

2011 Recipient Handbook





CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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INTRODUCTION

This handbook outlines the terms and conditions that apply to the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) Public Safety and Victims Services Division (PSVS) grant-funded projects and replaces the 2010 Recipient Handbook.

This Cal EMA *Recipient Handbook* is designed to be accessed and downloaded from the Cal EMA website, and placed on the Recipient's computer desk top, so that hard copies are no longer required on site. Funded projects must administer their grants in accordance with these administrative and fiscal conditions. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the withholding or disallowance of grant payments, the reduction or termination of the grant award and/or the denial of future grant awards. All agencies that receive grant funds for programs funded by Cal EMA must comply with the terms of the program as defined by the applicable Program Guidelines contained in the application requests Request for Proposal (RFP), Request for Application (RFA), and applicable statutes. The phrase "terms of the program" refers to the applicable RFP, RFA, or other written directives from Cal EMA. In the event the terms of the program are inconsistent with the provisions of this handbook, the terms of the program shall be interpreted and construed as superseding the provisions of this handbook.

Cal EMA may modify and/or impose additional conditions not outlined in this handbook should it be deemed appropriate to do so. Modifications or exceptions to these provisions may be made in writing, by the Director or designee, when not conflicting with any other laws.

***This handbook is applicable for all grants with a start date of January 1, 2011, or later.**

This *Recipient Handbook* is available online at www.calema.ca.gov. Questions concerning this *Recipient Handbook* may be addressed by contacting your assigned Cal EMA Program Specialist or by contacting Negin Sabbaghian via email at negin.sabbaghian@calema.ca.gov.

* Grants with start dates before January 2011, may choose to use either the 2010 Handbook or the 2010 Handbook to administer their grants, whichever is more expedient.

HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

This handbook is designed to be accessed and downloaded to the Recipient's computer through this link [Recipient Handbooks](#) on the Cal EMA website at www.calema.ca.gov. Once downloaded to the user's computer, it should be kept as a reference document on the computer's desktop. Embedded links have been placed throughout this handbook that will take the reader to the [\(FORMS\)](#) pages of the Cal EMA website if the user has an open link to the internet. To easily download and save a copy to your computer desktop, go to www.CalEMA.ca.gov, then scroll over "Grant Programs," then select Grant Applications and Proposals (RFAs/RFPs). Under Related Links select [Recipient Handbooks](#) (or select this link). Right click on the title "2011 Cal EMA Recipient Handbook" and select "Save Target As." When prompted, select "Save" to your desktop.

Links are provided in each section to the most current forms needed to apply for and administer a grant. Look for the button next to the section that includes a form number. The button is a direct link to the form. You may also select the button at the top of each page to access the "Forms" pages on the Cal EMA website.

The top of each page also includes a button that will return to the Table of Contents and an button to return to the index.

A button is located at the top of each page. This buttons allows the Recipient to print one page or the entire Handbook. While Recipients and stakeholders are welcome to request a hardcopy of this handbook, many of the search features of this handbook are not available in a hardcopy version and users must still go to the Cal EMA website to download the forms.

Number System Organization

This handbook uses the following numbering system:

- Major chapters of the handbook are numbered with a thousand series number. There are 14 major chapters to this handbook. They are numbered 1000 to 14000.
- Subsections of chapters are numbered with a hundred series number. As an example, there are three major subsections of Section 2000, and they are numbered 2100 to 2300.
- Subdivisions of the hundred series are numbered with ten series numbers. As an example, there are seven major topics under Section 2300, and they are numbered 2110 to 2170.
- Subdivisions of the ten series are numbered with integers. As an example, there are three major sections of 2340, and they are numbered 2341 to 2343.
- Subdivisions of the integer series are numbered with decimals. As an example, there are three topics discussed under Section 2342, and they are numbered 2342.1 to 2342.3.

In some instances, it is necessary to provide lists of information within sections. In those instances the lists may be designated with normal alpha/numeric systems.

REVISED HANDBOOK SECTIONS

The following sections have been revised for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Recipient Handbook.

1. Section 1200: Section has been clarified.
This section is the “general/generic” list of Grant Award Components, it was updated to take off items that are not used by all programs and added a general statement that allows programs to add as many components that are deemed necessary for that program.
2. Section 1350: Section has been rewritten.
A sentence in this section was re-structured for better understanding. The content and intent did not change.
3. Section 2150: Section has been clarified.
No content or intent changes were made. This section was reformatted with bullets in order to make the required documents stand out better, in addition, the acronym; CEQA was spelled out to California Environmental Quality Act.
4. Section 2152.3: Address has been updated.
The address for the Office of Justice Programs was updated for accuracy.
5. Section 2153: Section has been clarified.
This section was extended to list in bulleted form the requirements to meet CEQA for Governmental Agencies and Non-Governmental Agencies.
6. Section 2236.2: Section has been updated.
This section was updated to reflect the revised State mileage rate.
7. Section 3710.1: Section has been rewritten.
This section was revised to reflect the correct rate for consultant fee.
8. Section 3710.2: Section has been clarified.
A sentence in this section was re-structured for better understanding. The content and intent did not change.
9. Section 11210: Section has been clarified.
This section was clarified for recipients through the help of their program specialist to determine how long Records should be retained.
10. Section 14000: The Glossary of Terms has been updated.
The glossary was updated to match the language throughout the handbook and to match definitions within the glossary.

*Please note that throughout the handbook, the term “Director” in regards to Cal EMA was changed to “Secretary”.

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1000 GRANT AWARD

A Grant Award is the signed final agreement between Cal EMA and the local government agency or organization authorized to accept grant funding.

1100 DEFINITION

The grant application, when signed by the Director or designee of Cal EMA, becomes the Grant Award which contains the terms and conditions of the grant.

1200 GRANT AWARD COMPONENTS¹

The Grant Award components are:

- a. Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-101);
- b. Project Contact Information (Cal EMA 2-102);
- c. Signature Authorization (Cal EMA 2-103);
- d. Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-g);
- e. Grant Award Budget (Cal EMA 2-106 a-c);
- f. Any special conditions imposed by Cal EMA.
- g. Any other document required by RFA/RFP.

1300 GRANT AWARD CONDITIONS

1310 General

The Grant Award is an agreement between Cal EMA and the Recipient. Projects must conform to the agreement as specified. Failure to do so may result in the withholding or disallowance of grant payments on current or future Cal EMA grants, the reduction or termination of the Grant Award, and/or the denial of future Grant Awards.

Recipients must comply with all applicable federal/state laws and regulations.

1311 Responsible Agency

The Recipient named on the Grant Award Face Sheet is the agency responsible for the implementation of the Grant Award and for providing all matching funds specified on the Grant Award Face Sheet. The Recipient may not transfer or assign the Grant Award Agreement to another agency or party. Any liability arising shall be the responsibility of the Grant Recipient. The State of California and Cal EMA disclaim responsibility for any such liability.

¹ Section 1200: Section has been clarified.

1320 Terms of the Program

The applicable Request for Proposals (RFP) and/or the Request for Applications (RFA) must be accessible by the project on-site (an internet link to the Cal EMA website is acceptable). These key documents contain the applicable guidelines that define the terms of the program. Failure to adhere to these requirements, i.e. enabling legislation, funding regulations, service standards, program guidelines, etc., may result in the withholding or disallowance of grant payments on current or future Cal EMA grants and/or a reduction in funding or termination of the Grant Award and/or the denial of future funding (see Summary of Cal EMA's Past Performance Policy). In the event the terms of the program are inconsistent with the provisions of this *Recipient Handbook*, the terms of the program supersede the provisions of this *Recipient Handbook*.

1330 Supplanting Prohibited

Supplanting means to deliberately reduce federal, state, or local funds because of the existence of Cal EMA funds. When non-Cal EMA funds are appropriated for a stated purpose and Cal EMA awards funds for that same purpose, if the Recipient replaces its non-Cal EMA funds with Cal EMA funds, reducing the total amount that would have been available for the stated grant purpose, this substitution is supplanting.

Cal EMA funds should be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and not replace funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Supplanting is strictly prohibited for all Cal EMA grant funds.

1340 Grant Award Changes

Changes made in the Grant Award during the grant year must be fully documented in accordance with the procedures described in this *Recipient Handbook*. Oral agreements are not binding.

1350 Proof of Authority²

The "Proof of Authority from the City Council/Governing Board" has been incorporated into the Certification of Assurance of Compliance, Section VI. All Recipients, except for State Agencies, are required to obtain written authorization from the city council/governing board that the official executing the agreement is, in fact, authorized to do so (e.g. a Resolution, Board Minutes, or a letter from the Board Chair). Recipients must maintain this written authorization on file and make it available upon demand. Whenever possible, it is best to use the official's title rather than the person's name to avoid having to seek further authorization from the governing agency if the person named is transferred or leaves an agency/organization.

1400 FUND AVAILABILITY

Allocation of funds is contingent on the enactment of the state budget. Cal EMA does not have the authority to disburse any funds until the budget is passed and the Grant Award Agreement is fully executed. Any expenditures incurred prior to authorization are made at the recipient's own risk and may be disallowed. Cal EMA employees are not able to authorize an applicant to incur expenses or financial obligations prior to the

² Section 1350: Section has been rewritten.

execution of a Grant Award Agreement. However, once the Grant Award Agreement is finalized the Grant Recipient may claim reimbursement for expenses incurred on, or subsequent to, the start of the Grant Award period.

If, during the term of the Grant Award, the state and/or federal funds appropriated for the purposes of the Grant Award are reduced or eliminated by the California Legislature or by the United States Government, or in the event revenues are not collected at the level appropriated, Cal EMA may immediately terminate or reduce the Grant Award upon written notice to the project. No such termination or reduction shall apply to allowable costs already incurred by the project to the extent that state or federal funds are available for payment of such costs.

The Grant Award entered into with Cal EMA is subject to any applicable restrictions, limitations, or conditions enacted by the California Legislature and/or the United States Government subsequent to execution of the Grant Award.

2000 FUNDING CATEGORIES AND POLICY

Projects are required to prepare a realistic and prudent budget that avoids unnecessary or unusual expenditures that detract from the accomplishment of the objectives and activities. The budget consists of three funding categories:

- a. Personal Services – Salaries/Employee Benefits;
- b. Operating Expenses; and
- c. Equipment.

Each funding category must be provided in line-item detail, including calculations, and a brief justification for the expense. Explanatory information included in the Budget Narrative does not eliminate the line-item detail requirements.

2100 PERSONAL SERVICES – SALARIES/EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

2110 Key Personnel

2111 Project Director

The Project Director has general administrative authority for implementing project activities and maintaining compliance with all programmatic, administrative, and fiscal requirements of the Grant Award.

The Project Director is responsible for:

- a. Ensuring that project monies expended or obligated are for allowable costs and are in compliance with the approved budget;
- b. Maintaining required documentation of project activities and accomplishments; and
- c. Signing the Report of Expenditures & Request For Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), Grant Modifications (Cal EMA 2-223), and progress reports where appropriate.

2112 Financial Officer

The Financial Officer oversees the actual receipt and payment of grant monies. The Financial Officer is responsible for:

- a. Maintaining proper accounting records;
- b. Signing the Report of Expenditures & Request For Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), Grant Modifications (Cal EMA 2-223), and progress reports where appropriate; and
- c. Ensuring the appropriate expenditure of grant funds.

The Financial Officer must be someone other than the Project Director.

If the Auditor-Controller/City Auditor is designated as the Financial Officer in the Grant Award, the Auditor-Controller/City Auditor may not meet the independence standard to perform the audit of the Cal EMA Grant (see Section 8110).

2113 Official Authorized to Sign for Project

This official is the person designated by the governing board (see Section 1350) to sign the Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-101) and all amendments to the Grant Award. For information on Amendments, see Section 7110. The official authorized to sign for the project is identified on the Grant Award Face Sheet and must sign the Certification of Assurance of Compliance (see Section 2150).

2114 Changes in Key Personnel

Any changes in key personnel, as identified in Sections 2110-2113, and the effective date of the change, must be reported immediately to Cal EMA, in writing, by submitting a Grant Award Modification form (Cal EMA 2-223) and, if applicable, an updated Project Contact Information Sheet. If the change in key personnel is the Project Director or the Financial Officer, a revised Signature Authorization form must also be submitted. **Failure to submit these forms will result in the return of grant documents and may cause significant delays in the Recipient's receipt of payment.**

2115 Signature Authority

This form must be signed by the Project Director and the Financial Officer as described in Sections 2110-2112. Recipients may also use this form to request signature authority in addition to the designated Project Director and/or Financial Officer. No single individual may be authorized to sign for both the Project Director and the Financial Officer.

If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, Recipients may request additional persons to sign for the Project Director and/or Financial Officer by submitting, for each such Grant Award, a revised Signature Authorization form and Project Contact Information sheet. This procedure is required for every year of operation and does not carry over to subsequent grant periods. **Failure to submit these forms will result in the return of grant documents and may cause significant delays in the Recipient's receipt of payment.**

2120 Project-Specific Job Descriptions

Projects must have on file written project-specific job descriptions (as opposed to job specifications) for all positions funded by Cal EMA, detailing specific grant-related activities to achieve project objectives. These duty statements shall reflect specific grant-related duties required by the objectives and activities of the funded program area and should not be the standard job classification description for this title of position within your agency.

Where applicable, project-specific job descriptions will also include a statement addressing the tracking of project activities and the maintenance of appropriate source documentation in support of data reported on Progress Reports.

2130 Personnel Policies

Cal EMA-funded projects must have written personnel policies that are available to all employees. Policies must include, at a minimum:

- a. Work hours;
- b. Compensation rates, including overtime, and benefits;
- c. Vacation, sick, and other leave allowances; and
- d. Hiring and promotional policies.

2131 Project Staffing and Operation

2131.2 Project staff must be hired and the project operational within 90 days of the approval date of the Grant Award, or the Recipient must submit a statement to Cal EMA explaining the implementation delay. Upon review of the 90-day statement, Cal EMA may choose to cancel the project or extend the implementation date of the project past the 90-day period.

2131.3 Project staff added to the Grant Award budget via an approved Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), should be hired within 90 days of the modification approval date. If project staff is not hired within 90 days, the Recipient must submit a statement to Cal EMA explaining the delay.

2140 Conflict of Interest

2140.1 Officials and employees of a Recipient must not participate in activities involving the use of grant funds where there is a financial interest or benefit:

- a. To him or herself, immediate family, partners, organization (other than a public agency in which he or she is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner or employee); or
- b. To any person or organization with whom he or she is negotiating or has any arrangement concerning prospective employment.

2140.2 Officials and employees of a Recipient must avoid actions that result in, or create the appearance of:

- a. Using an official or grant-funded position for personal gain;
- b. Giving preferential treatment to a particular person or project;
- c. Losing independence or impartiality;
- d. Making a decision outside official channels; or
- e. Adversely affecting the confidence of the public in the integrity of the government or the program.

2140.3 Cal EMA-funded projects shall not employ, enter into any contract, or engage in any activity or enterprise, with a consultant currently under contract with Cal EMA, or any current Cal EMA employee, whether formal or informal, for pay or not for pay, which might result in a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Funded projects must submit written notification to Cal EMA prior to employing, contracting, or engaging in any activity or enterprise with a consultant currently under contract with Cal EMA, or any current Cal EMA employee. The notification should include a full description of the intended relationship between the project and the consultant or employee. Cal EMA's Undersecretary, or his/her designee, shall review the written notification and determine whether a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest exists.

2140.4 Purchase of Supplies

The project may use funds to purchase supplies or other goods (e.g., rent an office, secure insurance, purchase office supplies) from a party in which the project employee or board member has a financial interest if all of the following criteria are met:

- a. The employee or board member who has a financial interest does not take part in the bidding or awarding process;
- b. The project is receiving the item at a lesser rate or there are additional benefits that would not have been available through an independent party;
- c. The purchase or transaction is approved by a quorum of the board and documented in the board minutes, and the board member who has a financial interest abstained from voting; and
- d. The records that support b. must be retained by the project as specified in Section 11200, or as long as the supplies/goods or services are being used, whichever is longer.

2150 Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j)³

Cal EMA is required by law to obtain written certification of compliance. The Certification of Assurance of Compliance form is a binding affirmation that the Recipient will comply with:

- State and Federal civil rights laws,
- Drug Free Workplace,
- California Environmental Quality Act,
- Federal grant fund requirements,
- Lobbying,
- Debarment/Suspension Requirements, and
- Proof of Authority from the city council/governing board.

This document becomes a part of the Cal EMA Grant Award Agreement. Two individuals must sign the Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j). The designated individual authorized to sign the Grant Award (see section 2113) and the individual granting that authority: either the City/County Financial Officer, the City/County Manager, or the Governing Board Chair. The second signature is not required for State Agencies.

³ Section 2150: Section has been clarified.

2151 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO)

It is the public policy of the State of California to promote equal employment opportunity (EEO) by prohibiting discrimination or harassment in employment because of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age (over 40), mental, and physical disability (including HIV and AIDS), medical condition (cancer and genetic characteristics), marital status, sex (including sexual harassment), sexual orientation (heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality), pregnancy (childbirth, or related medical conditions), political affiliation/opinion, Veteran's status or request for family medical leave. Cal EMA, as well as Recipients/SubRecipients and Contractors, will not discriminate in the delivery of services or benefits based on the previously identified situations.

2151.1 State and Federal Civil Rights Laws

Comprehensive state and federal civil rights regulations include the following directives:

- a. Prohibits discrimination or denial of benefits to persons who are under programs or activities receiving financial assistance from the State of California or the Federal Government;
- b. Mandates that qualified persons with disabilities will not be excluded from, denied benefits of, or discriminated against solely on the basis of their physical disability, mental disability, or medical condition under any program or activity receiving financial assistance from Cal EMA;
- c. Mandates that all facilities used by Cal EMA-funded programs shall be made reasonably accessible and usable by the physically handicapped;
- d. Provides that employers shall make reasonable accommodation for an employee or for an applicant with a known physical or mental disability, unless the employer can demonstrate that such accommodation would impose an undue hardship;
- e. Guarantees equal opportunity for individuals with disabilities in public and private sector services and employment;
- f. Mandates that all employers shall ensure a workplace free of sexual harassment; and
- g. Provides Family Care and Medical Leave and Pregnancy Disability Leave under the California Family Rights Act (CFRA).

2151.11 Additional federal regulations require agencies receiving federal financial assistance from Cal EMA to prepare an Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEO) upon meeting all of the following criteria:

- a. Recipient has 50 or more employees;
- b. Recipient has received a total of \$25,000 or more in grants or subgrants since 1968 (for grants of \$500,000 and more see 2151.3); and
- c. Recipient has a service population of three percent (3%) or more minority representation (if less than three percent [3%] minority population the EEO must be prepared to focus on women).

The equal opportunity criteria and requirements apply to the named Recipient (i.e., City of, County of).

2151.2 Federal Funds of \$25,000 – \$499,999

All Recipients receiving federal funds of \$25,000 – \$499,999 must file a Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-i) with their proposal, certifying the agency will comply with all state and federal requirements regarding equal employment opportunity, nondiscrimination, and civil rights.

The named Recipient must have a current EEO on file in their office for possible audit by Cal EMA or the Office of Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. If the Recipient does not have a current EEO on file, they must develop and implement one within 60 calendar days of the date the Cal EMA Secretary signed the Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-100). The signed certification will be placed on record in the Cal EMA grant file and the Cal EMA EEO Office.

2151.3 Federal Funds of \$500,000 and Above

Recipients receiving a grant of \$500,000 or more in federal funds are required to have a current (within 24 months) EEO (developed for the named Recipient and the Implementing Agency) on file with Cal EMA. If the EEO or federal letter of compliance is not included in the proposal, or currently on file with Cal EMA, a Grant Award condition will be placed on the grant allowing 60 days for submission of the EEO.

If the Recipient has an approved EEO on file with the Office for Civil Rights (OCR), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, they may submit the compliance letter in lieu of the EEO. An approved EEO from OCR is valid for 24 months from the date of the OCR compliance letter.

2151.4 EEOP Updates for Continuing Grants

Recipients who have previously received federal grants of \$25,000-499,999 are required to maintain a current EEOP on file in their office.

Recipients who have previously received a single award in the amount of \$500,000 or more, are required to submit an update of their EEOP if funds are continued. The updated EEOP is due within 24 months of the Cal EMA or OCR compliance letter.

All Recipients, regardless of the type of entity or the amount awarded, are subject to the prohibitions against discrimination in any program or activity and may be required by Cal EMA or OCR, through selected compliance reviews, to submit data to ensure their services are delivered in an equitable manner to all segments of the service population. Additionally, Recipients may be required to submit data to ensure their employment practices comply with state and federal civil rights laws.

The passage of Proposition 209 (approved November 1, 1996) has not alleviated the Federal requirement to develop and implement an EEOP (*Article 1, Section 31, Constitution of the State of California*).

2151.5 Additional Requirements for All Cal EMA Recipients

- a. In addition to the Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j), all Cal EMA Recipients must have a current year EEO Policy Statement, established by their agency, posted in a prominent place accessible to employees and applicants (see Sample Equal Employment Opportunity Policy Statement).
- b. The poster entitled "Harassment or Discrimination in Employment is Prohibited by Law" (an example of this poster is available in the Forms/Additional Tools section of our website) must also be posted in a conspicuous location accessible to employees and applicants for employment. This poster may be obtained from the local office of the Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).

2151.6 Recipients Exempt from EEOP Requirements

Federally-funded Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Indian Tribes, and Educational/Medical institutions as well as State-funded grants, are exempt from the federal requirement of developing an EEOP, pursuant to *28 CFR Part 42, Subpart E*. Executive Orders 11246 and 11375 have assigned the EEO monitoring responsibility for these Recipients to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

2151.7 EEO Monitoring Responsibility

Cal EMA program staff will provide an EEO Checklist to Recipients prior to all site/monitoring visits. The checklist will assist Cal EMA in verifying that Recipients are in compliance with state and federal civil rights requirements by noting that various EEO documents (EEO Policy, Nondiscrimination Poster, etc.) are available at the site/monitoring visit. If the listed documents are not available, the checklist will be noted and forwarded to the EEO Compliance Officer for follow-up and assistance. The EEO Checklist as well as sample copies of listed documents are available at www.calema.ca.gov. Scroll over "Grant Programs," then select Grant Applications and Proposals (RFAs/RFPs). Under Related Links select "Forms" then select Additional Tools and Information.

2151.8 Recipient Responsibility

Recipients acknowledge awareness of and the responsibility to comply with all EEO requirements by signing the Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-101), the Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j), and submitting the application to Cal EMA. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in the delay or possible discontinuance of grant funds.

2151.9 Additional Information

EEO information and assistance is available by contacting the Cal EMA EEO Compliance Officer at (916) 845-8454. For additional information on the specific state and federal civil rights laws, view the State and Federal Civil Rights Laws form at www.calema.ca.gov. Select Grant Programs/Grant Applications and Proposals/Forms/Additional Tools and Information.

All applicants are encouraged to contact their Personnel/Human Resources/EEO Office for EEO assistance and information.

2152 Drug-Free Workplace Certification

2152.1 General

Through the enactment of Senate Bill 1120 (Chapter 1170, Statutes of 1990), the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 ("the Act") was established requiring Recipients to ensure Cal EMA that they will comply with the requirements of *Government Code Sections 8350-8357*.

The Federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (41 USC 701), was established requiring Recipients to ensure Cal EMA that they will comply with the requirements of Federal law as implemented in *28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F*, for Recipients, as defined in *28 CFR Part 67, Sections 615 and 620*.

2152.2 Definitions

- a. "Drug-free workplace" means a site for the performance of work done in connection with a specific grant or contract described in *Government Code Section 8355* of an entity at which employees of the entity are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.
- b. "Employee" means the employee of a Recipient or contractor directly engaged in the performance of work pursuant to the grant or contract described in *Government Code Section 8355*.
- c. "Controlled substance" means a controlled substance in Schedules I through V of *Section 202* of the *Controlled Substance Act (21 USC §812)*.
- d. "Recipient" means the department, division, or other unit of an organization responsible for the performance under the grant.
- e. "Contractor" means the department, division, or other unit of a person or organization responsible for the performance under the contract.

2152.3 Requisites for Certification to Cal EMA

Every person or organization awarded a contract or a grant from Cal EMA for the procurement of any property or services shall certify that it will provide a drug-free workplace by doing all of the following:

- a. Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited and specifying actions to be taken against employees for violations, as required in *Government Code Section 8355 Subdivision (a)*.
- b. Establishing a Drug-Free Awareness Program as required by *Government Code Section 8355, Subdivision (b)*, to inform employees about all of the following:
 - 1. The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - 2. The organization's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - 3. Any available counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - 4. Penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations.
- c. Providing as required by *Government Code Section 8355, Subdivision (c)* that every employee who works on the proposed grant (a sample Drug Free Workplace Policy is available in the Forms/Additional Tools section of our website):
 - 1. Will receive a copy of the company's drug-free policy statement; and
 - 2. Will agree to abide by the terms of the company's statement as a condition of employment on the contract or grant.
- d. Notifying the employee in the statement required that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will:
 - 1. Abide by the terms of the statement;

2. Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five (5) calendar days after such conviction;
3. Notify Cal EMA in writing, within ten (10) calendar days after receiving notice as required above from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide written notice, including position, and title to both Cal EMA and to the Department of Justice at:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
ATTN: Control Desk
810 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant.⁴

- e. Take one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice, with respect to any employee who is so convicted:
 1. Take appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or
 2. Require such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a federal, state, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.
- f. Make a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of the above requirement.

2152.5 Termination of Contract or Grant; List of Canceled Awards

2152.51 A determination of noncompliance may jeopardize eligibility for continued grant funding. Each contract or Grant Award may be subject to suspension of payments or termination of the contract or grant, or both, and the Contractor or Recipient may be subject to debarment, in accordance with the requirements of *Section 8356* of the Act, if Cal EMA determines that either of the following has occurred:

- a. The Contractor or Recipient has made a false certification under *Section 8355*.
- b. The Contractor or Recipient violates the certification by failing to carry out the requirements of subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, of *Section 8355*.

2152.52 The Department of General Services shall establish and maintain a list of individuals and organizations whose contracts or grants have been canceled due to failure to comply with these provisions.

2152.53 Cal EMA shall immediately notify the Department of General Services of any individual or organization that has an award canceled on the basis of violation of these provisions.

⁴ Section 2152.3: Address has been updated.

2153 Environmental Impact – California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Compliance⁵

Recipients must certify that their project is in compliance with Public Resources Code 21000 et seq. (the California Environmental Quality Act or CEQA). CEQA may require the preparation of an environmental document by the Recipient prior to commencing the project or program. Recipients should contact their legal counsel and/or the department or agency within their jurisdiction responsible for CEQA compliance for further information about the applicability of CEQA to their project. By signing the Certification of Assurance of Compliance (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j);

Governmental Agencies certify that:

- The project has filed a Notice of Exemption with the county clerk; and/or
- has adopted or certified an environmental document for the project that complies with the requirements of CEQA.

Non-Profit Organizations:

- may prepare a Negative Declaration letter; or
- have a Notice of Exemption; and/or
- has adopted or certified an environmental document for the project that complies with the requirements of CEQA.

Once a certification is obtained, an updated certification will only be required if the project engages in construction activities, clearing or grading of land or existing structures, and/or changes to objectives or activities that may negatively affect the environment. All CEQA comments must be kept on file and available upon request.

2154 Lobbying

Cal EMA grant funds shall not be used for the purposes of lobbying, as required by *Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code*, and implemented as *28 CFR Part 69*. This prohibition may be applied to both federal and state-funded grants (see Section 2242). Any expenditure or use of funds, grant property, or grant funded positions for any lobbying activities are disallowed costs (see Sections 2240 and 8400). By signing the Certification of Assurance of Compliance form (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j), the applicant certifies adherence with this requirement.

If the implementing agency participates or contracts to participate in lobbying activities using funds other than the Cal EMA appropriated funds, the Disclosure of Lobbying Activities form must be completed.

⁵ Section 2153: Section has been clarified.

2155 Debarment

It is the policy of the Federal Government to conduct business only with responsible persons, and a system for debarment and suspension from programs and activities involving Federal financial and non-financial assistance and benefits assist agencies in carrying out this policy. Debarment or suspension of a participant by one agency has government-wide effect.

Applicants receiving federal funds must certify that they will adhere to Federal Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension. By signing the Certification of Assurance of Compliance form (Cal EMA 2-104 a-j), the applicant certifies to that effect. The Cal EMA 2-104 a-j outlines the grounds for debarment and suspension.

2156 Verification of Citizenship

Cal EMA projects must comply with the requirements of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), as well as any regulations promulgated by the U. S. Attorney General interpreting the act. PRWORA requires, generally, that public funds may not be used to provide a public benefit to “non-qualified aliens.” Projects that are both nonprofit and charitable are not required to verify an applicant’s status as a U. S. citizen. Projects that conduct citizenship verification for any other purpose must use that verification for the purpose of denying public benefits to unqualified aliens, unless another exemption applies.

Projects that are governmental organizations must comply with all provisions of PRWORA and are thus prohibited from providing public benefits to aliens. These projects must conduct citizenship screening of applicants who are provided with public benefits. It is incumbent upon the project to obtain access to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system for this purpose. SAVE is an intergovernmental information-sharing program that is available to benefit-granting agencies that need to determine an alien’s immigration status.

2160 Fidelity Bond

2160.1 Definition

Fidelity Bonds guarantee the bonded employee(s) will handle money and property honestly. The purpose of the Fidelity Bond requirement is to protect public funds by assuring reimbursement to Cal EMA if Grant Award funds are stolen or otherwise misappropriated by officials and/or employees.

2161 Requirements and Exemptions

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and American Indian Organizations are required to obtain a Fidelity Bond or an equivalent employee dishonesty insurance contract. General liability insurance *does not fulfill* this requirement. Projects operated by state, city or county units of government are exempt. CBOs sponsored by State or local units of government may submit documentation indicating sponsorship in lieu of the bond unless it was specifically required in the terms of the program.

2161.1 Amount of Coverage

The Fidelity Bond must be issued in an amount equal to 50 percent (50%) of the total Grant Award, including any augmentations, less matching funds. The Fidelity Bond may have a deductible in an amount not to exceed one percent (1%) of the bond.

In the event of a grant augmentation, the bond must be increased to cover 50% of the increase of funds. The Recipient must submit certification of increased coverage within 30 calendar days of the approval.

2161.2 Type of Coverage

The Fidelity Bond must include Form A, Employee Dishonesty, and Form B, Forgery Coverage. The Fidelity Bond must provide blanket coverage of all employees; a scheduled bond is not acceptable.

2161.3 Bond Period

The bond period must be at least one year, which includes either the start date or end date of the grant. If the Fidelity Bond expires prior to the end date of the grant, including any extension, a new Fidelity Bond must be obtained and submitted to Cal EMA prior to the expiration date.

2161.4 Beneficiary/Certificate Holder

The certificate holder or first loss payee must be the "State of California, Emergency Management Agency." In addition, the grant numbers for each grant covered must be included.

2161.5 Certificate of Insurance

A certificate of insurance must be submitted to your Cal EMA Program Specialist within 60 days of entering into a signed Grant Award Agreement. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a hold being placed on your grant, and/or termination of the Grant Award Agreement. The following must be indicated on the certificate:

- a. Bonding company name;
- b. Bond number;
- c. Description of coverage;
- d. Amount of coverage;
- e. Bond period;
- f. Certificate holder; and
- g. Grant Award number(s).

2170 Allowable and Non-allowable Costs for Personnel

2171 General

- 2171.1** Salaries are fixed compensation for services performed by employees of the Recipient and are paid on a regular basis. These costs must be identified by position and percentage of salaries and rounded off to the nearest whole dollar. All others are to be shown in the Operating Expenses Category supported by contract or operational agreement.
- 2171.2** Employee benefits and employer payroll taxes include employer's contributions or expenses for social security, employee's life and health insurance plans, unemployment insurance, pension plans, and other similar expenses that are approved by Cal EMA. These expenses are allowable when they are included in the Grant Award and are in accordance with the organization's approved written policies.
- 2171.3** Employee benefits in the form of regular compensation (normal pay) paid to employees during periods of authorized absences from the job for paid leave are allowable if: (1) they are provided pursuant to an approved leave system; (2) the costs are equitably allocated to all related activities (claimed in proportion to the time spent by the employee working on the grant); and (3) the costs adhere to the state limitations noted below:
- a. Jury duty costs claimed on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), must be reduced by any jury duty fees received, excluding travel costs; and
 - b. Paid leave (e.g., military leave, medical leave, administrative leave, or workman's compensation) must not exceed 30 calendar days per twelve-month period.
- 2171.4** When a Recipient is unable to obtain benefits, such as a health insurance plan due to the size of the organization, reimbursement payments to employees for such benefits may be allowed. Reimbursement payments must be disclosed in the Grant Award approved in the Recipient's written personnel policies and supported by paid invoices submitted by the employees.
- 2171.5** When a grant employee is placed on administrative leave (in accordance with the organization's approved written policies), a portion of that employee's salary paid during the administrative leave may be charged to the Grant as personal services. The portion of the administrative leave costs that may be charged is based on the percentage of that employee's salary approved in the grant budget.
- 2171.6** Salary costs include vacation, sick leave, and compensating time off earned and used during the grant period. Overtime and shift differentials are also salary costs. All of these costs should be budgeted and claimed as personal services.

2171.61 Overtime

Overtime is defined as time worked beyond the normal established work week for all employees except executive, administrative, and/or professional staff. Overtime is reimbursable at a higher than normal rate of pay.

Overtime must be documented by payroll records that reflect at a minimum:

- a. The name and title of the person performing the overtime and a supervisor's prior approval;
- b. The hours worked and the amount of overtime;
- c. The basis for the overtime and the activities performed during overtime; and
- d. The hourly rate of overtime.

2171.7 With the exception of a separation from the project, Cal EMA funds may be charged as leave time (vacation, sick, family leave, compensating time off) *only* when the time is earned and used during the Cal EMA grant funding cycle (refer to the Glossary of Terms in Section 14000 for a definition). Balances accrued during the funding cycle, but not used, cannot be claimed on the Cal EMA 2-201, unless a separation is involved. The leave costs claimed must be proportional to the amount of time spent by the employee working on the Cal EMA project [e.g., if the employee is 50 percent (50%) Cal EMA funded, Cal EMA will be charged only 50 percent (50%) of eight hours of vacation earned, or four hours].

2171.8 As cited above, the only exception for claiming unused leave balances is when an employee separates from employment from the project. Cal EMA funds then may be used to pay the employee separating from the project that portion of the leave balances earned during the Cal EMA funding cycle. The portion of the leave balances earned during any non-Cal EMA funded period must be paid by another source. In addition, Cal EMA funds should pay only for a proportional amount of the leave balances earned during the Cal EMA funding cycle, based on the percentage of time the employee worked on the Cal EMA grant. For example, if the separating employee worked 50 percent (50%) of the time on the Cal EMA grant, the Cal EMA grant should pay only 50 percent (50%) of the vacation earned and not used by the employee. If the total hours of vacation earned during the Cal EMA-funded period and not used were 40, then the total hours that can be claimed against the Cal EMA grant are 20.

2172 Provisions Regarding Allowable Compensation for Personnel

Salaries and benefits of personnel involved in more than one grant must be charged to each grant based on the actual percentage of time spent on each grant. The annualized actual percentage charged for a particular position (e.g., Project Director) cannot exceed the annual percentage approved in the Cal EMA Grant Award. Similarly, the dollar amount charged for a particular position also must not exceed the dollar amount in the approved Grant Award or subsequent grant award modification. Functional timesheets or an allocation plan must be maintained which support the time charged to Cal EMA grants (see Section 11331 for guidelines for creating a Functional Timesheet. (A Sample Functional Time Sheet (Cal EMA 2-313) is available in the Forms/Additional Tools section of our website):

Example A

The Cal EMA Grant Award budget allows 100 percent (100%) of salaries and benefits for the Project Director. During the grant period, the agency received grant funds from another funding source for a different grant, which is also administered by the same Project Director. In this situation, the Recipient must account for the actual time the Project Director spends on each of the separate grants. Because the project has more than one grant, the Project Director is obviously no longer spending 100 percent of his/her time on the single Cal EMA grant. Although the Cal EMA grant allows the Recipient to charge up to 100 percent (100%) of the Project Director's salary, the Recipient may only charge Cal EMA the ACTUAL time spent by the Project Director on the Cal EMA grant. If the actual amount of the time the Project Director spends on the Cal EMA grant is 25 percent (25%), then only 25 percent (25%) of the budgeted amount can be charged to the Cal EMA grant and claimed for reimbursement on the Cal EMA 201. Salary allocation changes require the submission and prior approval of a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).

Example B

The Cal EMA Grant Award budgets 20 percent (20%) of salaries and benefits for the Program Specialist. During the grant period the actual time spent by the Program Specialist amounts to 50 percent (50%) of actual hours charged, Cal EMA can only be charged 20 percent (20%) of the salaries and benefits amount listed in the approved Grant Award for the Program Specialist. If the Program Specialist had actually spent only ten percent (10%) of his/her time on a single Cal EMA program, and 20 percent (20%) was what was actually budgeted, Cal EMA can only be charged ten percent (10%) of the salaries and benefits amount for the Program Specialist. A Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) must be submitted for approval of any allocation changes.

2172.1 Administrative Overhead Positions

Recipients may elect to charge administrative overhead positions as a direct charge to personal services, or as part of indirect costs or administrative overhead. The direct method is explained within this section. If the indirect method is chosen, refer to Section 2220.

When personnel costs for administrative overhead positions (such as secretaries, office clerks, bookkeepers, etc.) are charged as a direct expense and it is not feasible or possible to track actual time spent on projects, the salaries, and benefits for these positions should be distributed on an equitable basis to the benefiting programs. The distribution base used may be: (1) total direct costs (excluding distorting items such as capital expenditures or subcontracts) (2) direct salaries and wages (3) a time study or (4) another base which results in an equitable distribution. For whatever base is selected, a detailed time study allocation plan (worksheet and supporting documents) must be prepared and maintained to explain and support the method used and the distribution of these administrative costs (see Section 2173). The distribution of the costs will be determined by the percentages calculated for the benefiting programs.

The detailed allocation plan discussed above must be maintained for audit purposes. The basis of allocating administrative overhead salaries must be reviewed and adjusted accordingly by the Recipient on a periodic basis. A Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), must be submitted to notify Cal EMA of any allocation changes.

2173 Time Study Allocation Plan – Personal Services/Employee Benefits

The project may establish an allocation plan to charge salaries and benefits to Cal EMA grants based on a time study. Such an allocation plan can be used when a project has employees who work on more than one program or grant (see Section 11331).

2173.1 Preparing a Time Study Allocation Plan

A time study allocation plan is based on actual hours. If a project is not using functional timesheets, they must conduct a time study to determine the rate of time to be charged to the grant. In a time study, the project devises a Functional Timesheet for employees to record the actual hours spent on activities for each funding source. The time study must cover a representative amount of time (e.g., three months at a minimum) to allow for fluctuation in workload. Percentages of time spent on each program or grant are calculated for each employee. This percentage (allocation rate) must be used to prepare the Grant Award budget and to claim salaries and benefits on a Cal EMA Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

The allocation plan, based on the time study, must be approved by the board or governing agency. Such documentation must be retained in accordance with Section 11200.

2173.2 Documenting the Time Study Allocation Plan

The project must maintain the documentation used in establishing the time study allocation plan. This includes the timesheets, calculations of hours, and percentages, and the plan approved by the board or governing agency.

2173.3 Revising the Time Study Allocation Plan

The time study allocation plan must be reviewed, at a minimum, every two years to determine whether the percentages are still accurate. This requires performing another time study to gather the hours spent by employees on each program or grant. If the percentages have changed, the project must submit a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), to make any budget revisions.

If the project acquires additional grants or has a reduction in funding sources, the time study allocation plan must be reviewed to determine whether the percentages charged to the grant/funding source need to be revised.

2174 Personnel Changes

Whenever there are budget changes resulting from personnel changes, whether temporary or permanent, the project must submit a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and explain the reason for the shifting of personnel, the time period involved, the individuals involved, the salaries paid, and the percentage of time worked. The project also must maintain documentation in the payroll records of the shifting of personnel.

During the life of the grant, the Recipient may not add, remove, or change line items to/from the Personal Services/Benefits category without prior Cal EMA approval. A Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) will be necessary to add line items and to

increase or decrease the amount of grant funds budgeted to this category. The items added must be allowable expenses programmatically.

2175 Federal and State Employees

Compensation of federal and state employees (e.g., salary payments, travel, and consulting fees) is not allowable unless specifically approved by Cal EMA in advance (e.g., the Recipient is a state agency).

2200 OPERATING EXPENSES

2210 General

Allowable operating expenses are defined as necessary expenditures exclusive of personnel salaries, benefits, and equipment. Such expenses may include specific items directly charged to the project, and in some cases, an indirect cost allowance. The expenses must be grant-related (i.e., to further the program objectives as defined in the Grant Award) and be incurred (realized) during the grant period. Cal EMA reserves the right to make the final determination if an operating expense is allowable and necessary. All charges must be clearly documented and rounded off to the nearest whole dollar.

During the life of the grant, individual line items within the operating expense category may vary from budgeted amounts without prior Cal EMA approval as long as the total amount budgeted in the category remains the same. **This does not apply to consultant or contract services.**

A Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) must be submitted to increase/decrease the most recently approved budget category amount (see Section 7500).

2220 Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP)/Administrative Overhead

2221 Description

Indirect costs are shared costs that cannot be directly assigned to a particular activity, but are necessary to the operation of the organization and the performance of the project. The costs of operating and maintaining facilities, accounting services and administrative salaries are examples of indirect costs.

Such costs can be charged to a grant through the use of an Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP), a formal allocation method. The ICRP will establish an indirect cost rate (ICR) that may be used for claiming shared costs (see Section 2172.1).

Recipients using this indirect method should obtain the following federal publications that are pertinent to their type of organization: (1) Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87, "Cost Principles for State and Local Governments" or OMB Circular A-122, "Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations," and (2) OASMB-5 (Rev), "A Guide for Nonprofit Institutions, Cost Principles, and Procedures for Establishing Indirect Cost and Other Rates for Grants and Contracts with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare" or OASC-10, "A Guide for State and Local Government Agencies, Cost Principles, and Procedures for Establishing Cost Allocation Plans and Indirect Cost Rates for Grants and Contracts with the Federal Government." These publications will explain how indirect costs may be handled.

The publications discussed above are available from:

**OMB Circulars
A-87 and A-122**

**Office of Administration
Publications Unit, Room G 236
New Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20503**

OASMB-5 and OASC-10

**U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, D.C. 20402**

2222 Approval

Recipients receiving Cal EMA funds for indirect costs must prepare an ICRP to support indirect costs, and maintain it for review when requested. However, Recipients are not required to submit the ICRP to Cal EMA for approval unless specifically requested. The indirect costs claimed must not exceed the rates outlined in Section 2223.

2223 Rates

Projects, unless otherwise prohibited, may charge indirect costs as follows:

- a. An amount, not to exceed ten percent (10%) of actual personnel salary costs, excluding benefits and overtime; or
- b. An amount, not to exceed five percent (5%) of the actual total direct project costs, excluding equipment.

Indirect cost rates which exceed these percentages must receive prior Cal EMA approval and will not normally be approved unless otherwise required by statute.

If administrative overhead positions are charged under personal services (see Section 2172.1) these positions cannot be included when calculating the indirect cost rate.

2224 Records

Projects must have on file the Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP), which demonstrates how the rate was established and any necessary approval. The ICRP must clearly indicate that line items charged to a direct cost category (e.g., "postage") are not included in the indirect cost category. All costs included in the plan must be supported by accounting records (e.g., invoices, purchase orders, and canceled checks or other records supporting payments), which show the actual expense.

Projects must maintain a list of the expenses covered by the rate.

2230 Allowable Expense Items

A project may, unless otherwise prohibited, include the following expenses under the operating expenses category:

- Answering service fees;
- Bank service charges and check printing fees;
- Computer with an acquisition cost of \$4,999 or less;
- Computer equipment rentals;
- Confidential expenditures (e.g., asset forfeiture and sting operations);

- Conferences, seminars, workshops, and training;
- Consultant services;
- Equipment service and maintenance agreements (including those for computers);
- Film or videotape (film or videotape with a acquisition cost of more than \$5,000 per unit and a useful life of more than one year must be charged in the equipment category);
- Financial audit allowances;
- Furniture and office equipment with an acquisition cost of \$4,999 or less per unit;
- Insurance, e.g., vehicle, fire, bonding, theft, and liability (to include malpractice and board liability);
- Internet access;
- Janitorial services;
- Moving expenses;
- Office supplies;
- Office space;
- Postage;
- Printing;
- Rental or lease of equipment;
- Research forms;
- Software (if not part of a computer package);
- Storage space for evidence;
- Subscriptions;
- Telephone (telephones with an acquisition cost of more than \$5,000 per unit and a useful life of more than one year must be charged in the equipment category);
- Training materials;
- Travel and per diem;
- Utilities;
- Vehicle maintenance; and
- Witness protection fees.

If an item is not listed, consult the terms of the program to determine if the expense is allowable.

2230.1 Provisions Regarding Allowable Operating Expenses

Operating expenses, which cannot be directly charged to a specific project or funding source, such as expenses related to a copier, utilities or janitorial service, must be prorated on the basis of percentage of usage or other reasonable job-costing basis. An allocation plan must be prepared to determine how such operating expenses should be allocated. Schedules of the methods used to allocate such operating expense must be maintained for audit purposes.

The basis of allocating operating expenses must be reviewed and adjusted accordingly by the Recipient on a periodic basis.

Payments made for certain types of expenses, which apply to long periods of time also become allocated expenses. For example, the Recipient pays for an insurance policy with a term of one year (November 1, 2003 to October 31, 2004), and the grant period (July 2004 to June 2005) includes four months of this one-year period. The Recipient then may allocate one-third (four months) of the insurance costs to the grant.

2231 Confidential Expenditures

Confidential expenditures are only allowable for grants to state and local law enforcement agencies that use grant personnel working in an undercover capacity, unless otherwise specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

2231.1 Requests for Approval

If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, confidential expenditures may be requested using a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) and must be approved prior to any expenditures. The criteria for confidential expenditures are in the terms of the program.

2232 Facility Rental

Office space, charged to the grant, cannot exceed 125 square feet per full-time employee, including, but not limited to, space for files, conference, mail, supplies, and reproduction. Space for part-time employees must be prorated. For the purpose of this section, the term “employee” includes documented volunteers.

Up to \$21 per square foot annually (\$1.75 per square foot per month) is allowed for facility rental. If the rental cost for office space exceeds these rates, it must be consistent with the prevailing rate in the local area. This documentation must be on file and available for audit.

Exceptions to the above rates and/or square footage must be approved by Cal EMA and requires appropriate justification.

2232.1 Rental Space for Training, Shelter, Counseling Rooms, and Other Required Space

Rental space for training and individual and/or group counseling rooms may also be charged to the grant if authorized in the terms of the program and providing the rental space charged is based on actual costs to the Recipient and not reimbursed by any other source.

If other required space, such as a storage or evidence room is allowed in the terms of the program, the Recipient must provide justification for charging the costs to the grant. Such justification must address the cost and need for the space, how it relates to the project’s objectives, and why the agency cannot provide the space at no cost to the grant.

2232.2 Moving Expenses

Projects may budget for moving expenses as long as such expenses are reasonable and related to the accomplishment of grant objectives. For example, a project may claim moving expenses if the project site is being relocated to another site and it is necessary to relocate Cal EMA-funded supplies, office equipment, etc. to the new site. Moving expenses may not be charged to the grant for transporting personal belongings of staff nor may staff relocation expenses be charged to the grant for costs associated with the project move. Further, projects may not use Cal EMA grant funds to pay for relocation expenses associated with the hiring of new staff.

If the project is one of many components of a larger organization, the project may only charge the prorated share of expenses proportionate to the Cal EMA-funded project's percentage of the organization's total overall budget.

2233 Rented or Leased Equipment

An explanation and cost analysis must be submitted if equipment, budgeted in the operating expenses or equipment category, is to be rented or leased. This analysis must demonstrate that it is more cost effective to rent or lease the equipment than it is to purchase it (see Lease/Purchase Analysis).

The project must receive approval from Cal EMA prior to the execution of any rental or lease agreement. If the request is made after the grant is awarded, attach the analysis to a completed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).

2234 Audit Costs

Grant-funded projects may budget audit costs up to certain amounts (see Sections 8150 through 8154).

2235 Emergency Funds

Victim service projects may budget up to five percent (5%) of the total project cost for victim-related emergencies in accordance with criteria specified in the terms of the program.

2235.1 "Emergency" Defined

"Emergency" is defined as any immediate financial intervention in response to a victim's basic needs such as temporary emergency shelter, food, transportation, clothing and medical care, including prescription medicine, eyeglasses, or dentures.

2235.2 Emergency Fund Accountability Procedures

Because of the nature of the fund, it should be accessible. It is also necessary, however, that safeguards and accountability of the fund be maintained. For effective management and audit purposes, the following procedures must be followed:

- a. The emergency fund and the regular grant allocation must be kept separate, each with its own account within the general ledger;
- b. Vouchers, receipts, canceled checks, and/or bank statements (if canceled checks are not returned from the bank) must be maintained for audit purposes;
- c. Authority to make payments from the emergency fund rests with the chief executive of the agency. Authority to draw on the emergency fund may be delegated by the chief executive. Each check requires a counter signature. Cal EMA must be notified in writing within 14 calendar days of any changes in staff authorized to draw on the funds;
- d. If an imprest cash fund is used, the name, address, and signature of the Recipient must be maintained, as well as the date, amount, and reason for the request;
- e. Grant funds must not be commingled with other emergency monies;
- f. As checks are drawn against the fund, a copy of the checks must be sent to the person in charge of the project's accounting;
- g. This fund must be used only in the absence of another community resource, and only in the case of an emergency (see Section 2235.1);
- h. Verification of the crime, if applicable, should be made with local law enforcement by obtaining and filing the crime report or verification slip;
- i. Payments must be limited to payment for goods or services. A credit system, in lieu of cash payment, should be explored with local merchants. The project must set a limit on the amount of cash allotments that can be made to a victim; and
- j. Records must reflect whether the emergency money is considered a loan, and whether full or partial repayment is expected, or whether the money is a gift. Any repayments must be considered project income and must be used to reimburse the emergency fund.

If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, Recipients may request emergency funds by submitting an Emergency Fund Procedures form attached to a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).

2236 Travel and Per Diem

2236.1 General

Travel is usually warranted when personal contact by the employee is the most appropriate method of conducting project-related business.

The most economical method of transportation, in terms of direct expenses to the project and the employee's time away from the project, must be used.

Projects are required to include sufficient per diem and travel allocations for project-related personnel, as outlined in the Grant Award, to attend the mandated Cal EMA training conferences or workshops outlined in the terms of the program.

2236.11 Out-of-State Travel

Out-of-state travel is restricted and only allowed in exceptional situations. Recipients must receive Cal EMA approval prior to incurring expenses for out-of-state travel. If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, Recipients may request approval for out-of-state travel by submitting an Out-of-State Travel Request (Cal EMA 2-158) attached to a completed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).

2236.2 Travel and Per Diem Policies⁶

The following information details the State Travel Policy.

MILEAGE

When the Recipient utilizes a privately owned vehicle on project-related business, a maximum of **51 cents per mile** is allowed.

MEALS AND INCIDENTALS

Breakfast – \$6.00: Breakfast may be claimed when travel commences at or prior to 6:00 a.m. Breakfast may be claimed on the last fractional day of a trip of more than 24 hours if travel terminates at or after 8:00 a.m..

Lunch – \$10.00: Lunch may not be claimed for travel less than 24 hours. Lunch may be claimed if the trip begins at or before 11:00 a.m. and may be claimed on the last fractional day of a trip of more than 24 hours if the travel terminates at or after 2:00 p.m..

Dinner – \$18.00: Dinner may be claimed if the trip begins at or before 5:00 p.m.. Dinner may be claimed when travel terminates at or after 7:00 p.m., whether on a one-day trip or on the last day of a trip of more than 24 hours.

Incidentals – \$6.00: Incidentals may be claimed for trips of 24 hours or more.

Total: \$40.00.

⁶ Section 2236.2 This section has been modified to reflect the revised State mileage rate.

LODGING (with receipts)

Actual lodging expense up to the rate specified below:

Statewide (excluding counties identified below): **\$84.00 plus tax.**

Los Angeles and San Diego counties: \$110.00 plus tax.

Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties: \$140.00 plus tax.

Excess lodging costs are restricted and only allowed in exceptional situations. Recipients must justify the need and receive prior written approval from Cal EMA *before* incurring expenses for excess lodging costs.

OTHER

Taxi, airport shuttle, etc. which exceeds \$3.50 must be supported by receipt. Parking in excess of \$10.00 must be supported by receipt.

2236.21 Units of Government

Units of government must follow either their own written travel and per diem policy or the state's policy. Units of government that plan to use cars from a state, county, city, district car pool, or garage may budget either the mileage rate established by the car pool or garage, or the state mileage rate, not to exceed the loaning agency rate.

2236.22 Community-Based Organization (CBO)

A CBO receiving Cal EMA funds should use the state travel and per diem policy. The Recipient's written travel policy may be used only if the Recipient's travel policy is more restrictive than the state's.

Reimbursement is allowed for the cost of commercial carrier fares, parking, bridge, and road tolls, as well as necessary taxi, bus, and streetcar fares.

2236.31 Private Vehicles

Reimbursement is allowed for the cost of project-related personnel operating privately owned vehicles on project-related business if authorized by the Project Director or designee.

2236.32 Commercial Automobile Rental

The actual reasonable cost of commercial automobile rental is allowed when appropriate under the terms of the Grant Award. Premium rental rates, extra charges for luxury items, and the damage/deductible waiver are not allowable costs.

2236.33 Business Expenses

Business expenses for employees on travel status consisting of charges for business phone calls and other appropriate charges necessary to the completion of official business are reimbursable.

2236.4 Travel Claims

Documentation of travel indicating times of departure and return, destinations, and costs, must be maintained to support subsistence allowance (per diem) claims. Mileage logs and receipt vouchers for commercial transportation fares and other expenses must support claims for reimbursable expenses.

2237 Consultant Services

Consultant services are allowable expenses (see Section 3700).

2237.1 Operational Agreements

Any funds transferred from the Recipient to any community-based organization, or government agency for the collaborative implementation of the project is considered Operating Expenses. This includes personnel services provided by personnel employed by an agency identified in an Operational Agreement (OA) (see Section 4000) and must be regulated by an OA [A sample OA (Cal EMA 2-161) is located on our website under the Grant Programs/Grant Applications and Proposals/Forms/Application and Proposal Forms] between the parties. All allowable and non-allowable costs for these salaried employees of an agency identified in an OA are the same as those of employees of the applicant (see Section 2170).

2237.2 Retainer Fees

Retainer fees are not allowable costs. Payments for service must be based on actual hours worked.

2237.3 Management Services/Studies

If not previously authorized in the approved grant award, Recipients must receive prior written approval from Cal EMA on a Grant Award Modification Form (Cal EMA 2-223) for any management study to be performed by an independent contractor or agency if project funds are to be used.

2240 Prohibited Expense Items

2241 Bonuses/Commissions

Projects are prohibited from paying any bonus or commission to any individual, organization or firm unless specifically authorized by the terms of the program.

2242 Lobbying

Cal EMA federal and state grant funds, grant property, or grant funded positions shall not be expended or used for any of the following lobbying activities.

2242.1 Prohibited Activities

- a. Attempts to influence the outcome of any federal, state, or local election, referendum, initiative, or similar procedure, through in-kind or cash contributions, endorsements,

publicity, or similar activity;

- b. Establishing, administering, contributing to, or paying the expenses of a political party, campaign, political action committee, or other organization established for the purpose of influencing the outcome of elections;
- c. Attempts to influence: (1) the introduction of federal or state legislation; or (2) the enactment or modification of any pending federal or state legislation through communication with any member or employee of the Congress or state Legislature (including efforts to influence state or local officials to engage in similar lobbying activity), or with any government official or employee in connection with a decision to sign or veto enrolled legislation;
- d. Attempts to influence: (1) the introduction of federal or state legislation; or (2) the enactment or modification of any pending federal or state legislation by preparing, distributing or using publicity or propaganda, or by urging members of the general public or any segment thereof to contribute to or participate in any mass demonstration, march, rally, fund- raising drive, lobbying campaign or letter writing or telephone campaign; or
- e. Legislative liaison activities, including attendance at legislative sessions or committee hearings, gathering information regarding legislation, and analyzing the effect of legislation, when such activities are carried out in support of or in knowing preparation for an effort to engage in unallowable lobbying.

2242.2 Activities Exempt From The Prohibition

- a. Providing a technical and factual presentation of information on a topic directly related to the performance of a grant, contract or other agreement through hearing testimony, statements or letters to Congress or a state Legislature, or subdivision, member, or cognizant staff member thereof, in response to a documented request (including a Congressional Record notice requesting testimony or statements for the record at a regularly scheduled hearing) made by the Recipient member, Legislative body or subdivision, or a cognizant staff member thereof provided such information is readily obtainable and may be readily put in deliverable form; and further provided that costs under this section for travel, lodging or meals are unallowable unless incurred to offer testimony at a regularly scheduled Congressional or state Legislative hearing pursuant to a written request for such presentation made by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or Subcommittee conducting such hearing.
- b. Any lobbying made unallowable by Section 2242.1(c) above to influence state legislation in order to directly reduce the cost or to avoid material impairment of the organization's authority to perform the grant, contract, or other agreement.
- c. Any activity specifically authorized by statute to be undertaken with funds from the grant, contract, or other agreement.
- d. Testimony before legislative bodies reviewing the effectiveness of grant programs.
- e. Introduction and support in the state Legislature of general statutory reform, such as criminal code revisions, court reform, etc.

2243 Fundraising

Cal EMA grant funds cannot be used for organized fundraising, including financial campaigns, endowment drives, solicitation of gifts and bequests, or similar expenses incurred solely to raise capital or obtain contributions, unless fundraising for the furtherance of grant objectives is specifically allowed under the terms of the program.

2244 Real Property and Improvements

Real property, including land, land improvements, structures and their attachments, and structural improvements and alterations are not allowable expenditures unless specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

2245 Interest, Charges, Fees, and Penalties

a. Charges, Fees, and Penalties

Finance charges, late payment fees, penalties, and returned check charges are not allowable expenditures.

b. Interest

The cost of interest payments is only allowable if the cost is a result of a lease/purchase agreement.

2246 Food and Beverages

The costs of food and/or beverages at grant-sponsored conferences, meetings, or office functions are not allowable expenditures. This section does not prohibit the purchase of food and beverages for the provision of direct services under the Grant Award Agreement.

2247 Weapons and Ammunition

The cost of weapons and/or ammunition of any type are not allowable expenditures, unless it is part of a governmental negotiated benefit package, or is specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

2248 Dues, Licenses, and Fees

a. Membership Dues

The cost of membership dues for projects involved in the licensing or credentialing of professional personnel are not allowable expenditures, unless specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

b. Professional License

The cost of a professional license is not an allowable expenditure, unless specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

c. Annual Professional Dues or Fees

The cost of professional dues or fees is not an allowable expenditure, unless it is part of a governmental benefit package, or is specifically authorized by the terms of the program.

2249 Depreciation

Depreciation charges are not allowable expenditures.

2300 EQUIPMENT

2310 Definition

Equipment is nonexpendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit (including tax and installation). If equipment is purchased as a complete package (i.e., computer, monitor, modem, software, etc.), the total package cost, not the unit cost, would determine if it qualifies under the equipment category. All equipment purchased by the Recipient is the property of the Recipient. Cal EMA does not claim title to the equipment but requires the Recipient to maintain accountability for the equipment (see Section 2350).

2320 Allowable Equipment

Equipment, which is directly related to and used for project activities, will only be considered for purchase approval if no other equipment owned by the applicant is available and suitable for the project. Projects are expected to purchase only energy efficient equipment whenever possible and appropriate.

Grant funds cannot be used for equipment if specifically prohibited in the authorizing legislation or restricted in the terms of the program.

Grant funds cannot be used to reimburse the project for equipment obtained prior to the beginning of the grant period.

Equipment should be ordered as soon as possible so that it can be placed in service during the grant period.

2330 Motorized Vehicles

Aircraft, watercraft, and other motorized vehicles (except automobiles) are not allowable budget items unless specifically authorized in the terms of the program.

2331 Automobiles

If automobiles are allowable pursuant to the terms of the program, projects must provide substantial justification demonstrating the grant-related need. The justification must be submitted attached to a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) if not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award and include the following information:

- a. Describe the need for a vehicle, including the size of the service area and the need to provide direct service away from the office;
- b. Describe the lack of available agency vehicles;
- c. Describe the lack of available personal vehicles for which mileage can be charged or a reason why the agency will not allow personal vehicle usage during working hours; and
- d. Include a cost analysis for the vehicle purchase as compared to other options, including lease and personal vehicle use with mileage.

2340 Computers and Automated Equipment

2340.1 Internet Access

Funded projects are required to maintain internet access with an established e-mail address (see Section 11500) for grant-related communication with Cal EMA. Grant funds may be used for this purpose unless specifically restricted by the terms of the program.

2341 Justification

The purchase of computers and automated equipment necessary to achieve grant objectives may be requested unless prohibited in the terms of the program. Approval for purchases is contingent on the project's ability to demonstrate a cost effective, project-related need. This is best demonstrated by clearly relating each computer system or component to the grant objectives and activities. The amount of information necessary will be determined by the complexity of the proposed system (see Sections 2342.1 through 2342.3).

If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, justification for the purchase of computer equipment (Computers and Automated Systems Purchase Justification Guidelines) must be submitted with a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and receive Cal EMA approval prior to purchase (see Section 3000).

2342 Cost

The cost of a computer system must include all expenses required to purchase, install and operate the system. These expenses include, but are not limited to hardware, software, maintenance, upgrade, training, conversion, technical assistance, consultants, programmers, analysts, furniture, supplies, modems, telephone lines, and connect time to mainframe or data centers. Computers and related expenses must be itemized in the budget pages of the Grant Award and described in sufficient detail to allow Cal EMA to assess their size and complexity.

Reasonable costs for Internet software, modems, and connection fees will be approved for all projects that do not already have Internet access, unless such expenditures are prohibited by the terms of the program.

2342.1 Community-based Organization (CBO)

Applicants from community-based organizations may budget up to \$25,000 in computer equipment, software, and related costs. Cal EMA will evaluate the proposed purchase on the basis of grant-related need. Applicants must receive Cal EMA approval prior to purchase.

If the implementing agency is a CBO sponsored by a unit of government, Cal EMA's policy for CBOs will apply to computer equipment, software, and related costs incurred by the purchase and the related operational expense dictated by the purchase.

2342.2 Units of Government

Applicants from units of government may budget for computer equipment, software, and related costs. Cal EMA will evaluate the proposed purchase on the basis of grant-related need. Applicants must receive Cal EMA approval prior to purchase.

Units of government establishing or enhancing criminal intelligence systems utilizing federal funds are also subject to *28 CFR Part 23*. Consult the specific terms of the program for information regarding additional requirements and approvals.

2342.3 Instructions – Computers and Automated Systems

To certify that all resources (e.g., hardware, software, personnel, and telecommunications) to be utilized by the project are in compliance, the Project Director must submit a written justification (see Computer and Automated Systems Purchase Justification Guidelines). If not previously authorized in the approved grant award, the justification must be attached to a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and demonstrate that the purchase abides by applicable standards, policies, and procedures for automated systems as contained within the terms of the program, the agency's local policies and operating procedures, and this *Recipient Handbook*.

2343 Lease-to-Purchase Agreement

If a lease-to-purchase is requested, a justification and cost analysis must be submitted to demonstrate that it is more cost effective to lease rather than purchase (see Lease/Purchase Analysis).

If not previously authorized in the approved Grant Award, the justification and cost analysis (see Lease Purchase Analysis) must be submitted with a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and the project must receive Cal EMA approval prior to the signing of the lease/purchase agreement. The justification must include documentation of cost effectiveness.

2350 Identification and Records

Projects must maintain a readily identifiable inventory of all equipment purchased wholly, or in part, with Cal EMA grant funds. Equipment must be noted in a log with a unique identification number affixed to the equipment, (serial number, property tag, etc) which correlates to that piece of equipment for as long as the equipment is owned by the Recipient. The project is responsible for maintaining all equipment purchased with grant funds and the equipment must be available for review by Cal EMA staff during Site and Monitoring visits.

2370 Losses/Replacements

Projects must safeguard equipment purchased with grant funds and are responsible for any losses. Lost, stolen, or destroyed equipment must be reported to Cal EMA in writing within 14 calendar days of the date of the loss. The report must include appropriate police reports, insurance claims, and a letter signed by the Project Director explaining the circumstances involved and the precautions taken to prevent such losses from occurring in the future. The report must also detail how the equipment will be replaced, timeframe for replacement, and the potential impact on program objectives without replacement of the equipment.

Projects are strongly encouraged to maintain adequate insurance to cover loss or damage of grant-funded equipment.

Damaged equipment that will not be repaired must be reported to Cal EMA on a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), within 14 calendar days of the date of damage, with a justification explaining how grant objectives will be achieved without the equipment. Projects must obtain written approval from Cal EMA prior to replacing, trading, or otherwise disposing of damaged, lost, or stolen grant equipment.

3000 CONTRACTS AND PROCUREMENTS

3010 Responsibility

The project is the responsible entity, without recourse to Cal EMA, regarding the settlement and satisfaction of all contractual and administrative issues arising from contracts of the Recipient and Grant Award procurements. This responsibility includes but is not limited to disputes, claims, and protests of awards.

Governmental entities must comply with applicable procurement laws and policies for their jurisdiction when contracting for goods or procuring services. Matters concerning violation of laws must be referred to the local, state, or federal authority having jurisdiction.

3100 DEFINITIONS

3110 Definition of Contracts

Contracts refer to the purchasing of **services** including, but not limited to, independent CPA audits, maintenance agreements, accounting services, and consultants. All contracts are subject to Cal EMA contract standards as outlined in this section.

3120 Definition of Procurement

Procurement refers to the contracting for and purchasing of **goods** necessary to carry out the project objectives. Cal EMA procurement standards apply to all contracts for **goods**, including office supplies, and equipment paid for in whole or in part by grant funds.

3200 APPROVALS (OR APPRAISALS) AND AUTHORITIES

3210 Approval of Contracts

3211 Contracts \$5,000 and Over

Contracts \$5,000 and over must meet the minimum standards set forth in Section 3410.

3212 Contracts Less Than \$5,000

Contracts less than \$5,000 must meet the minimum standards set forth in Section 3420.

3213 Contracts Over \$50,000

All contracts in excess of \$50,000 require Cal EMA prior approval. Requests for approval must include the procedures that will be used to comply with Section 3400.

3220 Approval of Procurements

All purchases must be allowable expenditures, as outlined in Section 2200 *et seq.* and in the terms of the program and, when required, have prior written approval from Cal EMA if the purchase of computers or automated equipment was not approved in the Grant Award (see Section 2341).

3300 GUIDELINES

Local units of government may use their own approved contracting and/or procurement policies except for contracts over \$50,000 (see Section 3213). CBOs or organizations without written contracting and procurement policies must follow the policies outlined in Section 3400.

3400 METHODS OF CONTRACTING AND/OR PROCUREMENT

Contracts and Procurement for all Cal EMA grants must be made by one of the methods described below.

3410 Formal Advertising

This refers to a process for contracting of services and/or a procurement process for purchases of \$5,000 or over in which a bidder is selected based on material submitted in a response to an Invitation for Bid (IFB) or Request for Proposals (RFPs) only. IFBs/RFPs must clearly define all requirements the bidder must fulfill for the bid or offer to be evaluated by the project. Bidders are not allowed to discuss or clarify any points after their bids have been submitted. A firm, fixed-price contract results, with no face-to-face negotiation.

3411 Invitation for Bid

An IFB is used to solicit prices for services or goods based on definitive specifications. It must include a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the services to be produced, or the material or product to be procured. The description must not contain features that unduly restrict competition.

The basic reason for establishing specifications for technical details for use in formal advertising is to convey to all bidders a complete, unvarying understanding of what is required. This calls for a clear and precise description not subject to varying interpretations.

3411.1 Invitation for Bid – Contracts

An IFB is used to solicit process for services and should state this: “Here is exactly what we want, how much will you charge us?”

3411.2 Invitation for Bid – Goods

“Brand name or equal” descriptions may be used as a means to define the performance requirements of a procurement. However, the product specifications features of the name brand must also be clearly specified.

3412 Request for Proposal (RFP)

RFP often does not provide a detailed description of what is to be provided. It is designed to solicit a proposal to solve a stated problem or meet a stated need. The proposal is the product of the bidder's creative thoughts and provides the detailed approach and description of what is to be accomplished or produced, as well as a price for the services or goods to be provided.

3412.1 Request for Proposals – Contracts

If a proposal does not provide a detailed description of what is to be provided, it should state this: "Here is what we wish to accomplish – how would you accomplish it for us and for how much?"

Proposals should include:

- a. A clear statement of the problem to be solved;
- b. Realistic terms as to what the contractor is to accomplish;
- c. Time schedules, including dates for awarding the contract, commencement of performance, submission of progress reports, and completion;
- d. Payment plans and schedule, as appropriate; and
- e. A requirement that the bidder include in the proposal:
 1. Description of qualifications, description of lead personnel, amount of time and personnel to be expended, and equipment and facilities to be utilized;
 2. Description of techniques to be used in solving the stated problem or meeting the stated need; and
 3. Total cost of the contract.

3413 Contract and Procurement Awards

Contract and procurement awards must be made to the responsible contract or vendor whose bid or offer is responsive to the solicitation and is most advantageous to the project (price and other factors considered).

Any or all bids or offers may be rejected when it is in the project's best interest to do so, and such rejections are also in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws or ordinances, rules, regulations, and policies.

3413.1 Contract Awards

Consideration should be given to such matters as contractor integrity, record of past performance, financial and technical resources, and/or accessibility to the necessary resources. A bidder is considered responsible when it has been established that the bidder has the technical capability, financial capacity, sufficient staff, a satisfactory record of past performance, and is otherwise qualified and eligible.

3420 Informal Advertising

3421 Contracts and procurements under \$5,000 do not require formal advertising. However, informal competition is still suggested for purchases between \$100 and \$4,999.

3422 Documentation showing the service providers or vendors contacted, including the vendor's name, address, telephone number, who provided the quote, the date contacted, and the prices quoted, must be maintained in the project's files for audit purposes. A minimum of three (3) vendors or two (2) State certified small businesses should be contacted.

3500 NONCOMPETITIVE BID (NB) REQUESTS

3510 General

A noncompetitive bid (NB) transaction shall be defined as a contract for goods or services, where only a single source that can provide the services or goods is afforded the opportunity to offer a price for the specified services or goods. (Contracts sometimes include goods as well as services, and this definition will also apply to those circumstances.)

The project must maintain documentation for justification of NB contracts under \$5,000, including professional services and consulting contracts. The documentation must include the information outlined in Section 3520, support the conditions listed below, and be maintained on file at the project's offices. Prior approval is required for NB contracts of \$5,000 or over.

3511 NB Request

NB must meet at least one of the following conditions:

- a. When the goods or services required are available from only one contractor/ vendor;
- b. When an IFB or RFP produces only one qualified bidder (see Section 3530);
- c. Emergency in nature (the contract is necessary for immediate preservation of public health, welfare or safety);
- d. The contractor meets a temporary or time limited employment need;
- e. No payment is made for services rendered; only per diem and travel is paid;
- f. The contract is solely for the purpose of obtaining expert witnesses for criminal trials;
- g. There is a maintenance agreement for equipment that is under documented warranty or where there is only one authorized or qualified representative or where there is only one distributor in the area for service;
- h. Proprietary software contracts;
- i. The contractor possesses unique features or is uniquely positioned to supply the required service; or
- j. To provide interim services while conducting competitive bid.

3520 Justification Procedure

All NB contract for services or purchases of \$5,000 or over must be justified and have prior written approval from Cal EMA. A justification statement must be presented in the format provided in the next section. See the Noncompetitive Bid Justification Request Checklist, to assist in determining the appropriateness of a NB transaction. Source documentation as to how the NB was determined must be on file and available for audits. The checklist will not be considered source documentation.

3521 Justification Procedure – Contracts

3521.1 Include a brief description of the program or project and the services being contracted. This information must include the Grant Award number, contract amount, and pertinent background data.

3521.2 Explain the necessity to contract noncompetitively and how the price for the contract was determined, including:

- a. Expertise of contractor;
- b. Management capabilities to perform the tasks required;
- c. Contractor's responsiveness to need identified by the project;
- d. Contractor's relevant knowledge and experience; and
- e. Justification of the reasonableness of the cost. The following factors will be used in determining that the costs are justified:
 1. Cost information that has sufficient detail to support and justify the contract;
 2. Cost information for similar services with differences noted and explained; and
 3. Special factors affecting the cost of the contract.

3521.3 Explain the uniqueness of the contract, including:

- a. Patents, copyrights;
- b. Facilities, investments; or
- c. Continuation of an existing project.

3521.4 Explain any time constraints including:

- a. When contractual coverage is required and why;
- b. Impact on project if dates are not met; and/or
- c. Time required for another contractor to reach the same level of competence. Equate to dollars, if possible.

3522 Justification Procedures – Procurement

Justification must include a description of the product to be purchased, the need for the specific brand and its relationship to the project. This information must include the Grant Award number, the cost or purchase amount and pertinent background data. It should explain the necessity of the purchase and how the price for the product was determined.

3530 One Bid Received or Considered Responsive

In a situation where NB is necessary because only one bid or proposal has been received or considered responsive, the following additional information is required:

- a. A copy of the IFB or RFP and the bidder's list;
- b. A description of the method used to solicit responses. Copies of newspaper ads and information outlining the development of the bidder's list must be included;
- c. A description of the follow-up activity performed to determine why other contractors did not submit a bid; and
- d. An explanation as to why it was not put out to bid again.

3600 ELEMENTS OF A CONTRACT OR PURCHASE ORDER/DOCUMENT

A contract or purchase order/document defines the relationship or agreement between the project and the contractor or vendor. All contracts and purchase orders/documents must be prepared in accordance with existing State policies and clearly define the responsibilities of all parties.

At a minimum, a contract or purchase document must include the following:

- a. Designation of the parties to the contract or the agreement;
- b. Term of the contract (period of performance) or agreement;
- c. Maximum amount and basis upon which the payment is to be made under the terms of the contract or agreement;
- d. For procurements – clear definition of the types and quantities of the products to be delivered including delivery schedules;
- e. For contracts – clear and complete statement of the work or services to be performed, rendered, or provided;
- f. Payment schedule based upon satisfactory delivery of services and/or goods at predetermined intervals including the amount or percentage of total payments to be withheld pending satisfactory completion of all terms and conditions of the contract or agreement; and
- g. Penalty clauses (punitive measures for when the contract is not being fulfilled).

3700 SELECTING A CONTRACTOR

Each proposal/bid should be evaluated to determine the proposal that will best meet the project's needs. The following are some criteria that should be included in the evaluation:

- a. Does the bidder understand the project's stated problems or needs?
- b. Is the approach to the problem or need reasonable and feasible?
- c. Does the bidder have the organization, financial solvency, resources, and experience to perform the assignment? Has the bidder had experience in similar areas?
- d. What are the professional qualifications of the personnel committed to the contract?
- e. What is the total cost?

3710 Independent Contractor/Consultant

Consultant services are either provided on a contractual or salary basis by individuals or organizations that are not employees of the project. Services provided by a salaried employee of an agency identified in an Operational Agreement (OA) are not considered consultant services (see Sections 2237.2 and 4000). Independent contractors must not be used in lieu of employees. If the contract is \$5,000 or over, the project must hire the independent contractor through competitive bid, or submit a Non-Competitive Bid (NB) request to Cal EMA for prior approval. If less than \$5,000, the project must maintain documentation for justification of the NB contract (see Section 3500.)

Independent contractors are defined as individuals or organizations that meet any of the following criteria:

- a. Produce a specific product or service;
- b. Work independently without direct supervision from the project;
- c. Work on specific projects;
- d. Provide services for a limited number of hours or period of time; and/or
- e. Have no agency management or oversight responsibilities that are directed toward the financial success or direction of the agency.

There must be a signed, written agreement between the organization and independent contractor specifying the contract period, compensation rate, duties or obligations, and any other conditions of employment.

3710.1 Rates⁷

The rate is to be negotiated by the Recipient in accordance with the agency's consultant hiring policies. The rate is the total amount payable including any and all benefits (see Section 3200).

The maximum rate for independent contractors is \$450 (excluding travel and per diem cost) for an eight hour day. An eight hour day may include preparation, evaluation and travel time in addition to the time required for actual performance. A request for compensation for over \$450 a day must have prior approval from Cal EMA and additional justification.

3710.11 Exception to Rates

Compensation for independent contractors employed by state and local governments will be allowed when the unit of government will not provide their services without costs. In these cases, the rate of compensation is not to exceed the daily salary rate paid by the unit of government.

Such hires must meet the criteria set forth in Section 3500.

3710.2 Expert Witness Fees⁸

Prosecution or criminal defense projects, routinely using "expert witnesses" as independent contractors to conduct evaluations and provide expert testimony in the courtroom may only charge for costs above that which the county is required to cover. Unless, otherwise prohibited, the maximum allowable rate for such witness fees is \$250 per hour, and is not to exceed \$2,000 per day. The total amount budgeted for expert witness fees must not exceed ten percent (10%) of the project's total budget.

Written justification for proposed expert witness cost must accompany a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), if not previously approved in the Grant Award. The justification must include the following:

- a. Qualifications, training, and experience of the expert(s), including a statement regarding recognition by the court of the individual as an expert;
- b. Specialized certification/license [e.g., Masters in Social Work (MSW), Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW), Marriage, Family and Child Counselor (MFCC), Medical Doctor (MD)];
- c. Rate of pay per hour, including documentation of a survey of the availability of similar consultants, the current "going rate," the proposed rate of pay, as well as a cost breakdown if the expert is paid according to services (e.g., mileage, waiting time, court testimony);
- d. Proposed services to be provided (e.g., analysis of forensic evidence, psychological evaluation); and
- e. Reason why this cost cannot be paid with county or other funds.

⁷ Section 3710.1: Section has been rewritten.

⁸ Section 3710.2: Section has been clarified.

3800 CONTRACT LIMITATIONS

Specific provisions for contracting with individuals, other government units, and non-government organizations are as follows:

- a. Organizations funded by Cal EMA shall comply with IRS requirements related to consultants;
- b. Employees of a state or local government entity cannot be individual contractors if they engaged in any of the negotiations, transactions, planning, arrangements, or any part of the decision-making process relevant to the contract while employed in any capacity by any state, local agency or department;
- c. Travel and per diem costs must be in conformance with project policies;
- d. Preparation and travel time may not be included without adequate written justification; and
- e. Equipment purchase and/or leases may not be included in consultant contracts.

3900 CONTRACT PROVISIONS

Consultant contracts must adhere to, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Applicable requirements of the terms of the program must be incorporated into all consultant contracts;
- b. The project must require source documentation of consultants that supports contract billings. Time and attendance reports must support hours charged. Travel vouchers detailing the purpose, time, and destination must support travel claims. Purchase orders, invoices, etc., must support operating expense claims. These requirements do not apply to fixed fee contracts;
- c. Compensation, travel, and per diem rates must be specified in the consultant's contract and must comply with those of the project or be more restrictive;
- d. Performance must be measurable. Objectives and timetables must be clearly stated. Progress reports must be required, at least quarterly, to ensure services are provided in compliance with the contract;
- e. Dual compensation (i.e., payment to a party more than once for the same work) must be specifically excluded; and
- f. Settlement of disputes between the project and the consultant is the responsibility of the project. Cal EMA is not responsible or obligated to or for the consultant and will not intervene in disputes between the consultant and the project.

3910 Drug-Free Workplace Certification Requirements

All contractors paid by Cal EMA grant funds must comply with the provisions of Section 2152, requiring Drug-Free Workplace Certification (STD. 21). The contractors must notify their employees that they are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession or use of controlled substances.

4000 OPERATIONAL AGREEMENTS

4100 DEFINITION

An Operational Agreement (OA) is a formal agreement between an implementing agency and one or more participating agencies. The OA reflects the roles each agency will play in achieving the goals of the project. In this respect an OA differs from a Contract for the procurement of goods and/or services from businesses or other governmental agencies that are not active participants in the implementation of the project (see Section 3000). The term also includes documents entitled Memorandum of Understanding, Letters of Intent, or other titles, but which serve the same purpose and contain the elements described in Section 4300.

4200 ESTABLISHING OPERATIONAL AGREEMENTS

In many programs, an OA may be required by the terms of the program. In such instances the terms of the program will provide instructions concerning the agencies/organizations that must be included in an OA with the Implementing Agency for the implementation of the project. In addition to any programmatic requirements for an OA, Implementing Agencies are encouraged to establish an OA with any agency that will be an active participant in the implementation of the project. At a minimum, an OA is required for any transfer of grant funds from the Recipient to a participating agency. Unlike the procurement process, Implementing Agencies are not required to use a competitive bid process to select participating agencies for an OA. Implementing Agencies are expected to select participating agencies that are the best equipped to support the implementation of the project. However, participating agencies must be units of government or non-profit community based organizations.

4300 ELEMENTS OF AN OPERATIONAL AGREEMENT (OA)

A sample OA is located in the Grant Programs/Grant Applications and Proposals/Forms/Application and Proposal Forms. The sample OA form may be used to create your agreement or as a reference in preparing your own version. Unless otherwise prohibited by the terms of the program, Recipients are allowed to use their own format for the OA. However, the following elements must be included in the OA:

- a. Name of the Implementing Agency and the participating agency in the OA. If the OA applies to more than one participating agency, all participating agencies must be named;
- b. The titles and contact information for the individuals that will serve as the primary contacts for the OA;
- c. The time frame of the agreement;
- d. The roles and responsibilities of each participating agency in the OA. The Implementing Agency is always presumed to be the lead agency unless otherwise specified in the OA. The OA should clearly delineate specific tasks that will be performed by the Implementing Agency and participating agencies (e.g., referrals, provision of staff, or overall responsibility for a portion of the project);
- e. Specific information concerning the transfer of any grant funds from the Recipient to a participant agency in the OA. At a minimum this information must include the total amount of grant funds that will be transferred, the process for transferring the grant

funds (e.g., advanced payment, monthly invoices, payment based on deliverables), what the grant funds will be used for, and any match contribution provided by the participating agency. Any funds included in the OA must be clearly designated in the Grant Award budget;

- f. Specific information concerning all non-fiscal resources shared between the Implementing Agency and the participating agency in the implementation of the project. This includes shared equipment, staff time, office space, or other resources contributing to the implementation of the project;
- g. Reporting requirements established by the Implementing Agency to collect information necessary for the Recipient to meet Cal EMA reporting requirements; and
- h. Signatures of the chief executives or designees of the Implementing Agency and the participating agencies in the OA, including the dates of those signatures.

4400 REQUIREMENTS OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Recipients are required to ensure that any participating agency receiving grant funds through an OA complies with all applicable requirements of the terms of the program and the provisions of this *Recipient Handbook* concerning the use of grant funds. These include, but are not limited to, the following requirements:

- a. Participating agencies receiving grant funds for personnel costs must comply with the provisions of Sections 2120 through 2140.4, 2151, 2152, 2154, 2155, 2156, and 2170 through 2175;
- b. Participating agencies receiving grant funds for operating expenses must comply with the provisions of Sections 2200 through 2249;
- c. Participating agencies receiving grant funds for equipment costs must comply with the provisions of 2300 through 2370;
- d. Any procurement made by participating agencies with the use of grant funds must comply with the provisions of Sections 3000 through 3910; and
- e. Any original publications developed by participating agencies must comply with the provisions of Sections 5000 through 5400.

4500 PARTICIPATING STAFF

The term Participating Staff refers to salaried employees of a participating agency assigned to work with the Implementing Agency on the implementation of a grant project. The agreement between the Implementing Agency and the participating agency concerning participating staff must be reflected in the OA. Grant-related costs associated with participating staff must be itemized in the Operating Expenses category of the Grant budget (See section 2237.1)

5000 MULTI-MEDIA MATERIALS, COPYRIGHTS, AND PATENTS

5100 PUBLICATIONS

5110 Definition

The term “publications” includes brochures, posters, videotapes, DVD/CDs, or other multi-media materials. This does not include transient information published solely on a project’s web site.

5120 Cal EMA Review

Where activities supported in part or in whole with Cal EMA grant funds produce original publications, the project must notify Cal EMA 60 calendar days in advance of any intended publication. This notification must be in addition to the Grant Application and subsequent award. Upon request from Cal EMA, the project must submit a request for approval for the materials to be published.

If Cal EMA requests to review the publication, the project may not publish the material until Cal EMA provides final written approval. The project must also furnish Cal EMA with two (2) copies of the final product within 30 calendar days of publication.

5130 Income

As long as Cal EMA maintains ownership of the publication, any income resulting from the sale or distribution of publications produced in part or in whole by Cal EMA grant funds is considered project income and is subject to the provisions of Section 6610.

After disposition and transfer of title, no report of income generated by the publication will be necessary unless otherwise required by Cal EMA.

Cal EMA reserves the right to retain ownership and require additional reporting of generated income beyond the Grant Award period or cycle on exceptional publications as deemed necessary.

5140 Transfer of Publication Title

After the completion of the Grant Award period or funding cycle (whichever is later); transfer of title and/or copyright may be approved by Cal EMA upon certification that any profits derived from or generated by the publication will be used for criminal justice related activities, or to further the original intent of the Grant Award. In determining whether or not to approve transfer of title, Cal EMA will consider programmatic and fiscal performance conditions, the potential for project income, the applicability, and cost to the field in general. The Transfer of Publication Title, (Cal EMA 2-231) should be submitted to Cal EMA as a separate request. Disposition of title to any publication will be determined by Cal EMA.

5200 CREDITS AND DISCLAIMERS

Publications produced in part or in whole with grant funds may require the following credit reference:

“This publication was financially assisted by the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA).”

Publications produced in part or in whole with federal funds will require the following credit reference:

“This project/publication was supported by funding awarded by (state/federal grant fund) (grant number) through the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA).”

Cal EMA may also require that the publication include the following disclaimer statement:

“The opinions, findings, and conclusions in this publication are those of the author and not necessarily those of Cal EMA. Cal EMA reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, and use these materials and to authorize others to do so.”

Cal EMA reserves the right to require additional information in the publication. These statements must be placed in a visible location at the beginning and/or end of the published materials. Projects producing publications should consult their assigned Cal EMA Program Specialist to coordinate the appropriate credit reference.

5300 COPYRIGHTS AND RIGHTS IN DATA

All activities supported under the Grant Award Agreement are considered “work made for hire” as defined under *Title 17 USC Section 101*, and shall include but is not limited to, publications, original computer programs, writings, sound recordings, pictorial reproductions, drawings or other geographical representations and works of any similar nature. With regard to any “work made for hire,” Cal EMA owns all rights comprised in the copyright, and therefore Cal EMA reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, and use such materials, in whole or in part, and to authorize others to do so.

5400 PATENTS

If any discovery or invention arises or is developed in the course of, or as a result of, work performed, in whole or in part, with Cal EMA grant funds, the project must refer the discovery or invention to Cal EMA. Determination of rights to inventions or discoveries shall be made by Cal EMA, or its duly authorized representative, who shall have the sole and exclusive power to determine whether or not and where a patent application should be filed, and to determine the disposition of all rights to such inventions or discoveries, including title to and license rights under any patent application or patent which may be issued.

In all cases, Cal EMA shall acquire at least an irrevocable, nonexclusive, and royalty-free license to practice and have practiced anywhere without limitation, for governmental purposes, any invention made with Cal EMA grant funds.

6000 FINANCIAL REPORTING

6100 NOTIFICATION OF GRANT AWARD

The Grant Award application is approved after the Cal EMA Secretary or designee has signed the Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-101). With this approval, the Grant Award package is forwarded to the Project Director.

6100.2 Upon receipt of the signed Grant Award Agreement, projects may submit a Report of Expenditure and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) for costs incurred as of the beginning of the grant period specified on the Grant Award Agreement.

6200 ENCUMBRANCES AND LIQUIDATION EXPENDITURES

6200.1 Funds may only be used for the purpose authorized in the Grant Award and must be accounted for as specified in this *Recipient Handbook* (see Section 6400).

6210 Definition of an Encumbrance

6211 An encumbrance occurs when funds are set aside to pay for a particular expense. This is an accounting transaction, which should be recorded appropriately. The funds are now committed to a specific use and are no longer available for other expenditures.

Since the goods or services have not been received, the project legally owes nothing to the vendor or supplier.

An encumbrance is defined by the following three characteristics:

- a. The expenditure is approved in the original budget or a subsequent Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).
- b. A formal written order or request (i.e., requisition) is approved by the Project Director or designated official prior to the end of the grant period; and
- c. A purchase order/contract has been submitted to the vendor or supplier of goods or services.

6220 Liquidation Period

The liquidation period is the 90-calendar day timeframe immediately following the end of the grant period.

6220.1 Liquidation Expenditures

In order for cash expenditures made during the liquidation period to be claimed on the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) these expenditures must have: (1) met the definition of an encumbrance (see Section 6210) and (2) been financed by an encumbrance *recorded prior to the end of the grant period*. (Recorded: formal entry in accounting records). The liquidation period exists to allow projects time to receive ordered goods or services and make final payments. The Recipient may not incur any new expenses or obligations during the liquidation period and claim them against the Cal EMA grant.

**6300 REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AND REQUEST FOR FUNDS
(CAL EMA 2-201)**

Funds may be disbursed after:

- a. the Grant Award has been fully executed by Cal EMA;
- b. the grant period has begun;
- c. the State Budget has passed; and
- d. Cal EMA has received the original Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). Instructions for completing the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) are included with the form; **or**
- e. Cal EMA has received a Certification And Request For Advance Of Grant Funds (Cal EMA 2-202), if applicable.

Address

All warrants will be mailed to the designated payment mailing address indicated in Section 12 of the Grant Award Face Sheet (Cal EMA 2-101). If this address changes, a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), listing the address change must be submitted, before warrants will be mailed to the new address.

Letters from projects changing a permanent mailing address will not be accepted.

Funds Requested:

- a. The Recipient must expend cash before claiming an expenditure on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).
- b. The Recipient must not request funds for expenses that have not been paid when the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), is submitted.
- c. Balances must not exceed the approved budget.
- d. If a budget category is over expended, the amount requested and current expenditure columns on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) will be reduced by that amount.

6310 Monthly Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds

6311 Advance Payments

6311.1 Advance of State Funds – Expenditures on a Monthly Basis

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) that receive State funds, report expenditures and request funds on a MONTHLY basis, and certify to cash flow problems, may request an advance payment immediately after the Grant Award has been approved by Cal EMA and the Grant Award period has begun (see Section 6311.4). Submit the request on a Certification and Request for Advance of Grant Funds (Cal EMA 2-202). The maximum amount advanced is 17 percent (17%) of the state portion of the total Grant Award, less matching funds.

Once the Grant Award is approved, Recipients should receive payment within 45 days of receipt of the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). Therefore, it may not be necessary to request an advance since the timelines may be the same. The project should take this into consideration prior to making an advance payment request.

Fund Advances will be liquidated equally over the first three submissions of the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds, (Cal EMA 2-201). If this is not sufficient to liquidate the advance, the remaining amount will be taken from subsequent reports of expenditures.

6311.2 Advance of State Funds – Expenditures on a Quarterly Basis

Recipients that receive STATE funds, report expenditures QUARTERLY, and have certified to cash flow problems, may request an advance payment immediately after the Grant Award has been approved by Cal EMA and the Grant Award period has begun (see Section 6311.4.). The maximum amount advanced is 25 percent (25%) of the state portion of the total Grant Award, less matching funds.

Cal EMA will liquidate the advance on the *first* quarterly Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). If the project does not report sufficient expenditures to cover the advance on the first 201, the remaining amount of the advance will be taken from subsequent 201s.

6311.3 Advance of Federal Funds

Advance of Federal Funds is prohibited.

6311.4 Certification for Advance of Grant Funds (Cal EMA 2-202)

Projects must complete a Certification for Advance of Grant Funds (Cal EMA 2-202) in order to certify cash flow problems and request an advance of grant funds.

The Certification for Advance of Grant Funds (Cal EMA 2-202) is attached to a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), which reports no expenditures.

6312 Monthly Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds

CBOs must report expenditures and request funds on a monthly basis, unless they elect to Request to Submit Quarterly Reports of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-203).

6312.1 With the exception of the first and final payment requests, projects must submit a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), to the Cal EMA within 30 calendar days of the end of the report period, whether or not funds are requested. Projects must also submit their final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), no later than 30 days after the end of the liquidation period (see Section 6220).

The claimed expenses must be grant-related (i.e., they must further the project objectives as defined in the Grant Award Agreement) and be incurred during the grant period. Cal EMA reserves the right to make the final determination if an expense is allowable and necessary.

6320 Quarterly Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds

6320.1 All Recipients other than CBOs must report expenditures and request funds on a quarterly basis unless specifically authorized by Cal EMA. (CBOs – see Request to Submit Quarterly Reports of Expenditures and Request for Funds [Cal EMA 2-203], for quarterly request.)

6320.2 With the exception of the final payment requests, projects are required to submit a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), within 30 calendar days of the end of the report period, whether or not funds are being requested. The first three months of the grant period will be the first quarter.

6320.3 The claimed expenses must be grant-related (i.e., they must further the project objectives as defined in the Grant Award Agreement) and be incurred during the grant period. Cal EMA reserves the right to make the final determination if an expense is allowable and necessary.

6330 Final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds

6330.1 The project must submit the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the 90 day liquidation period (see Section 6220). If the Recipient does not submit a final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) within 120 days from the end of the Grant Award period, Cal EMA may consider the last Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) submitted as the final and close out the Grant Award. If the grant award is special conditioned to reduce the liquidation period, the special condition supersedes this section.

Once Cal EMA has processed the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), the grant will be closed and no further payment activities against the grant will be permitted.

6340 Double Billings

Projects are prohibited from billing other federal, state, or local agencies for goods and/or services that have been billed and/or reimbursed to the project by Cal EMA.

6400 ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND STRUCTURE

- 6400.1** The project must establish and maintain an adequate accounting and internal administrative control system.
- 6400.2** The Recipient is required to establish and maintain an accounting system that at a minimum includes the general ledger accounting structure, subsidiary accounting records, and procedures that define how and by whom the funds are handled. The accounting records must identify the receipt and the expenditure of all Cal EMA funds. Overall, the accounting system should conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
- 6400.3** The accounting system must fully record the amount and disposition of all project funds. Accounting records must show receipt of funds and expenditures by source (e.g., federal, state, or local).
- 6400.4** Match funds and related expenditures must be identified in the accounting records (i.e., general ledger) and reported on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).
- 6400.5** A fund accounting system must be maintained that ensures all Cal EMA income and expenditures are separately identifiable from non-Cal EMA funds.
- 6400.6** Financial institutions used for the deposit of grant funds must be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC).
- 6400.7** Accounting systems for Cal EMA projects may be on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis. **NOTE: Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), payment requests should be made only on a cash basis as specified in Section 6300.**
- 6400.8 Cash Basis**
- Under a cash basis system, revenue is not recognized when it is earned, but rather only when the payment is received. Similarly, expenses are recognized when they are paid, not when they are incurred.
- 6400.9 Accrual Basis**
- Accrual basis revenue is recognized in the accounts when the transaction occurs (when earned), regardless of the period in which the related cash is collected. Expenses are recognized and matched with the revenue of the period to which it relates, regardless of when it is paid.

6410 Modified Accrual Basis

Modified accrual basis is a compromise between the cash and accrual systems used by most governmental units. Revenues are recognized either when they are received in cash (e.g., licenses or fines) or when collection of the amounts can be reasonably estimated to be received in the near future (e.g., property taxes). Expenses are generally recognized in the period in which goods and services are received or a liability is incurred.

6410.1 The accounting system must provide accurate and current financial reporting information. All accounting records and supporting documentation must maintain a clear audit trail.

6410.2 The project must establish and maintain a system of internal accounting control adequate to safeguard grant assets, review the grant accounting and financial data for accuracy and reliability, and promote operational efficiency.

6420 General Ledger Account Structure

6420.1 Expenditures of grant funds must be recorded in categories which parallel the Grant Award:

- a. Personal Services;
- b. Operating Expenses; and
- c. Equipment

6420.2 All general ledger account entries must be supported by the subsidiary records and the original source documentation. The format of the subsidiary records is determined by the project. The project must be able to show with documentation (i.e., work sheet) that general ledger entries can be traced (reconciled) to the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

6500 MATCH REQUIREMENTS

6510 Definitions

6511 Cash Match

Cash match, also known as hard match, is income from a source other than state or federal funds that is budgeted for the project. When used to augment the project, cash expenditures for items such as personnel, facilities, and supplies may be considered cash match, if not in violation of the prohibition on supplanting. A cash match must be specifically identified by line-item as match in the budget.

6512 In-Kind Match

6512.1 In-kind match, also known as soft match, is the project's contribution of non-cash outlay of materials or resources to support a percentage of Cal EMA's Grant Award activities. It may include non-cash outlay contributed by other public agencies and institutions, private organizations, and individuals. Examples include donated office supplies, equipment, professional services, and volunteer time. In general, the value of in-kind contributions is determined by fair market value, which must be separately identified in the budget.

6512.2.1 In-kind match is not allowable unless specifically allowed in the terms of the Program.

6512.3 If the terms of the Program allow in-kind contributions (e.g., volunteer services) for match, projects should document actual time worked by using a time reporting system such as sign-in and sign-out sheets which are completed by the volunteer and contain the signed approval by the supervisor.

Another method is to use the volunteer staff schedule. Volunteer staff initial and indicate the days/hours worked and the supervisor signs and dates the schedules to indicate approval.

6512.4 Projects must maintain documentation to support the claimed hourly salary rate of the volunteer services. The rate claimed should be comparable to the rates for paid employees performing similar duties. Published rates will not be allowed unless projects can provide evidence that the rates are comparable.

The documentation maintained should include duty statements for the volunteer positions and the comparable paid employee positions and information regarding the hourly salary rates paid to those particular employees. The hourly volunteer rate used, multiplied by the volunteer hours worked, total the dollar amount of the in-kind contributions. This calculation and the other referenced documentation should be maintained as part of the accounting records.

6512.5 Costs associated with volunteers may be claimed. These costs should be determined using the same methods used when calculating costs associated with employees.

6520 Match Categories (Allowable/Non-allowable)

6521 Asset Forfeitures

Assets from federal or state forfeiture proceedings are allowable match if permitted by the terms of the program.

6522 State Funds Matching State or Federal Funds

State and/or federal funds can be used to match other state and/or federal funds *only* if all of the following conditions have been met:

- a. The other funding source does not prohibit this practice;
- b. The funds are to be used for identical activities (e.g., to augment the project); and
- c. The project has obtained prior written approval from Cal EMA, or the terms of the program allow this practice.

6530 Required Match

The required match is specified in the terms of the program.

6540 Over Match

Projects are encouraged to budget only that match which is required. All match specified in the budget is part of the Grant Award, is subject to all programmatic restrictions, audit requirements, and cannot be reduced by the project once the grant proposal is approved.

6550 Calculating the Match

Match is calculated using one of two methods based either on the total project cost or on the percent of grant funds allocated to the project. The method required is generally specified in the authorizing legislation or the terms of the program. If this is not the case, the match must be calculated using the total project cost method.

6550.1 Match on Total Project Cost

To calculate the match, subtract the required match percent from 100 percent (100%), divide the Grant Award amount by this difference to determine the total project cost, and then subtract the Grant Award amount (the Cal EMA allocation) to determine the match amount. The following example below demonstrates how to calculate the amount of a ten percent match (10%) on a \$50,000 allocation, based on Total Project Cost.

Example	
<i>Grant Award Amount</i>	= \$50,000
<i>Divide \$50,000 by .9 (100 minus 10 = 90)</i>	= \$55,555 (Total Project Cost)
<i>Subtract Grant Award Amount</i>	= \$5,555 (90%)
<i>Local Match</i>	= \$5,555 (10%)

6550.2 Match on Percent of Funds Allocated

To calculate the match, multiply the Grant Award amount (the Cal EMA allocation) by the required match percent. The example below demonstrates how to calculate the amount of a ten percent (10%) match on a \$50,000 allocation, based on percent of funds allocated.

Example		
<i>Grant Award Amount</i>	=	<i>\$50,000</i>
<i>Percent of Cash Match</i>	=	<i>10%</i>
<i>Multiply \$50,000 by .10</i>	=	<i>\$5,000 (Amount of match)</i>

6560 Changing the Type of Match

Projects will normally not be allowed to change the type of match included in the grant once the grant budget has been approved. If a change in the match is requested, the following forms must be submitted to Cal EMA:

- a. A completed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) indicating any applicable changes in the budget categories and a written narrative describing the changes to the type of match and justification for the changes; and
- b. Revised budget pages.

All match must be separately identified on the budget pages.

6570 Reporting

Reporting of expenditure of match contributions need not be made in exact proportion to the expenditure of grant funds. However, the full match contribution must be expended before the grant expires in order to receive all funds allocated.

The expenditure of both cash and in-kind contributions must be reported on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), as the expenditures occur. The percentage of match expenditures reported may vary from the budgeted match percentage. The full match contribution must be expended before the grant expires in order to receive all funds allocated. If the Recipient does not expend the required match by the end of the grant period, Cal EMA will invoice the Recipient for funds allocated that did not meet their match.

Match funds and related expenditures must be identified in the accounting records (e.g., general ledger), reported on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), and in the audit report (see Section 8200).

6600 PROJECT AND OTHER INCOME

6610 Project Income

6610.1 Project Income Generated by the Use of State Funds

For project income generated by the use of State funds, project income is defined as the profit resulting from income received by the Recipient generated as a direct result of a Cal EMA grant-funded project. Profit is the amount of income remaining after deducting costs.

Types of income that relate directly to a grant and generate project income include the following:

- a. Client fees;
- b. Interest earned on generated income;
- c. Registration fees;
- d. Sale of publications, videos, and other project-generated materials; and
- e. Asset forfeitures.

Donations should not be recognized as project income, as grant funds cannot be used for organized fundraising (see Section 2243).

Project income must be used by the project for any purpose that furthers the objectives of the program under which the grant was awarded.

Project income cannot be used, as Cal EMA required cash match, unless specifically allowed in the terms of the program.

Example

A Recipient sponsors a conference and collects \$1,000 in registration fees. The conference materials and room rental costs \$800. The reportable project income is \$200 (\$1,000 in total income less \$800 in costs). The project would then submit a Project Income Reporting Transmittal (Cal EMA 2-234), indicating how the income was earned and a proposal on how to reallocate the income.

6610.2 Project Income Generated by the Use of Federal Funds

For project income generated by the use of Federal funds, project income is defined as all income received by the Recipient generated as a direct result of a grant supported activity. The portion of project income must be accounted for up to the same ratio of federal funds participation as funded in the project. For example, if the project is funded with 25 percent (25%) of federal funds, that percentage is the amount of project income that the Recipient must account for.

Types of income that relate directly to a grant and generate project income include the following:

- a. Client fees;

- b. Interest earned on generated income;
- c. Registration fees;
- d. Sale of publications, videos, and other project generated materials; and
- e. Asset forfeitures.

Donations should not be recognized as project income, as grant funds cannot be used for organized fundraising (see Section 2243).

Project income shall be used by the Recipient for any purpose that furthers the broad objectives of the legislation under which the award was made (i.e., expanding the project, continuing the project, obtaining equipment or other assets needed for the project or for the other activities that further the statute's objectives).

Project income may only be used for allowable project costs. Project income cannot be used as Cal EMA required cash match, unless specifically allowed in terms of the program.

Example

A Recipient sponsors a conference and collects \$1,000 in registration fees. The reportable project income is \$1,000. The project would then submit a Project Income Reporting Transmittal (2-234), indicating how the \$1,000 income was earned and a proposal on how to reallocate the income, including costs incurred while generating the income (e.g., Conference costs).

6610.3 Asset Seizures and Forfeitures

All income received from the sale of seized and forfeited assets (personal or real property) or from seized and forfeited money as a result of grant-related activity shall be reported as project income.

Project income may be retained by the entity earning the project income or used by the project for any purpose that furthers the objectives of the program under which the grant was awarded.

The project may use project income funds from seized and forfeiture assets as match.

Example

A Recipient receives \$1,000 of the seized assets. The reportable project income is \$1,000. The project would then submit a Project Income Reporting Transmittal (Cal EMA 2-234), indicating how the income was earned and a proposal on how to reallocate the income.

6610.4 Records of receipt and disposition of project income must be maintained in the same manner as required for grant funds (see Section 6400). Project income must be reported at least once a quarter on a Project Income Reporting Transmittal (Cal EMA 2-234), indicating how the income was earned and a proposal on how to reallocate the income. Project income cannot be expended prior to the approval of the Project Income Reporting Transmittal (Cal EMA 2-234).

A separate Project Income Reporting Transmittal form (Cal EMA 2-234), must be submitted when reporting the actual expenditure of project income. The expenditures must be shown in the same categories as approved.

Unless additional restrictions on the disposition of project income are contained in the terms of the program, project income must be:

- a. Used by the project for a purpose that furthers the objectives of the project for which the grant was made, such as expanding the project, continuing the project, and obtaining equipment or other assets needed for the project; or
- b. Deducted from the total project cost to offset the state's share of costs.

6610.5 Project income that exists at the end of the grant period, or that does not have prior approval, must be refunded to Cal EMA. The proportion that is refunded pertains to the ratio of federal/state funds participation as funded in the project. (i.e., if seventy-five percent (75%) of the grant is federal/state funds and the other twenty-five percent (25%) is from the Recipient, then seventy-five percent (75%) of the project income left at the end of the grant period must be refunded to Cal EMA and the Recipient retains the other twenty-five percent (25%). This does not apply if otherwise specified in the terms of the program. Cal EMA will refund the project income to the appropriate state/federal agencies.

6620 Interest Income

Interest income is defined as income earned on advances of grant funds. Interest income must be reported at the end of the funding year on a Cal EMA Statement of Interest Income (Cal EMA 2-224). Recipients may retain up to \$100 of the interest earned per funding year. Interest earned on Cal EMA grant funds over \$100 per funding year threshold must be refunded to Cal EMA. The form and a check for the amount of interest income to be refunded should be attached to the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). This does not apply to state agencies, including state institutions of higher education, state hospitals, or if otherwise specified in the terms of the program.

6630 Other Income

In rare cases, a Recipient may receive a refund due to an over-estimate of the employer's contribution to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), and the contribution has been charged to a grant as an employee benefit cost. If the overpayment refund is received within the grant's funding cycle (even if the Grant Award period has ended), the Recipient may claim the refund as project income. As project income, the refunded money must be handled in accordance with Section 6610.4. The refund may not be expended prior to receipt of Cal EMA's approval on a Project Income Reporting Transmittal (Cal EMA 2-234).

7000 CHANGES TO GRANT AWARD

7100 GENERAL

Most changes to the Grant Award must be approved by Cal EMA.

There are two methods of changing the Grant Award as described in Sections 7110 and 7130.

7110 Amending the Grant Award

Amendments are changes to the approved grant period and/or increases/decreases to the dollar amount. Amendments are necessary in order to:

- a. change the grant period;
- b. change the Grant Award amount; or
- c. change the Recipient name.

These changes are discussed under Sections 7200 and 7300.

7120 Approval of Amendments

The following documents are required to request an amendment of a Grant Award:

- a. A Cal EMA Grant Award Amendment Form (Cal EMA 2-213), with the original signature of the person designated by the governing board (see Section 2113); and
- b. A Cal EMA Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223); and
- c. Revised budget pages if increasing or decreasing the funds awarded.

If the written authorization from the governing board does not authorize amendments (an increase/decrease of grant funds and/or an extension of the Grant Award period); a new written authorization from the governing board must be obtained and made available for review upon request.

7130 Modifying the Grant Award

Modifications are changes to the approved Grant Award and include:

- a. Budget modification (see Section 7500);
- b. Adding a new line item to any budget category;
- c. Change in key personnel (see Sections 2110 and 2174);
- d. Change in goals, objectives, or activities;
- e. Changes to the liquidation period;
- f. Noncompetitive Bid approval (see Section 3500);
- g. Consultant approval (e.g., expert witness);

- h. Out-of-state travel approval;
- i. Changes in operational agreements;
- j. Addition of an Emergency Fund; and
- k. Changes in the type of match.

In addition, Cal EMA reserves the right to require a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), for any change in the Grant Award Agreement.

7140 Approval of Grant Award Modifications

A Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), is required to modify a Grant Award.

All required modifications must be submitted on the Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and will be effective upon Cal EMA's written approval. Oral agreements are not binding on either party.

7141 Instructions for completing the Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223) are on the reverse side of the form. Completed forms are to be mailed to Cal EMA.

7200 GRANT AWARD EXTENSIONS

7210 Definition

An extension is a change in the Grant, which affects the length of the Grant period.

7220 Extensions of Grant Periods

7221 Extensions of grant periods may be requested for unavoidable delays beyond the project's control, including but not limited, to the following:

- a. Insufficient time to complete the project objectives;
- b. Extreme difficulties in acquiring adequate staffing of the project;
- c. Sudden or unexpected termination of the Project Director or other responsible officers;
- d. Delays in processing grant modifications and/or amendments;
- e. Delays caused by acts of legislative or judicial bodies;
- f. A strike which affects the performance of the project; or
- g. Natural disasters affecting project performance.

7222 Documentation for extensions must be in writing. The request should be received by Cal EMA at least 30 calendar days prior to the conclusion of the Grant Award period. Oral requests for extensions do not bind either Cal EMA or the Recipient (see Section 7240).

7223 Projects that have not received written approval of the extension from Cal EMA by the end of the grant period and continue to operate, do so at their own risk. There is no guarantee that the extension will be approved by Cal EMA, or reimbursement will be made for expenditures incurred after the grant period.

7230 Considerations

In reviewing the Grant Award extension request, the following may be considered:

- a. Past and current performance;
- b. The availability of funds;
- c. Timely submission of completed fiscal and program reports; and
- d. Circumstances and justification for the request.

7240 Extension Procedures

To request an extension, the following must be submitted to Cal EMA:

- a. A Cal EMA Grant Award Amendment Form (Cal EMA 2-213), with original signature of the person authorized to sign the Grant Award; and
- b. A completed and signed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223).

Cal EMA reserves the right to require additional documentation.

7300 AUGMENTATIONS

7310 Definition

An augmentation is an increase in the dollar amount of the approved Grant Award.

7320 Considerations

An augmentation is initiated by Cal EMA. Cal EMA will consider, at least, the following factors in determining whether or not to augment a project:

- a. Availability of funds; and
- b. Programmatic and/or State needs.

7330 Augmentation Procedures

To process an augmentation request, the following forms must be submitted:

- a. A Cal EMA Grant Award Amendment Form (Cal EMA 2-213), with original signature of the person authorized to sign the Grant Award;
- b. A completed and signed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223); and
- c. Revised budget pages indicating the new total project costs.

For Community-Based Organizations, if the original fidelity bond does not cover the increased Grant Award funds, the Recipient must submit certification of increased coverage within 30 calendar days of the approval of the amendment request (see Section 2160).

Cal EMA reserves the right to require additional documentation.

7400 REDUCTION TO GRANT AWARD

7410 Definition

A reduction is a decrease to the funds awarded in the approved Grant Award.

7420 Considerations

A reduction is initiated by Cal EMA or at the request of the Recipient. Cal EMA will consider at least the following factors in determining whether or not to decrease funding to a project:

- a. Failure to comply with grant requirements;
- b. Failure to meet program objectives and/or service goals;
- c. Availability of funds; and
- d. Project's expenditure pattern.

In the event it becomes necessary to decrease project funds, the project will be officially notified in writing by Cal EMA.

7430 Reduction Procedures

To process a decrease in Grant Award funds the following must be submitted:

- a. A Cal EMA Grant Award Amendment Form (Cal EMA 2-213), with an original signature of the person authorized to sign the Grant Award;
- b. A completed and signed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223); and
- c. Revised budget pages indicating the reduced total project costs.

7500 BUDGET MODIFICATION

7510 Definition

A budget modification is a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), that changes the approved budget but does not change the Grant Award amount or the grant period.

7520 Prior Approval

7521 Prior approval is required for budget modifications which:

- a. Transfer funds from one approved budget category to another;
- b. Reallocate personnel, the time period involved, the individuals involved, the salaries paid, and/or the percentage of time worked;
- c. Reallocate personnel, the time period involved, the individuals involved, the salaries paid, and/or the percentage of time worked for those identified as consultant positions in the Operating Expenses Category; and
- d. Add a new line-item to any budget category.

Revised budget pages are required for approval.

7522 If prior approval is not obtained, the grant reimbursement may be reduced by the amount of the unauthorized expenditure(s). Unauthorized expenditures may also result in audit issues.

7530 Budget Modification Procedures

7531 Budget modifications must be submitted on a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), and approved before the expenditure is reported (or ordered, contracted for, etc.) on a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). Any changes to budget categories as a result of a modification must be reflected on the next Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), after the change is approved. A budget modification need not be submitted to resolve questioned/disallowed costs resulting from an audit.

7600 MODIFICATION OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Project objectives may only be modified during the first seven (7) months of the original grant period, unless otherwise approved. Requests to modify objectives after the seventh month must cite justification showing that the need to modify arose out of circumstances beyond the project's control, including but not limited to, the following:

- a. Extreme difficulties in acquiring adequate staffing for the project;
- b. Sudden or unexpected termination of necessary project personnel;
- c. Delays in processing grant modifications and/or amendments;
- d. Delays caused by acts of legislative or judicial bodies;
- e. A strike which affects the performance of the project; or
- f. Natural disasters affecting project performance.

7610 Procedures

Modifications to project objectives must be submitted on a Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), indicating the following:

- a. Written justification for the project objective changes being requested; and
- b. Applicable changes in the budget (if there are none, type "NO CHANGE" in the budget section).

7620 Approval

All modifications to project objectives require prior Cal EMA approval in writing. Modifications to statutorily required objectives are not permissible.

7700 EXTENSION OF LIQUIDATION PERIOD

7710 Definition

The liquidation period is the 90 calendar days following the grant period.

A request for the extension of the liquidation period must be submitted within the first 60 calendar days of the liquidation period.

7720 Considerations

The following will be considered:

- a. Past and current performance;
- b. The availability of funds;
- c. Timely submission of completed fiscal and program reports; and
- d. Circumstances and justification for the request.

7730 Procedures

To request an extension of the liquidation period a completed and signed Grant Award Modification (Cal EMA 2-223), must be submitted to Cal EMA.

8000 AUDITS

8100 AUDIT REQUIREMENTS

8101 Audit Reporting Compliance

To safeguard Cal EMA assets and to ensure all grant funds are accounted for, grant Recipients shall be audited in accordance with the following:

Recipients expending \$500,000 or more of federal funds annually must comply with the requirements for audit established by the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 and arrange for an audit by an independent CPA firm annually. Audits conducted under this section will be performed using the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) for such audits. Audit reports must be submitted within nine months after the fiscal year or the grant ending date (see Section 8120 for exception).

Recipients expending \$25,000 - \$499,999 of federal and/or state funds annually are not required to perform an agency-wide audit in accordance with OMB circular A-133 guidelines, however if such an audit is performed for other purposes, the Recipient is required to forward a copy of the audit report to Cal EMA within nine months after the fiscal year or the grant ending date. Recipients must maintain appropriate records to document grant compliance and are subject to audit by representatives of Cal EMA, the State of California, and the United States Government.

Recipients expending less than \$25,000 of federal and state funds annually are exempt from audit requirements. However, Recipients must maintain appropriate records to document grant compliance and are subject to audit by Cal EMA representatives, the State of California, and the United States Government.

Financial accountability and compliance require all funds to be expended in accordance with federal and state laws, rules and regulations, the terms of the program, and the *Cal EMA Recipient Handbook*.

8102 Timely Submittal of Audit Reports

Projects may be suspended, terminated or withdrawn if the required audit is not performed, and/or the audit report is not submitted within nine months after the end of the grant period as identified in Section 8120.

Any audit report extension requests must be in writing and submitted prior to the deadline.

8110 Scope of Audit

All audits performed under this section shall be made by an independent auditor (qualified state or local government auditors or an independent public accountant licensed by the State of California) as defined in Chapter 3, Paragraphs 3.03 through 3.32 of the *Governmental Auditing Standards* (GAS Standards) promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States (revision 2003).

8111 Grant Specific audits and audits in which Cal EMA is named as a “major program” must consider provisions contained in the terms of the program and the Cal EMA Recipient Handbook, and must report on the revenues and expenditures of the grant (see Section 8215 for expenditures format reporting requirements).

8112 All audits shall cover the entire grant period (or an interim audit period if applicable).

8113 Unless limited by the nature of the audit, the auditor shall determine the following:

- a. The financial statements of the organization present fairly its financial position and the results of its financial operations in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
- b. The organization has internal accounting and administrative control systems to provide reasonable assurance that it is managing the program in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, policies addressing the expenditures of grant funds, and the *Cal EMA Recipient Handbook*.
- c. The organization has complied with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on its financial statements and on the Cal EMA-funded project.

8120 Frequency of Audit

A-133 audits must be completed and submitted to the Cal EMA Monitoring Branch no later than nine months after the close of the Recipient’s fiscal year or grant period if the federal funding received by the Recipient agency is \$500,000 or more (see Section 13600).

However, if grant-funded projects meeting the federal funding threshold of \$500,000 have been granted an augmentation and extension for 12 or 24 months, then an audit must be completed for each year. Projects are allowed to budget to the federal funds for a separate audit for each year of the extended grant (see Section 8157). However, these costs must be budgeted proportionately to the federal funds received and not all to the Cal EMA award.

8130 Securing Audits

The Recipient must arrange for a financial audit (as defined by GAO Standards). The Single Audit Act Amendment of 1996, OMB Circulars A-133 or A-110 and subsequent circulars should be considered in securing the audit. If there is a conflict in audit requirements, Cal EMA policy will supersede. If the Recipient does not comply with the audit requirements, special conditions may be placed on any current and future Grant Award Agreement(s) to require the project to comply. Subsequent Grant Awards may be denied or current Grant Awards may be withheld or terminated.

8140 Relation to Other Audit Requirements

Organizations which are required to procure annual single audits in accordance with the provisions of A-133 must include Cal EMA grant expenditures in total or by cost category in the Schedule of Federal Assistance. Organizations which elect to conduct a Grant Specific audit or a Financial Statement audit must ensure the audit is conducted in accordance to GAS requirements and must provide a copy of the audit to Cal EMA.

8150 Audit Costs

8151 Recipients expending between \$25,000 and \$499,999 in federal or state funds annually **cannot use federal funds** to reimburse for costs associated with audits under this Section.

Recipients expending \$500,000 or more in federal grant funds annually are required to secure an audit pursuant to OMB Circular A-133 and are allowed to utilize federal grant funds to budget for the audit costs.

Specifically, the allowable audit costs are as follows:

- a. If the total project cost is less than or equal to \$150,000, the project may budget up to \$2,000 for the financial audit costs for one audit per year for each year of the grant; or
- b. If the total project cost is greater than \$150,000, the project may budget up to one and a half percent (1.5%) of the total grant for the financial audit costs.

8152 In order for the project to claim audit costs, the costs must be designated as a separate line-item within the operating expenses budget category and be encumbered prior to the end of the grant period. Encumbering audit costs means the project has the audit costs designated and approved in the original budget or added as an approved line-item during the grant period and have selected a CPA/auditor prior to the end of the grant.

8153 Estimated audit costs related to a Cal EMA grant may be claimed for an audit that will not be completed prior to submission of the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). The project must maintain documentation to support the estimated audit costs (i.e., copy of the CPA/auditor's audit fee schedule, executed audit contract or audit proposal).

8154 Audit costs for interim audits (i.e., audits that do not cover the entire grant period) should be claimed on the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). As noted above, estimated audit costs may be claimed for an audit to be completed after submitting the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201). Therefore, when the grant period is contained within two audit reports, the audit costs claimed on the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds, (Cal EMA 2-201) will consist of actual and estimated costs.

Example

The grant period is July 1 through June 30. The project's audits are conducted on a calendar year basis (January 1 through December 31). The audit costs for the July through December 31 portion of the grant can be determined when that calendar year audit is complete, and the costs for the January 1 through June 30 portion have to be estimated. The audit costs claimed on the grant's final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) will consist of actual costs for the first six months of the grant (July 1 through December 31) and estimated costs for the remaining six months of the grant period (January 1 through June 30).

8155 Carryover of grant funds from one grant period to the next is not allowable, including multi-year grants. Claimed expenses must be incurred during the grant period (see Section 6312.2). Expenditures claimed on the Report of Expenditures and Request for

Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) and submitted after the grant period must be recorded in the Recipient's books of account as of the grant period, with the exception of those Recipients reporting on a cash basis. However, those that are reporting on a cash basis must encumber (see Section 6200) the funds and reflect it in their accounting records for that grant period.

8156 If the amount of the actual audit cost is less than the amount of the estimated audit cost, the project must return the difference to Cal EMA.

8157 Grant-funded projects are allowed to budget for additional audit costs related to an augmentation and/or an extension.

8200 **AUDIT REPORTS**

When required, audit reports must be prepared at the completion of the audit. The report must comply with the financial audit reporting standards contained in the Government Auditing Standards (GAS) published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (revised 2003). Audit reports, which do not meet the standards, will not be accepted until the deficiencies are corrected.

If the Recipient elects to have a Grant Specific audit conducted, they should provide section 8000 of the *Recipient Handbook* to the CPA/auditor to ensure that the audit report meets Cal EMA requirements.

8201 The audit report shall state that the audit was made in accordance with the GAS Standards (i.e., *Government Auditing Standards*, promulgated by the Comptroller General of the United States) or Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS) for financial audits. For Cal EMA Grant Specific audits, the audit report shall also state that the audit was performed in accordance with the grant program and provisions of the Cal EMA *Recipient Handbook*.

Public accountants performing government audits must also state that the audit was made in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS).

8210 **Audit Report Content**

The audit report must contain Sections 8211 through 8216 and meet the GAO Standards referred to in Section 8200.

8211 The auditor must include an opinion on financial statements or financial reports and related items.

The auditor is required to refer to the separate reports on compliance with laws and regulations and internal controls in the report on the financial statements.

8212 The auditor's report on their understanding of the entity's internal control structure and the assessment of control risk made as a part of the financial statement audit or a financial-related audit should include:

- a. The scope of the auditor's work in obtaining an understanding of the internal control structure and in assessing the control risks;
- b. Deficiencies in internal control considered to be reportable conditions as defined

in the AICPA standards;

- c. All instances of fraud and illegal acts unless clearly inconsequential; and
- d. Significant violations of provisions of contracts or Grant Agreements and abuse. In some circumstances, auditors should report fraud, illegal acts, and violations of provisions of contracts or Grant Agreements, and abuse directly to parties external to the audited entity.

8213 The auditor's report on compliance contains:

- a. Reporting deficiencies and/or violations of the provisions of contracts or Grant Agreements, and abuse; and
- b. An identification of any questioned or disallowed amounts for each Grant Award, as a result of noncompliance.

8214 In addition to the audit report, the Recipient shall provide comments on all findings and recommendations referred to in the report, including a plan for corrective action taken or planned and the implementation date.

8215 If a Grant Specific audit was conducted, the audit report must include a categorical reporting schedule. The categorical reporting schedule must identify the following:

- a. Revenues and expenditures by cost category (personal services, operating expenses, and equipment) for each grant;
- b. Each grant number;
- c. Grant period;
- d. Audit period; and
- e. Revenues and expenditures by match cost category (personal services, operating expenses, equipment) for each grant.

8216 If certain information is prohibited from general disclosure (privileged and confidential information), the report must state the nature of the information omitted and the requirement that makes the omission necessary.

8217 Audit reports, which refer to a management letter, are required to submit a copy of the management letter along with the audit report to Cal EMA.

8220 Report Distribution

8221 The financial statements, schedules, summaries, auditor's report(s), Corrective Action Plan, and the management letter (if prepared) are collectively referred to as the reporting package.

The reporting package for all grant-specific audits and A-133 audits of nonprofit organizations must be submitted to:

Grants Monitoring Division
California Emergency Management Agency
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655

The reporting package for all local government A-133 audits must be submitted to:

State Controller's Office
Division of Audits
Financial Audits Bureau/Single Audits Unit
P.O. Box 942850
Sacramento, CA 94250-5874

8222 Recipients reporting to boards of directors must provide copies of all grant-related financial audit reports and all grant-related program Monitoring reports to their boards of directors.

8230 Failure to Submit an Audit Report

Failure to submit an audit report or submission of a late audit report will result in special conditions being placed on the grant to comply with audit requirements, the withholding of grant funds, or denial of subsequent Grant Awards.

8240 Access to Audit Documents

All audit reports, audit working papers, correspondence, or other documents related to the audit reports and Grant Award must be accessible to Cal EMA and its authorized representatives.

8250 Quality Control Review

Audit reports submitted by qualified state and local government auditors and independent CPA firms may be randomly selected for a quality control review of the CPA/auditor's working papers. The CPA/auditor will be notified when a review will be conducted.

8260 Right to Perform Audit or Review

Cal EMA reserves the right to perform audits or reviews of any Grant Award at any time.

8300 MONITORING PROCESS

8310 Methods of Monitoring

The methods used by the Cal EMA Monitoring Division test a recipient's compliance with laws and regulations using field reviews and desk reviews, either limited or extended in scope.

8311 Field Review

Monitor(s) travel(s) to the recipient's place of business to conduct a Compliance Review. A field review's scope may be limited or extended and consist of the following:

a. Entrance Conference

The monitor meets with the Recipient to discuss the scope of the monitoring.

b. Field Work

The monitor is at the project performing the documentation review and interviewing staff and verifying equipment purchases and location.

c. Exit Conference

The monitor meets with the Recipient to discuss the results of the monitoring.

8312 Desk Review

Monitor(s) request(s) Recipient to submit documents in the mail. These documents may include Schedules, Corrective Action Plans (CAP), or other source documentation. A desk review's scope may be limited or extended.

8313 Limited Review

A limited review is a field or desk review that has a narrow scope. This involves reviewing one or two targeted compliance areas. Project may need to provide a specific missing document or clarify a questionable response.

8314 Extended Review

An extended review is a field or desk review that has a broad scope. This includes review of fiscal and administrative compliance issues, generally involving the request for a CAP. Unresolved CAP issues may result in an on-site field review.

8315 Independent Audit Report Review

Independent financial audit reports of grants are reviewed to ensure that audit requirements in Section 8000 are met.

If the audit report is not approved, this limited desk review becomes an extended desk review and a letter is sent to the Recipient that specifies the deficiencies and the timeframe for correction.

If the audit report identifies questioned costs or costs that were recommended for disallowance, a CAP request letter will be sent to the Recipient.

The process and timeframe for audit report CAPs is the same as that identified in section 8320.

8320 Monitoring Report

A monitoring report is issued to the Recipient within 30 days of the completion of a compliance review. If corrective action is required as a result of identified areas of deficiency or non-compliance (Finding), the Recipient has 30 days to respond in writing and outline the steps and timeframe for corrective action in the form of a CAP.

Upon approval of the CAP, the project has 6 months to fully implement all corrections.

Failure to timely respond to Cal EMA's request for Corrective Action may result in disallowed cost (see Section 8321 Disallowed Costs), withholding of grant funds or denial of subsequent Grant Awards.

8321 Questioned/Disallowed Costs Identified in a Monitoring or Audit Report

When costs are questioned or recommended for disallowance, and the Recipient cannot support the costs claimed through original source documents and general ledger entries, Cal EMA will make every effort to mitigate the amount of potential invoicing by helping the project identify possible stand-in (substitute) grant eligible expenditures.

Cal EMA will invoice any remaining disallowances and the Recipient will be required to return the funds. If the questioned costs or costs recommended for disallowance are a material amount in relation to the grant, a hold may be placed on all current grant funds.

8400 SEPARATION OF DUTIES

A key element in a system of internal control is separation of duties. Adequate separation of duties helps reduce the risk of theft or mismanagement of grant funds.

Members of the same family (e.g., husband, wife, brother, sister, daughter or son) are considered one person for the purposes of separation of duties. Adequate internal control provides that no one person may perform more than one of the following types of duties:

1. Receiving and depositing cash receipts;

2. Authorizing cash disbursements;
3. Preparing checks;
4. Operating a check signing machine;*
5. Comparing machine-signed checks with authorizations and supporting documents (or signing checks manually after personally comparing them with authorizations and supporting documents);*
6. Reconciling bank statements (+) and post to the General Ledger;* and
7. Preparing or initiating invoices.

*** Will not have access to or control of blank check stock.**

(+) The canceled checks must be delivered unopened to the person responsible for the bank reconciliation function and must be safeguarded by that person until the reconciliation is complete.

An employee assigned duties 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 will **not** keep more than one of the books of original entry concerning receipts, disbursements, or invoices. However, an employee assigned duty 6 above may do so.

Employees receiving or depositing remittances may keep the cash receipts register, employees preparing checks may keep the cash disbursements register, and persons preparing invoices may keep the invoice register.

If the size of the project does not allow for separation of duties, the project must establish other procedures to mitigate that weakness. Employees of units other than the accounting unit may be used, when necessary, to provide separation of duties. Additional division of responsibilities within each duty can be beneficial.

Projects can alleviate the problem by increasing supervision of staff or by enlisting board members to perform some functions in order to achieve adequate separation of duties.

The following is a separation of duties chart for cash receipts, disbursements, and other related duties that illustrate generally the minimum division of responsibilities to ensure adequate separation of duties.

Duty	Employee						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Receiving and depositing cash receipts	✓						
Endorsing Checks	✓						
Maintaining cash receipts register	✓						
Preparing or initiating invoices		✓					
Approving invoices			✓				
Maintaining invoice register		✓					

Duty	Employee						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Preparing checks				✓			
Operating a check signing machine					✓		
Comparing machine-signed checks with authorizing and supporting documents or manually signing checks after comparing them with authorizations and supporting documents						✓	
Maintaining cash disbursements register				✓			
Mailing or distributing checks	✓						
Reconciling bank accounts & posting to the general ledger							✓
Maintaining other book of original entry							✓

8500 DISPOSITION OF MONITORING PROCESS

Cal EMA will notify the project in writing of the disposition of findings related to Corrective Action Plans. If the project does not agree with the finding disposition, the project has 30 days to respond in writing to the finding disposition notification.

If the project does not respond in writing within 30 calendar days, Cal EMA will proceed with any resulting actions, including issuing an invoice for questioned and/or disallowed costs, if appropriate.

8510 Invoice for Repayment

The project will be invoiced for costs disallowed by Cal EMA. The project must pay the invoiced amount within 30 calendar days from the invoice date. If full payment of disallowed costs causes an undue hardship to the project, the project may submit a written request to the Cal EMA Accounting Branch to pay under a specified payment schedule. The term of the payment schedule shall not exceed a 12-month period, unless otherwise authorized by the Cal EMA Accounting Branch.

8520 Sanctions for Nonpayment

If the project does not comply or is delinquent in complying with the payment requirements imposed by Cal EMA, a hold may be placed on any funds due to the project and/or full amount of disallowed costs owed will be due and payable. Cal EMA may take additional action, as appropriate, including, but not limited to, denying future grants and reducing the amount of any payments requested by the project on a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

8600 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Findings

Findings are deficiencies disclosed during a Monitoring review or reported by the CPA/auditor in an audit report. Examples of findings include, but are not limited to:

- a. Inadequate separation of duties among employees;
- b. Untimely preparation of Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201);
- c. Lack of written procedures;
- d. The general ledger does not agree with the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201); and
- e. Inadequate or lack of time sheets.

Questioned Costs

Costs which require additional supporting documentation from the project or which require an interpretation from Cal EMA as to whether or not the costs are allowable.

Disallowed Costs

Disallowed costs are costs that the Monitor or CPA/auditor has documentary evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the project is in violation of legislative or regulatory requirements or specific grant conditions.

Full Period Grant Audit

The financial audit covers the full grant period.

Interim Grant Audit

The financial audit does not cover the full grant period. For example, a grant is awarded from July 1 through September 30, of the subsequent year. The audit report covers the period July 1 through June 30 of the subsequent year. The project is required to secure a financial audit to cover the remaining time period of July 1 through September 30 of that year.

Schedules (Questionnaires)

Recipients are selected through a random sampling method to complete a self-certification questionnaire on various subject matters (internal controls, procurement policies, etc). The responses to these questionnaires could result in an extended desk review and/or on-site monitoring review.

10000 REPORTING PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

10100 PROGRESS REPORTS

10110 Purpose

Progress Reports serve as a historical record of the implementation of the project. The Progress Report documents the project's progress in achieving the objectives in accordance with the terms of the program and provides a mechanism by which the Recipient can identify problems encountered in the implementation of the project.

10111 Source Documentation

Funded projects are required to participate in data collection and submit progress reports. Projects must keep accurate records as source documentation to support the information reported in the Progress Report.

These records must be retained by the project for at least three years from the end of the grant award period. During programmatic monitoring and site visits, Cal EMA will review these records for accuracy and compare that data to the progress reports submitted by the project.

Projects are to retain source documentation for progress reports on a quarterly basis, regardless of submission requirements. The progress reports provide project staff and Cal EMA with a formal process to document ongoing grant activities and project progress toward the achievement of stated program goals. All progress reports are reviewed by Program Specialists and retained in the project's award file at Cal EMA.

Review of Records

Acceptance of a grant obligates the project to allow employees and/or authorized representatives of Cal EMA unrestricted access to inspect, copy, and audit all pertinent books, documents, papers, and records, including redacted confidential records.

10120 Submission

Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the program, Cal EMA requires one status report and two progress reports for the grant period. The status report covers the first three months of the grant's operation. A progress report is due at the end of each six-month period of the grant. The first progress report will contain information about the first six months of operation, and the second report will contain cumulative figures for the twelve-month grant period.

All projects are required to submit an original and one copy of the status/progress report to Cal EMA. These are due 30 calendar days after the end of the reporting period. For example, if the reporting period ends October 31, the report must be submitted to Cal EMA by November 30.

Failure to submit a report on time may result in the withholding or disallowance of grant payments, the reduction or termination of grant funds, and/or the denial of future grant funding.

10120.1 Reports for Extended Grants

If the grant period is extended, additional progress reports may be required. Contact your Cal EMA Program Specialist for the additional requirements.

10130 Final Payment

Final payment of the grant funds may be withheld until receipt of the following:

- a. Written response, when appropriate, to conditions placed on the Grant Award;
- b. All required progress reports, including those covering the period for which an approved Grant Award extension has been authorized;
- c. Any additional reports required by federal, state, or Cal EMA guidelines; and
- d. A final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

Funds may be withheld or terminated and future grant funding may be denied if the project has not complied with the terms and conditions of the Grant Award in a timely manner (see Section 12000).

10200 PROGRAMMATIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Programmatic technical assistance is available to all projects upon request. Requests for on-site technical assistance should be made in writing by submitting the Request for Programmatic Technical Assistance (Cal EMA 2-235), via letter or email directed to the appropriate program branch. Technical assistance may be provided on-site or over the phone.

10300 SITE VISIT

10310 Purpose

The purpose of a technical assistance/site visit is to make an on-site assessment of current project conditions and to provide technical assistance. As part of the assessment, the *Recipient Handbook* and terms of the program will be reviewed with the Recipient.

These visits are for Cal EMA staff to provide on-site technical assistance to the project, which may include the following:

- a. Provide information that will assist the project in meeting program goals;
- b. Review project objectives to determine if they are achievable;
- c. Review project activities to determine if they will reasonably result in achievement of the objectives;
- d. Review the project's source documentation and data collection process;
- e. Review the project's Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), to determine whether any adjustments are needed;

- f. Review the Monitoring process with project staff so they know what to expect during future visits; and
- g. Review the progress reports to determine if they are complete and accurate.

10320 Timeframe

Newly funded grant projects will normally receive a site visit within the first six months of the grant period. In addition, projects will normally receive a site visit at least once in each three-year grant cycle.

10330 Follow-up

Projects determined to be progressing satisfactorily will receive a letter acknowledging their current status. Projects that require corrective action may be required to submit a corrective action plan or will receive a letter outlining appropriate corrective action.

10400 MONITORING

10400.1 Definition

A monitoring visit is an on-site assessment of the administrative and fiscal components of a Cal EMA-funded project. The resulting Monitoring Report provides a detailed review of the project and identifies, in limited scope, areas in which the project is and is not in compliance with the applicable laws, regulations, policies, and program requirements. The Monitoring Report is a useful tool that helps guide the Recipient and the Program Specialist as they work together to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). Corrective action is viewed by Cal EMA as a constructive, strengthening process for Recipients. Generally, monitoring findings do not affect the Recipient's funding if corrective action is implemented.

10410 Monitoring Requirements and Access to Records

Projects are monitored for compliance with the applicable laws, regulations, policies and program requirements.

Acceptance of the Grant Award agreement obligates the project to allow Cal EMA staff and/or its authorized representatives unrestricted access to all project books, documents, papers, and records, (including redacted confidential records) for inspection, copying, monitoring, and auditing.

Cal EMA reserves the right to conduct unannounced monitoring visits.

10420 Standard Monitoring Procedures

Cal EMA staff will contact the Project Director to set a mutually agreeable date for the monitoring visit. A letter to the Project Director and Financial Officer will follow to confirm the monitoring of the grant(s) and time period(s) to be monitored, and to document the agreed upon date of the monitoring visit. The individual(s) responsible for preparing the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), the progress report, and the oversight of grant-related activity should be available during the monitoring visit to answer questions.

A field document will normally be provided to the Recipient prior to the monitoring visit to assist the Recipient in preparing for the visit.

The Monitor will review findings with the Recipient during the course of the monitoring, as well as at the end of the visit during the Exit Conference.

Exceptions to these standard procedures may occur on a case-by-case basis.

10421 Scope of Monitoring

The Cal EMA monitoring process complies with the intent of federal and state requirements. The process assesses programmatic, administrative, and fiscal components of the project. The review of fiscal compliance is not an audit and cannot be used to replace Cal EMA audit requirements.

10422 Monitoring Field Document

The monitoring field document is designed and developed specifically for each program in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations, policies, and program requirements.

10430 Monitoring Report

The Monitoring Report provides a summary of the areas monitored and identifies whether or not the areas monitored are in compliance with applicable requirements. The report also includes details of any findings and instructions for the preparation and submission of a Corrective Action Plan. The approved Monitoring Report will be sent to the Recipient.

10431 No Findings Identified

If no findings are identified in the monitoring report, the monitoring process is complete.

10432 Findings Identified

If findings are identified in the Monitoring Report, the Recipient must submit a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) within 30 calendar days of the date of the Monitoring Report. Corrective Action Plan instructions and submission information are included with the Monitoring Report.

10433 Corrective Action Plan Process

The Recipient is responsible for developing a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for findings identified in the Monitoring Report, and may obtain the help of the Program Specialist in its development. The plan must be implemented and the deficiencies resolved within six months of the date of the Monitoring Report.

Six months after the report, Cal EMA may conduct a follow-up inquiry or field visit to verify implementation of the CAP.

10434 Disputed Findings

If the Recipient does not agree with any finding in the Monitoring Report, or believes corrective action is not required, then the Corrective Action Plan shall include an explanation and specific reasons. The Recipient must provide documentation to support its position that the finding(s) is/are in error. Cal EMA staff will work with the Recipient to resolve the dispute.

10435 Sanctions

If the project does not complete the required corrective action, Cal EMA may take action as appropriate including, but not limited to:

- a. Withhold or reduce the amount of any payments requested by the project on a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201);
- b. Reduce the amount of the current Grant Award agreement;
- c. Terminate the current Grant Award agreement, after providing 14 calendar days written notice to the project (unless Cal EMA determines that good cause exists to waive the 14 calendar day notice); and/or
- d. Restrict future funding (see Summary of Cal EMA's Past Performance Policy).

10436 Final Action by Cal EMA

After Cal EMA verifies that all corrective actions have been implemented, a letter will be sent notifying the project that all required actions are completed. The Recipient should maintain the letter on file for three years.

11000 RECORDS

11100 GENERAL

Agencies are required to maintain accurate, complete, orderly, and separate records for each Cal EMA-funded grant. All grant records and documents must be adequately protected from fire, theft or other possible damage or loss. When stored away from the project's principal office, an index of the record's location must be maintained and ready access to the files must be ensured.

11110 Audits/Monitoring

All project books, documents, papers, and records relating to the project must be accessible to Cal EMA or authorized representatives, and in the case of projects receiving federal funds, the Comptroller General of the United States (or authorized representatives), for inspection and audit.

11200 RETENTION AND REVIEW REQUIREMENT

11210 Retention of Records⁹

All grant records must be retained for three years from the end of the state and/or federal award period. Contact your Program Specialist for your award end date. If the Recipient's source documentation records are retained in a database system, it must cover the entire grant period and be retrievable. If an audit, investigation, review, litigation, or any other action occurs during the Recipient's three year retention period, the Recipient shall retain the records until the resolution of such process, or until the end of the three year period, whichever is longer.

11300 DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

11310 Fiscal

The retention requirement extends to books of original entry, source documents, supporting accounting transactions, the general ledger, subsidiary ledgers, personnel and payroll records, canceled checks, and related documents and records.

11311 Bank Statements and Reconciliation

Each month the cash balance shown in the accounting records (e.g., general ledger and/or cash disbursements register) must be reconciled with the cash balance shown on the bank statement.

11312 General Ledger Account Entries

All general ledger account entries for revenues and expenditures must be supported by subsidiary records, the original source documentation, canceled checks, and bank statements. If the bank does not return canceled checks, a check stub, or an electronic copy of the front and back of the cancelled check must be retained. Source

⁹ Section 11210: This section has been clarified.

documentation includes invoices, bills, and vouchers. The format of subsidiary records is determined by the project. The project must be able to trace the general ledger entries to the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

The project can use worksheets to document how expenditures are taken from the general ledger and recorded on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201).

11313 Duplicate Deposit Receipts

The project must maintain copies of the deposit receipts. The receipts must show the source of the receipt (e.g., Cal EMA, county, city, United Way, donations) and filed with the applicable bank statement.

11314 Canceled Checks

Canceled checks are checks written by the project that have been processed by the bank. Each month canceled checks must be reconciled with the bank statements. If the bank does not return canceled checks, an electronic copy, or the check stub must be used.

11315 Vouchers

Vouchers include the following:

- a. Purchase orders;
- b. Receiving reports which show the items which are received from the vendor; and
- c. Vendor invoices – When invoices are paid, they must be marked as PAID with the check number to prevent the likelihood of paying the same invoice twice.

11320 Programmatic

The records retention requirement extends to supporting documentation, statistical records and all other records pertinent to Grant Awards or contracts under grant-funded projects must retain source documents that substantiate information on required Cal EMA reports that include:

- a. Progress Reports;
- b. Grant Award Modifications (Cal EMA 2-223);
- c. Evaluation Data Reports; and
- d. Any other records the project is directed by Cal EMA to maintain.

11330 Payroll Records

11331 Functional Time Sheets

All grant-funded personnel must maintain time cards/sheets that indicate, on a daily basis, the actual time worked on each Cal EMA project and account for all the time worked by the employee during the pay period. Time cards/sheets must be signed by

the employee and their supervisor, [see Sample Functional Time Sheet (Cal EMA 2-313), for an example]. An allocation plan may be used to allocate salaries and benefits for individuals who work on more than one program or grant (see Section 2173).

11332 Personnel payroll files should include the following:

- a. W-2, W-4;
- b. Personnel action forms (i.e., approved pay rates by the board of directors or appropriate personnel agency, promotions, terminations, etc.);
- c. Cumulative earnings records;
- d. Leave records;
- e. Employee authorized deduction forms (i.e., health insurance); and
- f. Paid invoices submitted by employees for reimbursement of benefit expenses.

11340 Personnel Files

Personnel files should include the following:

- a. Application forms;
- b. Resumes;
- c. Job descriptions;
- d. Performance evaluations; and
- e. Appointment documents which include approved salary rates, benefits, and other terms of employment. Salary rates, increases and benefits must be approved by the governing board or applicable personnel agency.

11350 Equipment

Equipment must be:

- a. Located on the project's premises or identified in a locator file that specifically identifies the location of the equipment or the individual assigned to it;
- b. Recorded on an inventory list, identifying items purchased with Cal EMA funds (see Section 2350);
- c. Used in accordance with the Grant Award; and
- d. Funded projects must retain contract records for the purchase of equipment.

11400 ORGANIZATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The organization must have written policies and procedures covering hiring, termination, conflict of interest, benefits, salary rates, leave, travel, etc. There should also be written procedures regarding the accounting and reporting functions, including, but not limited to the following:

- a. Cash receipts and revenue;
- b. Deposits;
- c. Cash disbursements;
- d. Payroll;
- e. General Ledger; and
- f. Equipment.

In addition, any other policies and procedures (e.g., purchasing contracts) that relate to operating the project must be in writing.

11500 COMMUNICATIONS

Projects must maintain a current telephone number and internet access with an e-mail address (see Section 2340.1), as well as a current postal address and physical location within the State of California.

12000 WITHHOLDING, DISALLOWANCE, REDUCTION, TERMINATION, AND/OR DENIAL OF GRANT FUNDS

12100 WITHHOLDING OR DISALLOWANCE OF GRANT FUNDS

Cal EMA may withhold grant funds and/or disallow expenditures anytime the project fails to comply with any term or condition of the Grant Award. This may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Failure to submit the required progress reports in a timely manner;
- b. Failure to submit the final reports from previous projects in a timely manner;
- c. Failure to resolve interim or final audit exceptions on past or current grants in a timely manner;
- d. Inadequate maintenance of accounting records;
- e. Failure to submit proof of bond coverage in a timely manner;
- f. Failure to cooperate with or admit Cal EMA staff or representatives (e.g., Program Specialists; Unit, Section, or Branch Chiefs, Monitors, etc. to review program and/or fiscal records; and/or
- g. Failure to pay costs disallowed by Cal EMA according to payment terms agreed to by the Recipient and in a timely manner.

12200 REDUCTION OR TERMINATION OF GRANT FUNDS

Cal EMA may reduce or terminate grant funds for reasons that may include, but not limited to, the following:

- a. If the project fails to comply with any term or condition of the Grant Award; and/or,
- b. If during the term of the Grant Award, the state and/or federal funds appropriated for the purposes of the Grant Award are reduced or eliminated by the California Legislature or by the United States Government, or, in the event revenues are not collected at the level appropriated, Cal EMA may immediately terminate or reduce the Grant Award.

Should Cal EMA deem it necessary to reduce or terminate grant funds, the Recipient shall be notified by written notice. No such termination or reduction shall apply to allowable costs already incurred by the Recipient to the extent that state or federal funds are available for payment of such costs.

12300 DENIAL OF FUTURE FUNDING

Projects which have been previously funded by Cal EMA will be reviewed for past performance in accordance with the Summary of Cal EMA's Past Performance Policy. Failure to comply with any term or condition of a Grant Award may result in the denial of future Grant Awards to any project and its officers.

13000 CLOSEOUT

The closeout of a grant is the process by which a grant or agency determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the grant have been completed by the Recipient and the Grantor.

13200 FINAL PROGRESS REPORT

The final progress report covers the last reporting period of the Grant Award period.

The report is due to Cal EMA no later than 30 calendar days after the conclusion of the Grant Award period. Final payment on the grant will not be made until the progress report has been submitted (see Section 10130).

13300 INTERNAL ASSESSMENT/FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

If required by the terms of the program, the report is due to Cal EMA no later than 30 calendar days after the conclusion of the Grant Award period. Submit two copies of the report to Cal EMA. Final payment on the grant may be withheld until the report has been submitted (see Section 10130).

13400 FINAL REQUEST FOR REIMBURSEMENT

All expenses must have been encumbered prior to the Grant Award end date. The only "unpaid obligation" that may be listed is the audit expense (see Section 8153).

The project must submit the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), no later than 30 calendar days after the end of the 90 day liquidation period (see Section 6220). If the Recipient does not submit a final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), within 120 days from the end of the Grant Award period, Cal EMA may consider the last Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) submitted as the final and close out the Grant Award. Once Cal EMA has processed the final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201), the grant will be closed and no further payment can be made against the grant.

13400.1 Reporting Required Match

If your grant award has a required match, it must be reported on the Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (Cal EMA 2-201) as the expenditures occur and before the grant ends. If the Recipient does not expend the total required match by the end of the grant period or if it is not fully reported by the Final Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds, Cal EMA will invoice the Recipient for funds allocated that did not meet their match.

13500 RETENTION OF RECORDS

All records relating to the grant shall be retained in accordance with Section 11200.

13600 AUDITS CLOSEOUT

Audits must be completed and submitted in accordance with Section 8120.

14000 GLOSSARY OF TERMS¹⁰

TERM	DEFINITION
Activity	The specific steps or actions that a project takes to achieve a measurable objective.
Administrative Agency or Recipient	The agency or organization designated on the Grant Award Face Sheet that receives grant funds and is responsible to accomplish the planned objectives and program goals (e.g., County of Alameda, City of Fresno, State Department of Justice, Fairfield Youth Services Bureau). The Recipient was formerly referred to as the “Grantee”.
Application	Once selected for funding, the original proposal plus any additional forms as required by Cal EMA becomes the application.
Certification of Assurance of Compliance	A binding affirmation that the Recipient will comply with the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), Drug Free Workplace, Environmental Impact, Lobbying, Debarment/Suspension Requirements, and Proof of Authority from the city council/governing board.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Community-based Organization (CBO)	A nonprofit, public benefit corporation.
Competitive Bid	A contract process used when all suppliers are equally or nearly equally qualified to provide the services.
Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEOP)	A comprehensive plan that analyzes the agency’s workforce and all agency employment practices to determine their impact on the basis of ethnicity and gender. The objective of the EEOP is to ensure nondiscrimination in all areas of employment (e.g., recruitment, hiring, promotions, etc), and in the delivery of services and benefits.
EEOP Checklists	An EEOP Checklist is a document used by program staff while conducting site/monitoring visits. The checklists (A and B) were prepared to assist Cal EMA in verifying that Recipients are in compliance with State and Federal Civil Rights Laws.
Grant Award	The signed final agreement between Cal EMA and the local government agency or organization authorized to accept grant funding.
Grant Funding Cycle	The number of years a program may be funded without competition.
Implementing Agency	The agency or organization designated on the Grant Award Face Sheet that is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the project (e.g., probation department, district attorney, sheriff).
Monitoring Report Response Form	Form sent to the Recipient with the Monitoring report. The form is completed by the Recipient and returned to the Cal EMA Monitoring and Audit Branch indicating the Monitoring Report is accurate or inaccurate as of the date of the Monitoring.
Noncompetitive Bid (NB)	A contract for goods or services, where only a single source that can

¹⁰ Section 14000: The Glossary of Terms has been updated.

TERM	DEFINITION
	provide the services or goods is afforded the opportunity to offer a price for the specified services or goods. (Contracts sometimes include goods as well as services, and this definition will also apply to those circumstances.)
Nonprofit Organization (aka Community-Based Organization)	<p>A nonprofit, public benefit corporation as defined in the federal regulation of 28 C.F.R. Part 38, Department of Justice. This modifies the need to be recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a 501 (c) (3) for Recipients of Faith-based Organizations. All organizations may qualify for nonprofit status using any one of the four following methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Proof that the Internal Revenue Service recognizes the applicant as having the status of a 501 (c) (3). (2) A statement from a State taxing body or the Secretary of State certifying that: (i) the Organization is a nonprofit organization operating within the State; and (ii) no part of its net earnings may lawfully benefit any private shareholder or individual: (3) A certified copy of the applicant’s certificate of incorporation or similar document that clearly establishes the nonprofit status of the applicant; or (4) Any item described in (1) through (3) if that item applies to a State or national parent organization, together with a statement by the State of parent organization that the applicant is a local nonprofit affiliate.
Objectives	A set of quantifiable projections to be carried out in order to accomplish the program goals.
On Site	Refers to the location of operation of the grant award Recipient. If multiple sites exist, the site that provides the project Recipients with program direction qualifies as the “on-site location.”
Operational Agreement (OA)	A formal agreement between two or more agencies, which specifies the responsibilities of each agency in implementing the project. The term Operational Agreement also includes documents entitled Memorandum of Understanding, Letters of Intent, or other titles, but which serve the same purpose.
Participating Agency	An organization that receives grant funds through an Operational Agreement to participate in achieving the goals of a project. The participating agency must be a unit of government or a community-based organization.
Participating Staff	A salaried employee of a Participating Agency
Program	A specific set of goals and objectives established pursuant to legislative, congressional, or administrative action identifying an unmet need of the criminal justice system or victim services and supported by a set appropriation from state or federal funding sources.
Progress Report	A status update provided by the Recipient to confirm a measure of program compliance.

TERM	DEFINITION
Project	The implementation of a Program by a Recipient. The project includes all of the grants implemented by the Recipient under that Program regardless of the year of implementation.
Proposal	The packet of forms and narrative as requested by the RFP and submitted to Cal EMA that specified the priorities, strategies, and objectives of the applicant.
Recipient or Administrating Agency	The agency or organization designated on the Grant Award Face sheet that receives the grant funds and is will be responsible for accomplishing the planned objectives and program goals (e.g., County of Alameda, City of Fresno, State Department of Justice, Fairfield Youth Services Bureau).
Recipient Handbook	This handbook outlines the terms and conditions required of grant projects. Funded projects must administer their grants in accordance with these administrative and fiscal conditions. The <i>Recipient Handbook</i> is accessible on the internet website at http://www.calema.ca.gov/ under "Recipient Handbooks." The <i>Recipient Handbook</i> was previously called the "Grantee Handbook".
Request for Application (RFA)	The RFA is a noncompetitive process issued by Cal EMA to obtain applications from applicants previously selected for funding.
Request for Proposal (RFP)	The RFP is issued by Cal EMA to solicit competitive proposals in order to select projects for funding.
Single Source	This term has been replaced by the term "noncompetitive bid".
Sole Source	This term has been replaced by the term "noncompetitive bid".
Source Documentation	Records that validate project activities and achievements as they pertain to the objectives outlined in the Grant Award Agreement.
Supplanting	To reduce federal, state, or local funds because of the existence of Cal EMA funds. Supplanting occurs when a Recipient deliberately replaces its non-Cal EMA funds with Cal EMA funds, thereby reducing the total amount available for the stated purpose.
Terms of the Program	The applicable Program Guidelines, application requests [Request for Proposal (RFP)/Request for Application (RFA)], Grant Award Agreement, Cal EMA policy statements, and applicable statutes. In the event the terms of the program are inconsistent with the provisions of this Handbook, the terms of the program shall be interpreted and construed as superseding the provisions of this Handbook.
USC	United States Code

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