DEPARTMENT OF AUDITOR-CONTROLLER
CONTRACT ACCOUNTING AND ADMINISTRATION HANDBOOK

The purpose of the handbook is to establish required accounting, financial reporting, internal control, and contract administration standards for organizations that contract with Los Angeles County.

Revision: June 2021

AUDITOR-CONTROLLER
CONTRACT ACCOUNTING AND ADMINISTRATION HANDBOOK

The purpose of this Handbook is to establish required accounting, financial reporting, internal control, and contract administration standards for organizations (CONTRACTOR) that contract with Los Angeles County (COUNTY).

The accounting, financial reporting, and internal control standards described in this Handbook are fundamental. These standards are not intended to be all inclusive or replace acceptable existing procedures, preclude the use of more sophisticated methods, or supersede any laws or requirements imposed by the applicable funding sources (i.e., federal and State agencies) that may be more restrictive and/or stringent. Instead, this Handbook represents the minimum required procedures and controls that must be incorporated into a CONTRACTOR'S accounting and financial reporting system. The internal control standards described apply to organizations with adequate staffing. Organizations with insufficient staff to implement the internal controls as described herein must adopt alternative controls (e.g., use of appropriate alternative staff or Board Officers) to comply with the intent of the standards to ensure effective internal control systems are in place within the organization. The CONTRACTOR'S subcontractors must also follow these standards unless otherwise stated in the Agreement.

A. ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

1.0 Basis of Accounting

Unless otherwise specified by the funding source, CONTRACTORS may elect to use either the accrual or cash basis of accounting during the year for recording financial transactions. Monthly invoices must be prepared on the same basis used for recording financial transactions.

The COUNTY recommends the use of the accrual basis for recording financial transactions.

1.1 Accrual Basis

Under the accrual basis for recording financial transactions, revenues are recorded in the accounting period earned (rather than when cash is received). Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period incurred (rather than when cash is disbursed).

Recorded accruals (e.g., to estimate expenditures) shall be reversed in the subsequent accounting period or when deemed appropriate in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

1.2 Cash Basis

If a CONTRACTOR elects to use the cash basis for recording financial transactions during the year:

- Necessary adjustments must be made to record the accruals at the beginning and the end of each year of the contract, and at the end of the contract.

- All computations, supporting records, and explanatory notes used in converting from the cash basis to the accrual basis must be retained.

1.3 Prepaid Expenditures

Prepaid expenditures (e.g., insurance, service agreements, lease agreements) must be expensed during the appropriate Agreement year to the extent goods and services are received, or are applicable to that Agreement year.

2.0 Accounting System

Each CONTRACTOR must maintain a ***double entry accounting system*** (utilizing debits and credits) with a General Journal, a Cash Receipts Journal, a General Ledger, and a Cash Disbursements Journal. The COUNTY requires that a Payroll Register (see Section A.2.6) also be maintained. Postings to the General Ledger and Journals shall be made at least on a monthly basis. The CONTRACTOR must maintain separate cost centers, which clearly identify funds received and expended on services provided under the COUNTY Agreement.

2.1 General Journal

A General Journal must be maintained for recording adjusting entries, reversing entries, closing entries, and other financial transactions not normally recorded in the Cash Receipts Journal or Cash Disbursements Journal. Entries in the General Journal must be adequately documented, and entered in chronological order with sufficient explanatory notations.

Example:

	Debit	Credit
Rent Expenditure	100	
Rent Payable		100

To record accrued rent to March 31, 20XX

2.2 Cash Receipts Journal

A Cash Receipts Journal must be maintained for recording all cash receipts (e.g., COUNTY warrants, contributions, interest income). The Cash Receipts Journal shall, at a minimum, contain the following column headings:

- Date
- Receipt Number
- Cash Debit Columns
- Income Credit Columns (for the following accounts):
  - COUNTY payments (one per funding source)
  - Contributions/Donations
  - Other Income (grants, sales of supplies/services, rental income, miscellaneous revenue, fees)
  - Description (entries in the description column must clearly specify the source of cash receipts.)

2.3 Cash Disbursements Journal

A Cash Disbursements Journal must be maintained for recording all cash disbursements (e.g., rent, utilities, maintenance)

The Cash Disbursements Journal must, at a minimum, contain the following column headings:

- Date
- Check Number
- Cash (Credit) Column
- Expenditure Account Name
- Description

Note (1) Separate cost columns are required for salary expenditures and other recurring cost classifications for each program.

Note (2) Entries in the description column must clearly specify the nature of the cost and the corresponding cost classification if not included in the column heading.

Note (3) Checks should not be written to employees (other than payroll, mileage reimbursements, travel reimbursements, and petty cash fund custodian checks).

A ***Check Register*** may be substituted for the Cash Disbursements Journal, but this is not recommended. If used, the Check Register must contain the same cost classifications and description information required when a Cash Disbursements Journal is used.

Disbursements without supporting documentation will be disallowed upon audit. Canceled checks and credit card statements (VISA, AMEX, department store, etc.) alone will not constitute acceptable support. See Sections A.3.2 and B.2.4 for additional guidance on documentation requirements.

2.4 General Ledger

A General Ledger must be maintained with accounts for all assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues, and expenditures. Separate accounts or cost centers must be maintained for the revenues (e.g., donations, grants, rental income, miscellaneous revenue) and expenditures of each of the CONTRACTOR'S programs and activities (both COUNTY and non-COUNTY).

2.5 Chart of Accounts

A Chart of Accounts must be maintained:

- The COUNTY recommends that CONTRACTORS use the same expenditure account titles on the monthly invoice submitted to the COUNTY.

- If the CONTRACTOR uses account titles which differ from the account titles on the monthly invoice, each account title must clearly identify the nature of the transaction(s) posted to the account.

- CONTRACTOR must consistently post transactions that are of a similar nature to the same account. For example, all expenditures for travel shall be posted to the account titled "travel" and not intermixed with other expenditure accounts.

2.6 Payroll Register

The COUNTY recommends that a Payroll Register be maintained for recording all payroll transactions. The Register should contain the following:

- Name
- Position
- Unique code identifying each employee (e.g., employee number/ID)
- Salary or hourly wage
- Payment Record including:
  - Accrual Period
  - Gross Pay
  - Itemized Payroll Deductions
  - Net Pay Amount
  - Check Number

If a Payroll Register is not used, the information discussed above must be recorded in the Cash Disbursements Journal.

CONTRACTOR will ensure compliance with all applicable federal and State requirements for withholding payroll taxes (e.g., FIT, FICA, FUTA, SIT, SIU), reporting, filing (e.g., 941, DE-7, W-2, W-4, and 1099s), and all applicable tax deposits.

CONTRACTOR will ensure compliance with Internal Revenue Service guidelines to properly classify employees and independent contractors.

2.7 Invoices/Billings

Each CONTRACTOR must submit an invoice/billing at least monthly to report to the COUNTY the financial activity of the program(s) as required in the applicable Agreement.

3.0 Records

Adequate care must be exercised to safeguard the accounting records and supporting documentation. Any destruction or theft of the CONTRACTOR'S accounting records or supporting documentation must be immediately reported to the COUNTY. CONTRACTOR must report, to the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, any act(s), which may reasonably be thought to constitute a crime, and/or which appear to have resulted in the destruction, damage, or alteration of any record subject to the provisions of this Handbook. CONTRACTOR must make their report to the local law enforcement agency within twenty-four hours of becoming aware of the acts which have resulted in the destruction, damage, or alteration of the record.

A copy of the resulting crime/incident report must be retained by the CONTRACTOR for a period of time under which the underlying records that were destroyed/damaged were required to be retained plus an additional three years, and must be retained for a longer period in the case of unresolved litigation or audit.

3.1 Retention

All accounting records (e.g., journals, ledgers), financial records, and supporting documentation must be retained for a minimum of three years after the termination of the CONTRACTOR'S Agreement or the date of submission of the final invoice, billing, or expenditure report, unless a longer retention period is prescribed by the Agreement or applicable laws and regulations, in which case the CONTRACTOR must comply with the longer retention period and all other retention requirements set forth in the Agreement or the applicable laws and regulations.

3.2 Encryption

CONTRACTOR must employ sufficient security measures to safeguard all COUNTY non-public information (e.g., confidential information including, but not limited to, the names and addresses of individuals, Social Security numbers, credit card information) that is electronically stored, used, and transmitted. Encryption standards must, at a minimum, be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the COUNTY Agreement and COUNTY Board Policy 5.200.

3.3 Supporting Documentation

All revenues and expenditures shall be supported by original vouchers, invoices, receipts, or other documentation and shall be maintained in the manner described herein.

Invoices, receipts, canceled checks, and other documentation, including electronic documentation clearly establishing the nature and the reasonableness of the expenditure and its relevance to the COUNTY program being contracted for are required to support an outlay of funds. If the CONTRACTOR is unclear as to the appropriate documentation that must be retained to support an expenditure, CONTRACTOR shall consult with the COUNTY before the expenditure is charged to the COUNTY. Unsupported or inadequately supported disbursements will be disallowed upon audit. CONTRACTOR will be required to repay COUNTY for all disallowed costs.

Electronic documentation is permitted when the source documentation originated electronically. To the extent the source for electronic documentation is an original hardcopy document (e.g., PDF scans of original vendor invoices), CONTRACTOR shall retain the original source document for inspection by COUNTY. Photocopies (including scanned images) of invoices or receipts, any internally generated documents (e.g., vouchers, request for check forms, requisitions, canceled checks), and account statements alone do not constitute supporting documentation for purchases. COUNTY at its sole discretion may accept photocopies of supporting documentation in preference to the original documents based on the adequacy of the CONTRACTOR'S internal controls over electronic documentation and subject to any limitations imposed by the applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies).

CONTRACTORS must provide acceptable supporting documentation for all expenditures. For example, for the following categories of expenditures, acceptable supporting documentation may include, but not be limited to:

Payroll

- Timecards and attendance records signed and dated by the employee and the employee's supervisor (in ink or electronically) certifying the accuracy and approval of the reported time.
- Time distribution records by program, accounting for total work time on a daily basis for all employees.
- Records showing actual expenditures for Social Security and unemployment insurance.
- State and federal quarterly tax returns, federal W-2 forms, and federal W-4 forms.

Personnel Files

- Documentation supporting approved employee pay rates.
- Proof of employees having the required educational, practical experience, and license(s)/certification(s) for their position.
- Criminal record clearances as required.

Contracted/Consultant Services

- Contracts detailing the nature and scope of services to be provided, and the method and rate of compensation (e.g., cost reimbursement, fixed fee, fee for service, rate per hour) for each service.
- Itemized invoices or other documentation detailing the nature of services provided.
- Time and attendance records or other documentation detailing when services were provided.
- Travel vouchers detailing purpose, time, and location of travel reimbursed by CONTRACTOR.
- Purchase orders and invoices for supplies reimbursed by CONTRACTOR.
- Copies of all completed federal Form 1099s, establishing that all payments to contractors/consultants were reported timely to federal and State taxing agencies.

Travel

- Travel policies of the CONTRACTOR (written).
- Travel expenditure vouchers.
- For travel related to conferences, meetings, seminars, symposiums, workshops, and other similar events, CONTRACTOR shall at a minimum, retain literature, including, but not limited to, agendas and handouts detailing the purpose of the event, as part of the CONTRACTOR'S documentation of the propriety of the travel expenditure.
- Itemized receipts for all travel expenditures (e.g., lodging for approved out-of-town travel, airfare, car rentals, ground transportation, parking)

  Note: Reimbursement for actual receipts or per diem rates for lodging and meal expenditures must not exceed the COUNTY'S maximum reimbursement rate for employees. CONTRACTOR shall obtain the COUNTY'S maximum reimbursement rate for each fiscal year from the COUNTY before travel expenditures are charged.

Vehicle Expenditures

- Invoices/receipts for repairs, maintenance, fuel, etc.
- Vehicle registration card.
- Vehicle title.
- Insurance policy.

- Purchase or financing agreement.
- Vehicle lease or rental agreement.
- For vehicles owned/leased by the CONTRACTOR and personal vehicles that are primarily used for business purposes, a vehicle mileage log must be maintained establishing the extent to which the vehicles are used for business versus non-business purposes. The mileage log must identify:
  - Trip dates
  - Origin and destination addresses of the trip
  - Purpose of the trip and how it relates to the Agreement services
  - Beginning and ending odometer readings and the resulting mileage for all trips (including non-business trips) to account for 100% use of the vehicle.
- For personal vehicles that are not primarily used for business purposes, documentation to support reimbursements to employees for mileage and parking must include:
  - Date and time of travel
  - Origin and destination addresses of the trip and the resulting mileage
  - Purpose of the trip and how it relates to the Agreement services
  - Rates claimed (Note: Reimbursement rates for mileage must not exceed applicable federal guidelines.)
  - Parking and toll charges reimbursed
  - Itemized receipts for reimbursed parking and toll charges

All supporting documentation must include sufficient information to identify the vehicle the expenditures are related to, which shall include, but not be limited to, vehicle make and model, vehicle license number, and vehicle identification number.

CONTRACTOR must only charge the COUNTY for vehicle expenditures (e.g., gasoline, repairs/maintenance, insurance, depreciation) to provide COUNTY Agreement services. CONTRACTOR must pro-rate vehicle expenditures based on vehicle usage to exclude the portion of expenditures related to non-COUNTY and non-business use (i.e., non-COUNTY program services, personal use, employee transportation to and from work).

Operating Expenditures (e.g., utilities, office supplies, equipment rentals)

- Bona fide contracts or lease agreements, if applicable.
- Invoices and receipts detailing the cost and items purchased will constitute the primary supporting documentation.
- Documentation acknowledging the receipt of purchased goods and services (e.g., itemized delivery confirmations, stock received reports, packing slips, or other documentation) signed by the employee(s) who verified the good/services were approved and received.

Outside Meals

- Itemized receipts and/or invoices for all meals.
- Documentation detailing the nature and business purpose of each meal.
- Documentation identifying the participants of each meal.

Loans (including, but not limited to, loans to the CONTRACTOR from employees and/or related parties)

- Written loan agreement approved by the CONTRACTOR'S Board of Directors.
- Documentation showing that loaned funds were deposited into a CONTRACTOR bank account.
- Documentation showing that loan proceeds were actually used for COUNTY programs.

To the extent that the loan agreement provides for the payment of interest, the interest may not be an allowable expenditure under the Agreement. If the payment of interest is allowable, interest must not be accrued at a rate which exceeds the COUNTY Treasury Rate plus one percent.

3.4 Payments to Affiliated Organizations or Persons (i.e., Related Party Transactions)

Prior to making payments to affiliated organizations or persons (i.e., related party transactions), CONTRACTOR must complete and submit to the COUNTY a disclosure statement identifying the nature of the relationship with the affiliated or related organizations/persons.

CONTRACTOR must not make payments to affiliated organizations or persons for program expenditures (e.g., salaries, services, rent) that exceed the lesser of actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons or the reasonable costs for such expenditures. A reasonable cost shall be the price that would be paid by one party to another when the parties are dealing at arm's length (fair market price).

Organizations or persons (related parties) related to the CONTRACTOR or its members by blood, marriage, or through a legal organization (i.e., corporation, partnership, parent company, subsidiary organization, association) will be considered affiliated for purposes of this Agreement. COUNTY shall be solely responsible for determining affiliation unless otherwise allowed and approved by the State or federal agencies.

Payments to affiliated organizations or persons will be disallowed upon audit to the extent the payments exceed the lesser of actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons or the reasonable costs (fair market value) for services rendered or items purchased.

Documentation must be maintained to support the actual costs of the affiliated or related organizations/persons and the reasonable costs for services rendered or items purchased, and shall include, but not be limited to:

- Financial records (e.g., general ledgers, payroll registers, labor distributions, invoices/receipts) of the affiliated or related organizations/persons.
- Price and rate quotations for the same services/goods from an adequate number of independent and qualified sources.
- Cost and price analysis.
- Vendor selection analysis.

3.5 Filing

All relevant supporting documentation for reported revenues and program expenditures must be filed in a systematic and consistent manner. It is recommended that supporting documents be filed as follows:

- Checks – Numerically
- Invoices – Vendor name and date
- Vouchers – Numerically
- Receipts – Chronologically
- Timecards – Pay period and alphabetically

3.6 Referencing

Accounting transactions posted to the CONTRACTOR'S books must be appropriately cross-referenced to supporting documentation. It is recommended that expenditure transactions on the CONTRACTOR'S books be cross-referenced to the supporting documentation as follows:

- Invoices – Vendor name and date
- Checks – Number
- Vouchers –Number
- Revenue – Receipt number

Supporting documentation for non-payroll expenditures (i.e., operating expenditures) should be cross-referenced to the corresponding check issued for payment. If multiple invoices are paid with one check, all related invoices should be cross-referenced to the check issued for payment.

4.0 Donations and Other Sources of Revenue

For CONTRACTORS that use donations and/or other sources of revenue (e.g., grants, sales of supplies/services, rental income, miscellaneous revenue, fees) to pay for expenditures related to a COUNTY service, the CONTRACTOR must maintain accounting records that clearly identify the specific expenditures that were paid for with the other source(s) of revenue.

Restricted donations and other sources of revenue, earmarked specifically for the Contract, must be utilized on allowable contract expenditures. Similarly, income from investments (e.g., interest or dividends), where the source of the amount invested is COUNTY program funds, shall be deemed restricted revenue that must be utilized on allowable expenditures, or returned to the COUNTY as specified under the attached Agreement.

5.0 Audits

For routine audits and inspections, CONTRACTOR will make available to COUNTY representatives, upon request, during working hours, during the duration of the contract and for a period of three years thereafter (unless a longer period is specified under the Agreement, or by applicable laws and regulations), all of its books and records, including, but not limited to, those which relate to its operation of each project or business activity, which is funded in whole or part with governmental monies, whether or not such monies are received through the COUNTY. All such books and records shall be made available upon request at a location within or near Los Angeles County.

In general, audits will normally be performed during normal business hours, Monday through Friday. However, COUNTY retains the right to inspect and conduct investigations of CONTRACTOR'S program/fiscal operations and contract compliance at any time, without prior notice to CONTRACTOR seven days a week, when the COUNTY has information which it, in its sole discretion, deems justifies such an unannounced visit, inspection, audit or investigations.

6.0 Single Audit Requirements

The Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), "Audit Requirements" states that certain organizations receiving federal awards, including pass-through awards, have annual single audits. Details are contained in the Uniform Guidance.

A copy of any single audit report must be filed with the COUNTY upon request or within the timeframes prescribed by the COUNTY Agreement.

7.0 Subcontracts

CONTRACTOR must not subcontract services without the prior written consent of the COUNTY.

CONTRACTOR must provide COUNTY with copies of all executed subcontracts and must be responsible for the performance of their subcontractors. At the sole discretion of COUNTY, CONTRACTOR may submit an electronic copy of executed subcontracts in preference to a hardcopy.

CONTRACTOR must monitor the activities of their subcontractors as necessary, but no less than annually, to ensure governmental monies are used for their intended purposes, compliance with applicable federal, State, and COUNTY requirements, and performance goals are achieved. The monitoring shall include, but is not limited to:

- Performing reviews of the subcontractor's fiscal and program operations.
- Performing reviews of required financial and performance reports.
- Verifying all subcontractors are audited as required.
- Following-up and ensuring appropriate corrective action is taken on all deficiencies pertaining to the subcontract.

B. INTERNAL CONTROLS

Internal controls are processes designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the CONTRACTOR'S objectives relating to operations, reporting, and compliance, and should safeguard the CONTRACTOR'S assets from misappropriations and misuse. Each CONTRACTOR must prepare necessary written procedures establishing internal controls for its personnel's use. The CONTRACTOR must instruct all personnel in these procedures and continuously monitor operations to ensure compliance with them.

1.0 Cash Receipts

1.1. Separate Fund or Cost Center

All contract revenues must be maintained in a bank account. If revenues from other sources are maintained in the same bank account, revenues for each source must be clearly identifiable in the accounting records through the use of cost centers or separate accounts.

1.2 Manual Deposits

When collections are received by mail, two employees should be assigned to open the mail and list all collections received on a check remittance log.

All checks shall be restrictively endorsed upon receipt.

Cash received shall be recorded on pre-numbered receipts and the receipts/check remittance log shall be reconciled to the amount being deposited.

Voided receipts shall be retained and the sequence of receipts issued/voided shall be periodically accounted for.

Cash receipts (i.e., cash and checks) totaling $500 or more shall be deposited within one day of receipt or as soon as reasonably possible.

Collections of less than $500 may be held and secured and deposited weekly or when the total reaches $500, whichever occurs first. If CONTRACTOR can establish that a larger limit is warranted, CONTRACTOR may request authorization from COUNTY to increase the limit to an amount greater than $500.

Deposit slips shall be retained in an organized manner, and shall contain sufficient reference information for comparison to the Cash Receipts Journal and individual receipts, if applicable. A recommended best practice is to retain photocopies of the deposit slip and the COUNTY warrants reflected on each deposit slip, or record the individual warrant numbers onto the deposit slip.

1.3 Separation of Duties

An employee who does not handle cash shall record all cash or check receipts in the CONTRACTOR'S accounting records.

1.4 Bank Reconciliations

Bank statements should be received and reconciled by someone with no cash handling, or check writing responsibilities.

Monthly bank reconciliations should be prepared and reviewed by management for appropriateness and accuracy within 30 days of the bank statement date. The bank reconciliations should be signed and dated by both the preparer and the reviewer. CONTRACTOR should resolve reconciling items timely. See **Exhibit A** for a suggested bank reconciliation format.

2.0 Disbursements

2.1 General

All disbursements (other than those made for petty cash purchases), shall be made using a CONTRACTOR check, electronic funds transfer, or debit/credit card.

Blank check stock must be secured and accounted for to preclude unauthorized use.

Checks shall NOT be payable to "cash" or signed in advance. Similarly, electronic debits to "cash" or withdrawals of cash shall not be made. Checks written to employees for reimbursement of out-of-pocket costs must be supported by receipts and invoices.

A second signature is recommended on all checks over $500, unless otherwise specified in the contract. In instances where the payee is also a signor on the check, the disbursement shall be reviewed and approved by a higher-level employee or Board member who shall also sign the check.

If the bookkeeper signs checks, a second signature shall be required on the checks, regardless of limits specified in the contract.

Voided checks shall be marked void. If paper checks are used, the signature block must be cut out. Voided checks must be maintained with the canceled checks.

Returned or undelivered checks shall be canceled regularly, but no less frequent than monthly.

Unclaimed checks shall be canceled periodically, but no less frequent than every six months.

All supporting documentation shall reference the payment made for the expenditure (e.g., check number, transaction number for an electronic funds transfer or credit card payment) and marked "paid" or otherwise canceled to prevent duplicate payments or reuse.

Disbursements without adequate supporting documentation will be disallowed upon audit.

2.2. Approvals and Separation of Duties

Employees responsible for approving cash disbursements and/or signing checks must examine all supporting documentation at the time the checks are approved and signed.

All disbursements, excluding petty cash purchases, shall be approved by persons independent of check preparation and bookkeeping activities.

2.3 Petty Cash

Petty cash must NOT be used as a substitute for normal purchasing and disbursement practices (i.e., payment by check).

A CONTRACTOR may establish a petty cash fund up to $500 to pay for **small** incidental expenditures incurred (e.g., postage due, parking meters, small purchases of office supplies) and may establish multiple petty cash funds when appropriate (i.e., petty cash fund for each location where services are rendered). The CONTRACTOR must obtain written approval from the COUNTY to establish a single petty cash fund greater than $500.

Petty cash disbursements must be supported by original invoices, store receipts, or other external authenticating documents indicating each item purchased and the employee making the purchase. In the event that external supporting documentation is not obtainable for minor disbursements (under $10), such as parking meters, fees, etc., then some written documentation shall be maintained and approved by a supervisory employee not associated with the transaction.

The petty cash fund must be maintained on an imprest (fixed) basis. A check should be drawn to set up the fund and to periodically replenish the fund up to the imprest amount. Receipts, vouchers, etc., supporting each fund replenishment must be bound together, filed chronologically and cross referenced to the reimbursement check.

A petty cash log shall be maintained for each petty cash fund to track the usage and replenishment of petty cash. Petty cash logs should be reviewed on a monthly basis by a higher-level employee not having responsibilities over the respective petty cash fund to ensure petty cash funds are being used for their intended purposes. See **Exhibit B** for a suggested petty cash log format.

There should be a separate petty cash fund custodian assigned for each petty cash fund established. The petty cash fund custodian should not have any other cash handling responsibilities (i.e., sign checks).

The petty cash fund custodian will be responsible for maintaining and disbursing the petty cash funds and requesting replenishment of the fund up to its imprest amount when necessary.

Each day the petty cash fund is used, the petty cash fund custodian should reconcile the petty cash fund amount to the cash-on-hand, receipts/invoices for which replenishment has not yet been requested, and replenishment requests in process, but not yet received.

Petty cash must be secured at all times in a locked safe, file cabinet, or cash drawer. Access to the petty cash fund should be limited to the petty cash fund custodian and one other employee in case of absence or emergency.

Surprise cash counts of each petty cash fund shall be conducted periodically, but no less than quarterly, to ensure the petty cash fund is being maintained as required. The cash counts should be conducted by a higher-level employee not having cash handling responsibilities over the specific fund being counted. Documentation should be maintained to support each cash count conducted and should be signed and dated by the employee conducting the cash count.

2.4 Credit Cards

Credit cards issued in the CONTRACTOR'S name must be adequately safeguarded and usage monitored to ensure that only authorized and necessary items are purchased.

Credit card purchases should be pre-approved by CONTRACTOR management to ensure that they are reasonable and necessary.

The use of an employee's personal credit card on behalf of the CONTRACTOR for authorized and necessary items should be limited to purchases where established purchasing and disbursement practices are not suitable.

All credit card disbursements must be supported by original invoices, store receipts, or other external authenticating documents indicating each item purchased, the employee making the purchase, and the justification for the purchase. ***Credit card statements alone are not sufficient support for credit card purchases.***

3.0 Timekeeping

3.1 Timecards

Timecards or time reports must be prepared for each pay period. Timecards or time reports must indicate the total hours worked each day by program and the total hours charged to each of the CONTRACTOR'S programs. ***Time estimates alone do not qualify as support for payroll expenditures and will be disallowed upon audit.***

All timecards and time reports must be signed and dated by the employee and the employee's supervisor (in ink or electronically) to certify the accuracy and approval of the reported time. To the extent the CONTRACTOR utilizes electronic timecards and time reports, the CONTRACTOR'S electronic time reporting system must also have sufficient controls to prevent unauthorized alteration/changes to electronic timecards and time reports.

3.2 Personnel and Payroll Records

Adequate security must be maintained over personnel and payroll records with access restricted to authorized individuals. Any automated personnel and payroll records which contain confidential information, such as, but not limited to, employee addresses and medical information, should be adequately encrypted using the minimum encryption standards described in Section A.3.2 to prevent unauthorized access and use.

Personnel and payroll records shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Employee's authorized salary rate
- Employee information sheet (e.g., employee contact information, emergency contact information)
- Resume and/or application
- Proof of qualifications for the position, if required (e.g., notarized copy or original diploma, license(s))
- Performance evaluations
- Criminal record clearance (if required)

- Citizenship Status
- Benefit balances (e.g., sick time, vacation)
- Health Clearances (if required)

Benefit Balances

Employee benefit balances (e.g., sick time, vacation, personal time) should be maintained on at least a monthly basis. Benefit balances should be increased when benefit hours are earned and decreased as hours are used.

3.3 Incentive Compensation

Incentive compensation paid to employees should be reasonable, based on a measurable performance metric (e.g., cost reduction, efficient performance, suggestion awards, safety awards), and in accordance with the CONTRACTOR'S established policy or agreement with employees. The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation to support incentive compensation payments to employees.

3.4 Limitations on Positions and Salaries

The CONTRACTOR shall not pay any salaries higher than those authorized in the COUNTY Agreement or by the applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies).

If an employee serves in the same or dual capacities under more than one agreement or program, time charged to the contracts or programs taken as a whole may not exceed 100% of the employee's actual time worked.

Salaried employees shall be paid a salary that corresponds with the employee's work schedule. For example, a half-time salaried employee performing the same or similar work should be paid proportionately less than a full-time salaried employee.

Payroll expenditures for employees working on more than one Agreement, program, or activity must be equitably allocated in accordance with the applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies) requirements.

The CONTRACTOR must not charge the COUNTY for any retroactive salary adjustments made to any employee without written approval from the COUNTY.

3.5 Separation of Duties

Payroll checks should be distributed by persons not involved in timekeeping, preparing of payroll transactions, or reconciling bank accounts.

All employee hires and terminations, or pay rate changes, must be approved in writing by authorized persons independent of payroll responsibilities.

4.0 Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible assets of significant value having a useful life that extends beyond the current year and are broadly classified as land, buildings and improvements, and equipment. All other assets with an acquisition cost of $5,000 or more shall be capitalized.

Acquisition cost means the net invoice unit price of an item, including shipping costs and sales taxes, the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it was acquired.

Capital asset purchases shall be approved by the CONTRACTOR'S Board of Directors or their authorized representative.

Capital assets shall not be ordered or purchased during the last three months of the term of the CONTRACTOR'S Agreement with the COUNTY, unless the acquisition is pre-approved by the COUNTY.

4.1 Acquisition

As specified in the contract, CONTRACTOR must submit a purchase versus lease analysis to COUNTY and obtain written authorization before making any capital asset purchase where the acquisition cost is $25,000 or more, and all, or a portion of the cost of the capital asset will be charged to the COUNTY contract.

4.2 Non-Capital Asset Equipment

Non-capital asset equipment is defined as equipment containing COUNTY non-public information, or equipment with a unit cost of more than $250 but less than $5,000, a useful life over one year, and can generally be easily carried or moved; especially by hand (e.g., personal computers, related peripherals, fax machines, and other portable assets).

4.3 Asset Identification and Inventory

All fixed assets including capital and non-capital asset equipment, purchased in full, or in part, with contract funds are to be used for the benefit of the contract and should be appropriately tagged.

Each CONTRACTOR must maintain a current listing of fixed assets, including the item description, serial number, date of purchase, acquisition cost and source(s) of funding.

An inventory of all fixed assets must be conducted at least once every two years to ensure that all fixed assets are accounted for and maintained in proper working order. Documentation must be maintained to support the inventory conducted.

4.4 Depreciation and Use Allowance

Unless otherwise approved by the COUNTY, compensation for the use of buildings and other capital improvements may be made through depreciation, or a use allowance:

- The computation of depreciation/use allowance is based on the acquisition cost of the asset(s).

- The computation should exclude the cost of:

  - Land
  - Buildings and equipment donated by governmental agencies
  - Buildings and equipment contributed by the CONTRACTOR to satisfy funding matching requirements

- For depreciation, an appropriate useful life must be established for the asset(s), which considers factors such as the nature of the asset used, susceptibility to technological obsolescence, etc.

- Appendix B to IRS Publication 946, “How to Depreciate Property,” contains guidelines for establishing an asset’s useful life.

- A use allowance is computed as an annual rate that may not exceed an annual rate of two-percent of the acquisition cost if the asset is a building or improvement. A use allowance in excess of the ceiling percentage must be justified by the CONTRACTOR.

4.5 Rental Costs of Buildings and Equipment

Rental costs are allowable to the extent that the rates are reasonable considering rental costs of comparable property, market conditions in the area, condition of the property being leased, etc.

- Under a “sale and leaseback” arrangement, rental costs would be allowable up to the amount that would be allowed if the CONTRACTOR had continued to own the property. This amount generally includes expenditures such as depreciation, maintenance, taxes, and insurance.

- Under a “less-than-arms-length” lease, costs are only allowable up to the amount that would be allowable had title to the property vested in the CONTRACTOR. This amount generally includes expenditures such as depreciation, maintenance, taxes, and insurance.

4.6 Security

Physical security must be adequately maintained over fixed assets to prevent the misuse or theft of COUNTY property.

4.7 Property Management

The CONTRACTOR must assume responsibility and accountability for the maintenance of all fixed assets purchased, leased, or rented with contract funds.

The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation to support all cases of theft, loss, damage, or destruction of fixed assets purchased with contract funds. The documentation shall, at a minimum, contain item identification, recorded value, facts relating to loss, and, where appropriate, a copy of the law enforcement report. In cases where the loss resulted from suspected criminal activity (e.g., theft, vandalism, arson), the incident must be reported to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the location of the suspected crime.

The supporting documentation, including a copy of any related crime/incident reports, must be retained by the CONTRACTOR for a period of time under which the underlying records were destroyed or damaged were required to be retained plus an additional three years, and shall be retained for a longer period in the case of unresolved litigation or audit.

The CONTRACTOR must promptly report in writing to the COUNTY, and provide copies of all relevant supporting documentation described above, all cases of theft, loss, damage, or destruction of:

- Fixed assets purchased with contract funds with an acquisition cost or aggregate costs of $950 or more.
- Fixed assets that electronically stored, used, and/or transmitted COUNTY non-public information.

CONTRACTOR must dispose/return to the COUNTY all fixed assets in accordance with the Agreement.

5.0 Bonding – All officers, employees, and contractors who handle cash or have access to the CONTRACTOR'S funds (e.g., prepare checks) shall be bonded.

6.0 Investments – COUNTY program funds may not be utilized for investments where there is a risk of loss.

C. COST PRINCIPLES

1.0 Policy

It is the intent of the COUNTY to provide funds for the purpose of the CONTRACTOR to provide the services required by the Agreement. CONTRACTOR must use these funds on actual expenditures in an economical and efficient manner, and ensure they are reasonable, proper, and necessary costs of providing services and allowable in accordance with the applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies) requirements.

1.1. Limitations on Expenditures of Program Funds

CONTRACTOR must comply with the Agreement and applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies). The Uniform Guidance defines direct and indirect costs, discusses allowable cost allocation procedures and the development of Indirect Cost Rates, and specifically addresses the allowability of a variety of expenditures.

If a CONTRACTOR is unsure of the allowability of any particular type of expenditure, the CONTRACTOR should request advance written approval from the COUNTY prior to incurring the expenditure.

1.2 Expenditures Incurred Outside the Agreement Period

Expenditures charged against program funds may not be incurred prior to the effective date of the Agreement or subsequent to the Agreement termination, or expiration date. Similarly, current period expenditures related to events or activities that occurred prior to the effective date of the Agreement may not be allowable. For example, legal costs incurred prosecuting or defending a lawsuit stemming from events which occurred during a period not covered by a valid Agreement between CONTRACTOR and COUNTY are not allowable.

1.3 Budget Limitation

Expenditures must not exceed the maximum limits in the contract budget.

1.4 Unspent Program Funds

CONTRACTOR must return any unspent program funds to the COUNTY, unless otherwise permitted by the contract. In addition, the COUNTY will determine the disposition of unspent program funds upon termination of the Agreement.

1.5 Necessary, Proper and Reasonable

Only those expenditures that are necessary, proper and reasonable to carry out the purposes and activities of the Program are allowable.

2.0 Allocable Expenditures

For CONTRACTORS that operate programs or provide services in addition to the services required under contract, the CONTRACTOR must allocate expenditures to all benefiting programs, activities, and funding sources using an equitable basis. Unallowable activities (e.g., fundraising or investing) must also receive an appropriate allocation of costs.

In accordance with the applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance, CONTRACTORS must define their allocable expenditures as either direct or indirect costs (as defined below) and allocate each cost using the basis most appropriate and feasible. ***Actual conditions must be taken into account when selecting the method and/or base to be used to allocate expenditures to ensure expenditures are allocated equitably to each benefiting program, activity, and funding source.***

The CONTRACTOR must maintain documentation for allocated expenditures (e.g., timecards, time summaries, calculation of full-time equivalents, square footage measurements).

Under no circumstances shall allocated expenditures be charged to an extent greater than 100% of actual expenditures or the same expenditure be charged both directly and indirectly.

2.1 Direct Costs

Unless otherwise set forth in this contract, or required by the funding source(s), direct costs are defined as those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective (e.g., a particular program, service, or other direct activity of an organization). Examples of direct costs include salaries and benefits of employees working on the program, supplies and other items purchased specifically for the program, costs related to space used by employees working on the program.

For all employees, other than general and administrative, the hours spent on each program (activity) should be recorded on the employees' timecards and the payroll expenditures should be treated as direct charges and distributed on the basis of the actual recorded hours spent on each program or using another equitable basis based on actual conditions.

Shared costs (i.e., costs that benefit more than one program or activity) which can be distributed in reasonable proportion to the benefits received may also be direct costs.

Examples of bases for allocating shared costs as direct costs:

- Number of direct hours spent on each program
- Full-time equivalents for each program
- Square footage occupied by each program
- Other relevant and equitable methods of allocation

2.2 Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are those costs that have been incurred for common or shared purposes and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective. Examples of indirect costs include the salaries and benefits of executive officers and administrative personnel (e.g., accounting, human resources, information technology), depreciation and use allowances for administrative buildings, and other costs related to the general administration of the organization. Only expenditures that are allowable in accordance with the applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance and any other applicable funding source(s) (i.e., federal and State agencies) shall be included as indirect costs and allocated to the COUNTY program(s).

Examples of bases for allocating indirect costs:

- Total direct salaries and wages
- Total direct costs, excluding unallowable costs that do not represent an activity of the CONTRACTOR (e.g., fines, penalties, bad debts), capital expenditures, and other distorting items such as significant one-time expenditures, or subcontractor payments

2.3 Acceptable Indirect Cost Allocation Methods

The Uniform Guidance describes the following allowable methods for allocating and charging indirect costs:

- Simplified allocation method
- Direct allocation method
- Multiple allocation base method
- Negotiated indirect cost rate
- De minimis rate

CONTRACTOR must ensure the indirect cost allocation methodology chosen is clearly described in their Cost Allocation Plan and is used consistently to allocate indirect costs.

Simplified Allocation Method

This method can be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs to approximately the same degree. Using this method, all allocable costs are considered indirect costs and an indirect cost rate is determined by dividing total allowable indirect costs by an equitable distribution base.

Example:

Agency-wide indirect costs	$250,000
Less: Capital Expenditures	10,000
Allocable indirect costs	240,000
Total Agency-wide direct salaries	$1,000,000
Indirect cost rate ($240,000/$1,000,000)	24%
Program direct salaries	$100,000
Program indirect costs (24% x $100,000)	$24,000

Direct Allocation Method

This method can also be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs to approximately the same degree. Using this method, all costs except general administration and general expenditures are treated as direct costs. Shared costs, such as depreciation, facility and equipment rentals, facilities maintenance, telephone, and other similar expenditures, are prorated individually to each direct activity on a basis appropriate for that type of cost.

The remaining costs, which consist exclusively of general administration and general expenditures, are then allocated using the simplified allocation method previously discussed.

Multiple Base Allocation Method

This method can be used when an organization's major functions benefit from its indirect costs in varying degrees. Using this method, indirect costs are grouped to permit allocation of each grouping on the basis of the benefits provided to the major functions. Each grouping is then allocated individually using the basis most appropriate for the grouping being allocated.

Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates

CONTRACTORS have the option of negotiating an indirect cost rate or rates for use on all their federal programs. The CONTRACTOR must submit a cost allocation plan to the federal agency with the largest dollar value of Federal awards funded to the organization. The approved indirect cost rate is then applied to the total approved direct cost base.

If CONTRACTOR has a federally approved indirect cost rate, CONTRACTOR must submit a copy of the approval letter to COUNTY upon request.

De Minimis Rate

A CONTRACTOR that does not have a current negotiated (including provisional) rate may elect to charge indirect costs based on a de minimis rate of 10% of modified total direct costs. If elected, this rate may be used indefinitely, but must be used consistently to charge indirect costs to all programs and activities.

Modified total direct costs includes all direct salaries and wages, applicable fringe benefits, materials and supplies, services, travel, and up to the first $25,000 of each subaward (regardless of the period of performance of the subawards under the award). It excludes equipment, capital expenditures, charges for patient care, rental costs, tuition remission, scholarships and fellowships, participant support costs, and the portion of each subaward in excess of $25,000.

2.4 Indirect Cost Limitations

CONTRACTOR must ensure indirect costs charged to the COUNTY program are within any maximum limitations established by statutory requirements. Any amounts charged in excess of maximum limitations will be disallowed upon audit unless otherwise allowed and approved by the applicable COUNTY, State, or federal agency.

2.5 Cost Allocation Plan

CONTRACTOR must submit an annual Agency-wide Cost Allocation Plan as required by the COUNTY agreement and when requested by COUNTY. The Cost Allocation Plan must be prepared in accordance with COUNTY instructions and the applicable sections of the Uniform Guidance, and include the following information:

1. CONTRACTOR general accounting policies:

    - Basis of accounting
    - Fiscal year
    - Method for allocating indirect costs (e.g., simplified, direct, multiple, negotiated rate, de minimis rate)
    - Indirect cost rate allocation base (e.g., direct salaries and wages, direct costs)

2. Identify the CONTRACTOR'S direct, shared, and indirect costs (by category) and describe the cost allocation methodology for each category.

3. Signature of CONTRACTOR management certifying the accuracy of the plan.

D. UNALLOWABLE COSTS

The Uniform Guidance addresses the allowability of a variety of costs. For all costs, there are certain restrictions and limitations; however, the following costs are not allowable under any circumstances:

- Bad debts
- Contingency provisions
- Contributions and donations
- Fines and penalties (e.g., including, but not limited to, NSF Check Fees, Traffic Citation Fees)
- Fundraising activities
- Interest (unless expressly allowed by federal guidelines)
- Losses on other awards

E. OVERPAYMENTS

If upon audit, or at any time during the Agreement year, it is determined that invoices submitted to the COUNTY which were used as a basis for payments to the CONTRACTOR were inaccurate, COUNTY shall determine the total overpayment and require the CONTRACTOR to repay COUNTY. The COUNTY may withhold payments from CONTRACTOR'S future payments for any amounts not returned to the COUNTY or credited to the Contract unless otherwise prohibited by State or federal regulations.

F. GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW

Large numbers of nonprofit corporations, organized for public benefit, receive public funds through contracts with Los Angeles County. Many County service contracts support key public initiatives, including protecting children, providing health care and foster employment, and reducing the effects of mental impairments and substance abuse.

Nonprofit organizations doing business with Los Angeles County must conduct their work in a manner consistent with their charitable mission and the public purposes embodied in County contracts. This demands that nonprofit agency governing boards be conscious of their fiduciary responsibilities in providing oversight and making decisions.

Directors, officers, and employees of nonprofit corporations with which Los Angeles County contracts shall not:

- Permit or benefit from self-dealing transactions (unless permitted by law), or unreasonable compensation

- Misuse or dissipate scarce public resources

1.0 Independence

It is recommend that Nonprofit agencies doing business with the County of Los Angeles have a governing board of at least 5 directors (however, under no circumstances shall a governing board have less than 3 directors), a majority of whom (1) have not been employed by the Nonprofit within 5 years before their election, (2) have no direct or indirect material financial interest in the organization, or any other relationship that could create a conflict of interest on the part of the director(s). A financial interest may exist for reasons of business, investment, or family relationship (including a director's brother, sister, ancestor, descendant, spouse, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, or father-in-law).

"Financial interest" means an actual or potential ownership, investment, or compensation arrangement in or with any entity or individual with which the organization has, or is negotiating, a transaction or arrangement. The term "independent", when used to describe Directors who serve on the oversight committees described in paragraph 3.0 refers to persons meeting the requirements of this paragraph.

2.0 Oversight Mechanisms

An organization's governing board shall provide for its governance in accordance with the following:

- Adopt and disclose the organization's governance standards including director qualifications, responsibilities, and compensation.

- Adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers, and employees, and promptly disclose to the County any waivers of the code affecting organization directors, officers, or employees.

- Be familiar with the terms and conditions of all the Organization's County contracts. No less than annually, the board should review the Organization's compliance with contract provisions, particularly including insurance, internal control, federal and State reporting and payment requirements for payroll withholding, and report deviations to the County oversight department.

An organization's governance guidelines and code of ethics shall provide means to annually distribute to and obtain from directors, officers and employees written acknowledgments of their adherence to the organization's governing standards. They must incorporate a mechanism for disclosing and addressing possible conflicts of interest. They must provide for appropriate record-keeping, particularly of transactions and arrangements required to be reviewed by the governing board and where significant organization resources are expended by or for officers, directors and employees.

An organization's governance guidelines and code of ethics shall provide for "just and reasonable" compensation and benefits consistent with the compensation amount or guidelines established in the Organization's contract(s) with the COUNTY. Compensation and benefits of directors, officers, and employees should be comparable to agencies of similar size and function (See Section B.3.3, "Limitations on Positions and Salaries"). No employee may receive compensation or benefits for more than one Organization job. For example, the CEO cannot receive compensation or benefits for the job of CEO and another job such as program manager, etc.

3.0 Oversight Committees

An organization's governing board shall establish committees having the following characteristics, compensation, and duties.

Nominating Committee

The Board shall establish a nominating committee composed entirely of independent directors to consider new appointments to the Board.

Compensation and Benefits Committee

The Board shall establish a Compensation and Employee Benefits Committee composed entirely of independent directors to establish compensation and benefits for the Organization's Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer.

Audit Committee

The Board shall establish an Audit Committee of no fewer than three directors, all of whom must be independent, and one of whom shall have financial experience. In no event shall employees, including, but not limited to the president, chief executive officer, the treasurer, or chief financial officer serve on the Audit Committee.

Annual Audit Duties:

- If the CONTRACTOR expends federal awards in excess of $750,000 in a year, the Audit Committee will recommend an independent auditor to perform the annual single audit of the CONTRACTOR'S financial records. The audit must be performed in accordance with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards and comply with the Single Audit Act and Uniform Guidance.

- The Audit Committee must negotiate the independent auditor's compensation on behalf of the governing Board, oversee its work, and resolve disagreements between management and auditors regarding financial reporting.

- The Audit Committee must confer with the auditor to review the audit and decide whether to accept it, satisfy itself that the financial affairs of the nonprofit organization are in order, and ensure that the COUNTY receives a copy of the annual audit report and all other audits, reviews, and other third-party reports.

Additional Audit Committee Duties

The Audit Committee must:

- Establish procedures for receiving and addressing complaints regarding accounting, internal controls, and auditing matters.

- Monitor and take steps to ensure proper management response to major performance or fiscal deficits, such as the expressed concerns or claims of major creditors.

- Pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by the auditor. Non-audit services are defined as any professional services provided other than those provided in connection with an audit or review of the financial statements of the Organization. Following is a list of non-audit services for which the independent auditor cannot perform unless the firm follows the independence standard in the Yellow Book issued by the U.S. Comptroller General:

  - ✓ Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records, or financial statement of the audit client;
  - ✓ Financial information systems design and implementation;
  - ✓ Internal audit outsourcing services;
  - ✓ Management functions or human resources;
  - ✓ Investment adviser or investment banking services;
  - ✓ Legal services and expert services unrelated to the audit.

G. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

1.0 Insurance

CONTRACTOR is responsible for securing and maintaining insurance coverage as required by the Agreement. CONTRACTOR must notify COUNTY when insurance is revoked, reduced to a level or coverage less than required, or otherwise made ineffective.

Insurance must include an endorsement naming the COUNTY as an additional insured.

2.0 Activity

No funds, materials, property, or services contributed to the COUNTY or the CONTRACTOR under this Agreement shall be used in the performance of any political activity, the election of any candidate, or the defeat of any candidate for public office.

3.0 Reporting Fraud/Misconduct

CONTRACTORS are expected and required to report suspected fraud, waste, or misuse of public monies, and misconduct of COUNTY personnel to the Los Angeles County Fraud Hotline (Hotline). CONTRACTORS are also expected and required to report suspected fraud committed by their employees and subcontractors when that fraud affects their contract with the COUNTY. Reportable conditions include, but are not limited to:

- Requests for bribes/kickbacks/gratuities by COUNTY personnel.
- Favoritism/nepotism in the awarding of COUNTY contracts, or selection of vendors.
- Theft or misuse of any funds, resources, or equipment.

Reportable conditions must be reported to the Hotline upon their discovery by CONTRACTOR. Failure to report the types of fraud/misconduct discussed above may be grounds for contract termination.

The reporting party may remain anonymous. Reports can be made via telephone, mail or by Internet to:

Online: www.fraud.lacounty.gov

Email: fraud@auditor.lacounty.gov
Toll Free: (800) 544-6861
U.S. Mail: County of Los Angeles
Department of Auditor-Controller
Office of County Investigations,
500 W. Temple Street, Suite 514
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Exhibit A

Agency Name
Bank and Account #
For the Month Ended June 30, 202X

Balance Per Bank Statement				$ 35,000.00	
Add:	Deposit(s) in Transit			$ 4,000.00	
	Bank Service Charge (erroneously posted -- to be reversed next month)			$ 20.00	[1]
Less:	Outstanding Checks				
		#100	$ 1,000.00		
		#101	$ 500.00		
		#102	$ 500.00	$ (2,000.00)	
	Bank Posting Error (to be reversed next month)			$ (120.00)	[1]
Adjusted Bank Balance				**$ 36,900.00**	

Balance Per Book			$ 36,950.00	
Less:	Bank Charges	$ 40.00		
	Post Error	$ 10.00	$ (50.00)	[1]
Adjusted Book Balance			**$ 36,900.00**	

Prepared by: ______________________________ Date ____________

Reviewed by: ______________________________ Date ____________

[1] Reconciling items.

Exhibit B

Petty Cash Log

January 202X

Program/Location: ______________________________ **Approved Petty Cash Fund Amount:** ___________

Date of Transaction	Description of Transaction	Account Code	Cash Out	Amount of Transaction	Cash Received	Balance
Beginning Petty Cash on Hand						**$ 500.00**
1/1/202X	Parking	XX-XXX	$ 10.00	$ 10.00		$ 490.00
1/5/202X	Postage	XX-XXX	$ 10.00	$ 10.00		$ 480.00
1/8/202X	Supplies (Posterboard)	XX-XXX	$ 5.00	$ 5.00		$ 475.00
1/12/202X	Replenishment Check #101	XX-XXX			$ 25.00	$ 500.00
Total			**$ 25.00**	**$ 25.00**	**$ 25.00**	
Ending Petty Cash on Hand						**$ 500.00**

____ _____________

Petty Cash Custodian Signature Date

____ _____________

Petty Cash Log Reviewer Signature Date