Waive the audit and rely on other monitoring methods to replace what it would learn from an audit,
- Hire an auditor to perform an agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, in which case the granting agency can charge the cost of the agreed-upon procedures to the federal program, or
- Require a program or agency-wide audit, in which case the cost of the audit must be paid by state or local money that also funds the program.

3.1.4 Cost/benefit

Another factor granting agencies need to consider is the cost of monitoring or auditing in comparison to the benefits derived from such activities. One example of the consideration of cost and benefit was in [Section 3.1.1](#), where a granting agency may decide that it is less costly overall to increase other monitoring efforts so it can prudently reduce or waive the audit requirement. Other examples of factors to consider in a cost/benefit decision include:

- **Size of contract in relation to provider's overall business** – An agency-wide audit might cost far more in relation to its benefit when the granting agency's contract represents a very small portion of the provider's overall business, such as when a hospital or other large organization receives a relatively small department contract. The granting agency could increase other monitoring efforts, hire an auditor to perform agreed-upon procedures, or require the provider to have a program audit.
- **Hardship** – Occasionally, the cost of an audit will be a hardship for a provider, and the granting agency may choose to increase other monitoring efforts so that it can waive the audit. However, hardship cases should be rare since providers should have known when entering into a contract that an audit is required, and they should have taken the cost of the audit into consideration at that time.
- **Number of programs** – An agency-wide audit may be more efficient than an agreed-upon procedures engagement or a program audit when the provider has a large number of programs.
- **Number of granting agencies** – An agency-wide or program audit may be more efficient when the provider has more than one granting agency, unless the granting agencies cooperate in arranging for an agreed-upon procedures engagement.
- **Granting agency's resources** – The granting agency may find that it does not have resources for increasing other monitoring efforts for overseeing agreed-upon procedures engagements. In these cases, the granting agency may opt for program audits or agency-wide audits.

3.1.5 Need for audited information

Audits may be required for reasons other than as a method of monitoring a contract between a granting agency and a provider, such as when an audit is a condition of licensure, part of the federal reimbursement/claims process and rate setting process. An example is the audit requirements for child placing agencies, group homes and residential care centers for which audited information is needed to support federal claims or the rate setting process. ([Section 7.1.6](#)).

3.1.6 Recap on type of audit

Waiver of the audit ([Section 3.2](#)) is appropriate only if the agency does not need to have an audit according to federal audit requirements ([Section 3.1.2](#)). If the provider does not need to have a federal audit, the granting agency may decide to waive the audit when:

- The granting agency assessed the level of risk at low ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The granting agency increased other monitoring efforts to reduce risk to a low level ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The contract is funded solely with federal funds ([Section 3.1.3](#)).
- The department funding is a very small part of the provider's overall business ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- An audit would be a hardship on the provider ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- Audited information is not needed ([Section 3.1.5](#)).
- The agency does not operate a child placing agency, group home or residential care center ([Section 3.1.5](#) and [Section 7.1.6](#)).

An *agreed-upon procedures engagement* ([Section 4.1](#)) is appropriate only if the agency does not need to have an audit according to federal audit requirements ([Section 3.1.2](#)). If the provider does not need to have a federal audit, the granting agency may decide to use an agreed-upon procedures engagement when:

- The granting agency assessed risk at low to moderate ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The granting agency increased other monitoring efforts to reduce high risk to a moderate level ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The contract is funded solely with federal funds ([Section 3.1.3](#)).
- The department funding is a very small part of the provider's overall business ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- The provider receives funding from only one granting agency or all granting agencies are willing to cooperate to hire an auditor to perform one agreed-upon procedures engagement ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- The granting agency has the resources and technical knowledge to set up and monitor agreed-upon procedures engagements ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- The agency does not operate a child placing agency, group home or residential care center ([Section 3.1.5](#) and [Section 7.1.6](#)).

A **program audit** ([Section 4.2](#)) is appropriate when:

- The granting agency assessed risk at low to moderate ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The granting agency increased other monitoring efforts to reduce high risk to a moderate level ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The provider meets the federal criteria for needing a program audit ([Section 3.1.2](#)).
- The department funding is a very small part of the provider's overall business ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- The provider receives funding from more than one granting agency ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- Audited information is needed ([Section 3.1.5](#)).

An **agency-wide audit** ([Section 4.3](#)) is appropriate when:

- The granting agency chooses not to use the risk-based approach ([Chapter 2 Introduction](#)).
- The granting agency assessed risk at moderate to high ([Section 3.1.1](#)).
- The provider meets the federal criteria for needing a single audit ([Section 3.1.2](#)).
- The provider receives funding from multiple programs ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- The provider receives funding from more than one granting agency ([Section 3.1.4](#)).
- Audited information is needed ([Section 3.1.5](#)).

3.2 Waiving the audit

There is no audit waiver for providers subject to the audit requirements of Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#). Also, there is no audit waiver for rate-based agencies who are required to have an annual audit under Wis. Stats. chapter 49.34. The Wisconsin statute (see [Appendix B](#)) includes a provision allowing the department to waive audits when the funding received exceeds the statutory threshold for requiring an audit. Waiving an audit is appropriate under certain circumstances. However, a purchaser or granting agency may waive an audit in relation to its own funding or programs.

The purchaser/granting agency may decide at the time of the contract that it will waive the audit and include provisions stating such in the contract. Alternately, the purchaser/granting agency may decide later to waive the audit, perhaps based on additional information received throughout the contract period or its monitoring of its own contracted programs and providers.

The process for waiving an audit depends on whether or not the purchaser/granting agency is the department itself:

- When the purchaser/granting agency is not the department, for example, if the purchaser/granting agency is a county that subgrants department funds:
 1. If the request for the waiver of the audit report originates with the provider, the provider should send each purchaser/granting agency a written request for a waiver of the audit requirement, including an explanation of the reasons for requesting the waiver.
 2. The purchaser/granting agencies decides whether they approve the waiver. .
 3. The purchaser/granting agency notify the provider on its decision
- When the granting agency is the department, the process is similar:
 1. If the request for the waiver of the audit report originates with a DCF-contracted provider, the provider sends the appropriate DCF program divisions a written request for a waiver of the audit requirement, including an explanation of the reasons for requesting the waiver.
 2. The DCF program division must receive the bureau of finance audit section's approval to waive any statutorily required audit.
 3. The program division relays the decision on the waiver to the provider.

When a granting agency waives an audit, the granting agency must document what other monitoring efforts it is using, what it finds through these other monitoring efforts, and what actions it takes on these findings.

3.3 Preparing the contract

The granting agency should include a provision on the type of audit it is requiring the provider to have in its contract with the provider. There is no audit waiver for providers who meet the federal audit threshold for audit requirements in [Subpart F](#) of the [Uniform Guidance](#). The recommended contract language for the different types of audit requirements is:

- *Waive the audit and rely just on other monitoring efforts.*

The purchaser has waived the audit requirement under [s.49.34](#) for this contract. This provision does not absolve the provider from needing to meet any federal audit requirements that may be applicable or any audit requirements of other contracts.
- *Agreed-upon procedures engagement*

The purchaser will arrange and pay for an agreed-upon procedures engagement that will meet the audit requirements of [s.49.34](#) for this contract. This provision does not absolve the provider from needing to meet any federal audit requirements that may be applicable or any audit requirements of other contracts.
- *Program audit*

The provider shall provide an annual program or agency-wide audit to the granting agency. The audit shall be in accordance with the requirements of the [Uniform Guidance](#) if the provider meets the audit requirement. The audit shall also be in accordance with:

 - The *State Single Audit Guidelines*, if the provider is a local government that meets the criteria of the [Uniform Guidance](#) for needing an audit in accordance with that [Uniform Guidance](#) or
 - The *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, for all other providers.
- *Agency-wide audit*

The provider shall provide an annual agency-wide audit to the granting agency. The audit shall be in accordance with the requirements of the [Uniform Guidance](#) if the provider meets the criteria of Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#). The audit shall also be in accordance with:

 - The [State Single Audit Guidelines](#), if the provider is a local government that meets the criteria of the [Uniform Guidance](#) or
 - The *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, for all other providers.

If the contract specifies an audit, but not whether the audit should be a program audit or an agency- wide audit, the provider should have an agency-wide audit, unless it obtains the granting agency's approval for a program audit.

3.4 Documenting the audit decision process

When the granting agency requires something other than an agency-wide audit, it needs to document its audit decision process, including the assessment of risk ([Chapter 2](#)) and other factors considered in deciding the type of audit ([Section 3.1](#)).

The granting agency's own audit will include evaluation of the granting agency's identification and assessment of risk and its matching of monitoring and auditing efforts to the level of risk. The recommended audit program for assessing the granting agency's monitoring of its provider agencies is in [Section 5.1.1](#).

4 Types of audits

Three types of audits can be performed under the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*:

- 4.1 [Agreed-upon procedures](#)
- 4.2 [Program audit](#)
- 4.3 [Agency-wide audit](#)

All three types of audit have a common core of audit procedures, which consists of auditing five characteristics at the program level: activities allowed or unallowed; allowable costs; eligibility; matching, level of effort, and earmarking; and reporting. In an agreed-upon procedures engagement, the granting agency hires the auditor to perform this testing for the granting agency's programs. In a program audit, the provider hires the auditor to perform this testing for all department programs. In an agency-wide audit, the provider hires the auditor to perform a financial audit and to perform the testing for selected department programs. [Illustration 4.1](#) "Audits in Accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide" shows the relationships between these different types of audits.

Illustration 4.1: Audits in Accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide

Agreed-Upon Procedures

Program level testing for granting agency's programs.

Program Audit

Program level testing of all department programs

- **PAAG's Program Level Testing**

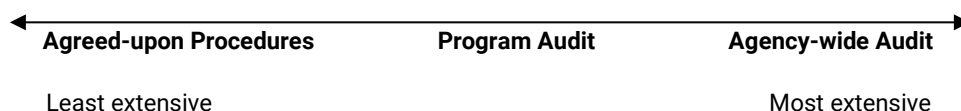
- Activities Allowed or Unallowed
- Allowable Costs
- Eligibility
- Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking
- Reporting

- **Financial Statement Audit**

Agency-Wide Audit:

Audit of financial statement plus program level testing for selected department programs.

The three types of audits can also be viewed as a continuum from least to most extensive:



When there is disagreement on the type of audit under the Provider Agency Audit Guide

Disagreement might arise between granting agencies and providers on the type of audit a provider needs to have. A granting agency might specify a more extensive audit under the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* than the provider believes is appropriate. Or, the granting agency might specify a less extensive audit, when the provider believes that a more extensive audit is good business practice. In addition, providers could be subject to different audit requirements from different granting agencies.

Providers should work with granting agencies to reach agreement on conflicting audit requirements, preferably as a part of contract negotiations. If the provider and granting agencies do not reach mutual agreement on the type of audit, the provider must have an audit that meets the *minimum* requirements specified by the granting agencies. For example, if a granting agency specifies a program audit, the provider may have either a program audit or an agency-wide audit. And, if one granting agency specifies a program audit and another specifies an agency-wide audit, the provider needs to have an agency-wide audit.

The cost of an audit that meets the minimum requirements specified by the granting agencies is an allowable cost for reimbursement from department programs, except when prohibited by the [Uniform Guidance](#) and this *Guide* ([Section 1.8](#)).

When the contract does not specify the type of audit

If the contract specifies an audit, but not whether the audit should be a program audit or an agency-wide audit, the provider should have an agency-wide audit, unless it obtains the granting agency's approval for a program audit.

4.1 Agreed-Upon Procedures

In an agreed-upon procedures engagement in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, the granting agency hires an auditor to perform specific auditing procedures and to report the results of these procedures to the granting agency. Agreed-upon procedures engagements must be performed by a certified public accountant in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for such engagements, including consideration of fraud ([Chapter 6](#)). In addition, agreed-upon procedures engagements must be in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and the standards in the *Guide*.

Agreed-upon procedures engagements are not appropriate for agencies which operate group home or residential care centers ([Section 7.1.6](#)).

An agreed-upon procedures engagement includes the following procedures:

- *Program testing* – Test compliance and internal controls over programs for the following compliance requirements: activities allowed or unallowed ([Section 5.1](#)); allowable costs ([Section 5.2](#)); eligibility ([Section 5.3](#)); matching, level of effort, and earmarking ([Section 5.4](#)); and reporting ([Section 5.5](#)).
- *Supplemental Schedules* – Assess the completeness and accuracy of the “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule” ([Section 7.1.5](#)) and additional supplemental schedule required by the granting agency ([Section 7.1.6](#)) when the granting agency indicates that these reports are applicable to the provider’s funding from the granting agency.
- *Prior-Year Findings* – Follow up on prior-year findings, assess the reasonableness of the “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” ([Section 7.1.2](#)) prepared by the provider, and report as a current-year finding when the auditor concludes that the “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” materially misrepresents the status of prior-year findings.

An agreed-upon procedures engagement provides approximately the same level of testing and assurance as would be achieved with a program audit ([Section 4.2](#)), but substantially less than an agency-wide audit ([Section 4.3](#)).

The report elements for an agreed-upon procedures engagement are listed in [Illustration 7.1](#) “Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits.”

4.2 Program Audit

All program audits performed in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* must be performed by a certified public accountant in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for such audits, including consideration of fraud ([Chapter 6](#)). Program audits must also be in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) and the standards in the *Guide*. A program audit is also one of the options under the [Uniform Guidance](#).

A program audit is similar to an agreed-upon procedures engagement, except that the provider hires the auditor, and the program audit covers all of the department's programs that the provider has. A program audit includes the following procedures:

- *Supplemental Schedules* – Determine whether the financial statements of the program and other supplemental schedules are presented fairly in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or other basis of presentation. The financial statements of the program are usually just the "Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards" ([Section 7.1.4](#)). Other supplemental schedules include the "Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule" ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedule required by the granting agency ([Section 7.1.6](#)) when applicable.
- *Program Testing* – Test compliance and internal controls over programs for the following compliance requirements: activities allowed or unallowed ([Section 5.1](#)); allowable costs ([Section 5.2](#)); eligibility ([Section 5.3](#)); matching, level of effort, and earmarking ([Section 5.4](#)); and reporting ([Section 5.5](#)).
- *Prior-Year Findings* – Follow up on prior-year findings, assess the reasonableness of the "Schedule of Prior-Year Findings" ([Section 7.1.2](#)) prepared by the provider, and report as a current-year finding when the auditor concludes that the "Schedule of Prior-Year Findings" materially misrepresents the status of prior-year findings.

The report elements for a program audit are listed in [Illustration 7.1](#) "Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits."

4.3 Agency-Wide Audit

All agency-wide audits performed in accordance with the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* must be performed by a certified public accountant in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for such audits, including consideration of fraud ([Chapter 6](#)). Agency-wide audits must also be in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) and the standards in the *Guide*. An agency-wide audit is one of the options under the [Uniform Guidance](#).

An agency-wide audit is the default audit under this *Guide*. Therefore, if an audit is required, but the contract does not specify state the type of audit, the provider must have an agency-wide audit.

An agency-wide audit includes the following:

- *Financial Statements of Agency* – Determine whether the financial statements of the agency ([Section 7.1.1](#)) are presented fairly in all material respects in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or other basis of presentation.
- *Supplemental Schedules* – Determine whether the supplemental schedules are presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental schedules include the “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.1.4](#)). Other supplemental schedules include the “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule” ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedule required by the granting agency ([Section 7.1.6](#)) when applicable.
- *Program-Level Testing* – Test compliance and internal controls over selected program(s) for the following compliance requirements: activities allowed or unallowed ([Section 5.1](#)); allowable costs ([Section 5.2](#)); eligibility ([Section 5.3](#)); matching, level of effort, and earmarking ([Section 5.4](#)); and reporting ([Section 5.5](#)).

The programs selected for program-level testing shall comprise at minimum 25% of total department expenditures. Programs should be selected using a risk-based approach.

The process for identifying programs for program-level testing includes:

1. Multiply the total expenditures for all department programs by 25%. This is the minimum amount of department expenditures that must be covered by program specific testing in any one year.
2. If the audit needs to be in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#), determine major programs following Subpart F of [Uniform Guidance](#) risk-based approach.
3. Apply the program risk factors from the *Guide* ([Section 2.2](#)) as they relate to the department programs that were not included in step #2. These factors include considering segregation of duties, related party transactions, and subcontracting.
4. Select programs for program testing:
 - Department programs identified as major using the [Uniform Guidance](#)’s criteria in step #2.
 - Department programs identified as high risk using the criteria in the *Guide* in step #3.
 - Department programs needed to reach 25% minimum threshold for program testing for department programs.

- *Prior-Year Findings* – Follow up on prior-year findings, perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” ([Section 7.1.2](#)) prepared by the provider, and report as a current-year finding when the auditor concludes that the “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” materially misrepresents the status of prior-year audit findings.

The report elements for an agency-wide audit are listed in [Illustration 7.1](#) “Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits.”

5 Compliance requirements

This chapter describes audit procedures for program-level testing for an audit performed in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide. In both an agreed-upon procedures engagement ([Section 4.1](#)) and a program audit ([Section 4.2](#)), the audit includes testing all compliance requirements that are applicable to the particular program(s) covered by the engagement or audit. In an agency-wide audit ([Section 4.3](#)), the audit includes testing compliance requirements for selected department programs. [Illustration 5.1](#) “Audit Procedures for Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits” summarizes when particular audit procedures are applicable.

Illustration 5.1 Audit Procedures for Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagements, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits

Compliance Requirements		Agreed-upon procedures (Section 4.1)	Program audit (Section 4.2)	Agency-wide audit (Section 4.3)
5.1	Activities allowed or unallowed	For programs as directed by granting agency	For each department program	For programs comprising at least 25% of total department expenditures
5.2	Allowable costs			
5.3	Eligibility			
5.4	Matching, level of effort, and earmarking			
5.5	Reporting			
5.6	Time and Effort Reporting			

Provider Agency Audit Guide and the Uniform Guidance

When the audit is subject to both the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* and the [Uniform Guidance](#), the auditor needs to consult the compliance requirements in this chapter and in OMB’s Compliance Supplement. This chapter is based in large part on the OMB’s Compliance Supplement, so there is a lot of similarity between the two documents. However, the requirements in this chapter also cover issues specific to the department’s financial assistance environment, and auditors must ensure that they consider department-specific issues in the audit.

Format of the requirements in this section

Each of the compliance requirements covered in this section is in two parts:

Compliance covers the key compliance requirements for the program and suggested audit procedures. These compliance requirements differ with each program. The auditor must review the statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of awards to identify compliance requirements. An auditor should test these compliance requirements if he or she concludes that the requirements apply to the auditee and that compliance with the requirements would have a material effect on a program. Materiality is set at a lower level for government programs than for the private sector due to visibility and sensitivity of government programs.

Internal Controls covers the objectives of the internal controls for the particular compliance requirements and offers some examples of the characteristics of an internal control system that ensures the agency complies with these requirements. The internal control sections are not checklists of required internal control characteristics. Providers could have adequate internal controls even though some or all of the internal control characteristics listed in these sections are not present.

In addition, providers could have other internal controls operating effectively that have not been included in these sections. Therefore, auditors need to use judgement in determining the best internal controls for a particular provider to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with the program requirements.

The internal controls sections are organized around the internal control components from “Internal Control – Integrated Framework” by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). These components are: control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. Also, the *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (Green Book) published by the Comptroller General of the United States has additional internal control information.

5.1 Activities allowed or unallowed

The requirements for activities allowed or unallowed are unique to each department program and are found in the statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of awards pertaining to the program. In addition, the [OMB Compliance Supplement](#) has specific requirements for some federal programs, which may be useful when auditing those programs.

Examples of allowed or unallowed activities include:

Services to be provided and the means for delivering them – The contract specifies what the provider can do with the funding.

Subcontracting – The department’s model contract requires that providers obtain written approval from the granting agency prior to subcontracting department funds, and it specifies that the provider retains all responsibility for fulfillment of the terms and conditions of its contract with the granting agency. (All subcontracts of department funds are to be listed in the “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.1.4](#)).)

Costs associated with unallowed activities are reported in the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” ([Section 7.2.7](#)) if they exceed the threshold for reporting questioned costs.

5.1.1 Compliance

Compliance Requirement

Department funds can only be used for allowed activities.

Suggested Audit Procedures

- Determine whether the provider complied with the types of activities which are either specifically allowed or prohibited by the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program.
- The auditor should be alert for large transfers of funds from program accounts which may have been used to fund unallowed activities.
- If the agency subcontracts department funds, determine whether the provider:
 - Obtained prior written approval from the granting agency for subcontracting department funds.
 - Ensured that the subcontractor complied with all of the terms and conditions of the contract.
 - Maintained an accurate and complete list of its subcontractors.
 - Followed the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* when deciding whether to require an audit and, if so, the kind of audit.
 - Performed the monitoring that it had planned to rely on so it could waive an audit or require a lesser-scoped audit than the risk would have otherwise indicated.
 - Procured the subcontract through a process that is consistent with applicable procurement policies and procedures.
 - Required financial, performance, program, and special reports; reviewed them in a timely manner; and took action when problems were noted.

- Provided the subcontractor with information on the nature of funding (federal, state, local, mixture) so the subcontractor could have the appropriate type of audit.
- Had an effective means of monitoring the subcontractor, including collecting and reviewing audit reports in a timely manner, and took action when problems were noted.
- Segregated the duties of making grants, monitoring performance, and making payments.
- Ensured that monitoring staff had skills to effectively monitor subcontracts.
- Had a conflict of interest policy.

5.1.2 Internal control

The objective of internal control for allowed or unallowed activities is to provide reasonable assurance that department funds are expended only for allowed activities.

A. Control Environment

- Management enforces appropriate penalties for misappropriation or misuse of funds.

B. Risk Assessment

- Key manager has a sufficient understanding of staff, processes, and controls to identify where unallowed activities can occur and not be detected.

C. Control Activities

- Process in place for timely updating of procedures for changes in activities allowed.
- Accountability for authorization is fixed in an individual who is knowledgeable of the requirements for determining activities allowed.

D. Information and Communication

- Establishment of internal and external communication channels on activities allowed.
- Training programs, both formal and informal, provide knowledge and skills necessary to determine activities allowed.
- Grant agreements (including referenced program laws, regulations, handbooks, etc.) available to staff responsible for determining activities allowed under department awards.

E. Monitoring

- Flow of information from the department to appropriate management personnel.

5.2 Allowable costs

The auditor must test allowable costs if payments to the provider are made on or limited to an allowable cost basis (an example of the latter is reserves, [Section 7.1.6](#)) or if audited allowable costs are required to be in the audit report.

Contracts involving department funds require that providers follow the [Allowable Cost Guide Manual](#) (ACGM). The Allowable Cost Guide Manual incorporates the federal cost principles by reference. The cost principles in Subpart E of the [Uniform Guidance](#), applies to both non-profit and for-profit organizations.

Requirements for allowable costs may also be found in the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. In addition, the OMB Compliance Supplement has specific requirements for some federal programs.

Unallowable costs are reported in the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” ([Section 7.2.7](#)) if they exceed the threshold for reporting questioned costs.

5.2.1 Compliance

A. Allowable Costs

Compliance Requirement

All costs charged to department programs must meet the criteria for allowability in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) cost principles; and the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. Costs must meet these criteria whether they are charged directly to the program or indirectly through a cost allocation plan.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

Test a sample of transactions charged to department programs, whether directly or indirectly, to determine whether the costs are allowable, i.e.:

- The costs met the general criteria for allowability. In order to be allowable, the costs must:
 - Be necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient program administration and allocable thereto under these guidelines. A cost is *reasonable* if, in its nature and amount, it does not exceed that which would be incurred by a prudent person under the circumstances prevailing at the time the decision was made to incur the cost. A cost is *allocable* to a program if the goods and services involved are chargeable or assignable to the program in proportion to the relative benefits received.
 - Be authorized by the agency administrator or funding agency and not prohibited by state or local laws.
 - Be in conformance with any limitations or exclusions set forth in the ACGM, federal or state laws, or other governing limitations as to types or amounts of cost items.
 - Be consistent with policies, regulations, and procedures that apply uniformly to both financially assisted activities and to other activities of the agency.
 - Be accorded consistent treatment. Consequently, a cost may not be assigned to a program as a direct cost if any other cost under the same circumstances has been charged to a program as an indirect cost.

- Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or other accounting method appropriate to the circumstances.
 - Not be allocable to or included as a cost of any other federal, state, or other agency in either the current or prior period.
 - Be net of all applicable credits.
 - Be supported by the agency's accounting records and be adequately documented.
- The costs met the requirements of the applicable federal cost principles.
 - The costs met the contract or other program specific guidance for provisions applicable to the particular grant/program.

B. Cost Allocation and indirect costs

OMB's revision to 2 CFR 200.414(f) expands use of the de minimis rate to 15% of *modified total direct costs* (MTDC) to all recipient and subrecipient. Prior to the OMB revision, the de minimis rate was 10% of total modified direct costs and may only be used by non-Federal entities that have never received a negotiated indirect cost rate.

Compliance Requirement

If indirect costs are charged to department programs, the provider must have a written cost allocation plan that meets the requirements for such a plan.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

If the agency charges indirect costs to department programs, determine whether:

- The plan meets the requirements in ACGM and applicable federal cost principles. Characteristics of a plan that meets these requirements include:
 - The plan is in writing.
 - Costs are allocated to all programs or activities of the provider.
 - The basis for allocation is current and materially accurate, and it equitably measures the extent to which the cost actually benefits the program.
 - Costs are not allocated on the basis of funds available, or revenues received.
 - The same costs are not charged both directly and indirectly to programs.
 - Total costs charged do not exceed actual costs incurred.
- The agency followed the plan when charging indirect costs to department programs.

C. Related Party Transactions

Compliance Requirement

Audits performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards include procedures to identify related party transactions so that the required financial statement disclosures can be made. However, related party transactions that involve charges to financial assistance programs require further audit consideration to preclude circumventing the limitations on excess revenue or profit. Examples of related party transactions include:

- Purchasing care and services from a provider with joint control or ownership.
- Renting a building from the director of the agency.
- Paying for consulting services provided by a member of the board of directors.

All costs that are reimbursed in total or partially with any type of federal or state financial assistance (including costs associated with related party transactions) are reimbursable only if they meet the criteria of allowability ([Section A](#), above). The fact that two parties in a transaction are related does not mean that the cost incurred is inappropriate or unallowable. However, it does mean that the auditor may have to do additional work in order to determine whether the related party transaction involves unallowable costs.

Unallowable costs resulting from related party transactions must be reported as a finding. When related party transactions do not affect department programs or do not include unallowable costs, we suggest stating this in the financial statement disclosure so that it is clear to report users that the related party transaction did not adversely affect department programs.

Suggested Audit Procedures

Determine whether the related party transactions involved costs that affect department programs. If they did, continue with the following procedures:

- Determine whether the cost incurred as the result of a related party transaction is allowable ([Section A](#), above).
- Determine whether the provider followed procurement policies and practices that include maximum open and free competition and price and cost analysis to ensure that costs incurred are reasonable.
- If the related party transaction involves rent, determine whether the costs charges the department's programs are limited to the actual costs that would have been allowed had title to the property been vested with the provider.

5.2.2 Internal control

The objective of internal controls for allowable costs is to provide reasonable assurance that the costs of goods and services charged to department programs are allowable and in accordance with the applicable cost principles. Examples of characteristics of internal controls that accomplish this objective include:

A. Control Environment

- Management sets reasonable budgets for department funded programs and other programs so that no incentive exists to miscode expenditures.
- Management enforces appropriate penalties for misappropriation or misuse of funds.
- Organization-wide cognizance of need for separate identification of allowable costs.
- Management provides personnel approving and pre-auditing expenditures with a list of allowable and unallowable expenditures.

B. Risk Assessment

- Process for assessing risks resulting from changes to cost accounting systems.
- Key manager has a sufficient understanding of staff, processes, and controls to identify where unallowed activities or costs could be charged to a department program and not be detected.

C. Control Activities

- Accountability provided for charges and costs between department programs and other activities.
- Process in place for timely updating of procedures for changes in cost principles.
- Computations checked for accuracy.
- Supporting documentation compared to list of allowable and unallowable expenditures.
- Adjustments to unallowable costs made where appropriate and follow-up action taken to determine the cause.
- Adequate segregation of duties in review and authorization of costs.
- Accountability for authorization is fixed in an individual who is knowledgeable of the requirements for determining allowable costs.

D. Information and Communication

- Reports, such as a comparison of budget to actual provided to appropriate management for review on a timely basis.
- Establishment of internal and external communication channels on activities and costs allowed.
- Training programs, both formal and informal, provide knowledge and skills necessary to determine costs allowed.
- Interaction between management and staff regarding questionable costs.
- Grant agreements (including referenced program laws, regulations, handbooks, etc. the [Allowable Cost Guide Manual](#), and the [federal cost principles](#) are available staff responsible for determining allowable costs under department awards.

E. Monitoring

- Management reviews supporting documentation of allowable cost information.
- Flow of information from the department to appropriate management personnel.
- Comparisons made with budget and expectations of allowable costs.
- Analytic reviews (e.g., comparison of budget to actual or prior year to current year) and audits performed.

5.3 Eligibility

The requirements for eligibility are unique to each department program and are found in the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. In addition, the OMB Compliance Supplement has specific requirements for some federal programs.

Questioned cost for ineligible clients or providers are reported in the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” ([Section 7.2.7](#)) if they exceed the threshold for reporting questioned costs.

5.3.1 Compliance

A. Eligibility for Individuals

Compliance Requirement

Only eligible individuals can participate in the program. Amounts or services provided to or on behalf of clients must be in accordance with program requirements.

Suggested Audit Procedures

- If a computer system for processing individual eligibility determinations and delivery of benefits, follow the guidance in generally accepted auditing standards for computer systems.
- Perform procedures to determine whether the provider’s records/database includes all individuals receiving benefits during the audit period (e.g., that the population of individuals receiving benefits is complete).
- Select a sample of individuals receiving benefits and perform tests to determine whether the:
 - Provider performed the required eligibility determination (including obtaining any required documentation/verifications), and the individual was determined to be eligible. Specific individuals were eligible in accordance with the compliance requirements of the program. (Note that some programs have both initial and continuing eligibility requirements, and the auditor should design and perform appropriate tests for both.)
 - Benefits paid to or on behalf of the individuals were calculated correctly and in compliance with the requirements of the program.
 - Benefits were discontinued when the period of eligibility expired.

B. Eligibility for Group of Individuals or Area of Service Delivery

Compliance Requirement

Only eligible groups of individuals or individuals in areas of service delivery can participate in the program. Amounts or services provided to or on behalf of clients must be in accordance with program requirements.

Suggested Audit Procedures

- In some cases, the provider may be required to perform procedures to determine whether a population or area of service delivery is eligible. Test information used in determining eligibility and determine whether the population or area of service delivery was eligible.
- Perform tests to determine whether:
 - The population or area served was eligible.
 - The benefits paid to or on behalf of the individuals or area of service delivery were calculated correctly.

C. Eligibility for Subcontractors

Compliance Requirement

Subawards of department funds can be made only to eligible providers and must be made in accordance with program requirements.

Suggested Audit Procedures

- If the determination of eligibility is based upon an approved application or plan, obtain a copy of this document and identify the applicable eligibility requirements.
- Select a sample of the awards to subcontractors and perform procedures to verify that the subcontractors were eligible, and amounts awarded were within funding limits.

(Additional guidance on auditing a provider's subcontractor monitoring function is in [Section 5.1.](#))

5.3.2 Internal control

The objective of internal control for eligibility is to provide reasonable assurance that only eligible individuals and organizations receive assistance under department programs, that subawards are made only to eligible subrecipients, and that amounts provided to or on behalf of the eligible were calculated in accordance with program requirements.

A. Control Environment

- Staff size and competence provides for proper making of eligibility determinations.
- Realistic caseload/performance targets established for eligibility determinations.
- Lines of authority clear for determining eligibility.

B. Risk Assessment

- Identification of risk that eligibility information prepared internally or received from external sources could be incorrect.
- Conflict-of-interest statements are maintained for individuals who determine eligibility.
- Process for assessing risks resulting from changes to eligibility determination systems.

C. Control Activities

- Written policies provide direction for making and documenting eligibility determinations.
- Procedures to calculate eligibility amounts consistent with program requirements.
- Eligibility objectives and procedures clearly communicated to employees.
- Authorized signatures (manual or electronic) on eligibility documents periodically reviewed.
- Access to eligibility records limited to appropriate persons.
- Manual criteria checklists or automated process used in making eligibility determinations.
- Process for periodic eligibility re-determinations in accordance with program requirements.
- Verification of accuracy of information used in eligibility determinations.
- Procedures to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data used to determine eligibility requirements.

D. Information and Communication

- Information system meets needs of eligibility decision makers and program management.
- Processing of eligibility information subject to edit checks and balancing procedures.
- Training programs inform employees of eligibility requirements.
- Channels of communication exist for people to report suspected eligibility improprieties.
- Management receptive to suggestions to strengthen eligibility determination process.
- Documentation of eligibility determinations in accordance with program requirements.

E. Monitoring

- Periodic analytical reviews of eligibility determinations performed by management.
- Program quality control procedures performed.
- Periodic audits of detailed transactions.

5.4 Matching, level of effort, and earmarking

The auditor must test matching, level of effort, or earmarking if the provider's funding from the department has these requirements. The requirements for matching, level of effort, and earmarking are unique to each program and are found in the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. In addition, the OMB Compliance Supplement has specific requirements for some federal programs.

Matching, level of effort and earmarking are defined as follows:

Matching or cost sharing includes requirements to provide contributions of a specified amount or percentage to match program awards. Matching may be in the form of allowable costs incurred or in-kind contributions (including third-party in-kind contributions).

Level of effort includes requirements for (a) a specified level of service to be provided from period to period, (b) a specified level of expenditures from other sources for specified activities to be maintained from period to period, and (c) program funds to supplement and not supplant non-program funding of services.

Earmarking includes requirements that specify the minimum and/or maximum amount or percentage of the program's funding that must/may be used for specified activities, including funds provided to subrecipients. Earmarking may also be specified in relation to the types of participants covered.

Questioned costs for failure to meet match requirements are reported in the "Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs" ([Section 7.2.7](#)) if the costs exceed the threshold for reporting questioned costs.

5.4.1 Compliance

A. Matching

Compliance Requirement

The provider must provide at least the minimum amount or percentage of contributions or matching funds.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

- Determine whether the required matching contributions were met. The matching contributions must be:
 - Verifiable from the provider's records.
 - Not included as contributions for any other project or program, unless specifically allowed by program laws and regulations.
 - Necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives.
 - Allowed under the applicable allowable cost principles ([Section 5.2](#)).
 - Provided for in the approved budget when required by the granting agency.

- Determine the sources of matching contributions and perform tests to verify that they were from an allowable source. In general,
 - Federal funds cannot be used to match federal funds, except where authorized by the federal government to be allowable for cost sharing or matching.
 - State funds cannot be used to match state funds, except where authorized by the state to be allowable for cost sharing or matching.
- Test records to corroborate that the values placed on in-kind contributions (including third party in-kind contributions) are in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) and/or the Compliance Supplement, and the terms of the award.

B. Level of Effort - Maintenance of Effort

Compliance Requirement

The provider must maintain the specified service or expenditure levels.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

- Identify the required level of effort and perform tests to verify that the level of effort requirement was met.
- Verify that only allowable categories of expenditures or other effort indicators (e.g., hours, number of people served) were included in the computation and that the categories were consistent from year to year. For example, in some programs, capital expenditures may not be included in the computation.
- Verify that the amounts used in the computation were derived from the books and records from which the audited financial statements were prepared.
- Verify that non-monetary effort indicators were supported by official records.

C. Level of Effort - Supplement Not Supplant

Compliance Requirement

The provider must use program funds to supplement, and not supplant, non-program funding of services.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

- Determine whether the provider used program funds to provide services which the provider was required to make available under federal, state, or local law and was also made available by funds subject to a supplement not supplant requirement.
- Determine whether the provider used program funds to provide services which were provided with non-program funds in the prior year.
 - Identify the department services.
 - Perform procedures to determine whether the program funded services that were previously provided with non-program funds.
 - Perform procedures to determine whether the total level of services applicable to the requirement increased in proportion to the level of program contribution.

D. Earmarking

Compliance Requirement

The provider must meet minimum or maximum limits for specified purposes or types of participants.

Suggested Auditing Procedures

- Identify the applicable percentage or dollar requirements for earmarking.
- Perform procedures to verify that the amounts recorded in the financial records met the requirements (e.g., when a minimum amount is required to be spent for a specified type of service, perform procedures to verify that the financial records show that at least the minimum amount for this type of service was charged to the program; or, when the amount spent on a specified type of service may not exceed a maximum amount, perform procedures to verify that the financial records show no more than this maximum amount for the specified type of service was charged to the program).
- When earmarking requirements specify a minimum percentage or amount, select a sample of transactions supporting the specified amount or percentage and perform tests to verify proper classification to meet the minimum percentage or amount.
- When the earmarking requirements specify a maximum percentage or amount, review the financial records to identify transactions for the specified activity which were improperly classified in another account (e.g., if only 10 percent may be spent for administrative costs, review accounts for other than administrative costs to identify administrative costs which were improperly classified elsewhere and cause the maximum percentage or amount to be exceeded).
- When earmarking requirements prescribe the minimum number or percentage of specified types of participants that can be served, select a sample of participants that are counted toward meeting the minimum requirement and perform tests to verify that they were properly classified.
- When earmarking requirements prescribe the maximum number or percentage of specified types of participants that can be served, select a sample of other participants and perform tests to verify that they were not of the specified type.

5.4.2 Internal control

A. To provide reasonable assurance that matching, level of effort or earmarking requirements are met using only allowable funds or costs which are properly calculated and valued.

Control Environment

- Commitment from management to meet matching, level of effort, and earmarking requirements (e.g., adequate budget resources to meet a specified matching requirement or maintain a required level of effort).
- Budgeting process addresses/provides adequate resources to meet matching, level of effort, or earmarking goals.

- Official written policy exists outlining:
 - Responsibilities for determining required amounts or limits for matching, level of effort, or earmarking.
 - Methods of valuing matching requirements, e.g., "in-kind" contributions of property and services, calculations of levels of effort.
 - Allowable costs that may be claimed for matching, level of effort, or earmarking.
 - Methods of accounting for and documenting amounts used to calculate amounts claimed for matching, level of effort, or earmarking.

B. Risk Assessment

- Identification of areas where estimated values will be used for matching, level of effort, or earmarking.
- Management has sufficient understanding of the accounting system to identify potential recording problems.

C. Control Activities

- Evidence obtained such as a certification from the donor, or other procedures performed to identify whether matching contributions:
 - Are from acceptable sources (for example, match for federal programs are from non-federal sources), whether directly or indirectly.
 - Were used for another program.
- Adequate review of monthly cost reports and adjusting entries.

D. Information and Communication

- Accounting system capable of:
 - Separately accounting for data used to support matching, level of effort, or earmarking amounts or limits or calculations.
 - Ensuring that expenditures or expenses, refunds, and cash receipts or revenues are properly classified and recorded only once as to their effect on matching, level of effort, or earmarking.
 - Documenting the value of "in-kind" contributions of property or services, including:
 - Basis for local labor market rates for valuing volunteer services.
 - Payroll records or confirmation from other organizations for services provided by their employees.
 - Quotes, published prices, or independent appraisals used as the basis for donated equipment, supplies, land, buildings, or use of space.

E. Monitoring

- Supervisory review of matching, level of effort, or earmarking activities performed to assess the accuracy and allowability of transactions and determinations, e.g., at the time reports on department programs are prepared.

5.5 Reporting

The requirements for reporting are unique to each program and are found in the laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program. In addition, the OMB Compliance Supplement has specific requirements for some federal programs.

Reporting is generally in three categories:

Financial reporting – Many granting agencies require reporting of costs or activities as the basis for making payments to providers. Other examples of financial reports include the supplemental schedules in this *Guide*: the “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” (Section 7.1.4). Other supplemental schedules include the “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule” ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedules that may be required by granting agencies ([Section 7.1.6](#)).

Performance and program reporting – Many granting agencies require performance or program reporting. These reports generally contain the following information:

1. A comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period.
2. Reasons why established goals were not met, if applicable.
3. Other pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

Special reporting – Granting agencies may require other reports to meet their information needs.

Questioned costs for inaccurate reporting are reported in the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” ([Section 7.2.7](#)) if they exceed the threshold for reporting questioned costs.

5.5.1 Compliance

Compliance Requirement

The provider’s reports to the granting agency must be timely, complete, accurate, and supported by the provider’s records. Providers must reconcile reported expenses to their accounting records (a typical contract requirement for department programs).

Suggested Audit Procedures

- Review applicable laws, regulations, and the provisions of contract or grant agreements pertaining to the program for reporting requirements. Determine the types and frequency of required reports. Obtain and review granting agency’s instructions for completing the reports.

- Perform appropriate analytical procedures and determine the reason for any unexpected differences. Examples of analytical procedures include:
 - Comparing current period reports to prior period reports.
 - Comparing anticipated results to the data included in the reports.
 - Comparing information obtained during the audit of the financial statements to the reports. The results of the analytical procedures should be considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the other audit procedures for reporting.
- Select a sample of financial reports and:
 - Determine whether the financial reports were prepared in accordance with the required accounting basis.
 - Determine whether reported costs were allowable ([Section 5.2](#)).
 - Trace the amounts reported to accounting records that support the audited financial statements, the “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.1.4](#)), the “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule or the “Reserve Supplemental Schedule” ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedules required by the granting agency ([Section 7.1.6](#)) and verify agreement or perform alternative procedures to verify the accuracy and completeness of the reports and that they agree with the accounting records.
 - When intervening computations or calculations are required between the records and the reports, trace reported data elements to supporting worksheets or other documentation that link reports to the data.
 - Test mathematical accuracy of reports and supporting worksheets.
 - Review accounting records and determine whether all applicable accounts were included in the sampled reports (e.g., program income, expenditure credits, loans, interest earned on department funds, and reserve funds).
 - Determine whether the provider performed timely and accurate reconciliation of reported expenses and activity for reimbursement to its official accounting records to identify any expenses or activity that were not reported or not reimbursed.
- Select a sample of performance, program, and special reports and:
 - Trace the data to records that accumulate and summarize data.
 - Perform tests of the underlying data to verify that the data were accumulated and summarized in accordance with the required or stated criteria and methodology, including the accuracy and completeness of the reports.
 - When intervening computations or calculations are required between the records and the reports, trace reported data elements to supporting worksheets or other documentation that link reports to the data.
 - Test mathematical accuracy of reports and supporting worksheets.
 - Review the supporting records and determine whether all applicable data elements were included in the sampled reports.

5.5.2 Internal control

The objective of internal controls for reporting is to provide reasonable assurance that reports submitted to the granting agency for department programs include all activity of the reporting period, are supported by underlying accounting or performance records, and are fairly presented in accordance with program requirements.

A. Control Environment

- Persons preparing, reviewing, and approving the reports possess the required knowledge, skills, and abilities.
- Management's attitude toward reporting promotes accurate and fair presentation.
- Appropriate assignment of responsibility and delegation of authority for reporting decisions.

B. Risk Management

- Mechanisms exist to identify risks of faulty reporting caused by such items as lack of current knowledge of, inconsistent application of, or carelessness or disregard for standards and reporting requirements of department awards.
- Identification of underlying source data or analysis for performance or special reporting that may not be reliable.

C. Control Activities

- Written policy exists that establishes responsibility and provides the procedures for periodic monitoring, verification, and reporting of program progress and accomplishments.
- Tracking system which reminds staff when reports are due.
- The general ledger or other reliable records are the basis for the reports.
- Supervisory review of reports performed to assure accuracy and completeness of data and information included in the reports.
- The required accounting method is used (e.g., cash or accrual).

D. Information and Communication

- An accounting or information system that provides for the reliable processing of financial and performance information for department awards.

E. Monitoring

- Communications from external parties corroborate information included in the reports for department awards.
- Periodic comparison of reports to supporting records.

5.6 Time and Effort Reporting

Local Government workers participating in the RMS or RMTS cost pools:

Government entities should continue their current methods to document and report staff effort in support of federal, state and local programs using either RMS or RMTS. Random Moment Sampling (RMS) is a system administered by Wisconsin DCF used to identify, report, and allocate local worker costs to benefiting programs such as income maintenance and child care. The Social Services Random Moment Time Study (SS RMTS) is a federally approved method used by WI DCF to accurately determine proportions of local worker time spent providing services devoted to foster care and preventing foster care. Local government workers must also follow the rules outlined below when appropriate and any time reporting rules determined by their employer.

Non-profit agencies, For-profit agencies, Tribes and Local Government workers:

Charges to federal/state programs for salaries and wages, whether treated as direct or indirect costs, must be based on documented payrolls approved by a responsible official of the agency. Where employees work solely on a single federal/state program or cost objective, charges for their salaries and wages must be supported by periodic certifications that the employees worked solely on that program for the period covered by the certification. The certifications will be prepared preferably on a monthly basis and must be signed by the employee or a responsible supervisory official.

Also, certified reports reflecting the distribution of charges within the payroll for each employee (professional or nonprofessional) whose compensation is charged, in whole or in part, directly to federal/state programs must be maintained. The reports must provide an after-the-fact certification of the conformance of payroll charges with the activity of each employee. In no case will certification periods exceed 12 months. Importantly, budget estimates (i.e., estimates determined before the services are performed) do not qualify as support for charges to awards, but may be used for interim accounting purposes.

The time and effort payroll system must:

1. Be incorporated into the official records of the agency
2. Be supported by a system of internal control to ensure charges are accurate, allowable and properly allocated
3. Reasonably reflect the total activity for which the employee is compensated
4. Incorporate both state and federal pass-through activities and all other activities
5. Comply with the established accounting policies and practices
6. Support the salary distribution among specific activities or cost objectives.

The distribution of salaries and wages must be supported by certifications of the consistency of charges with the work performed. All required certifications may either be provided electronically or on paper.

6 Fraud

All audits performed under the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* should be performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, including consideration of fraud.

6.1 Definition of fraud

Fraud is getting something of value under false pretenses. Examples of fraud involving financial assistance include:

- A caseworker enrolling his or her family members in government programs, so they receive benefits for which they were not eligible.
- An agency reporting false financial or performance information to improve the likelihood that the funding agency will renew the contract.
- An agency knowingly reporting unallowable expenses for reimbursement from grants. In each of these examples, someone was injured: an eligible person who didn't services because slots were filled with ineligible people, an agency that didn't get a contract it was qualified for because the contract went to an agency that provided false record, and the funding agency that paid more for services than it should have.

Fraud involving government funding also violates the public trust. So, in addition to each individually identifiable victim, another victim is the public as a whole.

There are three elements to the fraud triangle: pressure, opportunity and rationalization. The risk of fraud is much higher when two key factors are present: pressure or incentive to commit fraud and the perceived opportunity to do so. The incentive could be personal (money for oneself or for one's family) or organizational (the agency needing to lay off staff if it loses its government contract). The opportunity could be weakness in internal controls or the belief that the internal controls can be circumvented.

6.2 Management's Responsibility

Agency management is responsible for preventing and detecting fraud. Management sets the "tone at the top," the overall attitude that deters fraud. The risk of fraud is generally lower when management ensures that the agency has a sound system of internal controls. Correspondingly, the risk is greater when management conveys the attitude that internal controls are not important.

When fraud is discovered, management is also responsible for reporting the fraud to the granting agency and for taking timely and appropriate action to remedy the fraud.

6.3 Auditor's responsibility

The *Provider Agency Audit Guide* requires consideration of fraud in the administration of department programs as part of every audit performed in accordance with the *Guide* ([Sections 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3](#)). In addition, auditors have a responsibility to detect material misstatements of the financial statements, whether caused by error or by fraud. AU-C §240 *Consideration of Fraud in a Financial Statement Audit*, clarifies the auditor's responsibilities and requires the auditor to specifically address the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud as a part of every audit. The OMB Compliance Supplement focuses the auditor to test the compliance requirements most likely to cause improper payments, fraud, waste, abuse or generate audit finding for which the federal awarding agency will take sanctions.

6.3.1 Reasonable assurance and materiality

The auditor is expected to obtain reasonable assurance that material misstatements resulting from fraud are detected during the audit. Two things need emphasis: First, the auditor obtains reasonable assurance, because absolute assurance is nearly impossible. Fraud often involves collusion or falsified documentation that can be very difficult to detect. In addition, auditors must use judgement when identifying and evaluating risk factors.

Second, a special consideration for audits involving government funds is a lower level of materiality. Agencies who receive government financial assistance have an obligation to honor the public trust. The public trust demands that agencies follow the very highest standards when using public funds. For these reasons, the department considers all fraud to be material and requires that the provider report all fraud to the granting agency. So, while the auditor is expected to obtain reasonable assurance that material misstatements resulting from fraud are detected, the auditor is also responsible for ensuring that *any* fraud that the auditor is aware of has been reported to the granting agency.

6.3.2 Fraud risk factors

Auditors should specifically assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud and consider that assessment in designing the audit procedures to be performed. As part of that risk assessment, the auditor should make inquiries to management to 1) obtain management's understanding of the risk for fraud in the agency and 2) determine whether management has knowledge of fraud that has been perpetrated on or within the agency.

Some of the risk factors that are especially relevant in a financial assistance environment include:

- Motivation for management to engage in fraudulent financial reporting.
- Failure by management to display and communicate an appropriate attitude regarding internal control and the financial reporting process. Some specific indicators include:
 - Domination of management by a single person or small group without compensating controls such as effective oversight by the board of directors.
 - Inadequate monitoring of internal controls.
 - Management failing to correct known reportable conditions on a timely basis.
 - Management setting unduly aggressive financial targets and expectations for operating personnel.
 - Management displaying a significant disregard for regulatory authorities.
 - Management continuing to employ an ineffective accounting, information technology, or internal audit staff.
- High turnover of senior management, counsel, or board members.
- Strained relationship between management and the current or predecessor auditor.
- New accounting, statutory, or regulatory requirements that could impair the financial stability or profitability of the entity.
- Significant related party transactions not in the ordinary course of business or with related entities not audited or audited by another firm.
- Significant, unusual, or highly complex transactions, especially those close to year end, that pose difficult “substance over form” questions.
- Unusually high dependence on debt or marginal ability to meet debt repayment requirements; debt covenants that are difficult to maintain.
- Threat of imminent bankruptcy or foreclosure.
- Adverse consequences on significant pending transactions, such as a business combination or contract award, if poor financial results are reported.

6.3.3 Audit procedures

The auditor decides whether the planned audit procedures are adequate to address the fraud risk identified. If they are, no additional audit procedures are needed. If they are not, the auditor should consider modifying the nature, timing or extent of audit procedures.

If the auditor determines that there is a misstatement that is, or may be, the result of fraud, the auditor should:

- Consider the implications for other aspects of the audit.
- Discuss the matter and the approach for further investigation with an appropriate level of management.
- Attempt to obtain additional evidence to determine whether material fraud occurred or is likely to have occurred and if so, the effect on the financial statements and the opinion.
- If appropriate, suggest that management consult legal counsel.

6.4 Reporting fraud to management

When the auditor determines that evidence of fraud may exist, the auditor should discuss it with the appropriate level of management. Fraud involving senior management or fraud that causes a material misstatement of the financial statements should be reported to the appropriate committee of the provider's board, such as the audit committee or finance committee.

6.5 Reporting fraud to granting agency

Both the provider and the auditor have responsibility for reporting fraud to the granting agency.

6.5.1 The provider's reporting responsibilities

The provider is required to report all fraud to the granting agency. The notification should be made by letter as soon as possible after the discovery of the fraud. The letter should include information answering the following questions:

- Who was involved in the fraud?
- What happened?
- When did the fraud happen?
- How did the provider learn of the fraud?
- Did the fraud involve department funds, either directly or indirectly? (I.e., did the people involved in the fraud have duties related to department funding, whether or not the fraud itself involved department funding? Were the controls that were circumvented in the fraud also used for department funding?)
- What has the provider done in reaction to the fraud?

6.5.2 The auditor's reporting responsibilities

Auditors are responsible for reporting fraud to the granting agency in two situations:

- If the provider has not reported the fraud to the granting agency, the auditor should:
 - Inform the provider that the provider needs to report the fraud to the granting agency in writing, with a copy to the auditor so the auditor knows the provider has informed the granting agency.
 - If the provider does not report to the granting agency, the auditor should report the fraud to the granting agency.
- If the provider has not taken timely and appropriate steps to remedy the fraud, the auditor should report that failure to the granting agency.

The auditor should follow guidance in generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and Government Auditing Standards for fraud needs to be reported in the audit report.

7 The audit report

Audit reports for agreed-upon procedures engagements ([Section 4.1](#)), program audits ([Section 4.2](#)), and agency-wide audits ([Section 4.3](#)) performed in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide must include certain report elements. [Illustration 7.1](#) “Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits” shows the report elements and their applicability to the particular type of engagement. Each of these reporting elements is described in this chapter.

The reporting requirements are consistent with those of the [Uniform Guidance](#) “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations” whenever possible. Since many of the agencies that receive department funding need to have audits in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#), this reduces the potential for conflict between the two sets of reporting requirements. It also means that the literature and guidance on the [Uniform Guidance](#) reporting will be useful for reporting in accordance with the requirements of this Guide.

Titles of the Report Elements

The federal government has indicated that the title “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” should only be used for audits performed in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#). There may be similar restrictions for other report elements. For audits performed in accordance with this Guide, the title of the report element is not as important as the content of the report element.

Auditors may change the titles of any of the report elements as necessary to prevent potential confusion on which elements are required by the [Uniform Guidance](#) and which are required by or modified by this Guide.

Personally Identifiable Information

Audit reports involving department funds are public records. To protect confidentiality, personally identifiable information, such as names, addresses, and social security numbers, should not be included in the audit report.

Illustration 7.1 Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits

		Agreed-upon procedures (Section 4.1)	Program audit (Section 4.2)	Agency-wide audit (Section 4.3)
7.1	Report Elements Prepared by the Provider:			
7.1.1	Financial Statements of the Overall Agency	No	No	Yes
7.1.2	Schedule of Prior-Year Findings	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.1.3	Corrective Action Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.1.4	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards	No	Yes	Yes
7.1.5	Surplus Retention/Profit Supplemental Schedule	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.1.6	Additional Supplemental Schedules Required by Granting Agencies	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.2	Report Elements Prepared by the Auditor:			
7.2.1	Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards	No	No	Yes
7.2.2	Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit	No	Yes	No
7.2.3	Report on Results of Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement	Yes	No	No
7.2.4	Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Performed in Accordance with the Program Audit	No	Yes	No
7.2.5	Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards and the Provider Agency Audit Guide	No	No	Yes
7.2.6	Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance	No	Yes, if audit is also in accordance with Subpart F	Yes, if audit is also in accordance with Subpart F
7.2.7	Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	No	Yes	Yes

Note: The Management Letter (or similar document conveying auditor's comments) is not a required report element. However, if the auditor issued a Management Letter, a copy must be included with the report materials sent to the granting agency. If there was no Management Letter, the report materials sent to the granting agency must include assurance that a Management Letter was not issued (this assurance is in the "Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs" ([Section 7.2.7](#))).

7.1 Report elements prepared by the provider

The provider is responsible for preparing report elements that convey information on the provider's organization and administration of department programs. The auditor's responsibility is to assess and report on the reliability of the information in the provider's reports ([Section 7.2](#)).

The report elements that are applicable to a particular provider depend on the circumstances of the provider and the type of audit being performed. [Illustration 7.1](#) "Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits" lists the report elements that are applicable to each type of audit.

7.1.1 Financial Statements of the Overall Agency

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	No
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

The audit report for an agency-wide audit shall include agency-wide financial statements. These financial statements shall be in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to the type of agency.

Functional Revenue and Expenses – The audit report must include a financial statement or schedule showing revenue and expenses¹ by functional and natural classifications. *Functional classification* means showing expenses for the provider's major activities. *Natural classification* means showing expenses by the type of expense, for example, salaries, benefits, rent, etc.

This information can be presented by modifying the "Statement of Functional Expenses" (a GAAP financial statement for non-profit organizations), to include both revenues and expenses as shown in [Illustration 7.2](#) "Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses." In cases where GAAP does not require a "Statement of Functional Expenses" or where the provider prefers not to modify a GAAP financial statement, the audit report must include a "Schedule of Revenue and Expenses by Function," such as the schedule shown in [Illustration 7.3](#).

¹ In this section, the term "expenses" also includes expenditures of a local government.

Illustration 7.2 Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses

XYZ Agency

Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses
for the Year Ended December 31, 20XX

	Program Services				Support Services			
	Agency Function 1	Agency Function 2	Agency Function 3	Total Program Services	Management and General	Fund Raising	Total Support Services	Total
Revenue								
Contract A	\$XX,XXX	\$ 0	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$ 0	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Contract B	0	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	0	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
(List other major revenue sources)	<u>0</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Expenses								
Salaries	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Employee Benefits	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Payroll Taxes	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Salaries and Related Expenses	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Equipment	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Supplies	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
(List other major expense items)	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Revenue over Expenses	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>

(The information shown in dashed boxes is what is added to a "Statement of Functional Expenses" as defined by generally accepted accounting principles to create a "Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses.")

Illustration 7.3 Schedule of Revenue and Expenses by Function

XYZ Agency

Schedule of Revenue and Expenses by Function
for the Year Ended December 31, 20XX

	Agency Function 1	Agency Function 2	Agency Function 3	Management and General	Fund Raising	Total
Revenue						
Contract A	\$XX,XXX	\$ 0	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$ 0	\$XX,XXX
Contract B	0	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	0	XX,XXX
(List other major revenue sources)	<u>0</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Expenses						
Salaries	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Employee Benefits	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Payroll Taxes	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Salaries and Related Expenses	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Equipment	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Supplies	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
(List other major expense items)	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Revenue over Expenses	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>

7.1.2 Schedule of Prior-Year Findings

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	Yes
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

The audit report must include a “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” showing the status of prior-year findings related to the department’s funding. This schedule is prepared by the agency.

If there were no prior-year findings, the schedule should state so. If there were prior-year findings, the schedule must include the following information:

- The reference numbers the auditor assigned to the findings (i.e. 20XX-001, 20XX-002, etc.).
- The status of each finding:
 - If the finding has been corrected, the schedule need only list the finding and state that corrective action was taken.
 - If the finding has not been corrected or was partially corrected, the schedule shall describe the planned corrective action as well as any partial corrective action taken.
 - If the corrective action taken is significantly different from corrective action previously reported in a corrective action plan or in the agreement with the granting agency’s on how the issue would be resolved, the schedule shall provide an explanation.
 - If the provider believes the finding is no longer valid or does not warrant further action, the reasons for this position shall be described in the schedule.

The auditor needs to follow up on prior-year findings as part of the current audit. As part of this follow-up, the auditor needs to assess the reasonableness of the agency’s “Schedule of Prior-Year Findings” and report a finding in the current-year audit if the schedule materially misrepresents the status of the prior-year findings.

7.1.3 Corrective Action Plan

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	Yes
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

The audit report must include a “Corrective Action Plan” for all audit findings related to the department’s funding. The “Corrective Action Plan” is prepared by the agency, and it must include the following information:

- The name of the contact person responsible for corrective action,
- The planned corrective action, and
- The anticipated completion date.

If the auditee does not agree with the audit findings or believes corrective action is not required, then the “Corrective Action Plan” shall include an explanation and specific reasons.

7.1.4 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

Audit reports for program and agency-wide audits must include a “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards.” This schedule is prepared by the agency.

For program audits, the schedule is usually the financial statement of the program, and it must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit” ([Section 7.2.2](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the schedule “presents fairly, in all material respects, the expenditures of federal and state awards.” For agency-wide audits, the schedule must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.2.1](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the information in the schedule is “fairly presented, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.”

Content of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards

The “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” must include the following information for department programs:

- Name of the program.
- Name of federal agency (if the program is federally funded) or the name of the state agency (if the program is state funded).
- The program’s [Assistance Listing](#) number (if the program is federally funded) or state identification number¹. (if the program is state funded).
- Name of pass-through grantor, if applicable.
- The pass-through grantor’s identifying number² for the funding, if applicable.
- Federal share and state share.
- Amount expended for the program.
- The total amount provided to subrecipients from each federal and state program

The requirement to disclose information on subcontracts adopts the [Uniform Guidance](#)’s requirement to disclose the amount of federal funds provided to subrecipients. However, this requirement is applicable to payments made to all contracts made with other providers, not just subrecipients.

[Illustration 7.4](#) “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” includes an example of a schedule for a hypothetical provider. Providers can use other formats for this schedule that include all of the information listed above.

¹ Use the SPARC profile number, purchase order number, or contract number for the Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number and the State Identifying Number.

² See Footnote #1

Determining the Source of Financial Assistance

The granting agency needs to supply the provider with information on the source of the funding that the provider agency receives from the granting agency, including the [Assistance Listing](#) number and the state identification number when applicable. The granting agency must provide this information in the contract.

The department prepares annual listings of funding sources for their programs, which are available on the department's website or by calling the respective program contact manager.

Commingled Federal, State, and Local Funds

The department's programs that providers receive are often funded with a mixture of federal and state funding. The federal and state shares should be presented separately in the "Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards," and the department provides information on the respective shares so that this separate presentation can be made. However, agencies which subcontract department funds often add their own funds to the awards. As a result, it can be very difficult to sort out the federal, state, and local shares for presentation in the schedule.

Illustration 7.4 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards

XYZ Agency

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards¹
for the Year Ended June 30 20XX

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number ²	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Pass-Through Program From:			
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families			
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	N/A	\$350,000
Domestic Violence Basic Services	93.671	437-6000	<u>\$13,275</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$363,275</u>
State Grantor/Program		State Identifying Number	State Expenditures
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families:			
D V – Basic Services	na	437-6000	\$85,000
DV-Children’s Programming	na	437-6005	<u>\$15,000</u>
Total Expenditures of State Awards			<u>\$100,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.
(These notes are on the following page.)

¹ Some providers prefer other formats for the schedule to better suit their circumstances and the information needs of their report users. Providers can use other formats if they include the elements for this schedule that are listed in [Section 7.1.4](#).

² Use the System for Payments and Reports of Contracts (SPARC) profile number, purchase order number, or contract number for the Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number and the State Identifying Number.

Illustration 7.4 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards, continued
XYZ Agency

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
for the Year Ended June 30 20XX

Note A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying “Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” includes the federal and state grant activity of XYZ Agency and is presented on the [identify basis of accounting]. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Provider Agency Audit Guide.³ Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the [general-purpose or basic] financial statements.

Note B. Commingled Federal and State Funds⁴

The federal expenditures shown include commingled federal and state funds.

³ Include a reference to Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#), Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations if the audit was in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#).

⁴ If federal, state, and local funds are commingled and if the commingled portion cannot be separated to specifically identify the individual funding sources, the total amount should be included in the schedule, with a note describing the commingled nature of the funds.

[Section 7.1.4](#) adopts and builds on the Uniform Guidance’s requirement to disclose the amount of federal funds provided to subrecipients. If the agency subcontracted department funding, include the total amounts provided to subrecipients.

7.1.5 Surplus Retention/Profit Supplemental Schedule

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	Yes
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

Under certain circumstances, providers can maintain a reserve (or profit) funded by department programs when revenue exceeds allowable expenses.

For proprietary rate regulated agencies, profit allowed on an annual basis, is the smaller amount determined under the following 2 methods of calculating profit:

- (1) The equity method is the sum of 7.5 percent of allowable operating costs plus 15 percent of average net equity for the year. In this subdivision, “average net equity” means the average cost of equipment, buildings, land, and fixed equipment minus the average accumulated depreciation and average long term liabilities for the year.
- (2) The expenses method is 10 percent of allowable operating costs for the year.

[Illustration 7.5](#) “Profit Supplemental Schedule” provides an example of the schedule. This format is to be used whenever a provider has a profit funded by department programs, unless the purchasing agency specifies an alternate format.

For nonprofit rate regulated agencies, the provisions allowing reserves are in Wisconsin Statutes: [s. 49.34](#) for programs from the Department of Children and Families. The statutes allow reserves when the agency is non-profit, non-stock corporation organized under Wisconsin Statute 181 and the agency provides client services on the basis of a unit rate per client service.

For contracts beginning on or after January 1, 2018, the statutes allows for the amount that can be retained in any one year to 5% of the contract amount, i.e. the amount paid under the terms of the contract.

In an agreed-upon procedures engagement, the auditor reports on surplus retention in the “Report on the Results of an Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement” ([Section 7.2.3](#)). For program audits, the “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule” must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit” ([Section 7.2.2](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the schedule is fairly presented in all material respects. For agency-wide audits, the schedule must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.2.1](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the information in the schedule is “fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.”

[Illustration 7.6](#) “Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule” provides an example of the schedule and instructions for preparing the scheduling (for contracts on or after January 1, 2018).

Illustration 7.5 Profit Supplemental Schedule

Profit Supplemental Schedule

Name of facility

Period covered by the audit

Calculation of Allowable Profit:

Note – calculate profit at the function or program level
when agencies operate multiple functions or programs

1 Base calculation		
1a Net allowable operating cost		
x 7 1/2%		
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
	\$ -	
1b Average net equity	Beginning of Period	End of Period
Cost of equipment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Cost of building	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Cost of land	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Cost of fixed equipment	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Less accumulated depreciation	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Less long term liabilities	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>
Net equity	\$ -	\$ -
Average net equity	\$ -	
x 15%	\$ -	
1c Total base calculation	\$ -	
(Sum of totals from steps 1a and 1b)		
2 Cap on allowable profit:		
Net allowable operating cost	\$ -	
x 10%	\$ -	
3 Allowable profit	\$ -	
(Lesser of amounts from steps 1c and 2)		

(Effective for contracts on or after January 1, 2018)

Illustration 7.6 Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule

Name of facility

Period covered by the audit

1. Total units of service _____
2. Allowable expenses for rate-based service _____
 - 2a. Expenses allowable for reimbursement from IV-E program _____
 - 2b. Other Allowable Expenses _____
3. Total revenue for rate-based service _____
4. Excess (deficiency) revenue over expenses (line 3 less line 2) _____
5. Surplus retention per WI Statutes 5% _____
6. Calculation of amounts due to purchaser:

Purchaser (6a)	Revenue from purchaser (6b)	Purchaser's share of total revenue (6c)	Portion of surplus retention to agency (6d)	Purchaser's share of excess retention surplus (6e)	Amount due to purchaser (6f)

Illustration 7.6 Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule

Instructions for Preparing the Schedule

Facility – Enter the name of the facility. A separate schedule is needed for each rate-based service operated by the agency/facility.

Period Covered by the Audit – Enter the period covered by the audit.

1. *Total Units of Service* – Enter the total units of service provided by the facility for rate-based service during the period.
2. *Total Allowable Expenses for Rate Based Service* – Enter the total allowable expenses for rate-based service. **Group Homes and Residential Care Centers complete lines 2a and 2b.** To maximize the use of federal funds, all allowable expenses for the facility's rate-based service function need to be allocated to one of two categories: expenses allowable for reimbursement from the Foster Care IV-E program, and other allowable expenses. Guidance on allowability and allocation of costs can be found in the OMB Uniform Guidance
 - 2a. *Expenses Allowable for Reimbursement from the Foster Care IV-E Program* – Enter the total expenses for the period which are allowable for reimbursement from the federal Foster Care IV-E program for the care of children. These costs include the cost of (and the cost of providing) food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance with respect to the child, reasonable travel to a child's home for visitation, and reasonable costs of administration and operation of the facility as necessary for providing these services to the child.
 - 2b. *Other Allowable Expenses* – The remaining allowable expenses are reimbursed from State and/or County funds. Enter all allowable expenses for providing care of children and for treatment that were not included in line 2a. In addition, the costs of such services as on- site education, agency-sponsored recreation, psychiatric or psychological services, social services, and reasonable costs of administration and operation of the facility necessary for providing these services to the child can be included in this category.
3. *Total Revenue for Rate Based Service* – Enter the total amount of rate-based revenue for the care of children. A separate schedule may be needed for each rate-based service or program operated by the agency/facility.
4. *Excess (Deficiency) Revenue over Expenses* – Subtract allowable expenses (2d) from revenue for rate based service (3) and enter the difference. Excess is subject to the surplus retention rules. Deficiencies will result in zero surplus retention for the agency and no amounts due to the purchaser. Deficiencies will not be carried forward.
5. *Surplus Retention Per WI Statute* – Per WI Statute 49.34. As of January 1, 2018, non-profit agencies providing rate based services may retain an annual surplus of up to 5% of the contract revenue received.

6. *Calculation of Surplus Amounts and Amounts Due to Purchasers*

6a. *Purchaser* – List the names of all purchasers who provided rate-based revenue to the facility.

6b. *Revenue from Purchaser* – List the amount of rate-based revenue from each purchaser. The total revenue for this column should agree with the amount shown on line 3.

6c. *Purchaser's Share of Total Revenue* – Calculate each purchaser's share of the total revenue for rate-based service by dividing revenue from the purchaser in column 6b by total revenue in column 6b. The sum of the percentage of shares in this column should equal 1.

6d. *Portion of Surplus Retention to Agency* – Using the percentages calculated in 6c, calculate each purchaser's share of the 5% total surplus retention (line 6). This is the amount the agency may keep from each funding source. The total surplus retention for the column should agree with the amount on line 6. Note: If agency has more expenses than revenue (a deficiency on line 8) there would be no surplus retention and no amounts due to purchaser. Deficiencies will not be carried forward.

6e. *Purchaser's share of excess surplus retention* – Take any excess surplus (line 8 minus line 6) and multiply by the purchaser's share of total revenue (6b) to result in amount of excess surplus for each purchaser.

6f. *Amount due to purchaser* – This is the amount of result in 6e. This is the amount due to purchaser in excess of the surplus retention.

7.1.6 Additional Supplemental Schedules Required by Granting Agencies

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	Yes
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

Granting agencies may specify by contract that the audit report include additional supplemental schedules besides the ones described elsewhere in this chapter. A common reason for requiring additional supplemental schedules is that the granting agency uses audited information on revenue and allowable costs by contract to settle contracts with their providers.

Before requiring a supplemental schedule for a provider that will be having an agency-wide audit, the granting agency should review the requirements for the “Statement of Functional Revenue and Expenses” and “Schedule of Revenue and Expenses by Function” ([Section 7.1.1](#)) to determine whether these schedules meet the granting agency’s information needs. If the granting agency does require an additional supplemental schedule, the granting agency must specify this requirement in the contract and allow its program(s) to pay for the incremental cost of the schedule(s).

This section includes two examples of an additional supplemental schedule, although granting agencies may specify alternate formats to meet their particular needs:

- [Illustration 7.7](#) “Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs by Contract” provides an example of a schedule for a contract where the contract period does not coincide with the provider’s fiscal period.
- [Illustration 7.8](#) “Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs Allocated by Funding Source and by Contract” provides an example of a schedule showing contract specific information for a provider with multiple programs.

In these examples, the line items for allowable costs should be the same as those specified in the budget for the contract. Any unallowable costs that were reported to the granting agency for reimbursement should be reported as a finding ([Section 5.2](#) and [Section 5.5](#)). The first example also shows how a separate line item for costs incurred under the contract besides those included in the budget and how units of service may be included.

In an agreed-upon procedures engagement, the auditor reports on the additional supplemental schedule in the “Report on the Results of an Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement” ([Section 7.2.3](#)) if the granting agency specifies that the engagement covers this information. In program audits, the supplemental schedule must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit” ([Section 7.2.2](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the schedule is fairly presented in all material respects. For agency- wide audits, the schedule must be covered by the auditor’s “Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards” ([Section 7.2.1](#)), which states the auditor’s opinion on whether the information in the schedule is “fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.”

Illustration 7.7 "Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs by Contract"

XYZ Agency

[Name of Program]

Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs by Contract:
Contract Periods October 1, 20XX to September 30, 20XX
and October 1, 20XX to December 31, 20XX

	Contract Period 10/1/X0 – 9/30/X1	Contract Period 10/1/X1 – 12/31/X1	Total
Revenue	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Allowable Costs			
Salaries	\$XX,XXX	\$X,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Fringe Benefits	XX,XXX	X,XXX	XX,XXX
Payroll Taxes	XX,XXX	X,XXX	XX,XXX
Equipment	XX,XXX	X,XXX	XX,XXX
Supplies	XX,XXX	X,XXX	XX,XXX
Travel	XX,XXX	X,XXX	XX,XXX
Profit or Addition to Reserve	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>X,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Allowable Costs	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Revenue over Allowable Costs	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>	<u>\$XXX</u>
Units of Service	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>	<u>XXX</u>
Other costs not attributable under the contract	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>

Illustration 7.8 Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs Allocated by Funding Source and by Contract

XYZ Agency

Schedule of Revenue and Allowable Costs Allocated by Funding Source and by Contract
for the Year Ended December 31, 20XX

	Granting Agency A			Granting Agency B		Other	Total
	Contract 1	Contract 2	Contract 3	Contract 1	Contract 2		
Revenue							
Granting Agency A	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$XX,XXX
Granting Agency B	0	0	0	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	0	XX,XXX
Client fees	XX,XXX	0	0	0	0	0	XX,XXX
Other Revenue	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>	<u>XX,XXX</u>
Total Revenue	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Allowable Costs							
Salaries	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX	\$XX,XXX
Fringe Benefits	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Payroll Taxes	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Equipment	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Supplies	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Travel	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Profit or Addition to Reserve	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX	XX,XXX
Total Allowable Costs	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>	<u>\$XX,XXX</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Revenue Over Allowable Costs	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>	<u>\$X,XXX</u>

7.2 Report elements prepared by the auditor

The audit report must include the auditor's opinion on the financial statements and auditor's reports on the results of the audit. The particular reports that must be included depend on the type of audit ([Illustration 7.1](#) "Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits").

The models in this section are intended to illustrate the auditor's reports that would be typically found in reports on agreed-upon procedures, program audits, and agency-wide audits performed in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide. Auditors should modify the reports as needed to suit the provider's circumstances using the guidance in professional standards:

- Illustrative report examples can be found on American Institute of Certified Public Accountant's website.
- Clarified Statements on Auditing Standards (AICPA).

7.2.1 Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards¹

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	No
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

Independent Auditor's Report

[Addressee]

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of XYZ Agency as of December 31, 20XX, and the related statements of activities and cash flows² for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in [Government Auditing Standards](#), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

¹ The Provider Agency Audit Guide requires that the opinion cover the "Reserve Supplemental Schedule" or the "Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule" ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedules required by the granting agency ([Section 7.1.6](#)) when applicable to the agency being audited. All of these supplemental schedules need to be referenced in this opinion when they are included in the audit report.

² Use financial statement titles that are appropriate for the type of agency being audited.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of XYZ Agency as of December 31, 20XX, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 revision*, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, is presented for purposes of additional analysis. This schedule is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#), we have also issued our report dated [date of report] on our consideration of XYZ Agency's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing on internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Agency's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) in considering XYZ Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

[Signature]

[Date]

7.2.2 Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit¹

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	No

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards

We have audited the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards² for the [identify the program(s)] of XYZ Agency for the year ended June 30, 20XX, and the related notes (the financial statement).

Management's Responsibility for the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statement in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in [Government Auditing Standards](#), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance)³, and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement.

¹ In many cases, the financial statement of the program will consist only of the schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards and notes to the schedule. In addition, the Provider Agency Audit Guide requires that the opinion cover the "Reserve Supplemental Schedule" or "Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule" ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedules required by granting agencies ([Section 7.1.6](#)) when applicable to the agency being audited. All of these supplemental schedules need to be referenced in this opinion when they are included in the audit report.

² If reporting on additional supplementary information, such as the "Reserve Supplemental Schedule" or "Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule" ([Section 7.1.5](#)), and additional supplemental schedule required by granting agencies ([Section 7.1.6](#)), this paragraph should be modified to describe the additional supplementary information.

³ Throughout the report, include a reference to the [Uniform Guidance](#) only if the program audit is also in accordance with Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#).

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the expenditures of federal and state awards for the *[identify the program(s)]* of XYZ Agency for the year ended June 30, 20XX, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#), we have also issued our report dated *[date of report]* on our consideration of Example Entity's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) in considering XYZ Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

[Signature]

[Date]

7.2.3 Report on the Results of an Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagement

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	Yes
Program Audit	No
Agency-Wide Audit	No

Independent Accountant's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

[Granting agency]

We have performed the procedures enumerated below, which were agreed to by [ABC County] with respect to monitoring contract requirements as indicated in your agency contract with [XYZ Agency] for the following programs: [list programs, time period of the awards, amount of the awards, and amount of expense under the awards (unaudited)]. ABC County's management is responsible for monitoring contract requirements as indicated in your agency contract with [XYZ Agency] for the following programs: [list programs, time period of the awards, amount of the awards, and amount of expense under the awards (unaudited)]. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of [ABC County]. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures enumerated below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

[Include paragraphs to enumerate procedures and findings.] ¹

This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on monitoring contract requirements as indicated in your agency contract with [XYZ Agency] for the following programs: [list programs, time period of the awards, amount of the awards, and amount of expense under the awards (unaudited)]. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of [*identify the specified party/parties*], and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than the specified parties.

[Signature]

[Date]

7.2.4 Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Performed in Accordance with the Program Audit

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	No

Independent Auditor's Report

[Addressee]

Report on Compliance [identify the federal and state programs]

We have audited XYZ Entity's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement*¹ and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families that could have a direct and material effect on its [identify the federal and state programs] for the year ended June 30, 20XX.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal and state statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of federal and state awards applicable to [identify the federal and state programs].

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for XYZ Entity's [identify the federal and state programs] based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in [Government Auditing Standards](#) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Award* (Uniform Guidance), and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. Those standards, the [Uniform Guidance](#), and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide*, 2025 revision require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on [identify the federal and state programs] occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about XYZ Entity's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

¹ Throughout this report, include references to the [Uniform Guidance](#) only if the program audit is also in accordance with Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#).

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for XYZ Entity's *[identify the federal and state programs]*. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of XYZ Entity's compliance.

Opinion on Compliance for [identify the federal and state programs]

In our opinion, XYZ Entity complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its *[identify the federal and state programs]* for the year ended June 30, 20XX.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#) and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 revision*, and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items *[list the reference numbers of the related findings, for example, 20XX-001 and 20XX-002]*.² Our opinion on XYZ Entity's *[identify the federal and state programs]* is not modified with respect to these matters.

XYZ Entity's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying *[insert name of document containing management's response to audit findings; for example, schedule of findings and questioned costs and/or corrective action plan]*. XYZ Entity's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of XYZ Entity is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered XYZ Entity's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on its *[identify the federal and state programs]* to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for its *[identify the federal and state programs]* and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 Revision* but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Entity's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

² When there are no findings that are required to be reported, this "other Matters" section of the report would be omitted.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.^{1,2}

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance and the *Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 revision*. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

[Signature]

[Date]

¹ If the auditor identified significant deficiencies, replace this paragraph with the following paragraphs:

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items *[list the reference numbers of the related findings, for example 20XX-001]*, that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

XYZ Entity's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying *[insert name of document containing management's response to the auditor's findings; for example, schedule of findings and questioned costs and/or corrective action plan]*. XYZ Entity's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

² If the auditor identified material weaknesses, replace this paragraph with the following paragraphs:

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items *[list the reference numbers of the related findings, for example 20XX-001]*, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

XYZ Entity's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying *[insert name of document containing management's response to the auditor's findings; for example, schedule of findings and questioned costs and/or corrective action plan]*. XYZ Entity's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

7.2.5 Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards and the Provider Agency Audit Guide

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	No
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

Independent Auditor's Report

[Addressee]

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in [Government Auditing Standards](#) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 revision, issued by the Wisconsin Department of Children and Families, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of XYZ Agency as of and for the year ended December 31, 20XX, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise XYZ Agency's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated [insert date of report]¹

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered XYZ Agency's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion(s) on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Agency's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in [include the title of the schedule in which the findings are reported (e.g., schedule

¹ Describe any departure from the standard report (e.g., modified opinion, modification as to consistency due to the report of other auditors, etc.).

of findings and responses or schedule of findings and questioned costs)) that we consider being significant deficiencies. [List the reference numbers of the related findings, for example, 20XX-001, and 20XX-002].

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether XYZ Agency's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and abuse, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards or the Provider Agency Audit Guide, 2025 revision.^{2 3}

XYZ Agency's Response to Findings

Example Entity's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying [include the title of the schedule in which the findings are reported (e.g., schedule of findings and responses or schedule of findings and questioned costs)]. XYZ Agency's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

[Signature]

[Date]

² If the auditor noted material noncompliance that needs to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, the last sentence of this paragraph would be replaced with:

The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under [Government Auditing Standards](#) and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items [list the reference numbers of the related findings, for example, 20XX-001 and 20XX-002].

³ If the auditor has issued a separate letter to management to communicate matters that do not meet the criteria for reporting in paragraph 5.18 of [Government Auditing Standards](#), this paragraph should be modified to include a statement such as the following:

However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management of XYZ Agency in a separate letter dated [insert date of letter].

7.2.6 Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance¹

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No
Program Audit	Yes, if audit is also in accordance with the Uniform Guidance
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes, if audit is also in accordance with the Uniform Guidance

Independent Auditor's Report

[Addressee]

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal and State Program

We have audited the XYZ Agency's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget Compliance Supplement and the State Single Audit Guidelines* that could have a direct and material effect on each of XYZ Agency's major federal and state programs for the year ended December 31, 20XX. XYZ Agency's major federal and state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal and state statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal and state awards applicable to its federal and state programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of XYZ Agency's major federal and state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in [Government Auditing Standards](#), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* ([Uniform Guidance](#)), and the State Single Audit Guidelines. Those standards, the [Uniform Guidance](#), and guidelines require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal or state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about XYZ Agency's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal and state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination on XYZ Agency's compliance.

¹ This report is required only if the audit is performed in accordance with the requirements of Subpart F of the [Uniform Guidance](#), and this example is included in the Guide.

Opinion on Each Major Federal & State Program

In our opinion, XYZ Agency complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that would have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal and state programs for the year ended December 31, 20XX.

Other Matters²

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items [List related finding reference number]. Our opinion on each major federal and state program is not modified with respect to these matters.

XYZ Entity's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying [insert name of document containing management's response to the auditor's findings; for example, schedule of findings and questioned costs and/or corrective action plan]. XYZ Entity's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of XYZ Agency is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered XYZ Agency's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal or state program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal or state program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) and the State Single Audit Guidelines, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of XYZ Agency's internal control over compliance.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal or state program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance

² When there are no findings that are required to be reported, this "Other matters" section of the report would be omitted.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the [Uniform Guidance](#) and the [State Single Audit Guidelines](#). Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

[Signature]

[Date]

7.2.7 The Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Applicability	
Agreed-Upon Procedures	No, however, the information in this section on identifying findings and reporting elements of a finding are applicable to these engagements.
Program Audit	Yes
Agency-Wide Audit	Yes

For program and agency-wide audits, the audit report must include a “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” showing the results of the audit, and this schedule is required whether or not the audit resulted in findings. The “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” is prepared by the auditor.

For agreed-upon procedures engagements, findings are reported in the “Report on Results of Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement” ([Section 7.2.3](#)). However, the guidance in this section for identifying and reporting elements of findings apply to these engagements, even though a “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” is not required.

Content of the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs”

The “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” must include the summary of auditor’s results, findings related to the financial statements, and other issues related to the audit performed in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide. See [Illustration 7.9](#) “Content of the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” for a detailed listing of the components of the schedule and their applicability to the type of audit performed. Examples of the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs” for an audit in accordance with the

Guide and with both the Guide and OMB Uniform Guidance are also included in [Illustration 7.9](#).

Definition of Audit Findings

Audit findings include internal control findings (reportable conditions and material weaknesses), findings of noncompliance, questioned costs, or fraud. All findings of noncompliance for department programs need to be reported in the “Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.”

Organization of Findings

Audit findings that relate to the same issue should be presented as a single finding. Whenever possible, audit findings should be organized by federal agency or pass-through agency.

Materiality in a Financial Assistance Environment

A special consideration for audits involving government funds is a lower level of materiality. Agencies who receive government financial assistance have an obligation to honor the public trust, which demands that agencies follow the very highest standards when using public funds. This concept of a lower level of materiality when dealing with government grants is reflected in the Government Auditing Standards, which says “In an audit of the financial statements of a government entity or an entity that receives government assistance, auditors may set lower materiality levels than in audits in the private sector because of the public accountability of the auditee, the various legal and regulatory requirements, and the visibility and sensitivity of government programs, activities and functions.”

Elements of a Finding

An audit finding should include enough information for the auditee to take corrective action and for the granting agency to resolve the finding. The auditor should include the following elements in the audit finding:

- The federal or state program, including [Assistance Listing](#) or state title and number, the award number (use the SPARC profile number if reporting for the program is made through that system), the name of the federal agency, and the name of the pass-through agency.
- The criteria or specific requirements upon which the finding is based (what should be).
- The condition found (what was).
- The effect of the deficiency (the difference between what should be and what was).
- Questioned costs and how they were computed. A questioned cost is a cost that is questioned by the auditor because of an audit finding:
 1. Which resulted from a violation or possible violation of a provision of a law, regulation, contract, grant, cooperative agreement, or other agreement or document governing the use of federal funds, including funds used to match federal funds.
 2. Where the costs, at the time of the audit, are not supported by adequate documentation; or
 3. Where the costs incurred appear unreasonable and do not reflect the actions a prudent person would take in the circumstances.Questioned costs must be reported if the questioned costs that the auditor specifically identified or noncompliance that results in likely total questioned costs exceeding \$1,000 should always be reported.
- Information to provide proper perspective for judging the prevalence and consequences of the audit findings.
- Recommendations to prevent future occurrences of the deficiency.
- Views of responsible officials of the auditee when there is disagreement with the audit findings, to the extent practical.
- Reference numbers to allow easy referencing of the audit findings during follow-up. (We recommend using the OMB Uniform Guidance four-digit for the year of the audit and three digit finding number. For example, findings for a 2015 audit finding would be numbered 2015-001, 2015-002, etc.)

Letter Notification and the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Letter notification is not an acceptable substitution for an audit report and would not be accepted.

Illustration 7.9 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

	PAAG only	PAAG/ OMB UG
A. The Summary of Auditor's Results, which must include:		
1. The type of report the auditor issued on the financial statements of the agency or of the program	Y	Y
2. Where applicable a statement that significant deficiencies in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements of the agency or of the program and whether any such deficiencies were material weaknesses	Y	Y
3. A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any noncompliance which is material to the financial statements of the agency or of the program	Y	Y
4. Where applicable a statement that significant deficiencies in internal control over major program were disclosed by the audit and whether any such deficiencies were material weaknesses (Uniform Guidance)	NA	Y
5. The type of report the auditor issued on compliance for major programs (OMB UG)	NA	Y
6. A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any audit findings which the auditor is required to report under section OMB Uniform Guidance §200.516	NA	Y
7. An identification of major programs (OMB Uniform Guidance)	NA	Y
8. The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as described in section §200.518 of OMB Uniform Guidance	NA	Y
9. A statement as to whether the auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee under section §200.520 of OMB Uniform Guidance	NA	Y
B. Findings related to the financial statements of the agency or of the program which are required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS	Y	Y
C. Findings and questioned costs for federal awards which shall include audit findings as defined in section §200.516 of OMB Uniform Guidance	NA	Y
D. Other issues	Y	Y
1. Does the auditor have substantial doubt as to the auditee's ability to continue as a going concern?	Y	Y
2. Does the audit report show audit issues (i.e. material non-compliance, non-material non-compliance, questioned costs, material weakness, significant deficiency, management letter comment, excess revenue, or excess reserve) related to grants/contracts with funding agencies that require audits to be in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-left: 100px;"> Department of Children and Families Yes/No/NA </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-left: 100px;"> Other funding agencies (list) Yes/No </div>	Y	Y
3. Was a Management Letter or other document conveying audit comments issued as a result of this audit? (yes/no)	Y	Y
4. Name and signature of partner	Y	Y
5. Date of report	Y	Y

Illustration 7.9 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, Continued

**Example A – An agency-wide audit in accordance
with just the *Provider Agency Audit Guide***

XYZ Agency

**Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
for the Year Ended June 30 20XX**

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Type of auditors' report issued? | Unmodified |
| 2. Internal control over financial reporting: | |
| a. Material weakness(s) identified? | No |
| b. Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses? | None reported |
| 3. Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? | No |
| B. Financial Statement Findings | No matters were reported |

C. Other issues

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Does the auditor have substantial doubt as to the auditee's ability to continue as a going concern? | No |
| 2. Does the audit report show audit issues (i.e. material non-compliance, non-material non-compliance, questioned costs, material weakness, significant deficiency, management letter comment, excess revenue or excess reserve) related to grants/contracts with funding agencies that require audits to be in accordance with the <i>Provider Agency Audit Guide</i> :
Department of Children and Families | Yes |
| 3. Was a Management Letter or other document conveying audit comments issued as a result of this audit? (yes/no) | No |
| 4. Name and signature of partner | _____ |
| 5. Date of report | _____ |

Illustration 7.9 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, Continued**Example B – An agency-wide audit in accordance with both the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* and the *Uniform Guidance*****XYZ Agency****Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
for the Year Ended June 30 20XX****A. Summary of Auditor's Results****Financial Statements**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Type of auditors' report issued? | Unmodified |
| 2. Internal control over financial reporting: | |
| a. Material weakness(s) identified? | No |
| b. Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses? | None reported |
| 3. Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? | No |

Federal Awards

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 4. Internal control over major programs: | |
| a. Material weakness(s) identified? | No |
| b. Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses? | None reported |
| 5. Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs? | Unmodified |
| 6. Any audit findings disclosure that are required to be reported in conformity with the Uniform Guidance , §516 | No |
| 7. Identification of major programs: | Assistance Listing No. |

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women,
Infants, and Children

Amount
XX.XXX. \$350,000

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 8. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs? | \$1,000,000 |
| 9. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? | No |
| B. Financial Statement Findings | No matters were reported |
| C. Federal and State Award Findings and Questioned Costs | No matters were reported |

D. Other Issues

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Does the auditor have substantial doubt as to the auditee's ability to continue as a going concern? | No |
| 2. Does the audit report show audit issues (i.e. material non-compliance, non-material non-compliance, questioned costs, material weakness, significant deficiencies, management letter comment, excess revenue or excess reserve) related to grants/contracts with funding agencies that require audits to be in accordance with the <i>Provider Agency Audit Guide</i> : | |
| Department of Children and Families | Yes |
| 3. Was a Management Letter or other document conveying audit comments issued as a result of this audit? (yes/no) | No |
| 4. Name and signature of partner | _____ |
| 5. Date of report | _____ |

8 Audit report submission

The provider is responsible for ensuring that each of its granting agencies receives the complete audit report ([Section 8.1](#)) within six months of the end of the fiscal period covered by the audit. Rate regulated agencies subject to the Wisconsin Statute in §49.34 must also send a copy of the audit to the Department of Children and Families. Agencies which meet the requirements of the OMB's Uniform Guidance must submit their audit report electronically to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

If the audit report will be late, the provider must request a formal extension of the audit deadline from each granting agency ([Section 8.3](#)). If the audit report is not received by the due date or extended deadline, the granting agency may impose sanctions on the provider for failure to fulfill the terms of its contract by not providing an audit report within the specified timeframe ([Section 8.4](#)).

Audit reports should be submitted electronically to DCFAuditors@wisconsin.gov. Agencies may submit hardcopy reports to the Department of Children and Families [Appendix A](#).

8.1 Complete audit report

The provider must send a complete copy of the audit report to each granting agency. An audit report is considered to be complete when it includes all of the report elements applicable to an audit of its type ([Illustration 7.1](#) "Audit Report Elements for Agreed-Upon Procedures, Program Audits, and Agency-Wide Audits"). In addition, the report materials sent to the granting agencies must include the Management Letter if one is issued.

8.2 Letter notification

No letter notification will be accepted as a replacement for an audit report.

8.3 Extension of audit deadline

There are no extensions for agencies subject to [Subpart F](#) of the [Uniform Guidance](#). Also, there are no extensions for rate regulated agencies subject to the Wisconsin Statute in §49.34 as the audit reports are a requirement for the department's prospective annual rate setting process. All other non-rate regulated agencies may request an extension from each granting agency in order to avoid sanctions for failure to provide an audit report within the deadline. The request for the extension should include the reason for the delay and the anticipated date that the audit report will be sent to the granting agency.

8.4 Sanctions

The granting agency may impose sanctions on the provider for failure to send an audit to the granting agency by the deadline for the report or for failure to send a complete audit report. The granting agency may:

- Require modified monitoring and/or reporting provisions.
 - Delay payments, withhold a percentage of the payments, or suspend the award until the provider is in compliance.
 - Discontinue contracting with the provider.
 - Conduct an audit or arrange for an independent audit of the provider and charge the cost of completing the audit to the provider.
- Charge the provider for all loss of federal or state aid or for penalties assessed to the granting agency because the provider did not submit a complete audit report within the required time frame.

- Disallow the cost of audits that do not meet these standards.
- Take other action that the granting agency determines is necessary to protect federal or state funding.

9 Audit quality

The provider, the auditor, and the granting agency each have a role in ensuring audit quality: the provider through the audit procurement process, the auditor through following the applicable audit standards, and the granting agency through review of the audit work.

9.1 The provider and audit procurement

Providers should follow acceptable procurement practices when procuring audit services, just as they would when procuring any other goods and services. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) has an “Auditee Resource Center Practice Aid: Procuring Governmental Audit Services” is a good source of guidance on audit procurement. The guide discusses five basic elements of an effective audit procurement process:

- Planning – Decide what needs to be done and when.
- Fostering competition by soliciting proposals – Write a clear and direct solicitation document and disseminate it widely.
- Evaluating proposals and qualifications – Have a committee of knowledgeable peer evaluate the ability of prospective auditors to effectively carry out the audit.
- Preparing a written agreement – Document the expectations of both the entity and the auditor.
- Monitoring the auditor's performance – Periodically review the progress of the audit.

There are two important points to add to the AICPA's guidance. As part of planning the procurement process, providers should include information on the audit standards that apply to the audit in the request for proposal. They can obtain this information from the contract with the granting agency or from the granting agency itself. When the provider does business with more than one granting agency, the provider needs to ensure that the audit will satisfy the audit requirements of all of the granting agencies. (The auditor also needs to confirm that the type of audit that the provider describes will meet the applicable requirements.)

Also, as part of evaluating the proposals, the provider should confirm that the auditor has the necessary qualifications to perform the audit. Some of the things a provider should do include checking with the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) at (608) 266-2112 or online at <https://app.wi.gov/licensesearch> to confirm that the auditor is licensed as a Certified Public Accountant, requesting that the auditor provide a copy of the most recent external quality control review report (peer review report), and contacting other providers that the auditor has audited to find out whether they were satisfied with the auditor's performance.

9.2 The auditor and audit standards

Auditors should not take an engagement to perform an audit involving department funds unless they have the training and experience to perform audits in accordance with the applicable standards. These standards include the Provider Agency Audit Guide, generally accepted auditing standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and [Government Auditing Standards](#). In addition, many audits of agencies who receive department funding need to be in conformity with the federal audit requirements in Subpart F of the OMB [Uniform Guidance](#)

The auditor must:

- Be licensed by the State of Wisconsin as a certified public accountant (Wis. Stat. 442 and [Government Auditing Standards](#)).
- Possess the technical qualifications to perform an audit involving government programs, including continuing professional education (generally accepted auditing standards and [Government Auditing Standards](#)).
- Undergo an external quality control review (peer review) at least once every three years, and the auditor must make the report on the quality control review available to the provider and the granting agency upon request ([Government Auditing Standards](#)).
- Make workpapers available to the provider, the granting agency, and the department. Access to workpapers includes rights of those agencies to obtain copies of the workpapers.

9.3 The granting agency and review of the audit work

The granting agency also has responsibility for ensuring audit quality. The granting agency reviews the audit report to determine whether it met applicable standards and follows up with the provider and auditor if the audit does not meet those standards.

The desk review checklist in [Appendix D](#) provides guidance on reviewing an audit report. In addition, the granting agency can also check with the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services at (608) 266-2112 or <https://app.wi.gov/licensesearch> to confirm that the auditor is licensed as a certified public accountant, request that the auditor provide a copy of the most recent external quality control review report (peer review report), and review the auditor's workpapers for the audit.

10 Appendices and Index

[Appendix A](#) – How to contact the department

[Appendix B](#) – Statutory audit requirements

[Appendix C](#) – Contractor vs. subrecipient

[Appendix D](#) – Reviewing the audit report and resolving audit issues

[Index](#)

Appendix A -- How to contact the department for audit issues

Department of Children and Families

<https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/>

<p>Department of Children and Families Division of Management Services Bureau of Finance Fiscal Integrity & Audit Section 201 W. Washington Ave P.O. Box 8916 Madison, WI 53703-8916</p>	<p>For Audit Verification: Provider payment information is available online at https://dcfsparc.wisconsin.gov. Provider payment questions may be directed to DCFFinanceGrants@wisconsin.gov.</p> <p>For Audit Issues: Telephone: (608) 422-7300 E-mail: DCFAuditors@wisconsin.gov Fax: (608) 422-7151</p>
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Appendix B -- Statutory audit requirements

Wisconsin statute §49.34 establish the audit requirements for the Department of Children and Families:

- s. 49.34 for the Department of Children and Families states in pertinent:

Effective 01/01/2018

“Unless waived by the department, biennially, or annually, if required by federal law, provide the purchaser with a certified financial and compliance audit report if the care and services purchased exceed \$100,000. The audit shall follow the standards that the department prescribes.”

Threshold for requiring an audit – The statutory threshold for requiring an audit for DCF is when a provider received over \$100,000 in funding from the department for the purchase of care and services.

Department funds may be direct from department, as in the case where the department contracts directly with the provider, or through another agency, such as when a county sub-contracts department funds to a provider. Department funds may be federal, state, or a mixture of federal and state funding.

Waiver of audit – The statutes allow the departments to waive audits that would otherwise be required by the statute. The criteria and procedures for waiving audits are in [Section 3.2](#).

Frequency of audit – The statutes require audits to be performed at least every other year. However, the department’s contracts typically require an annual audit. In addition, the federal audit requirements are for an annual audit.

Standards for the audit – The standards for audits involving department funds are in one of two audit documents: the *State Single Audit Guidelines* or the *Provider Agency Audit Guide* ([Section 1.1](#)).

Appendix C -- Distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient

An entity can be both a subrecipient and a contractor. The federal audit requirements in the OMB [Uniform Guidance](#) are applicable to subrecipients, but not to contractors. If a provider has a subrecipient relationship with a granting agency, the provider will need to have a [Uniform Guidance](#) Subpart F audit if it is a non-profit organization or a local government and if it expended more than \$1,000,000 in federal awards. On the other hand, the [Uniform Guidance](#) does not apply if the provider has a contractor relationship with the granting agency.

Wisconsin Statutes establish state audit requirements for providers that receive department funding ([Appendix B](#)), and the statutes does not distinguish between subrecipients and contractors. Therefore, this distinction is important only when determining whether or not the federal audit requirements in the [Uniform Guidance](#) are also applicable.

The Uniform Guidance's criteria for contractor and subrecipient

The following is an excerpt from the [Uniform Guidance](#) on distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient:

§200.331 Subrecipient and contractor determinations.

General: An auditee may be a recipient, a subrecipient, and a contractor. Federal awards expended as a recipient or a subrecipient would be subject to audit under this part. The payments received for goods or services provided as a contractor would not be considered Federal awards.

Characteristics of a subrecipient classification include:

- (1) Determines who is eligible to receive what Federal financial assistance
- (2) Has its performance measured in relation to whether the objectives of the Federal program were met;
- (3) Has responsibility for programmatic decision making;
- (4) Is responsible for adherence to applicable Federal program requirements specified in the Federal award; and
- (5) Implements a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity.

Contractors: Characteristics indicative of a procurement relationship include:

- (1) Provides the goods and services within normal business operations;
- (2) Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers;
- (3) Normally operates in a competitive environment;
- (4) Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program; and
- (5) Is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program.

Use of judgment in making determination: There may be unusual circumstances or exceptions to the listed characteristics. In making the determination of whether a subrecipient or contractor relationship exists, the substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the agreement. It is not expected that all of the characteristics will be present and judgment should be used in determining whether an entity is a subrecipient or contractor.

Appendix D – Reviewing the audit report and resolving audit issues

Granting agencies should perform desk reviews of audit reports of their provider agencies. The purpose of the desk review is to determine whether the audits met the applicable standards (part of the effort to ensure audit quality in [Section 9.3](#)) and whether issues disclosed in the audit reports affect the granting agency's programs. Audit issues include audit findings (significant deficiencies, material weaknesses, findings of noncompliance, questioned costs, or fraud), weak financial condition, or any other issue of concern to the granting agency. If such issues exist, the granting agency decides whether the provider's corrective action sufficiently resolves the problems.

The desk review should be documented. The granting agency's auditor will review the granting agency's monitoring efforts for subcontracting, which include review and resolution of audit reports, as part of the granting agency's audit. (See [Section 5.1](#) for guidance on auditing the subcontracting function.)

An audit review checklist serves a dual purpose of guiding a reviewer through the desk review and documenting the results of that review. An example of such a checklist is included in this section. This checklist is in three parts:

Section A – Audit Standards and Report Elements

The purpose of Section A is to determine whether the audit met the applicable audit standards. This is done by determining whether the report includes the report elements that should be present if the audit was performed in accordance with the applicable audit standards.

Section B – Identification of Audit Issues Using the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Section B uses the "Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs" ([Section 7.2.7](#)) to identify audit issues which need resolution. This schedule is a required report element for program and agency-wide audits. (Findings that result from agreed-upon procedures engagements are reported in the "Report on Results of Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement.")

Most audit issues from program and agency-wide audits will be summarized in this schedule, including reportable conditions, material weaknesses, material noncompliance, and doubt as to the provider's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the granting agency may request explanation or corrective action for any issue that it considers having an adverse effect on the granting agency's clients or programs, whether directly or indirectly, and whether or not the issue is listed in the "Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs."

Section C – Resolution of audit issues

The final section is for documenting resolution of audit issues. The amount of attention the granting agency gives a particular issue will depend on the granting agency's assessment of the potential adverse effect on its clients and programs.

An issue is considered to be resolved when the provider and granting agency reach agreement on how the provider will correct the problem. Although resolution may include repayment of funding to the granting agency, resolution is most effective when it focuses on correcting the underlying problem that resulted in the finding. The granting agency may decide that the provider's corrective action plan adequately addresses the issue, in which case additional follow up is not needed. On the other hand, the granting agency should follow up with the provider if the provider does not provide a corrective action plan or if the corrective action plan does not adequately address the issue.

Some of the situations that frequently arise when reviewing audit reports and general guidance on handling them include:

1. *The audit report does not provide evidence that the auditor performed the appropriate audit procedures.*

The granting agency should follow up with the provider and the auditor if the audit report does not show that the auditor performed the appropriate audit procedures. However, what appear to be “deficiencies” may be the result of misunderstanding or miscommunication. The granting agency should always give the auditor an opportunity to correct the problem or to explain the reasoning for what was done. In addition, the granting agency may supplement the desk review of the audit report with confirmation of the auditor’s licensing status, review of the auditor’s quality control review report, or review of the auditor’s workpapers (Chapter 9).

If the appropriate audit procedures were not done, the granting agency and auditor should work together to reach agreement on how to correct the deficiency. If the auditor does not correct the deficiency, the granting agency should contact the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services at (608) 266-2112 and the Wisconsin Institute of Certified Public Accountants at (262) 785-0445. These organizations will determine whether the situation warrants further review and, if so, whether to take disciplinary action against the auditor.

2. *The same problems appear year after year.*

One of the primary goals of audit resolution is to fix the underlying problems that lead to audit findings. Some problems are not cost effective to fix, and both the provider and granting agency need to consider whether the resources spent to correct a problem are worth the benefit expected to result from fixing the problem. If the matter is something that needs to be fixed and the provider doesn’t fix it, the granting agency may use disallowances as leverage to persuade the provider that it needs to take corrective action. The granting agency may also use special contract or monitoring efforts or discontinue contracting with the provider.

3. *The audit report shows that the provider is having financial problems.*

When a provider is having financial problems, the granting agency should consider whether the provider has the ability to fulfill the terms of its current or upcoming contracts. The granting agency should have a contingency plan to ensure continuation of services if the provider goes out of business or can no longer provide an adequate level of services.

4. *The audit report shows that the provider had a substantial profit, surplus retention.*

Certain Wisconsin statute allows profit for for-profit providers, or reserve for certain non-profit providers. The audit report should show whether the granting agency’s programs contributed toward a profit or reserve. If the amount of profit or reserve exceeds the allowable cost or contractual limits, the granting agency may consider asking for a refund, negotiating a lower rate in the upcoming contract period, or amending future contracts with the provider to limit profit, reserves or surplus under the contract.

Audit Review Checklist

Name of Agency _____

Audit Period _____

Section A -- Audit Standards And Report Elements

- **Determine the applicable audit standards for the type of agency and nature of funding:**
- *Provider Agency Audit Guide* – What was the *minimum* type of audit required by the granting agency: agreed-upon procedures, program audit, or agency-wide audit?
 - *OMB Uniform Guidance* – Did the agency need an OMB Subpart F audit? Yes, if the granting agency knows that the provider was a nonprofit or local government and that the provider expended more than \$1,000,000 in federal awards as a recipient or subrecipient.
- **Determine whether the audit materials show that the audit met the applicable standards:**

Report Element	Agreed-upon procedures	Program audit	Agency-wide audit
1. Opinion on Financial Statements and Supplementary Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards (7.2.1)	NA	NA	
2. Opinion on the Financial Statement of a Program in Accordance with the Program Audit (7.2.2)	NA		
3. Report on Results of Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement (7.2.3)		NA	NA
4. Financial Statements of the Overall Agency (7.1.1)	NA	NA	
5. Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Performed in Accordance with the Program Audit (7.2.4)	NA		NA
6. Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards and the Provider Agency Audit Guide (7.2.5)	NA	NA	

Report Element	Agreed-upon procedures	Program audit	Agency-wide audit
7. Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance (7.2.6) (applicable only if the audit is also in accordance with the Uniform Guidance)	NA		
8. Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (7.2.7) (For Agreed-upon procedures engagements, findings are reported in the "Report on Results of Agreed-upon Procedures Engagement (7.2.3)"	NA		
9. Schedule of Prior-Year Findings (7.1.2)			
10. Corrective Action Plan (7.1.3)			
11. Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards (7.1.4)	NA		
12. Surplus Retention Supplemental Schedule or Reserve Supplemental Schedule (7.1.6)			
13. Additional Supplemental Schedules Required by Granting Agencies (7.1.7)			
14. Assurance the audit was performed in accordance with the <i>Provider Agency Audit Guide</i> (typically provided through reference to the <i>Guide</i> in the audit report)			

Section B – Identification of Audit Issues Using the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (for program and agency-wide audits only)

Audit Issue	PAAG only	PAAG and UG	Issue No. (See Section C)
A. The Summary of Auditor's Results, which must include:			
1. The type of report the auditor issued on the financial statements of the agency or of the program			
2. Where applicable a statement that reportable conditions in internal control were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements of the agency or of the program and whether any such conditions were material weaknesses			
3. A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any noncompliance which is material to the financial statements of the agency or of the program			
4. Where applicable a statement that significant deficiencies in internal control over major program were disclosed by the audit and whether any such conditions were material weaknesses (Uniform Guidance)	NA		
5. The type of report the auditor issued on compliance for major programs (subpart F)	NA		
6. A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any audit findings which the auditor is required to report under the Uniform Guidance	NA		
7. An identification of major programs (UG)	NA		
8. The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs, as described in the Uniform Guidance	NA		
9. A statement as to whether the auditor qualified as a low-risk auditee under the Uniform Guidance	NA		
B. Findings related to the financial statements of the agency or of the program which are required to be reported in accordance with GAGAS			
C. Findings and questioned costs for federal awards which shall include audit findings as defined in the Uniform Guidance	NA		

Audit Issue	PAAG only	PAAG and UG	Issue No. (See Section C)
C. Other issues			
1. Does the auditor have substantial doubt as to the auditee's ability to continue as a going concern?			
2. Does the audit report show audit issues (i.e. material non-compliance, non-material non-compliance, questioned costs, material weakness, reportable condition, management letter comment, excess revenue or excess reserve) related to grants/contracts with funding agencies that require audits to be in accordance with the Provider Agency Audit Guide: Department of Children and Families Other funding agencies (list)			
3. Was a Management Letter or other document conveying audit comments issued as a result of this audit? (yes/no)			
4. Name and signature of partner			
5. Date of report			

Section C -- Resolution of Audit Issues

(Use a separate sheet for each audit issue affecting granting agency's programs.)

Issue Number: _____

Type of issue:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Material weakness | <input type="checkbox"/> Material non-compliance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significant deficiency | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-material non-compliance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Management letter comment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Program(s) affected by the audit issue:

Description of the audit issue and the agency's response and/or corrective action plan:

Granting agency's resolution of audit issue:

1. Does the agency's response/corrective action plan adequately address the issue?

- ☐ Yes.
- ☐ No. If no, what else is needed?
- ☐ Repayment of disallowed costs (\$_____).
- ☐ Additional information from agency and/or auditor (describe):

2. What follow-up is needed to confirm implementation of the corrective action?

- ☐ Rely on subsequent audit.
- ☐ Request status report on corrective action in _____ months.
- ☐ Perform site visit.
- ☐ Other(describe):

Index

Internet addresses are current as of the time this document was published. See on-line version at www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/ for up-to-date Internet addresses.

49.34

- ... audit requirements – [Appendix B](#)
- ... on line – www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/
- ... reserve requirements – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Additional supplemental schedule required by granting agencies

- ... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)
- ... report element – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Agency-wide audit

- ... default audit – [Section 4.3](#)
- ... procedures – [Section 4.3](#)
- ... reporting – [Chapter 7](#)
- ... when appropriate – [Chapter 3](#)

Agreed-upon procedures

- ... procedures – [Section 4.1](#)
- ... reporting – [Chapter 7](#)
- ... when appropriate – [Chapter 3](#)

Allowable Cost Guide Manual – The department’s guide on costs that are allowable for reimbursement by department programs. This guide adopts the federal cost principles found in 2 CFR Part 200 by reference.

- ... auditing allowable costs – [Section 5.2](#)
- ... auditing matching – [Section 5.3](#)
- ... on line – [Allowable Cost Guide Manual](#)

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ “Auditee Resource Center Practice Aid: Procuring Governmental Audit Services”

- ... audit procurement role in audit quality – [Section 9.1](#)
- ... on line – <http://www.aicpa.org/interestareas/governmentalauditquality/resources/auditeeresourcecenter/downloadabledocuments/rfppracticeaid.pdf>.

Assistance Listing number

- ... on line – <https://sam.gov/content/assistance-listings>
- ... determining the Assistance Listing number – [Section 7.1.4](#)
- ... Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards – [Section 7.1.4](#)
- ... Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs – [Section 7.2.7](#)

Audit

- ... agency-wide audit – [Section 4.3](#)
- ... agreed-upon procedures – [Section 4.1](#)
- ... allowable cost – [Section 1.8](#), [Section 3.1.3](#)
- ... benefits – [Chapter 1](#)
- ... contract provisions – [Section 3.3](#)
- ... defined – [Chapter 1](#)
- ... limitations – [Chapter 1](#)
- ... procedures – [Chapter 5](#)
- ... procurement – [Section 9.1](#)
- ... program audit – [Section 4.2](#)
- ... quality – [Chapter 9](#)
- ... reviewing – [Section 9.3](#), [Appendix D](#)
- ... selecting type of audit – [Chapter 3](#)
- ... standards – [Chapter 4](#), [Section 9.2](#)
- ... waiver – [Section 3.2](#)
- ... Wisconsin Statutes requiring – [Appendix B](#)

Audit finding

- ... reporting – [Section 7.2.7](#)
- ... resolving – [Section 9.3](#), [Appendix D](#)

Audit report

- ... due to granting agency – [Chapter 8](#)
- ... extension of due date – [Section 8.3](#)
- ... letter notification – [Section 8.2](#)
- ... report elements – [Chapter 7](#), [Section 8.1](#)
- ... reviewing – [Section 9.3](#), [Appendix D](#)

Auditor

- ... defined – [Chapter 1](#)
- ... qualifications – [Section 9.2](#)
- ... selecting an auditor – [Section 9.1](#)

Contract Cost Principles and Procedures

- ... auditing allowable costs – [Section 5.2](#)
- ... on line – <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-2/subtitle-A/chapter-II/part-200>

Contractor

- ... Uniform Guidance audit not needed – [Section 3.1.2](#)
- ... distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient – [Appendix C](#)

Corrective action plan – [Section 7.1.3](#)

Department

- ... contact – [Appendix A](#)
- ... defined – [Chapter 1](#)

Department funding – [Chapter 1](#)

Facility for developmentally disabled – [Section 5.1](#)

Federal cost principles

- ... adopted as department guide – see [Allowable Cost Guide Manual](#).
- ... auditing allowable costs – [Section 5.2](#)
- ... auditing matching – [Section 5.4](#)
- ... the [Uniform Guidance](#), Subpart E: Cost Principles

Finding – [Section 7.2.7](#)

Financial statements

- ... overall agency – [Section 7.1.1](#)
- ... program – [Section 7.1.4](#)

Fraud

- ... management and auditor's responsibilities – [Chapter 6](#).
- ... part of agency-wide audit – [Section 4.3](#)
- ... part of agreed-upon procedures – [Section 4.1](#)
- ... part of program audit – [Section 4.2](#)

Functional revenue and expenses – [Section 7.1.1](#)

Government Auditing Standards – Also known as generally accepted [Government Auditing Standards](#) (GAGAS) and as the “Yellow Book.”

- ... part of agency-wide audit – [Section 4.3](#)
- ... part of agreed-upon procedures – [Section 4.1](#)
- ... part of program audit – [Section 4.2](#)
- ... on line – <https://www.gao.gov/yellowbook/overview>

Granting agency

- ... assessing risk – [Chapter 2](#)
- ... defined – [Chapter 1](#)
- ... determining type of audit – [Chapter 3](#)
- ... role in audit quality – [Section 9.3](#)

Group home

- ... reserves – [Section 7.1.6](#)
- ... supplemental schedule – [Section 7.1.5](#)
- ... vendor for Uniform Guidance – [Appendix C](#)

Management letter

- ... assurance in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs on whether a management was issued – [Section 7.2.7](#)
- ... sending to the granting agency – [Illustration 7.1](#), [Section 8.1](#)

Materiality

- ... Findings – [Section 7.2.7](#)
- ... Fraud – [Section 6.3.1](#)

OMB Supplement

- ... on line – the OMB compliance supplements are available on line at <https://www.fac.gov/compliance/>
- ... relationship to Provider Agency Audit Guide's compliance requirements – [Chapter 5](#)

Opinion on financial statement of a program in accordance with the program audit – [Section 7.2.2](#)**Opinion on financial statements and supplementary schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards – [Section 7.2.1](#)****Program audit**

- ... procedures – [Section 4.2](#)
- ... reporting – [Chapter 7](#)
- ... when appropriate – [Chapter 3](#)

Provider – [Chapter 1](#)**Provider Agency Audit Guide**

- ... allowable costs – [Section 1.8](#)
- ... and the [Uniform Guidance](#) – [Section 1.7](#)
- ... and State Single Audit Guidelines – [Section 1.1](#)
- ... applicability – [Section 1.1](#)
- ... effective date – [Section 1.4](#)
- ... on line – dcf.wisconsin.gov/files/finance/FIAS/pdf/paag.pdf
- ... overview – [Section 1.3](#)
- ... reference in audit reports – [Section 1.6](#), [Section 7.2](#)
- ... updates – [Section 1.5](#)
- ... when not appropriate – [Section 1.2](#)

Questioned cost

- ... when reported – [Section 7.2.7](#)
- ... activities allowed or unallowed – [Section 5.1](#)
- ... allowable costs – [Section 5.2](#)
- ... eligibility – [Section 5.3](#)
- ... matching, level of effort, and earmarking – [Section 5.4](#)
- ... reporting – [Section 5.53](#)

Recipient – [Section 3.1.2](#)

Report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with [Government Auditing Standards](#) and the Provider Agency Audit Guide – [Section 7.2.5](#)

Report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and internal control over compliance in accordance with the [Uniform Guidance](#) – [Section 7.2.6](#)

Report on compliance with requirements applicable to the program and on internal control over compliance performed in accordance with the program audit – [Section 7.2.4](#)

Report on results of an agreed-upon procedures engagement – [Section 7.2.3](#)

Resolution of audit issues – [Appendix D](#)

Reserve supplemental schedule

... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)

... report element – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Residential care center (RCC)

... cannot waive audit or have agreed-upon procedures – [Section 7.1.5](#)

... reserves – [Section 7.1.6](#)

... supplemental schedule – [Section 7.1.5](#)

... contractor for Uniform Guidance – [Appendix C](#)

Review of audit report – [Appendix D](#)

Risk-based approach – [Chapter 2](#), [Chapter 3](#)

Sanctions – [Section 8.3](#)

Schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards

... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)

... financial statement of a program – [Section 7.1.4](#)

... report element – [Section 7.1.4](#)

Schedule of findings and questioned costs – [Section 7.2.7](#)

Schedule of prior-year findings – [Section 7.1.2](#)

Schedule of revenue and allowable costs allocated by funding source and by contract – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Schedule of revenue and allowable costs by contract – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Schedule of revenue and expenses by function

... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)

... report element – [Section 7.1.1](#)

Statement of functional revenue and expenses

- ... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)
- ... report element – [Section 7.1.1](#)

Subrecipient

- ... distinguishing between a contractor and a subrecipient – [Appendix C](#)
- ... federal audit requirements – [Section 3.1.2](#)

Supplemental schedule

- ... additional supplemental schedule required by granting agencies – [Section 7.1.6](#)
- ... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)
- ... report element – [Section 7.1.1](#)
- ... reserve supplemental schedule – [Section 7.1.6](#)
- ... surplus retention supplemental schedule – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Surplus retention supplemental schedule

- ... audit procedures – [Section 5.5](#)
- ... report element – [Section 7.1.6](#)

Waiver of audit

- ... procedures – [Section 3.2](#)
- ... when appropriate – [Chapter 3](#)