



## Tips for Federal Grants Management

<p><b>Fraud, Abuse and Waste of Federal Grant Funding</b></p>	<p>Fraud is theft: The intent is to take something of value from someone of something.</p> <p>Fraud is abuse: The intent is to give someone or something a consideration to which they are not entitled.</p> <p>Fraud is waste.</p>	<p>Federal funding recipients must reduce the risk of fraud in our organization?</p>	<p>Federal funding recipients must provide documentation that is original (not copies) and receipts for all transactions.</p> <p>Payments that are authorized.</p> <p>Reporting with internal controls.</p> <p>Conduct self-monitoring.</p>
<p><b>Advance Payment for a Federal Grant</b></p>	<p>A payment that a federal awarding agency makes by any appropriate payment mechanism to a funding recipient before the recipient disburses the funds for program purposes.</p>	<p>Federal funding recipients must demonstrate the willingness and ability to maintain written procedures that minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds to the recipient and the disbursement of funds.</p>	<p>Federal funding recipients must requesting the minimum amount needed to support the actual, immediate cash needs for the federally funded program or project.</p>

<b>Why Some Federal Grant Costs are Questioned</b>	Unallowable, unreasonable, lacking prior approval, lacking documentation.	Federal funding recipients must understand the regulations that apply to the grant(s).	Federal funding recipients must develop internal controls for operational, financial and compliance activities.
<b>Micro and Small Purchases</b>	The micro purchase amount was increased to \$10,000, with the possibility of an expansion to \$50,000 with justification and supporting documentation.  The small purchase (Simplified Acquisition Threshold) amount was increased to \$250,000.	Federal funding recipients should reference the Uniform Guidance of 2 CFR Part 200.320 (Small Purchases).	Federal funding recipients should consider soliciting price quotations from an adequate number of qualified sources for every procurement regardless of the amount.
<b>Supplies and Equipment</b>	<u>Supplies</u> means all tangible property with a value at or below \$5,000, regardless of its useful life, which can include computing devices.  <u>Equipment</u> means tangible property with a per-unit acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more, having a useful life of more than one year, including information technology systems.	Federal funding recipients should reference the Uniform Guidance of 2 CFR Part 200.314 (Supplies).  Federal funding recipients should reference the Uniform Guidance of 2 CFR Part 200.313 (Equipment).	
<b>Protection of Personally Identifiable Information (PII)</b>	PII is common items such as: social security and passport numbers, credit card and bank account data, place of birth, medical records, educational transcripts, financial data, criminal reports, security clearance information and biometric data.	Federal funding recipients must have written policies and systems in place that protect PII to monitor accidental and deliberate disclosure of sensitive information and data.	PII exists in laptops, websites, company directories, press releases, brochures, announcements, cell phones and cloud storage.