**Subrecipient Monitoring**

The Uniform Guidance requires institutions to perform a risk assessment of subrecipients prior to issuing the subaward in order to determine the appropriate level of monitoring (UG 200.331). Factors to be considered may include:

- Prior experience with same or similar subawards;
- A-133/Uniform Audits;
- Personnel or system changes; and
- Monitoring by federal agencies.

Recent federal audits and enforcement actions continue to reinforce the need for ongoing monitoring of subrecipients regardless of the risk level assigned at the pre-award stage.

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**Subawards**

With prior sponsor approval, fixed price subawards of up to $150,000 are permissible under the Uniform Guidance, provided there is no mandatory cost-sharing or matching (UG 200.332). Additionally, the Guidance clarifies that if a subrecipient does not already possess a negotiated Indirect Cost Rate, it may apply a de minimis 10% rate (UG 200.331).

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**Closeout**

The Uniform Guidance reminds institutions that financial closeout reports are to be submitted no later than 90 calendar days after the end date of the performance period, and such financial and performance reports, including any due under a subaward, must be received prior to closeout. All final billings must be included in the financial closeout report unless an extension is authorized by the federal sponsor (UG 200.343).

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**Want to know more?**

To schedule an on-site, group training, contact:

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**The New Federal Uniform Guidance**

**Quick Guide— What you need to know**

The recently released Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards from the Office of Management and Budget (2 C.F.R. § 200) (“Uniform Guidance”) is intended to reduce the administrative burden and cost of compliance for federal grantees. It introduces new reforms and incorporates some important concepts from the current circulars that generally provide for more flexibility in direct charging federal awards. In doing so, the Uniform Guidance emphasizes the importance of institutional controls that proactively ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the awards.

This Quick Guide highlights some of the more significant changes that may impact your new grant applications.
Cost Sharing
Cost sharing is the portion of the total project costs of a sponsored agreement borne by the University or third party, rather than by the sponsor. Two important types of cost sharing are: mandatory cost sharing, which is required by the sponsor as a condition of the award and explicitly enumerated in the proposal, and voluntary committed cost sharing, which is not required by the sponsor, but offered in the proposal by the applicant.

The Uniform Guidance reinforces the fact that voluntary committed cost sharing is neither expected nor considered during merit review of the proposal. Federal agencies must require mandatory cost share or not consider it at all. (UG 200.306)

The Uniform Guidance supports Princeton's strong discouragement of cost sharing unless mandatory by the sponsor because of its high financial and administrative burden and potential negative effect on the negotiated indirect cost rate.

Computing Devices
The Uniform Guidance clarifies that Computing devices are generally considered “Supplies” and can therefore be directly charged to federally sponsored projects as long as they are essential and allocable to the performance of a federal award (UG 200.33). These costs are not required to be solely dedicated to a specific award, and any computing device costing more than $5,000 should be treated as "Equipment".

Visa Costs
The Uniform Guidance clarifies that costs associated with short-term visas for personnel whose critical skills are required for a specific award may be proposed and charged as a direct cost as long as:

- The skills are critical and necessary for the project;
- The costs are considered direct and allowable under Cost Principles;
- The costs are consistent with University cost accounting policy and procedure.

Expeditied processing fees generally remain unallowable under the new guidance.

Administrative & Clerical Salaries
The Uniform Guidance clarifies that salaries of administrative and clerical staff should be treated as indirect (F&A) costs. Direct charging of these costs may be appropriate if the following conditions are satisfied:

- The services are integral to a project or activity;
- Individuals involved can be specifically identified with the project or activity;
- Such costs are explicitly included in the budget or have prior approval from the federal agency; and
- The costs are not also recovered as indirect costs (F&A) (UG 200.413).

Compared to previous positions, the Uniform Guidance does not identify any specific type of grants on which administrative/clerical salaries would be appropriate. Conversely, such costs may be requested on grants that are not designated as a “major project.”

Internal Controls
Strong internal controls provide reasonable assurance that Princeton is managing its awards in compliance with federal statues, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award. The Uniform Guidance emphasizes the importance of having documented internal controls. (UG 200.303)

Procurement
The Uniform Guidance provides detailed and prescriptive methods by which research institutions should procure goods and services costing more than $3,000 under a federal award. The Guidance emphasizes the documentation requirements and internal written procedures for procurement (UG 200.317-326). The OMB is providing a grace period until FY17 to comply with these standards. In the meantime, the University is modifying and developing procurement procedures to become consistent with the Uniform Guidance. Please look for announcements that clarify new University procurement procedures in the near future.

Principal Investigator Disengagement
The Uniform Guidance recognizes that PIs can be away from campus and remain engaged in the project. Prior approval from federal awarding agencies must be obtained for the following program or budget-related reasons (UG 200.308):

- Change in scope or objective of the project or change in a key person identified in the grant application;
- Disengagement from the project for more than three months or a 25% reduction in committed time.