



Subaward Procedures

For Sponsored Agreements

Sponsored Projects
Administration

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The purpose of this document is to assist faculty and staff in ensuring that subrecipients conduct their portion of research projects in compliance with laws, regulations, and terms and conditions of awards and subawards. Frequently used terms are defined, and an overview of oversight responsibilities is included.

I.	Introduction	2
II.	Definitions	4
	A. Subcontract/Subaward/Subagreement	4
	B. Subrecipient	4
	C. Contractor.....	4
	D. Decision Tree (Illustration).....	6
	E. FFRDCs and National Labs.....	7
III.	Governing Regulations	8
IV.	Principal Investigator Responsibilities	9
	A. Pre-Award.....	9
	B. Post-Award – Subrecipient Monitoring Process.....	10
V.	Sponsored Projects Administration’s Responsibilities	12
	A. Pre-Award.....	12
	B. Post-Award	13
VI.	Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act.....	16
VII.	Coding Subaward Transactions.....	18
VIII.	Advance Funding.....	19
IX.	Annual Monitoring for 2 CFR 200 Subpart F Audit Compliance.....	20
X.	Remedies.....	21
XI.	Record Retention Requirements	22
	A. State and Federal Awards.....	22
	B. Other Sponsors	22
XII.	Regulatory References.....	23
XIII.	File Location	24

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT) is ultimately responsible for all payments made from a sponsored project including payments to subrecipients. A subrecipient is a third-party organization performing a portion of NMIMT's scope of work as proposed to a funding agency. However, NMIMT is still responsible for management of project funds and meeting performance goals specified in sponsored agreements. The subaward procedure does not address agreements for consulting services or purchase orders for equipment, materials, or other goods which are procurements handled by the Purchasing Office.

NMIMT is responsible for vetting its subrecipients in order to ensure they have adequate systems to conform to sound business practices and in order to comply with federal requirements. NMIMT uses a **risk-based** approach in monitoring its subrecipients. Factors taken into consideration include the following, which influence the nature and extent of monitoring procedures:

- The relative size of the subrecipient award.
- Award complexity, program maturity, sensitivity of the work, and/or extensiveness of government regulations.
- Prior experience with the subrecipient. Examples include a new subrecipient, inexperienced subrecipient, history of non-compliance, new personnel, or new or substantially changed systems.
- Degree of external oversight by auditors or sponsoring agencies. NMIMT is obligated to monitor subrecipients performing effort on federal awards, regardless if the subrecipient is subject to a 2 CFR 200 audit.
- Sophistication of the subrecipient's systems and administrative operations.

A **risk-based** approach allows NMIMT to determine which subrecipients are deemed **high risk** and therefore may require closer scrutiny and/or site visits. In addition, **high-risk** subrecipients may be asked to submit supporting documentation in the form of original receipts, copies of payroll records, audits, etc. if circumstances warrant.

A. Subcontract/Subaward/Subagreement

The terms **subcontract, subaward, and subagreement** are used interchangeably in this procedure. However, in the strictest sense they are distinct. A **subcontract** is issued when the prime award to NMT is a contract. A **subaward** is issued when the prime award is a grant. The term **subagreement** refers to any lower tier award of financial support from a prime recipient through NMIMT to a subrecipient. These documents represent legal instruments used to fund companies, individuals, or institutions outside of New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMIMT) for their segments of a sponsored project awarded to the university.

The instruments are legal, binding documents that state the rights and responsibilities of both parties. They protect the interests of both the funding agency and the prime recipient NMIMT, and they “flow-down” all necessary terms and conditions, reporting requirements, certifications and assurances required by the sponsoring agency.

B. Subrecipient 2 CFR 200.1

Subrecipients are entities, usually but not limited to non-Federal entities, that receive subawards from a pass-through agency (in this case NMIMT) to carry out a portion of a Federal program as proposed and approved by the funding agency. Per 2 CFR 200.330(a)(1-5) subrecipient performance is measured against whether the objectives of the Federal programs are met. Subrecipients have responsibility for programmatic decision making and for adherence to applicable federal program compliance requirements. Normally, a deliverable is required. Utilize the procedures outlined within this document to issue a subaward or subcontract when required.

C. Contractor 2 CFR 200.22-23

A contractor provides goods and services needed to carry out a project or program under an award but has no responsibility for programmatic decision making. Per 2 CFR 200.23 and 2 CFR 200.330(b)(1-5), an organization is considered to be a contractor when it provides goods and services within its normal business operations, provides similar goods and services to many different purchasers, operates in a competitive environment, provides goods and services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program, and is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program as a result of the agreement. **Payments for goods or services, such as a consultant, provided by a contractor represent a procurement arrangement and are not considered subawards to subrecipients. Purchasing department guidelines are to be followed. Normally, a deliverable, as specified under the terms and conditions of an externally funded agreement, is not required.**

The following is a tip often used by institutions to test if a subrecipient relationship exists:

Whether an individual at the subrecipient entity could be the co-author of scientific manuscripts that describe the research results or whether the subrecipient entity has the right to file for intellectual property protection of inventions or software (NACUBO).

Following is a list of the characteristics of a subrecipient versus a contractor:

Subrecipient: (2 CFR 200.330)

- Determines who is eligible to receive Federal financial assistance.
- Has its performance measured against whether the objectives of the Federal program are met.
- Has responsibility for making programmatic decisions.
- Has responsibility for adherence to applicable Federal program compliance requirements.
- Uses Federal funds to carry out a program of the organization as compared to providing goods or services for a program of the pass-through entity.

Contractor: (2 CFR 200.330)

- Provides the goods or service within its normal business operations.
- Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers.
- Normally operates in a competitive environment.
- Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program.
- Is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program.

As there are exceptions to the above list of characteristics, judgment must be used in determining whether an entity is a subrecipient or a provider of professional services/contractor. In making this determination, the substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the agreement. Refer to the decision tree on the following page.

SUBAWARD or CONTRACT

SUBRECIPIENT	CONTRACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assistance relationship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A procurement relationship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes substantively to the scientific conduct of the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides goods and services within normal business operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance measured against federal program objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides similar goods and services to many purchasers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for programmatic decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally operates in a competitive environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adheres to applicable federal program requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the federal program
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses federal funds to carry out a program for public purpose specified in statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not subject to compliance requirements of the federal program

Subawards to Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and National Labs

Although the relationship of a Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) or a National Lab (NL) to NMIMT may be considered, by the nature of the work, to be that of a subrecipient, although a Federal solicitation may require that the FFRDC/NL be treated as a subrecipient, and although the University may choose to treat these arrangements as subrecipient arrangements for the purpose of the collection of overhead, FFRDCs/NLs are not allowed to accept subawards from non-federal entities, and no subaward is issued by NMT. The FFRDC/NL will issue a contract to NMT under a Strategic Partnership Projects Funds-In Agreement [Work for Others] program and the contract is governed by the terms and conditions established for those programs. The requirements of 2 CFR 200.332 are not applicable to these contracts.

For example, a DOE solicitation may specify the following:

“DOE/National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDCs) and National Laboratories (NLs) are eligible to apply for funding as **Subrecipients only** but are not eligible to apply as prime recipients. Non-DOE/NNSA FFRDCs and NLs are also eligible to apply for funding as subrecipients but are not eligible to apply as prime recipients.”

If the Federal **solicitation specifies** an FFRDC/NL as a subrecipient, once the Prime, the University, and the FFRDC/NL have agreed on a scope of work and budget including both direct and indirect costs, the FFRDC/NL should be proposed as a subrecipient with overhead capped at the first \$25,000 of the subaward. FFRDCs/NLs do not pay cost share. The applicant’s cost share requirement will be based on the total cost of the project, including the applicant’s and the FFRDC/NL’s portions of the effort.

When the Prime has issued an award, Sponsored Projects will negotiate as necessary the SPP Funds-In-Agreement contract proffered by the FFRDC/NL, the proposing department will requisition a purchase order for the entire amount of the agreement, and the line item will be set up on a subaward account code in the Banner system.

NOTE: Not all Strategic Partnership Projects Funds-In-Agreement contracts are for subrecipient work. Services provided by a National Lab employee are to be paid on an SPP contract on a services budget line and will have 100% overhead collected by NMIMT in addition to the overhead collected by the National Lab on the SPP contract.

NMIMT, as an educational institution, is bound by the regulations stated in 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. The CFR requires that the prime recipient NMIMT be responsible for activities of the subrecipients, monitor their performance, and review their audits (2 CFR 200.331).

Responsibilities of the pass-through entity/NMIMT (2 CFR 200.331) include:

1. Identifying federal awards made by informing each subrecipient of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) title and number, the award name and number, the award year, whether the award is Research and Development (R&D), and the name of federal agency. When some of this information is not available, the pass-through entity shall provide the best information available to describe the federal award. 2 CFR 200.331(a)(1)
2. Advising subrecipients of requirements imposed on them by federal laws, regulations, provisions of contracts or grant agreements, as well as any supplemental requirements imposed by the pass-through entity. 2 CFR 200.331(a)(2-3)
3. Ensuring that an approved federally recognized indirect cost rate has been negotiated between the subrecipient and the Federal government or, if no such rate exists that either a rate negotiated between the pass-through entity and the subrecipient or a de minimis indirect cost rate is used. 2 CFR 200.331(a)(4) and 2 CFR 200.414 (5)(F)
4. Monitoring the activities of the subrecipients as necessary to ensure that federal awards are used for authorized purposes in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and that performance goals are achieved. 2 CFR 200.331(b)(4)(d)
5. Ensuring that subrecipients expending \$750,000 or more in federal awards during the subrecipient's fiscal year have met the audit requirements of this part for that fiscal year. 2 CFR 200.331(f)
6. Issuing a management decision on audit findings within six months after receipt of the subrecipient's audit report and assurance that the subrecipient takes appropriate and timely corrective action. 2 CFR 200.331(d)(3) and 2 CFR 200.521(d)
7. Considering whether subrecipient audits necessitate adjustment of the pass-through entity's own records. 2 CFR 200.331(g)
8. Requiring each subrecipient to permit the pass-through entity and auditors to have access to the records and financial statements as necessary for the pass-through entity to comply with these guidelines. 2 CFR 200.331(a)(5)

A. Pre-award

The Principal Investigator (PI) determines the need for a subaward and identifies a subrecipient. For the initial proposal to an external agency, the PI requests a proposal and letter of commitment for the proposed work from any potential subrecipient(s). Each proposal should include the budget for the subawardee's portion of the project, a narrative budget justification, a scope of work, and a copy of the proposed subawardee's negotiated overhead rate agreement. If the subaward has cost share requirements that are to be satisfied by the subrecipient, then the subrecipient proposal should quantify the value of their contribution. All of this information should be submitted to Sponsored Projects Administration (SPA) for review prior to the initial proposal submission to the agency.

B. Post-award – Subrecipient Monitoring Process

Once the proposal has been funded, the PI should provide the appropriate subawardee contact information to the Sponsored Projects accountant so that a completed Subrecipient Status Questionnaire (Exhibit 1) or the FDP Organizational Profile can be obtained from the subrecipient. Using the Subrecipient Status Questionnaire or the FDP Organizational Profile and the Risk Analysis Matrix (Exhibit 2), the PI may be asked to assist Sponsored Projects in determining whether or not additional risk mitigation steps should be taken. **High-risk** subrecipients may be asked to submit supporting documentation in the form of original receipts, copies of payroll records, or audits.

When the risk assessment is complete and the subaward has been fully executed, SPA will send a copy of the fully executed subaward to the PI/department. The PI/department will attach the subaward to a Requisition for a purchase order, noting on the face of the Requisition that the resulting purchase order is to be sent to the subawardee's financial contact as shown in the subaward document. As the Purchasing Policy states: "Subawards proposed to and approved by external funding agencies and administered by NMIMT Sponsored Projects Administration (SPA) are not considered procurements and shall be processed independently through that office and in accordance with SPA policy. Sole Source documentation is not required. The Purchasing office will continue to process requisitions and issue purchase orders for subawards."

Note: If a subaward has not been included in the original proposal as accepted by the agency, agency approval for a subaward must be requested and granted (2 CFR 200.407) and a Determination of Sole Source Procurement must be submitted to the Purchasing office to be posted on the Purchasing Department website for 30 days. Once the 30-day period has elapsed without a challenge, then the subaward process can begin. If, however, the sole source is challenged and research by the Purchasing office confirms that the challenge has merit, a formal Request for Bid (RFB) or Request for Proposal (RFP) will have to be initiated.

After the subaward is issued, NMIMT relies on the PI to be the primary control point for monitoring the activities of subrecipients as necessary to ensure that federal awards are being used for their authorized purpose and that performance goals are achieved. The primary mechanism for achieving this is the PI's written approval of the invoice for payment as indicated by the PI's signature on the receiving report. Invoices should not be approved if the appropriate technical progress has not been made and/or deliverables have not been met.

The PI, by signing and approving subrecipient invoices, certifies the following:

- **Timely Submission of Invoices** – The subrecipient timely submits invoices for review and approval.
- **Allowable, Allocable, Reasonable, and Appropriate** – The invoice expenses are allowable, allocable, reasonable and appropriate for the work being performed.
- **Reports** – Subrecipient technical reports are submitted in accordance with statement of work specified in the subagreement instrument and submitted in a timely manner.
- **Progress and Performance** – The progress and performance of services conducted by the subrecipient are satisfactory.
- **Review of Expenses-to-Budget** – For cost reimbursement subawards, the cumulative invoice amount has been compared to the approved budget submitted in subrecipient's proposal.
- **Clarification of Invoiced Charges** – Subrecipient invoices should be detailed enough to determine how the funds are being used. Charges that are unusual, miscellaneous, apparently excessive, or which otherwise stand out should be explained by the subrecipient with additional documentation attached to the invoice.

Examples of documentation that may be requested from subrecipients include, without limitation:

- Payroll records/data.
- Copies of paid invoices showing the cost of items purchased.
- Description of services rendered by consultants (including hourly rates and time reports).
- Details of travel charges stating the purpose, airfare, meals, ground transportation, and unallowable costs.

For Department of Energy awards – DOE sometimes requires that invoices include supporting documentation such as detailed receipts for all items purchased, expenses incurred while traveling, and subaward/vendor payments. Subawardees would then also be required to provide supporting documentation for all costs incurred under the subaward, such as detailed receipts for all items purchased, expenses incurred while traveling, and vendor payments. Should you have questions or issues that arise under your award, refer to the award instrument for contact information for the DOE Contract Specialist.

Additional elements for the PI to consider when certifying the invoices include the following:

- On-site visits may be conducted at the discretion of the PI to evaluate both compliance with the scientific and technical objective of the project and the appropriateness of the subrecipients administrative systems, processes, and charges.
- The PI may make regular contact and appropriate inquiries of work performed.
- The PI may consider providing training and technical assistance on program-related matters.
- Discretionary audits of subrecipients are an acceptable monitoring procedure under federal regulations, and all of the subcontract agreements contain a right-to-audit clause. Formal audits may be performed when circumstances warrant such a review. It is permissible for NMIMT to hire an auditor to perform this review and direct charge the expense to the project, if approved by the funding agency. If the prospective grantor is a federal agency, they have the authority to request the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA) to perform the audit at either the pre-award or the post-award stage.

The PI indicates approval to pay acceptable invoices and attaches the receiving copy of the purchase order. The documents are then forwarded to the Accounts Payable department for payment processing. If an approval cannot be made or there are issues with the invoice, the PI or Department Administrator should inform Sponsored Projects Administration so appropriate follow-up and action can be taken with the subrecipient.

NOTE: 2 CFR 200.305(b)(3) the pass-through entity (NMIMT) must make payment within 30 calendar days after receipt of an invoice unless the Federal awarding agency or the pass-through entity reasonably believes the request to be improper.

The PI should notify the Sponsored Projects Office when any of the following changes have occurred that would consequently warrant an amendment to the original subaward:

- Change in the scope of work, and/or period of performance
- Change in the funding level or change in budget
- Cancellation of all or a portion of the subaward
- Other changes, when it is in the best interest of NMIMT to issue an amendment.

After approval has been received from the Sponsored Projects office, the PI/originating department has the responsibility to notify the Purchasing Office to revise the purchase order accordingly.

A. Pre-award

The SPA contract administrator acts as a liaison between the funding agency and the Principal Investigator (PI) to assure that all necessary documentation is generated and provided. At the proposal stage, prior to submission, a subrecipient must provide:

- A statement of work
- A budget
- A budget justification
- A copy of subrecipient's current Federally negotiated rate agreement
- A letter of commitment from an authorized official at the subrecipient organization

Sponsored Projects Administration (SPA) should review the subrecipient's proposed budget and request supporting documentation for various cost elements if required to ascertain that costs are allowable per 2 CFR 200. Where appropriate, a copy of the subrecipient's negotiated indirect costs (F&A) rate agreement should be maintained with the file. If the subrecipient does not have an audited and approved F&A rate, then it may charge the 10% de minimis rate per 2 CFR 200.332 and 2 CFR 200.414(f).

Sponsored Projects Administration takes the following steps:

1. When an award with subawards is received from an agency, get contact information for the subrecipient.
2. Send a Subrecipient Status Questionnaire (Exhibit 1) to the subrecipient or request a copy of the organization's FDP Organizational Profile,

Note: For an FDP Participating Organization, the published on-line organizational profile may be used in lieu of an individual subrecipient commitment form. Use this profile to complete the risk assessment (Step 7). Print the profile for the subaward file, and save it electronically in a subrecipient folder for audit purposes.

3. Send the Subrecipient a "Vendor" registration form and an FFATA form if required.
4. Be aware that per 2 CFR 25.300 (a) a recipient may not make a subaward to a subrecipient unless that subrecipient has obtained and provided to the recipient a unique entity identifier. Subrecipients are not required to complete full SAM registration to obtain a unique entity identifier, and b) A recipient must notify any potential subrecipients that the recipient cannot make a subaward unless the subrecipient has obtained a unique entity identifier as described in paragraph (a) of this section. At the current time, a DUNS number is sufficient as the UEI.

5. Using the DUNS number, query SAM.gov for the subrecipient. Review the record for debarment, suspension, and federal debt. Print the page for the subaward file, and save it electronically in the subrecipient folder for audit purposes.
6. If there is a high level of risk associated with the subrecipient, ensure appropriate risk mitigation steps are taken and the necessary language is included in the sub- agreement. See 2 CFR 200.207 for examples. High-risk subrecipients may be asked to submit supporting documentation in the form of original receipts, copies of payroll records, audits, etc. if circumstances warrant. These additional requirements would be addressed in the subcontract instrument under Article IV- Payment. Fill out the Subrecipient Risk Assessment Form (Exhibit 3), scan it to a subrecipient folder for audit purposes, and keep a hard copy in the project file.
7. With the completed Subrecipient Questionnaire or FDP Organizational Profile, perform a risk assessment of each subrecipient using the Subrecipient Risk Analysis Matrix (Exhibit 2), requesting input from the PI as appropriate.
8. NMIMT may wish to have a high- risk subrecipient audited before or during the project. If so, verify with the agency that they will pay for the auditing costs or if costs will be the responsibility of NMIMT.
9. When the risk assessment is complete and SPA has received an official Statement of Work and Budget (Exhibit A of the subaward), a completed "Vendor" Registration form (Exhibit C of the subaward), and a completed FFATA form (Exhibit F of the subaward), the subaward can be compiled and sent to the subawardee to begin negotiation, if necessary, or for partial execution.

The Subaward instrument includes:

- a. Exhibit A: Statement of Work and Cost Proposal
- b. Exhibit B: Prime Agreement
- c. Exhibit C: NMIMT "Vendor" Registration Form (to allow payments through financial system)
- d. Exhibit D: Reporting Requirements, if appropriate
- e. Exhibit E: Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data which is required only on subcontracts The threshold for obtaining certified cost or pricing data is \$750,000 for prime contracts awarded before July 1, 2018, and \$2 million for prime contracts awarded on or after July 1, 2018 per FAR 15.403-4 and FAR 52.215-12
- f. Exhibit F: Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Form (required in federal subawards equal to or greater than \$25,000)

Note: For subawardees judged to be extremely low-risk, i.e. UNM, NMSU, or other American universities, the Federal Demonstration Partnership (FDP) subaward forms found at <http://sites.nationalacademies.org/PGA/fdp/index.htm> are acceptable alternatives to the NMIMT standard subaward template. The long-form FDP subaward template may also be used for more extensive or complex subawards to extremely low risk subawardees.

10. When a partially executed subaward is returned by the subawardee, SPA will send it to the Vice President of Administration and Finance for final signature. SPA will then send a copy of the fully executed subaward to the PI/department where it will be attached to a requisition for a purchase order. When the requisition and purchase order appear in the BANNER approval queue, SPA will verify that the correct fund and account code have been used, that the term dates on the requisition and the purchase order match the period of performance of the subaward, and that FOATEXT includes appropriate contact information for the subaward recipient. Upon completion of the requisition/purchase order process, a purchase order number will be generated. That Purchase Order number becomes the subaward number.
11. SPA will enter the subaward number on the face of the subaward agreement, and the SPA contract administrator will send a copy of the entire agreement including the purchase order to both the subawardee and the NMIMT PI.
12. For subawards made in excess of \$100,000, SPA prepares a memo from the contract administrator to the VP of Administration and Finance to notify the Board of Regents about such subawards. The original Regent Notification memo(http://www.nmt.edu/images/stories/restricted_funds/sponsored_research_policies/Regent_Notification_Memo_2014.pdf) remains with the Vice President of Administration and Finance, while a copy is maintained in the SPA contract file.

Since it is unusual for NMIMT to enter into subawards greater than or equal to \$500,000, it should be emphasized that the prudent course of action would be to work closely with the funding agency before, during, and after the subcontract process. This practice will ensure that NMIMT does not incur subrecipient costs which are ultimately disallowed.

B. Post award

SPA reviews invoices for the following:

- To ensure that expenses were incurred during the period of performance.
- To ensure that the invoice has been certified and signed by an authorized subrecipient representative. If the invoice certification that is **REQUIRED** by 2 CFR 200.416 is missing, altered, or insufficient, the invoice will be returned to the subawardee for correction and the corrective action documented in the file.
- To ensure that the appropriate invoice format and level of detail exist and that the PI has approved the invoice for payment.
- To ensure that the appropriate FUND and account code have been assigned and used.

As stated above, invoices deemed insufficient may be disapproved for payment and will need to be revised and resubmitted. **Anything that will cause an invoice to be delayed beyond the 30-day payment requirement of 2 CFR 200.305 should be documented and kept on file.**

For invoices that contain equipment costs, the subrecipient has the additional responsibility to send an interim and a final property list to Sponsored Projects Administration. This requirement should be included in Exhibit D of the subaward. These reports are then forwarded to the Property office by SPA to enable the Property office to track items located at the subrecipient's site.

The purpose of this procedure is to allow NMIMT to satisfy Office of Naval Research property requirements for equipment purchases made by subrecipients. The list should contain items such as serial number, model number, and item description that will allow specific identification in order to satisfy NMIMT's various reporting requirements to the funding agency.

Closeout procedures should include proper documentation of mandatory cost sharing satisfied by the subrecipient, collection of required financial reports and receipt of an invoice marked as "final". If equipment was purchased, and the award is subject to 2 CFR 200, then title vests with NMIMT and the equipment must be returned to NMIMT upon completion of the project.

When the subaward is closed out, SPA sends a Subrecipient Closeout Letter (Exhibit 8) (<http://www.nmt.edu/cat-university-policies/415-department-procedures>) to the subawardee and maintains a copy of the letter in the file.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), enacted on September 26, 2006, requires that information on federal awards be made available to the public via www.USASpending.gov. For more detailed information regarding the legislation, please refer to www.fsrc.gov

Prime Contractors awarded a Federal contract or order that is subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.204-10 (Reporting Executive Compensation and First-Tier Subcontract Awards) are required to file a FFATA subaward report by the end of the month following the month in which the prime contractor awards any subcontract greater than \$30,000.

Prime Grant Recipients awarded a new Federal grant greater than or equal to \$25,000 as of October 1, 2010 are subject to FFATA sub-award reporting requirements as outlined in the Office of Management and Budgets guidance issued August 27, 2010. The prime awardee is required to file a FFATA sub-award report by the end of the month following the month in which the prime recipient awards any sub-grant greater than or equal to \$25,000.

Prime awardees are required to upload the subrecipient information in the FFATA Sub-Award Reporting System at <https://www.fsrc.gov/>

Subrecipients must maintain an active SAM.gov registration in order to receive Federal funding. Registration and status are available through the Sam.gov website.

It is required that the appropriate SPA contract administrator forward the FFATA form to the subrecipient to obtain the necessary information to meet the FFATA requirements that include:

- Subawardee DUNS number
- Subawardee address
- Amount of Subaward
- Subaward Obligation/Action Date
- NAICS code for contracts/CFDA program number for grants
- Federal Agency ID
- Federal Agency Name
- Subaward Project Description
- Subawardee Principal Place of Performance including Congressional district
- Subaward Number
- Subawardee answer to questions regarding reporting executive compensation

- Total compensation and names of top five executives if more than 80% of annual gross revenues from the Federal government and those revenues are greater than \$25 million annually, and if compensation information is not already publicly available through reporting to the SEC or under Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

If a subaward is requested after a prime contract is executed and no FFATA information has been obtained then the contract administrator should obtain this information when a subaward is presented (if required). The subaward will not be fully executed until the FFATA information is obtained.

The FFATA report must be submitted by the end of the month following the month of the full execution of the subaward amendment. It is the duty of the appropriate contract administrator to submit and update the required FFATA information in the FSRS website.

Any grants that have been funded through stimulus money are not required to report on the FSRS website. Any contracts that have been funded with stimulus money ARE required to report both through FederalReporting.gov and the FSRS website.

Subrecipient costs are tracked separately in the general ledger by usage of the BANNER FUND code and account codes 710412 -710421 and 710425-710439. A new subaward agreement should be issued for each new Statement of Work (SOW). NMIMT is entitled to collect overhead (OH) on the first \$25,000 of each subaward with the balance of the award overhead exempt per 2 CFR 200.68 guidelines.

The federal government only allows for advance funding in rare circumstances when a subrecipient lacks sufficient working capital to perform the work (2 CFR 200.305)

In the rare event that an advance is made to a subrecipient, care should be exercised to ensure that NMIMT advances only the amount needed to cover short term working capital needs.

Per 2 CFR 200.332, with prior written approval from the Federal awarding agency, a pass-through entity may provide subawards based on fixed amounts up to the Simplified Acquisition Threshold, provided that the subawards meet the requirements for fixed amount awards in 2 CFR 200.201.

Both these types of arrangements should be approved by the funding agency and documentation must be obtained supporting that work has been performed in accordance with the agreed upon Statement of Work and proof maintained that work has been completed.

All state and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations that expend \$750,000 or more of federal awards in a fiscal year must have a single audit performed. **This is a valuable and primary monitoring tool for NMIMT.** The following components of a subrecipient's single audit report are reviewed as part of NMIMT's monitoring efforts:

1. The auditor's opinion on the financial statements.
2. The auditor's report on internal control.
3. The auditor's report and opinion on compliance with laws and regulations that could have an effect on major programs.
4. The schedule of findings and questioned costs.
5. The subrecipient's corrective action plan.

Sponsored Projects Administration runs the Subrecipient Report at the end of the fiscal year to identify all subrecipients of federal funds. While "for-profit" entities are not subject to 2 CFR 200 Subpart F, NMIMT sends an annual audit certification letter to all subrecipients. A master log is maintained as letters are sent and received in order to track outstanding requests. A copy of each individual subrecipient audit certification is kept on file in the Cost Accounting office.

The annual audit certification letter allows NMIMT to ensure that subrecipients are in compliance with the requirements of appropriate standards for good business practices, including internal controls in accordance with 2 CFR 200 Subpart F – Audit Requirements

NMIMT receives assurance from the subrecipient that it has satisfactorily completed the required audits and is in compliance with 2 CFR 200 Subpart F requirements. The subrecipient also has the responsibility of notifying NMIMT of any instances in which an adverse finding impacts a subaward issued by NMIMT.

Subrecipients not subject to 2 CFR 200 are defined as for-profit organizations and those non-profit organizations not meeting the federal expenditure threshold of \$750,000 per annum as well as all foreign institutions or organizations. Such entities must still certify to NMIMT on the annual certification letter that they are in compliance with applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations and that no audit findings or questioned costs which would have an adverse financial impact on awards made by NMIMT were discovered during the course of their annual audit.

If audit findings are reported, the Cost Accounting office will bring them to the attention of the Sponsored Projects Administration contract administrators to ensure that the subrecipient takes timely and appropriate action on all deficiencies pertaining to the Federal award detected through audits, on-site reviews, and other means per 2 CFR 200.331(d)(2).

In the event audit findings do exist, NMIMT is obligated to issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient as required by 2 CFR 200.331(d)(3) and 2 CFR 200.521. NMIMT should obtain a corrective action plan from the subrecipient and determine if cost adjustments are required on the project(s). Fill out the Audit Monitoring Form (Exhibit 7) to document the review of the audit certification and the remedial steps taken.

A subrecipient who is unable or unwilling to have the required audits, permit monitoring activities, and/or correct non-compliant conduct may lead to sanctions by NMIMT (2 CFR 200.338). Examples of sanctions may include withholding cash payments pending correction of the deficiency, disallowing all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance, wholly or partly suspending or terminating the subaward, initiating suspension or debarment proceedings as authorized under 2 CFR 180, withholding further Federal awards for the project or program, or taking other remedies that may be legally available. Non-compliance may be reported by NMIMT to the funding agency.

A. State and Federal Awards

All financial, technical, and other records pertinent to the project “must be retained for three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report or, for Federal awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, from the date of the submission of the quarterly or annual financial report” (2 CFR 200.333) unless the terms of the award provide for a different period. Electronic or copied paper versions of records should be, whenever practicable, used in place of the original closed format or paper records (2 CFR 200.335).

Additionally, 2 CFR 200.333(a) states, “If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the three-year period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken.”

B. Other Sponsors

Record retention for other sponsors is as specified in the award or in sponsor policy.

2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards

31 USC 7502(f)(2)(B)(Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 Pub. L. 104-156)

45 CFR Part 74.26(d)(application of A-133 audit requirements to for-profit and non-US based entities)

Thompson Publishing Group, "Techniques for Monitoring Federal Subawards."

[Subrecipient Status Questionnaire-Exhibit 1](#)

[Subrecipient Assessment Matrix- Exhibit 2](#)

[Subrecipient Risk Assessment Form – Exhibit 3](#)

[Application for Determination of Sole Source Procurement – Exhibit 4](#)

[Regent Notification Memo – Exhibit 5](#)

[Annual Audit Certification Letter – Exhibit 6](#)

[Audit Monitoring Form – Exhibit 7](#)

[Closeout Letter – Exhibit 8](#)

[Subagreement Template](#)

[Subagreement Exhibit A: NMIMT “Vendor” Registration Form](#)

[Subagreement Exhibit B: Certificate of Current Cost or Pricing Data](#)

[Subagreement Exhibit C: FFATA Form](#)

[Subagreement Exhibit D: Reporting Requirements](#)