

Master Document – Audit Program

Activity Code 19414		Compliance Audit CAS 414
Version 5.7, dated March 2011		
B-1	Planning Considerations	
Purpose and Scope		
<p>1. The purpose of CAS compliance auditing is to determine if the contractor's policies, procedures, and practices used to estimate, accumulate, and report costs on Government contracts and subcontracts comply with the requirements of CAS. CAS 414 establishes the criteria for measuring and allocating an appropriate share of the cost of money, which can be identified with the facilities employed in a business. FAR 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards, requires the contractor to comply with the CAS 414 criteria. FAR 31.205-10 makes CAS 414 applicable to all contracts, even contracts which are not CAS-covered or subject only to modified CAS coverage. Auditors should ensure that proposed or claimed cost of money, when significant, are in compliance with the provisions of CAS 414.</p>		
<p>2. The scope of this audit should be limited to the last completed contractor fiscal year. For efficiency, CAS compliance testing, if possible, should be performed concurrently with tests for compliance with FAR and contract terms.</p>		
<p>3. This program is intended to provide for the proper planning, performance, and reporting on the contractor's compliance with CAS 414. The audit steps in the program should reflect a documented understanding between the auditor and the CAS technical specialist and/or the supervisor as to the scope required to comply in an efficient and effective manner with generally accepted auditing standards and DCAA objectives. The program steps are intended as general guidance and should be tailored as determined by audit risk.</p>		
Other Planning Considerations		
<p>1. Before beginning any CAS compliance audit, the auditor should first determine the contractor is subject to the CAS coverage. If the standard is not applicable to the contractor, the audit should be cancelled.</p> <p>Next, the auditor should determine if the contractor's proposal or claim for reimbursement excludes the cost of money. If the contractor excludes the cost of money the contractor is still required to compute the cost of money factors and a failure to do so is considered a violation of a requirement of the standard. Verify this condition with the contractor and proceed to step D-1 of the audit program. If compensation for the use of the facilities is based on use rates or allowances in accordance with other Federal procurement regulations, then CAS 414 and FAR 31.205-10, Cost of Money cost principle, do not apply (CAS 414.62(b)).</p>		

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2. Materiality (see 48 CFR 9903.305) and audit risk assessment (including Internal Control Audit Planning Summary (ICAPS) for major contractors, ICQ for nonmajors, and historical CAS problems) are integral parts of the planning process and should be considered in developing the extent of CAS compliance tests.
3. Once it is determined that the standard is applicable, the auditor should assess which provisions of the standard are significant to the contractor, the extent reliance may be placed on the contractor's system of internal controls to ensure compliance, and the results of relevant other audits (e.g., results of prior compliance audits, Disclosure Statement revisions, etc.). The decision to not test whether the contractor is complying with specific provisions of the standard should be documented.
4. There is a direct correlation between the level of transaction testing required and the results of the most current CAS 404 and CAS 409 compliance audits. It is recommended that the CAS compliance audits for CAS 404 and 409 be completed prior to beginning a CAS 414 compliance audit.

B-1	Preliminary Steps	W/P Reference
Version 5.7, dated March 2011		
1. Research and Planning		
	a. Read and become familiar with the criteria in CAS 414, CAM 8-414, and any recent Headquarters guidance not incorporated in CAM.	
	b. Evaluate recent forward pricing or incurred cost proposals to determine whether total costs subject to CAS 414 are material. Consider contractor's sales mix (i.e., CAS-covered Government contracts vs. non-CAS-covered and commercial) when determining materiality of costs subject to this standard. Materiality should be a consideration only in determining the extent of substantive testing.	
	c. Evaluate Part IV of the contractor's Disclosure Statement to become familiar with the disclosed accounting practices. Determine if the contractor's accounting system, especially capitalization practices (CAS 404) or the depreciation and/or amortization procedures (CAS 409), has remained unchanged since the last CAS 414 compliance audit. If changes have occurred, adjust audit scope accordingly.	
	d. There is a direct correlation between the level of transaction testing required and the results of the most current CAS 404 and CAS 409 compliance audits. The accuracy of net book value components should be transaction-tested during CAS 404 and 409	

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compliance audits. If these audits are current and complete, transaction testing may be reduced. If these audits are not current and complete, increased risk may result and the level of transaction testing may need to be increased. Determine if the CAS 404 and CAS 409 compliance audits are current and complete.	
e. Examine FAO permanent file data (i.e., relevant audit leads, MAARs Control Log) and prior audit workpackages to determine what data are available, what audit steps were done in the past, and the results from those steps. This will identify areas of high risk and/or areas where limited or no compliance testing is necessary. Document results.	
f. If appropriate, coordinate with FAO technical specialist, CAC, and/or regional specialist on matters of interpretation and policy.	
g. Discuss the planned compliance audit with the cognizant Federal agency official (CFAO), who is usually the ACO, and, if appropriate, other customers to identify, understand, and document any concerns they may have or areas, which should be evaluated.	
h. Determine if the contractor uses the CASB-CMF Form for each cost accounting period in computing the proposed/final COM dollars.	
2. Entrance Conference and Preparation	
a. Arrange and conduct an entrance conference covering the areas highlighted in CAM 4-302 with particular emphasis on:	
(1) Requesting the contractor's explanation of the internal control structure.	
(2) Any changes since the last CAS 414 audit.	
(3) The contractor's monitoring process.	
(4) Any identified weaknesses which may have been reported and related follow-up actions.	
b. If reliance is to be placed on the work of others, the file should contain the required documentation (see CAM 4-1000).	
3. Risk Assessment	
a. Examine the ICQ or relevant ICAPS (whichever is applicable), to obtain information regarding accounting system adequacy, identify	

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<p>any known outstanding system deficiencies, and perform preliminary assessment of risk. Document results.</p>	
<p>b. If the contractor is classified as non-major (where ICAPS have not been completed) and if the evidential matter to be obtained during the audit is highly dependent on computerized information systems, document on working paper B-2 the audit work performed that supports reliance on the computer-based evidential matter. Specifically, document or reference one or more of the following in working paper B-2:</p>	
<p>(1) the audit assignment(s) where the reliability of the data was sufficiently established in other DCAA audits,</p>	
<p>(2) the procedures/tests that will be performed in this audit to evaluate the incurred costs that will also support reliance on the evidential matter, and/or</p>	
<p>(3) the tests that will be performed in this audit hat will be specifically designed to test the reliability of the computer-based data.</p>	
<p>(4) When sufficient work is not performed to determine reliability (i.e., reduce audit risk to an acceptable level), qualify the audit report in accordance with CAM 10-210.4a and 10-807.3.</p>	
<p>c. In planning and performing the examination, review the fraud risk indicators specific to the audit. The principal sources for the applicable fraud indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbook on Fraud Indicators for Contract Auditors, Section II (IGDH 7600.3, APO March 31, 1993) located at http://www.dodig.mil/PUBS/igdh7600.doc (To access the handbook, copy and paste the web address shown above into the address block in Internet Explorer.) • CAM Figure 4-7-3 <p>Document in working paper B any identified fraud risk indicators and your response/actions to the identified risks (either individually, or in combination). This should be done at the planning stage of the audit, as well as during the audit, if risk indicators are disclosed. If no risk indicators are identified, document this in working paper B.</p>	
<p>d. From the information gathered in the preceding steps and using the materiality criteria in 48 CFR 9903.305 assess the audit risk and determine the scope of audit and extent of compliance testing to be performed.</p>	
<p>e. Update the permanent files (MAAR 3.)</p>	

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C-1	COM Factors - CASB-CMF FORM (Appendix A to 9904.414)	W/P Reference
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If the contractor’s proposals and submissions have historically been mathematically accurate, then risk may decrease. If the contractor’s proposals and submissions have historically been mathematically inaccurate, then risk may increase.		
If forward pricing activity is significant or will substantially increase based on the contractor’s long-range plan, then risk may increase. A reduction in forward pricing activity may result in decreased risk.		
1. Mathematical Accuracy (MAAR 19)		
Verify that the amounts computed in CASB-CMF are in accordance with Appendix A to 9904.414-Instructions for Form CASB-CMF.		
2. Applicable COM Rate (Column 1)		
a. For forward pricing purposes determine that the latest available interest rates specified by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Public Law 92-41, (distributed semi-annually by Headquarters) is used for each proposed cost accounting period (CAS 414.50(b)).		
b. For incurred cost purposes, determine that the COM rate is the weighted (not simple or midpoint) average of those published Secretary of Treasury rates in effect during the cost accounting period(s) applicable to the contract.		
3. Accumulation of Direct Distribution of NBV (Column 2)		
If the contractor’s supporting documentation for acquisitions, leases, and depreciation amounts has historically been readily available and adequate, then the risk may be decreased. If the contractor’s supporting documentation for acquisitions, leases, and depreciation amounts has historically been unreliable, not readily available or inadequate, increased risk may result.		
If forward pricing activity is significant or will substantially increase		

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based on the contractor's long-range plan, then risk may increase. A reduction in forward pricing activity may result in decreased risk.	
Determine that the net book values (NBV) used by the business unit for determining actual and projected COM are computed from the same accounting data as used for contract cost and estimating purposes, as appropriate (CAS 414.50(a)).	
a. For Tangible Assets:	
(1) Determine that the estimates are supported by budget plans or similar type documentation.	
(2) Determine that the actual NBVs are supported by historical asset records.	
(3) Verify that the acquisition costs of assets were based on provisions of CAS 404.	
(4) Determine that the depreciation charges are the same as those used for projected/final overhead rates.	
(5) Verify that the depreciation methods and service lives for assets were based on provisions of CAS 409.	
b. For Intangible Assets:	
(1) Determine that such assets generate an allowable amortization charge. If not, remove assets from COM computation. If yes, perform the following steps.	
(2) Determine if the estimates are supported by budget plans, and/or	
(3) Determine if the actual costs are supported by historical asset records.	
(4) Determine that the acquisition costs and the amortization charges used to compute the NBV are reasonable and are the same as used for projected/final overhead rates.	
c. When the projected NBVs are based on or are the same as the actual data from a contractor's latest cost accounting period, determine that such experience is representative of the projected period(s).	
d. Existence of idle facilities, potential idle facilities, or assets not in use may increase risk. Restructuring activities or other reorganizations may result in unutilized assets that may indicate increased risk. Determine that the asset base includes only those assets used in the regular course of business. Perform analysis to determine if unutilized or underutilized assets are an integral part of the regular operations of the business. Land should be included if the contractor can support its purchase as an integral part of its	

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operations. The following assets should not be included:	
(1) Land held for speculation or expansion.	
(2) Idle facilities or capacity in accordance with FAR 31.205-17.	
(3) Assets under construction and not in use.	
e. Determine that the inclusion or exclusion of assets is consistent with the allowability or unallowability of the costs generated by those facilities for proposed and incurred cost purposes. (Completion of this step will assist in accomplishing MAAR 16.)	
f. Determine that the amounts shown for estimated/actual NBV represent the mean (simple average) of the beginning and ending NBV.	
(1) Where there is a major fluctuation in the level of the assets, the simple averaging of the NBVs may not be appropriate. In this case recommend a method for calculating an average that more accurately reflects the actual condition.	
(2) When applicable, request an assist audit for NBV amounts included for the business unit's allocable share of corporate or group home office facilities.	
g. At a Corporate home office determine that the NBV of assets held by the corporate or group home office are allocated to the business units on a basis consistent with the home office allocation. (If a CAS 403 compliance audit has been recently completed, then information available in it should assist in completing this step.)	
h. Determine if the capitalized value of leases for which constructive costs of ownership are allowed in lieu of rental costs under Government procurement regulations are included.	
4. Allocation of Distributed and Undistributed Amounts (Column 2 and Column 3)	
Determine that the total NBV of facility assets are identified and allocated to indirect cost pools and G&A as distributed (Column 2) and undistributed (Column 3). The following criteria should be used:	
a. Distributed amounts represent NBV of the assets which are charged to a specific cost pool.	
b. Undistributed amounts represent the difference between the total NBV of the business unit's assets (Column 2) and the distributed amounts. Undistributed assets consist primarily of items charged to service centers.	

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(1) Under the regular method, undistributed assets represent the allocation to the appropriate indirect expense pools on a basis that approximates the actual absorption of depreciation/amortization of the facilities. Determine that these amounts are allocated on a reasonable basis.	
(2) Under the alternative method the undistributed assets represent the allocation to the G&A expense pool. The alternative method may be used only if the contracting parties agree that depreciation / amortization generated by the undistributed assets is immaterial or the results obtained from this alternative procedure are comparable to those which would have been obtained under the regular method. Determine that these are allocated entirely to the G&A pool.	
(3) Determine that the sum of the amounts in Column 3 equals the total undistributed amount in Column 2.	
5. COM For The Cost Accounting Period (Column 5)	
Determine that this column is the sum of products of the applicable cost of money rate times the NBVs (Column 4) for each of the indirect cost pools and the G&A pool (CAS 414.40(b)).	
6. Allocation Base for the Cost Accounting Period (Column 6)	
Determine that the allocation bases used for: (completion of this step will assist in accomplishing MAAR 18)	
a. Projected COM factors are consistent with those used in estimated overhead rates.	
b. Final COM factors are the final audit determined or negotiated allocation bases used to finalize flexibly priced contracts.	

D-1	Proposed and Final COM Dollars	W/P Reference
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1. If the contractor excludes the COM from its proposal or claim for reimbursement, such costs are unallowable in accordance with FAR. In addition, the contractor is still required to compute the COM factors, and the failure to do so is considered a violation of a		

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<p>requirement of the standard. However, the noncompliance usually does not result in increased costs paid by the Government. Therefore, issue noncompliance reports only if the acquisition office or the CFAO requests them.</p>	
<p>2. Determine if the contractor’s practice is to include COM in its price proposals. Include a comment in the audit report advising the contracting officer of the contractor’s estimating practice and that COM is not allowable per FAR unless specifically identified or proposed in cost proposals relating to contracts under which COM is claimed.</p>	
<p>3. Determine that the final COM factors are submitted along with other final overhead rates for a cost accounting period.</p>	
<p>The incurred COM may be supported by a memorandum record (need not be entered formally on the books of account). Determine that the memorandum record should be supported by a final CASB-CMF Form and other data which shows the application of final factors to actual indirect cost pool(s) allocation base(s) for the final costs claimed on flexibly price contracts.</p>	
<p>4. The COM factors may or may not be included in the G&A base. Determine that this alternative is consistently applied.</p>	

A-1	Concluding Steps	W/P Reference
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1.	Summarize the results of audit.	
2.	Discuss the audit results with the CAS technical specialist and/or the supervisor. The auditor should report only those noncompliances which are considered material (see CAM 8-302.7).	
3.	Coordinate significant or unusual issues with the CFAO, FAO Manager, and if applicable, with the CAC, CHOA, or GAC network (see CAM 8-302.4 and 8-302.6). Coordination should be both before and after discussion of audit results with the contractor. The CFAO should be apprised of noncompliance matters at the earliest possible date. If a noncompliance is considered immaterial, recommend to the CFAO that the contractor be notified to correct the noncompliance and if the noncompliance is not corrected, that the Government reserves the right to make appropriate contract adjustments should the cost impact become material (see FAR 30.602).	
4.	Prepare draft audit report. If the audit scope was limited to a certain area(s) of the contractor’s accounting practices, modify the scope and opinion statements as necessary so that they clearly identify the	

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limited areas audited.	
a. If no instances of noncompliance are found, prepare a draft audit report in accordance with CAM 10-807 (activity code 19414).	
b. If instances of noncompliances are found, open an assignment under activity code 19200, prepare an audit report in accordance with CAM 10-808, and close this 19414 compliance assignment with an MFR.	
5. If an internal control system deficiency is detected during the course of this audit, draft a flash internal control report and submit it to the contractor for comment in accordance with CAM 10-413.	
6. Conduct an exit conference with the contractor in accordance with CAM 4-304.	
7. Finalize audit report incorporating the contractor's response and audit rejoinder, if applicable.	
8. Update the permanent files. <i>Ensure that a copy of DMIS Report No. CAS 3 entitled "CAS Compliance Testing (Activity Code 194XX)" is included in the permanent file after the assignment has been closed in DMIS.</i>	