Effective Oversight of Subrecipients

Division of Energy Assistance (DEA) Office of Community Services (OCS) Administration for Children & Families (ACF) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)





Agenda

John Thompson, Auditor, Division of Energy Assistance

Introduction and Opening Remarks

Presenters:

- Jane Blank, Section Chief, Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (WHEAP)
- Kelly Buckson, Senior Manger, South Carolina Department of Administration (SCDA)
- Leslie Ann Lesko, LIHEAP Program Manager, Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity (IDCEO)
- Jennifer Lee, LIHEAP Program Manager, Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA)

Peter Edelman, Program Analyst, Division of Energy Assistance

Recap and Closing Remarks



Subrecipient Guidance

Title 45 (Public Welfare) of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 96

- Block Grants
- 45 CFR 96.30(a)

2 C.F.R. § 200.332 (d) and 45 C.F.R. § 75.352(d)

- Requirements for Pass Through Entities
- Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Policy

42 USC 8624(b)

LIHEAP Assurances



Frequency Requirements

Agency Policy to perform Monitoring

What to Evaluate







Wisconsin

LIHEAP Monitoring Procedures

Presented by Jane Blank





Wisconsin Operations

70 Counties

(26 counties subcontract with nonprofits)

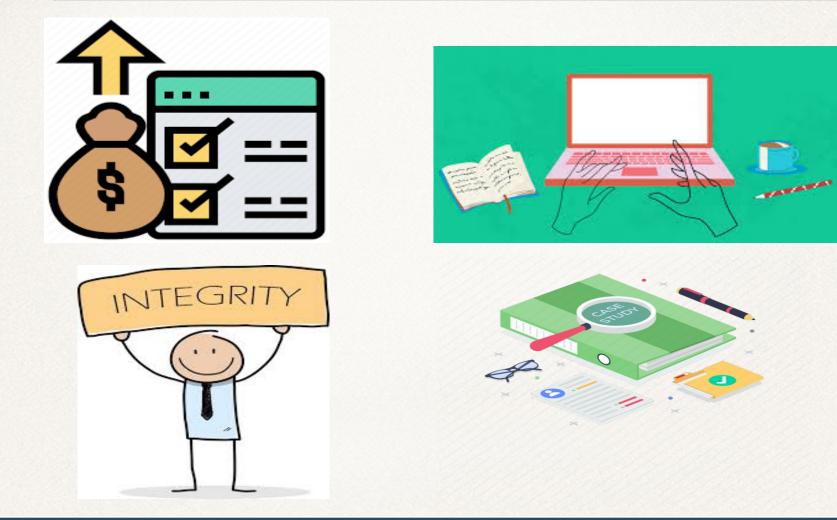
2 non-profits 6 Tribes







Wisconsin's Monitoring Key Components





ADMINISTRATION FOR EAMILIES

Fiscal Monitoring

Agencies receive an email notice to upload the following documents in the HE+ System:

- Copies of General Ledger entries for WHEAP expenses invoiced for in a specific month
- Copies of supporting document(s) for the General Ledger entries



Administrative Reviews

- Administrative Reviews (on-site):
 - Discuss contract spending
 - Examine overall operations
 - Review agency internal quality assurance reviews
 - Evaluation of the agency's compliance with WHEAP policies and procedures





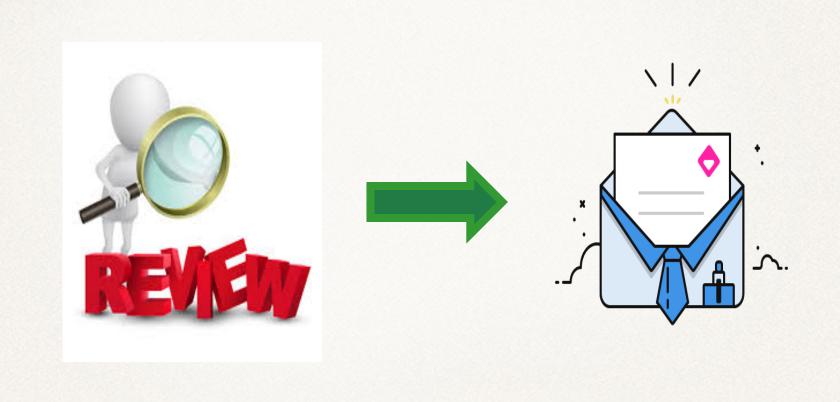
Email notice

- Report Letter
 - General and Furnace Case File Quality Assurance spreadsheets
 - Agency Response Template













Vendor DTM (VDTM)

3 VDTMs conducted quarterly

- December, March, June and September

 (1) Fuel Oil vendor, Propane vendor, and Natural Gas and/or Electric Vendor

10 customers



Statewide Monitoring

- Invoicing
- Crisis Balances
- Caseload Comparison





Monitoring Outcomes

- Policy Compliance
- Interpretation of requirements and policies
- Aid in the development of tools and training topics for all agencies
- Identify best practices for state staff to share with other agencies



South Carolina

LIHEAP Monitoring Procedures & COVID Transition

Presented by Kelly Buckson





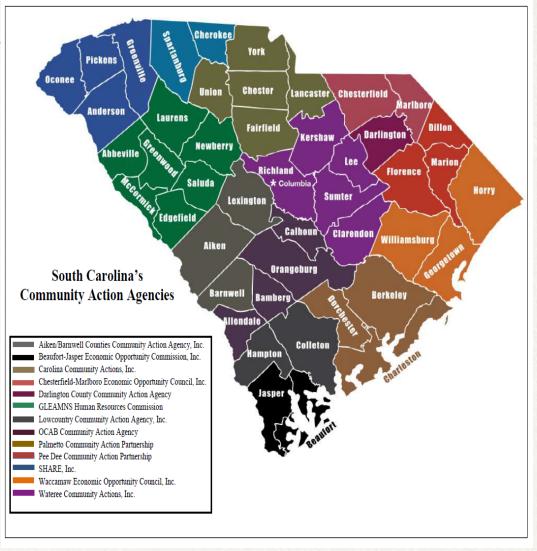
Who We Are

State Office Overview

- SC OEO Monitoring Staff: 9 (program, fiscal and Weatherization)
- 13 LIHEAP Subgrantees

LIHEAP Customers

- Primary Heating Fuel: Natural Gas
- SC Residential Nat. Gas Average Price: \$15.85 per thousand cubic feet
- Average Annual LIHEAP benefit: \$496



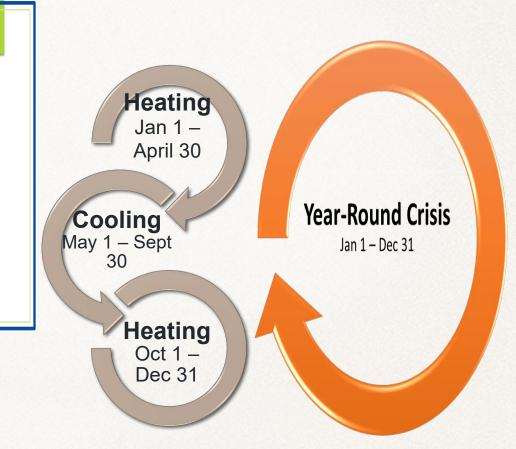




LIHEAP Program Review

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Categories	Benefit Levels
MINIMUM DIRECT ASSISTANCE	\$200
Energy burden	\$125
Elderly aged 60 +	\$75
Income = or < 100% FPL	\$125
Disabled	\$50
Child age 5 or less	\$50
Veterans	\$50
Fuel	\$75
Maximum Allowable	\$750

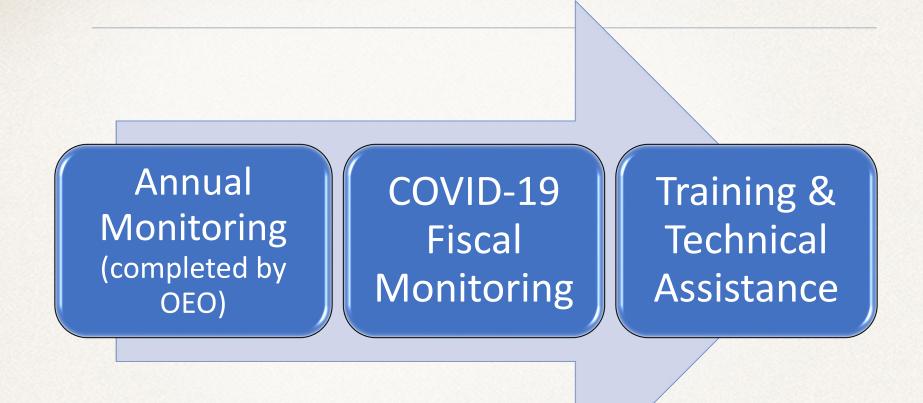
2021 Non-Emergency Benefit Matrix



ALTONANO, HARRING CALL



Monitoring Overview







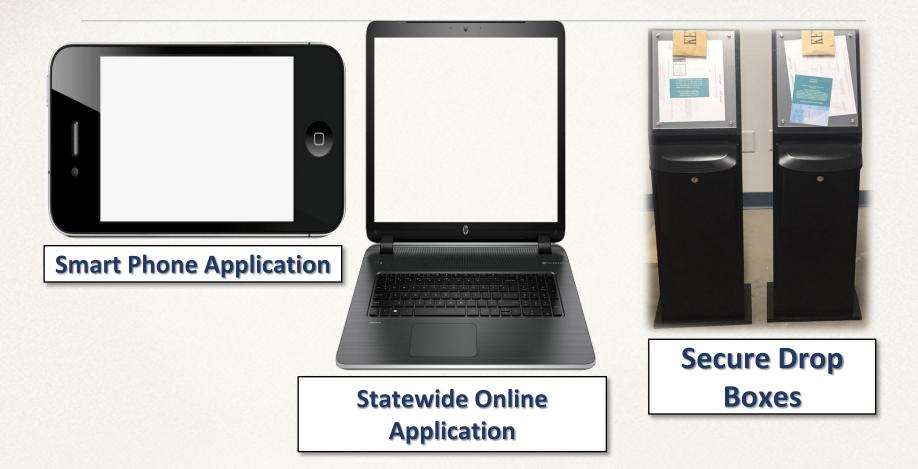
Doing Business Differently







LIHEAP Outreach







Example of Outreach Efforts





Illinois

LIHEAP Monitoring Procedures, COVID Transition & At-Risk Subrecipients

Presented by Leslie Ann Lesko





Subrecipient Monitoring

- Illinois Monitoring
 - 35 Subrecipients
 - Monitored annually but no later than every three (3) years
 - Risk Assessment Tools
- Fiscal Monitoring
- Program Monitoring





- Fiscal monitoring normally performed on-site is being completed remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Samples requested from sub-recipients are submitted through a secure FTP site
- Development of an all-inclusive monitoring tool (Excel Workbook) is used to support all areas of fiscal testing
- Total of twenty-three areas are monitored



Program Monitoring

Three monitoring tools:

- Desk Monitoring
- On-Site Comprehensive Monitoring
- Remote Comprehensive Monitoring

COVID-19 – Rethinking our approach







At-Risk Subrecipients

The Termination of an Agency:

- Watch for Signs
- Own your part in the process
- Develop Contingencies
- Learned many lessons about how to better assess performance and to provide training and technical assistance.



At-Risk Subrecipients – cont'd

The successful transition of an at-risk subrecipient:

- Step 1: Corrective Action Plan (based on monitoring findings)
- Step 2: Technical Assistance Plan (very collaborative) and
- Final Step, at which the subrecipient could either succeed or fail: **Quality Improvement Plan** (forcing sub to improve or lose funding)



ADMINISTRATION FOR



- Develop a Risk Assessment Tool and what factors and questions will be used to score a subrecipient
- Each factor and question is weighted, and a final score indicates a low, medium, or high risk.
- Some high risk examples could look like:
 - Repeated monitoring findings and/or deficiencies.
 - Failure to respond to findings and deficiencies effectively and timely.
 - Turnover in key agency staff.
 - Failure to submit Grants, Modifications, Reports timely.
- An Office of Community Assistance tool combines the risk assessment results of Fiscal, CSBG, Weatherization and LIHEAP to determine the agency's overall risk.



Alabama

LIHEAP Monitoring Procedures, COVID Transition & At-Risk Subrecipients

Presented by Jennifer Lee





Oversight from General View

Before March 2020

- Conducted annual site visits for all twenty-one (21) subrecipients
- Processed monthly invoices
- Generated weekly expenditure reports through state-wide system
- Prepared Risk Assessments annually

After March 2020 - Present

Same as above except no site visits – monitoring remotely.



Challenges due to COVID-19

Intake

- Alternatives to face-to face appointments
- Required documentation
- Subrecipient expenditures
 - In May, 12 of our 21 subrecipients were below their typical expenditure rate
 - By September, 3 of our 21 subrecipients were still not on track to obligate their allocation
 - By end of December 31, all but one subrecipient obligated their allocation



High Risk Subrecipient

Decision: move program or place subrecipient on High Risk?

- In early December, the State completed a Risk Assessment
- Subrecipient's payments to home energy vendors were averaging two months late
- Subrecipient had two prior opportunities to implement a plan for spending the allocation
- In January, leadership met twice with Executive Director and Board Chair
- Outcome: High Risk status with a reimbursement-only contract for 6 months at 50% of their typical allocation
 - In early February, contract was executed
 - If successful, the State will extend the contract and allocate the remaining portion



Session Recap

- We heard four grantees go over the following about how they carried out subgrantee oversight:
 - How COVID forced all four grantee to change their approaches to monitoring;
 - How two grantees handled at-risk agencies;
 - How grantees monitored different types of subrecipient; and
 - How grantees set their schedules, tools, and strategies for monitoring.



Importance of Subrecipient Monitoring

- Monitoring helps your subrecipients and you...
 - Comply with program requirements;
 - Minimize improper payments, including by identifying fraud;
 - Improve the delivery of services; and
 - Coordinate with each other, especially in reporting data.



Be Prepared for Your Monitoring Activities

- Here are some monitoring preparation tips:
 - Before you begin, prepare a monitoring tool that guides your approach to the monitoring episode;
 - Identify at-risk subrecipients;
 - Develop a monitoring schedule;
 - Plan the monitoring episode's agenda; and
 - Perform timely follow-up.







Presenter Point of Contacts

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Go Ahead and Ask Away...



