



Affected Agencies

- Public Assistance Agencies
- Child Support Enforcement Agencies
- Public Children Services Agencies
- Workforce Investment Agencies

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What's Changing?

 Sets forth new practice/time frames for reporting & uploading financial data



Synonyms

- The following terms are sometimes used interchangeably by fiscal staff and can convey the same information:
 - Cover Sheet
 - -2750, 2820, 2827 and 1992
 - Financial Statement

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When?

- Effective beginning SFY12 (Jul'11)
 - Starts with the reporting and uploading of July 2011 financial information



Advantages

- More efficient and accurate reporting to the feds which helps protect funding
- Better cash management
- Faster reimbursement to PCSA agencies

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Key Point

- Reporting Financial Activity Uploads
 - Financial uploads from the agency's financial reporting system into the County Finance Information System (CFIS) are due no later than the 18th day of the month following the month of transaction.



Examples

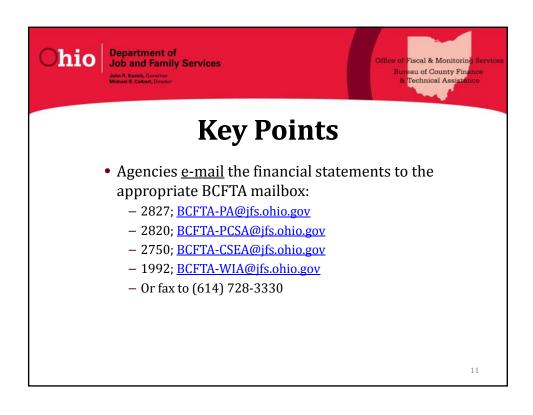
- July financial data must be uploaded by August 18th.
- August financial data to include monthly financial and RMS must be uploaded by September 18th.
- September financial data must be uploaded by October 18th.

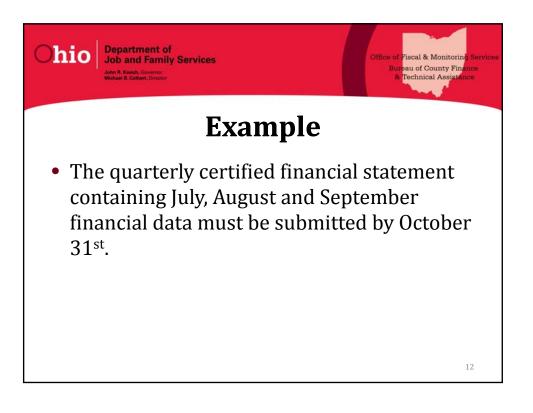
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Key Points

- Reporting Financial Activity Financials
 - Financial reports will be certified and submitted quarterly
 - Quarterly Financial Statements issued to agencies for completion by BCFTA
 - Receipts and disbursements will be identified for each month of the financial quarter
 - Includes automation of cash balance calculation







Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- Agencies are encouraged to perform a review to ensure financial statements agree with financial data that has been uploaded.
- The following slides titled "Reconciling Cash to 1.A" include examples detailing how agencies can reconcile the financial statements to the financial uploads.

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Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- This process will work for both the PA and PCSA 1.A report
 - Identify net transactions for a month
 - Service Location Total; \$369,447.71
 - Less: Cash Fund Balance; \$240,691.60
 - Equals; Net transactions for the month; \$128,756.11
 - Note: If this is a positive number this indicates there were more disbursements than receipts for the month, thus reducing the cash balance



Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- Calculate end of month cash balance
 - Beginning month cash balance; \$240,691.60
 - Less net transactions; \$128,756.11
 - Equals end of month cash balance and should reconcile to your county auditor fund balance reports; \$111,935.49
 - Note: This will be the amount that will show up for your beginning cash balance for the following month on the 1.A report

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Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- The following process is for a CSEA in a combined Agency
 - Identify net transactions for a month
 - Service Location Total; \$168,940.65
 - Less: Cash Fund Balance; \$207,491.77
 - Less: CSEA Shared Transfer; \$18,670.13 (this step will not apply to a stand alone CSEA)



Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- Less: The 34% for contracts paid at 66%; \$1,413.09
 - Note: The 34% amount can be obtained from the "View Monthly Summary Screen" in QuIC+ and calculated as follows; (\$2,743.05/.66)-\$2,743.05
- Equals Net Transactions for the month; (\$58,634.34)
 - Note: If this is a negative number this indicates there were more receipts than disbursements for the month, thus increasing the cash balance

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Reconciling Cash to 1.A

- Calculate end of month cash balance
 - Beginning month cash balance; \$207,491.77
 - Plus Net Transactions; \$58,634.34
 - Equals end of month cash balance and should reconcile to your county auditor fund balance reports; \$266,126.11
 - Note: This will be the amount that will show up for your beginning cash balance for the following month on the 1.A report



An Overview of the Process

 A schedule of the quarter close process will be sent to agencies via the CFIS Help Desk each quarter detailing time frames.

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An Overview of the Process

- Step 1.
 - Preliminary quarterly financial statements to agencies after the 18th day within two (2) business days following the last month of the quarter.



An Overview of the Process

- Step 2.
 - Upon receipt of quarterly financial statements, agencies have five (5) business days to
 - Reconcile difference between the county auditor financial records and the financial data uploaded to CFIS
 - Upload any adjustments and/or corrections to CFIS

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An Overview of the Process

- Step 3.
 - BCFTA issues final quarterly financial statement after the five (5) business day reconciliation period is closed.



An Overview of the Process

- Step 4.
 - Agency prints the final financial statement to complete the certification.
 - Director certifies accuracy and the statement is then sent to the county auditor for signature.
 - WIA agencies have the WIA fiscal agent certify accuracy and have the WIA fiscal agent Director or WIA board designee to certify, skipping Step 5.

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An Overview of the Process

- Step 5.
 - County auditor certifies that each month's records on the statement match with the records of their office.
- Step 6.
 - Agency submits completed quarterly financial statement to BCFTA via e-mail no later than the last day of the month following the quarter.



Final Key Points

 PA, CSEA and WIA agencies have the ability to perform negative draws to align draws with expenditures. This process is completed during the quarter - through the last draw of the quarter (especially important once RMS statistics are derived).

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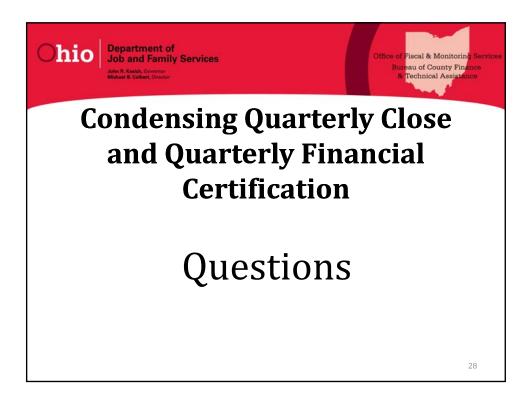
Final Key Points

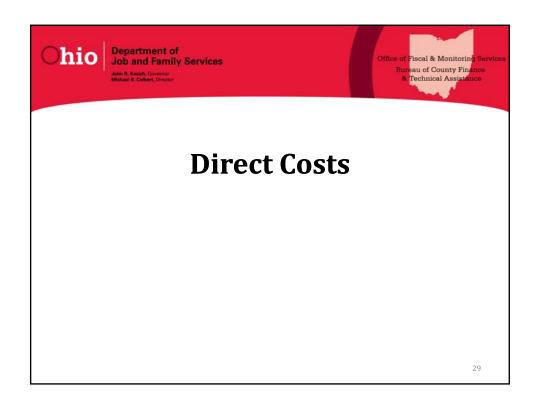
 Condensing the quarterly close will place more emphasis on counties making timely adjustments, corrections and/or post allocated adjustments prior to the financial reporting deadline of the final month of a quarter.



Final Key Points

 Any adjustments or corrections not made during the quarter or within the five (5) day review period, will need to be made to open grants in the current quarter.









Direct Costs

- <u>Direct costs</u> are expenditures readily assigned to a benefiting state or federal program
- <u>Indirect costs</u> or cost pool costs are expenditures that cannot be assigned, without effort disproportionate to the results, to a specific benefiting state or federal grant

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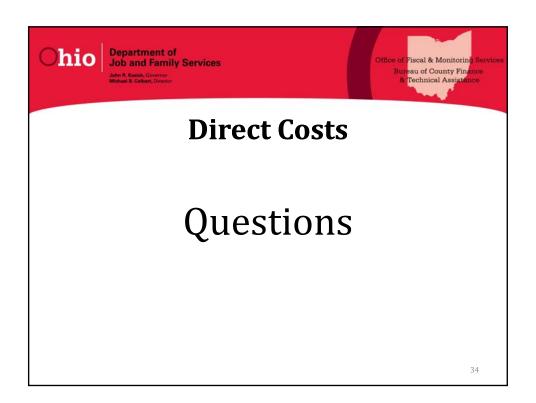
Direct Cost Example

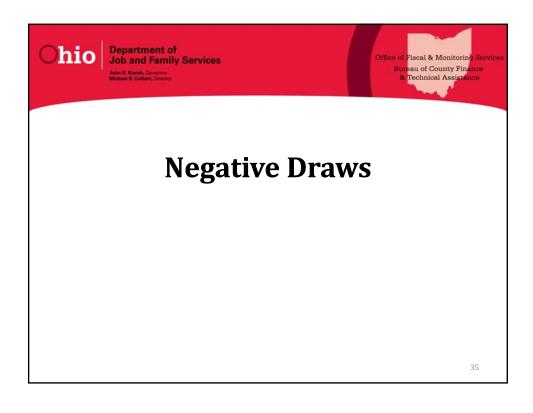
 When an Income Maintenance worker attends a Food Assistance training all costs associated with this training will be direct charged to Food Assistance, not the IM (020) cost pool.



Key Points

- Is a cost easily assigned to a program?
- If not easily assigned to a program, is the cost easily assigned to a cost pool other than shared (010)?
- Review all cost pool costs









What is a Negative Draw?

- A reduction in the draw amount of an open or liquidating grant line that must have an offsetting entry to one or more open or liquidating grant lines
- Transaction is a net zero adjustment
- Instructions were included in the 3-3-2011 email from Maximus with release 8.14

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When?

- Designed to allow agencies to adjust cash drawn to more accurately match actual and projected expenses
- Can be done at any time
- Can be part of a regular draw
- Post in the current quarter



Why?

- Actual expenses vary from projections based on RMS variances and invoice timing
- Timing of the RMS process allows agencies to accurately forecast final RMS related expenses
- Outstanding invoices are usually known by the middle of the final month of the quarter

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Advantages

- Balance cash to minimize quarterly over/under variances by grant line
- Move cash to proper grant year during the liquidation period
- Better manage your agency



Under-advanced Example

- Over-advanced Grant Lines total \$91,300
 - TANF Admin \$35,500
 - Food Assistance \$55,800
- Under-advanced Grant Lines total \$95,000
 - Title XX Base \$13,000
 - Medicaid \$26,800
 - Social Service Operating \$9,900
 - TANF Regular \$45,300

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Under-advanced Example

- The net impact is the agency is underadvanced by \$3,700
- An option is to split the underdrawn amount
 - Negative Adjustments: TANF Admin (\$35,500)
 and Food Assistance (\$55,800)
 - Positive Adjustments: Title XX Base \$12,075,
 Medicaid \$25,875, Social Services Operating
 \$8,975 and TANF Regular \$44,375



Over-advanced Example

- Over-advanced Grant Lines total \$129,500
 - Administration \$110,200
 - Youth \$19,300
- Under-advanced Grant lines total \$128,000
 - Adult \$45,900
 - Dislocated Worker \$73,600
 - NEG Grant \$8,500

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Over-advanced Example

- The net impact is the agency is overadvanced by \$1,500
- An option is to split over-advanced amounts to under-advanced grant lines
 - Negative Adjustments: Admin (\$109,000) and Youth - (\$19,000)
 - Positive Adjustments: Adult \$45,900,
 Dislocated Worker \$73,600 and NEG Grant \$8,500



Draws During Liquidation

- Agencies can draw against both grant period lines during liquidation for allowable expenditures
- All agencies have grant lines with liquidation periods

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Draws During Liquidation

- Federal grant periods normally run October 1 through September 30 with a liquidation period through December 31
- State allocations run July 1 through June 30 with a liquidation period through September 30



Draws During Liquidation

- WIA special grants (non formula) can vary from the standard federal fiscal period
- Negative draws must be made before the liquidation date or the state will adjust on closeout

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Liquidation Adjustment Example

- CSEA Agency has the following FFP balances after a recent draw
 - FFP in liquidation is over-advanced by \$23,200
 - Current period FFP is under-advanced by \$25,800



Liquidation Adjustment Example

 The CSEA agency would do a negative draw to the liquidating line in the amount of \$23,200 and a positive draw to the open grant line in the same amount

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Key Points

- A negative draw can be part of a regular draw
- You can manage your closeout with negative draws
- The negative draw process can be used as a tool in your cash management procedures



Key Points

- Timing Is Critical
- The last day to do a negative draw along with a regular draw each quarter of SFY12:
 - September 23, 2011
 - December 23, 2011
 - March 23, 2012
 - June 15, 2012

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Key Points

- The last day to do a negative draw and not receive cash each quarter of SFY12:
 - September 30, 2011
 - December 30, 2011
 - March 30, 2012
 - June 15, 2012



Key Points

- Considerations when completing negative draws for end of quarter impact:
 - Is RMS imported and allocated?
 - What are outstanding invoices?
 - How many pay periods are left?
 - Have post allocated adjustments been completed?

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Key Points

- The following reports are needed to accurately forecast cash needs and complete the negative draw process
 - Over/under report
 - 1.D report for the current quarter
 - Trend analysis based off of 1.D, RMS and/or other forecasting tools

