

CHAPTER F

**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES
OF
FEDERAL AWARDS**

F.1. Overview of SEFA Reporting

To comply with the Single Audit Act and requirements found at 2 CFR Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), a statewide Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is prepared each fiscal year. Federal assistance data is provided to Statewide Accounting and Reporting Services (SARS) by state agencies for statewide compilation of the SEFA and subrecipient reports.

F.2. History of Federal Reporting

Under the Single Audit Act of 1984, multiple grant audits of the past were replaced by a "single" audit specifically designed to meet the needs of all federal grantor agencies. Individual grantors would still retain the right to have additional audit work performed, but they would be required to pay for it and it would build on the work already done by the Single Audit. The provisions of the Single Audit Act applied to all government agencies receiving federal financial assistance in excess of \$25,000. For the purposes of the Act, federal financial assistance was very broadly defined and included noncash assistance such as loan guarantees, food stamps, and surplus property. However, federal financial assistance did not include cash assistance furnished directly to individuals.

In addition to the requirements specifically outlined in the Single Audit Act, further guidelines of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A-128, *Audits of State and Local Governments* were to be followed. In 1985, OMB issued a Compliance Supplement that contained nine general requirements applicable to all federal assistance programs. Also, the supplement contained specific requirements for individual programs as defined by their CFDA (Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) number.

In 1990, OMB extended the single audit process to non-profit organizations by issuing OMB Circular A-133, then titled *Audits of Institutions of Higher Education and Other Non-Profit Organizations*. A compliance supplement similar to the one issued for Circular A-128 was also issued for Circular A-133.

In April 1996, OMB revised Circular A-133 in anticipation of an amendment to the Single Audit Act. Because A-133 was administratively issued by OMB and was not specifically tied to the Single Audit Act, OMB was able to implement changes to that circular in advance of the actual passing of the amendment to the Single Audit Act. The revised circular contained many of the changes in the amendment and was expected to need only minor revisions once the Single Audit Act amendment was passed.

The Single Audit Act was amended in July of 1996. The primary change allowed OMB to make more specific prescriptions, similar to what Circular A-133 had done in the past.

With the passing of the amendments to the Single Audit Act, OMB Circular A-133 was modified to reflect the final language of the act and to include audits of state and local governments. It was now titled *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* and OMB Circular A-128 was rescinded. This revision was issued on June 24, 1997 and covered audits of fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1996.

On June 27, 2003, OMB issued a subsequent revision to OMB Circular A-133, which was effective for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2003. This revision increased the threshold for Single Audit from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Prior to December 26, 2014, the U.S Office of Management and Budget (OMB) used eight different circulars applicable to federal grants. However, as of that date, any new or modified grants use Uniform Guidance. The circulars listed below are still in effect for any grant awarded prior to

December 26, 2014. However, if a state agency has received funding increments on those grants with changed award terms and conditions after that date, Uniform Guidance applies. The circulars superseded by Uniform Guidance are identified below:

- *A-21 Cost Principles for Educational Institutions*
- *A-50 Audit Follow-up*
- *A-87 Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments*
- *A-89 Federal Domestic Assistance Program Information*
- *A-102 Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments*
- *A-110 Uniform Administrative Requirements for Awards and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals, and Other Non-Profit Organizations*
- *A-133 Audits of State, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*

Under Uniform Guidance the Single Audit threshold was again raised, from \$500,000 to \$750,000. This increased audit threshold was effective for the state's fiscal year 2016 and it applies to all federal awards, even if the federal award is otherwise subject to the prior circulars as described above.

F.3. Current Single Audit Requirements

- An entity is exempt from Single Audit requirements if the entity **expends** less than \$750,000 in total federal assistance in its fiscal year.
- An entity may elect to have a program specific audit if they **expend** funds only under one federal program (excluding research & development) and the federal program's statutes, regulations, or terms and conditions of the federal award do not require a financial statement audit of the auditee.
- An entity that **expends** \$750,000 or more in federal assistance in a year shall have a Single Audit conducted in accordance with the Single Audit Act and Uniform Guidance, except when they elect to have a program specific audit, as allowable.

F.4. SEFA Reporting Requirements

F.4.a. When is a Federal Award Expended?

The determination of when an award is expended is based on when the activity related to the award occurs. In general, the activity pertains to events that require auditees to comply with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements. Such events include but are not limited to the following:

- Expenditures/expense transactions associated with grants, cost reimbursement contracts, cooperative agreements, and direct appropriations
- The disbursement of funds passed through to subrecipients
- The use of loan proceeds under loan and loan guarantee programs
- The receipt of property
- The receipt of surplus property
- The receipt or use of program income
- The distribution or consumption of food commodities
- The distribution of amounts entitling the auditee to an interest subsidy
- The period when insurance is in force

F.4.b. Expenditures of Non-Cash Awards

Most federal awards are in the form of cash awards. However, there are a number of federal programs that do not involve cash transactions. These programs have specific guidelines to determine when they have been expended and should be included in the SEFA:

Donated property or donated surplus property: Fair market value of donated property or donated surplus property at the time of receipt, or the assessed value provided by the federal agency.

Free rent: Fair market value of free rent at the time of receipt, or the assessed value provided by the federal agency. Free rent is *not* considered an award expended unless it is received as part of an award to carry out a federal program.

F.4.c. Loans and Loan Guarantees

These programs have specific guidelines to determine when they have been expended and should be included in the SEFA:

Loans and loan guarantees: Value of new loans made or received during the fiscal year plus the balance of loans from previous years for which the federal government imposes continuing compliance requirements plus any interest subsidy, cash, or administrative cost allowance received.

F.4.d. Medicare

Medicare payments to a non-federal entity for providing patient care services to Medicare-eligible individuals are *not* considered federal awards expended for reporting on the SEFA.

F.4.e. Medicaid

Medicaid payments to a subrecipient for providing patient care services to Medicaid-eligible individuals are *not* considered federal awards expended for reaching the threshold amount that requires a Single Audit. For purposes of SEFA reporting, the Medicaid expenditures must be reported. When subrecipient monitoring assignments are made, the Medicaid payments will be eliminated. Medicaid is not included in the threshold amount to require an entity to have a Single Audit because there is already separate and sufficient monitoring of this program being done.

F.4.f. Distinguishing Between Subrecipient and Contractor

An entity may concurrently receive federal awards as a recipient, a subrecipient, or a contractor depending upon the substance of its agreements with federal award. Federal awards expended as a recipient or as a subrecipient may be subject to audit under Uniform Guidance. The payments received for goods or services provided as a contractor would not be considered federal awards to the contractor, but would be considered federal expenditures by the agency recording the payment and need to be reported as direct expenditures in the agency's SEFA reports. Uniform Guidance provides direction on determining whether payments constitute a federal award or a payment for goods and services. This determination also helps an agency to correctly record transactions (see Oregon Accounting Manual (OAM) 15.42.00 on accounting for federal grants). Because an entity may be a subrecipient for one for one federal and a contractor for another, it's important to make this determination on a case-by-case basis for each agreement. In addition, it is the responsibility of the pass-through entity to determine whether the entity receiving the funds is a subrecipient or a contractor. If the pass-through entity determines the receiving entity is a subrecipient, it must ensure that the subaward clearly identifies the receiving entity as a subrecipient. The chart below may be useful to determine whether payments constitute a federal award or a payment for goods and services.

Federal Award Subrecipient	Payment for Goods and Services Contractor
1. Determines who is eligible to receive what federal financial assistance.	1. Provides the goods and services within normal business operations.
2. Has its performance measured against whether the objectives of the federal program are met.	2. Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers.
3. Has responsibility for programmatic decision-making.	3. Normally operates in a competitive environment.
4. Has responsibility for adherence to applicable federal program compliance requirements.	4. Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the federal program.
5. Uses the federal funds to carry out a program for a public purpose in statute as compared to providing goods or services for a program of the pass-through entity (the State).	5. Is not subject to compliance requirements of the federal program as a result of the agreement.

Uniform Guidance recognizes that not all of the characteristics will be present in all cases and that professional judgment should be used in determining whether an entity is a subrecipient or a contractor. In making this determination, the substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the agreement.

F.5. Transfers of Federal Assistance Between State Agencies

When federal assistance is transferred from one state agency to another, the expenditure should be reported in the SEFA only once for the State of Oregon as an entity. For the most part, distributions from one agency to another should be reported as transfers for SEFA reporting purposes. The receiving agency will record a transfer in, and the sending agency will record a transfer out; these amounts will be equal and offset for the same CFDA number in the agencies’ SEFA reports. Agencies are responsible to coordinate their SEFA reporting with other agencies to ensure that both agencies are reporting transfers for the same amount and with the same CFDA number. The receiving agency will report SEFA expenditures when it expends the federal assistance; this is the case even when the receiving agency budgets the money as other funds (known as “federal funds budgeted as other funds”) since the money originated from a federal source.

In a few cases, a state agency will use federal assistance to pay for goods or services obtained from another state agency. If this occurs, the paying agency reports an expenditure (to a “contractor”) in its SEFA report, and the receiving agency will not report the amount received in its SEFA report.

F.6. SEFA Year-End Reporting

The SEFA reports the total expenditures for each federal program. Statewide Accounting and Reporting Services (SARS), which is part of the Chief Financial Office at the Department of Administrative Services, compiles this information for the State of Oregon based on information provided by state agencies. Each agency receiving any kind of federal assistance is responsible to ensure federal funds are accounted for properly to support accurate reporting in the SEFA. Agencies on R*STARS are required to account for federal funds in accordance with OAM 15.42.00 to facilitate the use of electronic reporting of R*STARS data (agencies that interface data to R*STARS were encouraged but not required to use specific grant profiles in R*STARS). The structures described in OAM 15.42.00 are very important to the proper reporting of federal funds using the Datamart Repository.

Agencies will use standard reports, available on the Datamart Repository, to transmit information for SEFA year-end reporting. Each agency is responsible to run reports for their agency, review the reports for accuracy, and transmit the information to SARS after the close of Month 13 by sending a PDF file of the query results (refer to F.6.g., Using the SEFA Reports). SARS provides a SEFA checklist to help agencies with their review. In addition, agencies receiving any kind of federal assistance need to complete year-end SEFA disclosure forms. The information reported by agencies for the SEFA as well as information provided through disclosure forms is transmitted to SARS at year-end through a *Transmittal of SEFA Disclosures and Agency Certification* (refer to Form I.3). This certification form is signed by the agency's SEFA contact and the chief fiscal officer or director. For internal control purposes, the SEFA contact and chief fiscal officer/director must be different individuals.

The "SEFA Reports" file on the Datamart Repository includes the "SEFA Subrecipient Expenditures" query and the "SEFA Express" query, which contains five individual reports: 1) Expenditures, 2) Revenues, 3) Transfers In, 4) Transfers Out, and 5) SEFA Inflow/(Outflow) report. The "SEFA Reports file" also includes the "SEFA Subrecipient Expenditures – YE" query and the "SEFA Express – YE" query.

F.6.a. Expenditures Report

This report displays total expenditures of federal awards by CFDA number. Total expenditures result from adding direct expenditures together with amounts passed-through to subrecipients. The total amount reported for "Pass-through to Subrecipients" must equal the detailed information reported on the "Subrecipient" report. In addition, this report displays whether expenditures resulted from a direct award (received by the agency directly from a federal agency) or from an indirect award (received by the agency as a subrecipient from a non-federal entity).

F.6.b. Revenues Report

This report includes all federal revenues that have been received by agencies, whether received directly from a federal agency or indirectly from another organization. Revenues are displayed by CFDA number and by grantor, with direct awards and indirect awards reported separately. It is important that the source of the award received be considered. Money that originally came from the federal government continues to be federal funds until spent on the actual federal program. Thus, federal awards need to be reported as such even if the awards have passed through numerous different organizations. Federal awards received from another state agency as pass-through should not be recorded as federal revenue; instead, the money should be recorded as a transfer in.

F.6.c. Transfers In Report

This report displays federal money that was transferred in to one state agency from another state agency. If the source of the money is federal, the transfer should be accounted for and associated with a CFDA number, regardless of whether it is budgeted as a transfer of federal or other funds.

Please be sure the sending agency records a transfer out for the same amount and uses the same CFDA number.

F.6.d. Transfers Out Report

This report displays federal money that was transferred out from one state agency and sent to another state agency. If the source of the money is federal, the transfer should be accounted for and associated with a CFDA number, regardless of whether it is budgeted as a transfer of federal or other funds. Please be sure the receiving agency records a transfer in for the same amount and uses the same CFDA number.

F.6.e. Subrecipient Report

This report includes federal awards that were distributed (passed through) to a subrecipient organization by CFDA number. This *detail* report showing “Total Amount Passed Through” must agree to the amount reported in *total* as “Pass Through to Subrecipients” on the expenditures report. Another state agency is not considered a subrecipient organization; federal awards passed through to another state agency should be recorded as transfers out. In addition, a federal agency cannot be a subrecipient (it can be a contractor), so federal agencies should not appear on this report. Lastly, it is critical that **all** subrecipient data be identified on the report, including the award contract number, subrecipient tax ID, and subrecipient organization. Utilizing placeholders that simply identify a CFDA number and amount, with the intention of providing the details with a SEFA correction form, causes problems for subrecipient monitoring assignments.

F.6.f. SEFA Inflow/(Outflow) Report

This report summarizes all previous reports (a. - e.) and provides a net inflow/(outflow) amount sorted by CFDA, grant number, and PCA. This report is a tool for agencies to review their federal data in detail. Revenues plus transfers-in should approximately equal expenditures plus transfers-out.

F.6.g. Using the SEFA Reports

At fiscal year-end, agencies will use the SEFA reports to transmit SEFA information to SARS. Each agency is responsible to run reports for their agency, review the reports for accuracy, and transmit the information to SARS. After the close of Month 13, agencies will send to SARS a PDF file with the results. Below are instructions for using the SEFA reports on the Datamart Repository.

1. To access the SEFA reporting queries, login to OBIEE at: <https://obi.das.oregon.gov:9503/bi-security-login/login.jsp>.
2. Select **Catalog**.
3. Go to **Folders > Shared Folders > Repository > Final > SEFA Reports**.

4. Select **Open**. The following report options will appear:

5. Determine which report to use based on the description provided. Enter the agency number and click “OK”.
6. Using the “select a view” drop-down menu, click on the name of the report desired. The available reports are described above in F.6.a through F.6.f. These reports are designed to pull data based on the use of Grant Profiles and the application of standard accounting as outlined in OAM 15.42.00 on Federal Grants. Note: if your agency is not using the required profiles or is not following the standard accounting treatment, the reports **will not** be

accurate. If data is missing, review your accounting processes related to federal grants and make corrections as needed

ORACLE Business Intelligence

SEFA Reports

SEFA Report 2022

Select a view: Expenditures

SEFA Reporting
Expenditures
Time run: 3/31/2022 10:33:28 AM

Agency Name: DEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Agency Number: 107 Fiscal Year: 2022

State Fund Group Title	Grant Category	Award Contract No.	Direct Expenditures	Pass-through to Subrecipients	Expenditures Total	Direct Award Expenditures	Indirect Award Expenditures
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020	21.019	COVID19	6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020 Total			6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021	21.027	ARPA2124	124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 Total			124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
OTHER	12.106	99999	0.00	3,747.63	3,747.63	3,747.63	0.00
	15.214	99999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	93.658	CASA01VE0DHS0093658	0.00	29,285.99	29,285.99	29,285.99	0.00
	97.036	U5X0S004499DROR	(272,007.01)	0.00	(272,007.01)	(272,007.01)	0.00
OTHER Total			(272,007.01)	33,033.62	(238,973.39)	(238,973.39)	0.00
Expenditure Grand Total			6,120,098.99	281,481,979.44	287,602,078.43	287,602,078.43	0.00

Return - Refresh - Print - Create Bookmark Link

- To return to the main page, click on the arrow or the “home” button as indicated above.
- To print the results to PDF, click the “print” link at the bottom of the report and select “printable PDF”.

ORACLE Business Intelligence

SEFA Reports

SEFA Report 2022

Select a view: Expenditures

SEFA Reporting
Expenditures
Time run: 3/31/2022 10:33:28 AM

Agency Name: DEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Agency Number: 107 Fiscal Year: 2022

State Fund Group Title	Grant Category	Award Contract No.	Direct Expenditures	Pass-through to Subrecipients	Expenditures Total	Direct Award Expenditures	Indirect Award Expenditures
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020	21.019	COVID19	6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020 Total			6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021	21.027	ARPA2124	124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 Total			124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
OTHER	12.106	99999	0.00	3,747.63	3,747.63	3,747.63	0.00
	15.214	99999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	93.658	CASA01VE0DHS0093658	0.00	29,285.99	29,285.99	29,285.99	0.00
	97.036	U5X0S004499DROR	(272,007.01)	0.00	(272,007.01)	(272,007.01)	0.00
OTHER Total			(272,007.01)	33,033.62	(238,973.39)	(238,973.39)	0.00
Expenditure Grand Total			6,120,098.99	281,481,979.44	287,602,078.43	287,602,078.43	0.00

Return - Refresh - **Print** - Create Bookmark Link

- A new browser tab will appear with the print version of the report. Click the printer icon in the upper right-hand corner of the webpage as illustrated below:

1 / 1 | - 100% + | [Print] [Refresh]

SEFA Report 2022
SEFA Reporting
Expenditures
 Time run: 3/31/2022 10:33:28 AM

Agency Name: DEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES Agency Number: 107 Fiscal Year: 2022

State Fund Group Title	Grant Category	Award Contract No.	Direct Expenditures	Pass-through to Subrecipients	Expenditures Total	Direct Award Expenditures	Indirect Award Expenditures
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020	21.019	COVID19	6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
CARES ACT-FEDERAL STIMULUS 2020 Total			6,267,741.37	11,068,155.82	17,335,897.19	17,335,897.19	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021	21.027	ARPA2124	124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 Total			124,364.63	270,380,790.00	270,505,154.63	270,505,154.63	0.00
OTHER	12.106	99999	0.00	3,747.63	3,747.63	3,747.63	0.00
	15.214	99999	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	93.658	CASA0IVE0DHS0093658	0.00	29,285.99	29,285.99	29,285.99	0.00
	97.036	USX0S004499DROR	(272,007.01)	0.00	(272,007.01)	(272,007.01)	0.00
OTHER Total			(272,007.01)	33,033.62	(238,973.39)	(238,973.39)	0.00
Expenditure Grand Total			6,120,098.99	281,481,979.44	287,602,078.43	287,602,078.43	0.00

10. Select “Adobe PDF” as the print destination. Click “print”.
11. Enter a filename and select the file location to save the file. Click “save”.
12. Review the results in your agency’s SEFA repository reports for accuracy and completeness. Send the PDF files with the query results as an attachment in an email to your SARS analyst, along with the *Transmittal of SEFA Disclosures and Agency Certification* form.

F.6.h. Making Corrections to SEFA Information

Upon review of the SEFA repository reports, an agency may discover that the information transmitted to SARS through the reports is inaccurate or incomplete. When this occurs, agencies use the Excel “*Corrections*” spreadsheet, which is sent to agencies in mid-July, to make corrections to information already transmitted to SARS. Indicating the amount originally reported, as well as the corrected amount, assures the intended correction is made. In addition, this process provides documentation of changes to initial data for the Statewide Single Audit. If corrections are needed, indicate the corrections, and return the completed spreadsheet to SARS as an email attachment.

Note: as agencies become aware of proposed material adjustments after the close of Month 13, the agency is responsible for determining if the adjustments have an impact on the agency’s SEFA. If the adjustment affects the agency’s SEFA, a “*Corrections*” spreadsheet may be required. Contact the agency’s SARS analyst and provide the CFDA number and title.

F.6.i. Alternative (Manual) SEFA Reporting Process

Agencies that interface transactions to R*STARS and are not using the federal grant profiles as well as agencies that are not on R*STARS will transmit their SEFA information to SARS at year-end using Excel spreadsheets. These spreadsheets will be provided to applicable agencies by SARS.

Agencies will complete the spreadsheets and transmit them to SARS as an email attachment. This information will be compiled together with data transmitted by other agencies through the Datamart Repository reports and incorporated into the statewide SEFA. ***An agency needs to have approval from SARS in order to use this alternative process.***

F.6.j. SEFA Disclosure Forms

Agencies that receive federal awards need to complete the year-end SEFA disclosure forms and transmit them to SARS by the due date. This information is incorporated into the note disclosures that accompany the SEFA. See section H.3. for examples of disclosure forms.

F.7. Definitions of Relevant Terms

Amount Received: The amount of federal funds that one state agency received from another state agency as reported on the Transfers In report. This amount needs to agree with the amount the other agency reported on their Transfers Out report.

Amount Sent: The amount of federal funds that one state agency sent to another state agency as reported on the Transfers Out report. This amount needs to agree with the amount the other agency reported on their Transfers In report.

Award Contract Number: The contract number is provided by the awarding entity for a particular grant award. When no CFDA number exists for a federal program, the award contract number must be used as an identifying number for SEFA reporting.

CFDA Number (Grant Category): Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance identification number. This is a five-digit number with the first two digits identifying the federal agency and the last three identifying the specific agency program. (A complete list of CFDA numbers and information on each program can be found on the Internet at <https://sam.gov/content/assistance-listings>).

Contractor: An entity that receives a contract (or legal instrument) by which a non-federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a federal award.. Although a non-federal entity may consider an agreement to be a contract, if the substance of the contract meets the definition of a federal award, the non-federal entity is not a contractor as defined here.

Direct Awards: Awards of federal financial assistance received directly from a federal agency.

Direct Expenditures: The amount of federal awards expended directly by the agency (e.g., paid to a contractor) in order to carry out a federal program. This amount does not include distributions to subrecipients.

Expenditures Total: Total of direct expenditures made to contractors and distributions of funds passed-through to subrecipient organizations.

Federal Award: Federal financial assistance and federal cost-reimbursement contracts that non-federal entities receive directly from federal awarding agencies or indirectly from pass-through entities (further defined as “indirect award” below). It does not include procurement contracts (under grants or contracts) that the federal government uses to buy goods or services from a state agency in a contractor capacity.

Indirect Awards: Awards of federal financial assistance that an agency received as a subrecipient of another organization, which could be another government or non-profit organization. A state agency may receive a portion of a federal grant from some other entity that has contracted with the agency to provide services related to the grant. For example, Harvard University receives a federal grant to

study sun exposure. Harvard University then passes through a portion of that federal grant to a state agency to conduct a study of sun exposure in the Northwest. In Uniform Guidance, indirect awards are identified as “subawards”.

Non-federal Entity: A state, local government, or non-profit organization.

Pass-through Entity: A non-federal entity that provides a federal award to a subrecipient to carry out a federal program.

Pass-Through to Subrecipients: The amount that a state agency passed through to an organization that meets the definition of a subrecipient organization (not a contractor).

Receiving Agency: The agency number of the state agency that received a transfer of federal funds from another state agency.

Recipient: A non-federal entity that expends federal awards received directly from a federal awarding agency to carry out a federal program.

Sending Agency: The agency number of the state agency that transferred federal funds to another state agency.

State Agencies: See SEFA Contacts list at:

http://www.oregon.gov/das/Financial/Acctng/Documents/SEFA_Contacts.pdf

Subrecipient: A non-federal entity that receives an indirect award (as defined above) from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other federal awards directly from a federal awarding agency. For purposes of reporting distributions of federal awards in the Oregon SEFA, a subrecipient is not a state agency.

Subrecipient Tax ID Number: Tax identification number for the organization receiving the pass-through assistance. This must be a valid Tax Identification Number.

Total Amount Passed Through: The total amount passed through to a subrecipient organization.