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Higher Education Virtual Conference

Legislative and regulatory landscape: What could lie ahead for colleges and universities

-Tom Netting, TEN Government Strategies

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2021

- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations
- Coronavirus Response and Relief
 Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021
- FAFSA Simplification



- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations
 - Increase in Federal Pell Grant (\$22 Billion)
 \$150 Increase in the Maximum Federal Pell Grant (\$6,495)
 - Increases in Other Federal Grant Assistance Programs (TRIO, SEOG, & FWS)
 - FAFSA Simplification
 - Ability to Benefit
 - Postsecondary Transfer Articulation Agreements



- Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2021
 - Additional Education Stabilization Funds (\$22,6 Billion)
 - 89% (\$20,200,451,040) to each institution of higher education as defined in section 101 or section 102(c) of the HEA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus;
 - 7.5% (\$1,702,285,200) for additional awards under parts A and B of title III, parts A and B of title V, and subpart 4 of part A of title VII of the HEA to address needs directly related to coronavirus, that shall be in addition to awards made in subsection (a)(1); and
 - 3% (\$680,914,080) to institutions of higher education as defined in section 102(b) of the HEA.



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FAFSA Simplification

- Needs Analysis
- Student Aid Index
- Cost of Attendance
- SFA Administrator Discretion
- Student Eligibility
- Second Chance Pell

16 TITLE VII—FAFSA 17 SIMPLIFICATION

- 18 SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE; EFFECTIVE DATE.
- 19 (a) Short Title.—This title may be cited as the
- 20 "FAFSA Simplification Act".
- 21 (b) General Effective Date.—Except as other-
- 22 wise expressly provided, this Act, and the amendments
- 23 made by this title to the Higher Education Act of 1965
- 24 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), shall take effect on July 1, 2023,
- 25 and shall apply with respect to award year 2023-2024 and
- 26 each subsequent award year, as determined under the



BIDEN HARIS



Higher Education Platform

3 D Overview of HARRIS Education Platform

Biden is proposing a bold plan for education and training post-high school that will give hard-working Americans the chance to join or maintain their place in the middle class, regardless of their parents' income or the color of their skin.

- Invest in community colleges and training to improve student success and grow a stronger, more prosperous, and more inclusive middle class.
- Strengthen college as the reliable pathway to the middle class, not an investment that provides limited returns and leaves graduates with mountains of debt they can't afford.
- Support colleges and universities that play unique and vital roles in their communities, including Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Minority-Serving Institutions.





Access/Affordability

- Provide two years of community college or other high-quality training program without debt for any hard-working individual looking to learn and improve their skills to keep up with the changing nature
- Create a new grant program to assist community colleges in improving their students' success.
- Tackle the barriers that prevent students from completing their community college degree or training
- Invest \$8 billion to help community colleges improve the health and safety of their facilities and equip their schools with new technology.
- Invest \$50 billion in workforce training, including community-college business partnerships and apprenticeships.





Access/Affordability (Cont'd)

- Double the maximum Federal Pell Grant award for low-income students.
- Make public 4-year colleges and universities tuition-free for all families with incomes below \$125,000 a year (adopts Sen. Sanders's College for All proposal).
- Direct funds to public and nonprofit colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions based on proportion of low-income students those institutions enroll and graduate.
- Establish new federal grant program to help community colleges create emergency grant programs for students who experience unexpected financial challenge that threatens their ability to stay enrolled.
- Restore formerly incarcerated individuals' eligibility for Federal Pell Grant.





Student Debt & **Loan Cancellation**

- Cancel student loans through executive action for students who went to "predatory schools" where a determination of misrepresentation or fraud is made by USDE, State Attorneys General or the
- Authorize up to \$10,000 in student debt relief per borrower for COVID-19 relief.
- Improve Public Service Loan Forgiveness program, including forgiving up to \$10,000 in student debt per year for up to five years.
- Allow individuals holding private loans to discharge them in bankruptcy.
- Change the tax code so that debt forgiven through the income-based repayment plan will not be taxed.





Student Debt & Loan Cancellation (Cont'd)

- Loan forgiveness for undergraduate tuition-related federal student debt from public colleges and universities for debt-holders earning up to \$125,000 a year, with appropriate phase-outs.
- Loan forgiveness for Public Servants or Teachers (PSLF/TLFP) and borrowers with a total or permanent disability.
- Pause monthly billing interest on federal student loans for people earning less than \$25,000, cap payments at 5% of discretionary income for those earning more than \$25,000 and forgive remainder after 20 years.





For-Profit Colleges

Stop for-profit education programs from profiteering off of students.

- The Biden Administration will require for-profits to first prove their value to the U.S. Department of Education before gaining eligibility for federal aid.
- Return to the "Obama-Biden" Borrower Defense to Repayment Rule, forgiving the debt held by individuals who were deceived by the worst for-profit college or career profiteers.
- Enact legislation eliminating the so-called 90/10 loophole that gives for-profit schools an incentive to enroll veterans and servicemembers.
- Strengthen the GI Bill Comparison Tool and School Feedback Tool to put an end to postsecondary institutions' predatory practices.





Regulatory Priorities

- Redefine and Extend the 90/10 Rule Requirements
- Reinstitute the Gainful Employment Rule
- Return to the "Obama-Biden Borrower's Defense Rule"
- Return to the "Obama-Biden Title IX Protections"
- Revise the Accreditation Requirements with Emphasis on NACIQI Oversight Rules
- Revisit the Incentive Comp Regulations and Extend Their Reach to Include All Third-party Servicers
- Revise and Extend Limits on Schools Ability to Transition from For-profit to Non-profit Status
- Reestablish and Enhance "Obama-Biden Loan Repayment Rate" Requirements





Proprietary Oversight 2.0

- Reestablishment of the Interagency Task Force Responsible for For-profit Oversight
- Reexamination of ACICS Recognition by National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity
- Repeal of New Borrower Defense to Repayment Assessment Process and Return to Obama-Biden Era Process
- Scrutiny of Use of Higher Education Emergency Relief Funds*









Executive Orders

Executive Orders

Inauguration Day – January 20, 2021

Extends the existing pause on student loan payments and interest for Americans with federal student loans until at least September 30, 2021

January 21, 2021

Directs the Department of Education and HHS to provide guidance for safely reopening and operating schools, childcare providers and institutions of higher education



Executive Orders

Yet to Come?

Halt on further implementation of Title IX regulations

Inclusion of DACA Students as eligible recipients of Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund grants

Write-off of portions of existing student loan debt (\$10-50K)





117th Congress



\$1.9 Trillion Economic Stimulus





Omnibus Budget Reconciliation





Reauthorization of HEA





Sustainable Performance Management in Higher Education

A Conversation with Employee Performance Expert Christopher D. Lee, Ph.D.



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Learning Objectives

After this session, you'll be able to:

- Discuss 21st Century management concepts
- Describe the value of the *Performance Conversations* approach in comparison to traditional appraisal methods
- Determine whether performance conversations are a fit for your institution
- Describe how the approach can work well with an increasingly dispersed workforce





Our Higher Ed Guest Christopher D. Lee, Ph.D.

HR SUPERSTAR

Practitioner – 25 years as a CHRO

Researcher – 15 years on performance topics

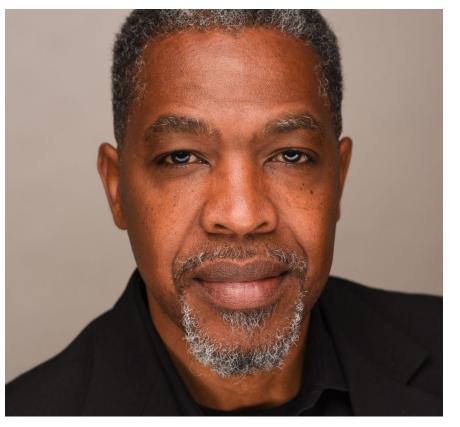
Author – 4 books

Consultant – for 75 organizations world-wide

Lecturer – @ Top 25 college

Question Writer – for PHR/SPHR exams

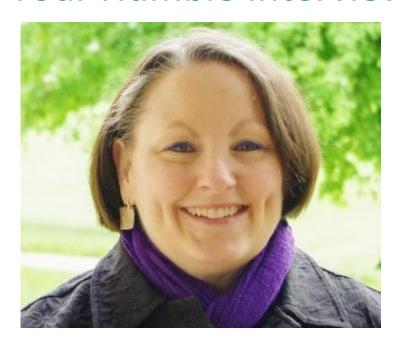
www.PerformanceConversations.com







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Sarah Conroy, SHRM-SCP, SPHR, CEBS Higher Education Consultant CLA Human Resources Consulting and Outsourcing





Our Conversation

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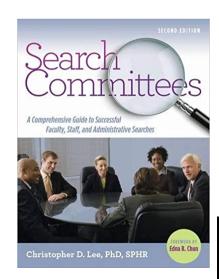
www.performanceconversations.com

For online courses, book orders, workshops and speeches





Other Works By Dr. Lee



Guiding Faculty Development

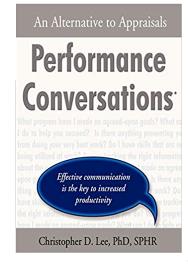
Tools to support productive dialogue among faculty and academic department and center leaders

Christopher D. Lee, Ph.D., SPHR for Rochester Institute of Technology April 18, 2014



How to Launch A Successful Job Search Campaign

Christopher D. Lee, Ph.D., SPHR
SearchCommittees.com





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Learning Objectives

- Recognize risks relating to remote access applications and security of devices and home networks
- Review the importance of updating risk assessments and policies including vendor management, business continuity plan and incident response policies
- Revisit an example of a recent major attack and the potential impact on higher education institutions







Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

- Three laws covered under the Gramm–Leach–Bliley Act
 - Pretexting Rule
 - Access to information under false pretense
 - ♦ Addressed under the Red Flags rule
 - Privacy Rule
 - Protection of and security of nonpublic information
 - ♦ In compliant once IHE is following the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) regulations
 - Safeguarding Rule
 - Addresses information security policies, risk assessments and controls in place to address the risks identified





Safeguards Rule Update

Safeguards Rule –

- The Rule was issued by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) in 2002 with industry requirement in May 2003
- In 2015, the Department of Education included the GLBA safeguards rule compliance in its Title IV Program Participation Agreement
- In 2019 the DOE included a portion of the GLBA safeguards rule as part of the compliance supplement single audit for student financial aid testing





Safeguards Rule Requirement

Safeguards Rule –

- Section 314.4 of the Rule noted the following:
 - 1. Designating an individual to coordinate your information security program
 - 2. Identify internal and external risk to customers' information security, information confidentiality and, integrity
 - 3. Design and implement information to control the risks identified during the risk assessment and regularly test the controls
 - 4. Oversee service providers
 - 5. Evaluate and update information security program based on testing and monitoring procedures





Potential Updates include

- Information security program based on risk assessment
- Chief Information Security Officer
- Board reporting by the person in charge of the program
- Incident Response Plan





Potential Updates include

- Employee training
- Detailed information security measures
- Ongoing monitoring & testing of key controls
- Oversight of service providers





Potential Updates include

- Two additional specific requirements
 - ♦ Encryption
 - ♦ Multifactor authentication





Potential Updates to the Information Security Program

- ♦ Address access control
- ♦ Inventory of information
- ♦ Audit/logging
- Disposal of information
- ♦ Change management
- Monitor those authorized to use the data
- ♦ Secure development practices





DOE Communication to the FTC

Dear President:

During the period of December 2019 to December 2020, the Department of Education received your most recent Federal Student Aid audit report covering Title IV programs. This letter serves as a follow-up to our initial acknowledgement of receiving that audit.

Your audit contains a finding related to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (16 CFR 314.3 (Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information). This finding will be referred to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Bureau of Consumer Protection Division Privacy and Identity Protection as investigative and enforcement authority for this finding falls within their jurisdiction. Additionally, we have also referred this finding to Federal Student Aid's Technology Directorate to determine if any additional action is necessary.

Program records relating to the period covered by this audit must be retained until the latter of resolution of any loan(s) claim(s) or expenditure(s) questioned in the audit, 34 CFR §668.24(e)(3)(i); or the end of the retention period applicable to the record under 34 CFR §668.24(e)(i) and (e)(2).

To review your previous correspondence from the eZ-Audit system regarding your audit, please log into your institution's account on the eZ-Audit website at http://ezaudit.ed.gov.

If you have any questions concerning your GLBA finding contained in your audit, please contact the Technology Directorate at FSA_IHECyberCompliance@ed.gov. For questions pertaining to any other finding, please contact the eZ-Audit Help Desk at FSAEZAudit@ed.gov.

Sincerely,

Program Eligibility and Oversight Service





Steps in Preparing for 2021 Audit

- Follow-up on recommendations from the 2019 and 2020 audit
- Prepare for third party oversight to be included in future audit
- Be in communication with your auditor today
- Complete the necessary assessments prior to yearend
- Review prior compliance supplement





Steps in Preparing for 2021 Audit

Review prior compliance supplement

11. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act-Student Information Security

SFA - Title IV Programs

Compliance Requirements The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Public Law 106-102) requires financial institutions to explain their information-sharing practices to their customers and to safeguard sensitive data (16 CFR 314). The Federal Trade Commission considers Title IV-eligible institutions that participate in Title IV Educational Assistance Programs as "financial institutions" and subject to the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act because they appear to be significantly engaged in wiring funds to consumers (16 CFR 313.3(k)(2)(vi). Under an institution's Program Participation Agreement with the ED and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, institutions must protect student financial aid information, with particular attention to information provided to institutions by ED or otherwise obtained in support of the administration of the federal student financial aid programs (16 CFR 314.3; HEA 483(a)(3)(E) and HEA 485B(d)(2)). ED provides additional information about cybersecurity requirements at https://ifap.ed.gov/fsa-cybersecurity-compliance.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020-Compliance-Supplement_FINAL_08.06.20.pdf



Steps in Preparing for 2021 Audit

Review prior compliance supplement

Audit Objectives Determine whether the institution designated an individual to coordinate the information security program; performed a risk assessment that addresses the three areas noted in 16 CFR 314.4 (b) and documented safeguards for identified risks.

Suggested Audit Procedures

- Verify that the institution has designated an individual to coordinate the information security program.
- b. Verify that the institution has performed a risk assessment that addresses the three required areas noted in 16 CFR 314.4 (b), which are (1) employee training and management; (2) information systems, including network and software design, as well as information processing, storage, transmission and disposal; and (3) detecting, preventing and responding to attacks, intrusions, or other systems failures.
- Verify that the institution has documented a safeguard for each risk identified from step b above.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020-Compliance-Supplement_FINAL_08.06.20.pdf







Summary and Current State of SolarWinds

- SolarWinds (SW) development/update process is compromised
 - Malware added to plug in component
- 2. Customers download and install SW update with back door malware
 - Legitimate appearing malware installed
- 3. Sophisticated malware "scans" location
 - Gathers information ("where am I")
 - Attacks/disables security tools
- 4. Malware "phones home"
 - Connects to Command and Control Server (C2)
 - Provides recon information and accepts instructions

- 5. Some organizations are subject to additional attack activity
 - Lateral movement/pivoting
 - Privilege escalation
 - Creation of additional/secondary persistence mechanisms
- 6. Objectives?
 - Gather and steal information?
 - Launch point for attack into other trusted systems?
 - ➤ Office 365?
 - Other trusted applications/systems?
 - Other trusted organizations?





Summary and Current State of SolarWinds

A. Sunspot

Malware designed to compromise software development process (at SolarWinds)

B. Sunburst

Backdoor inserted by Sunspot

C. Teardrop

Installed via Sunburst backdoor for additional follow on / focused attacks

D. Raindrop

- Loader that delivers Cobalt Strike
- NOT delivered by Sunburst
- Usually delivered/used later in compromise and privilege escalation process

E. Some organizations are subject to additional attack activity

- Lateral movement/pivoting
- Privilege escalation
- Creation of additional/secondary persistence mechanisms

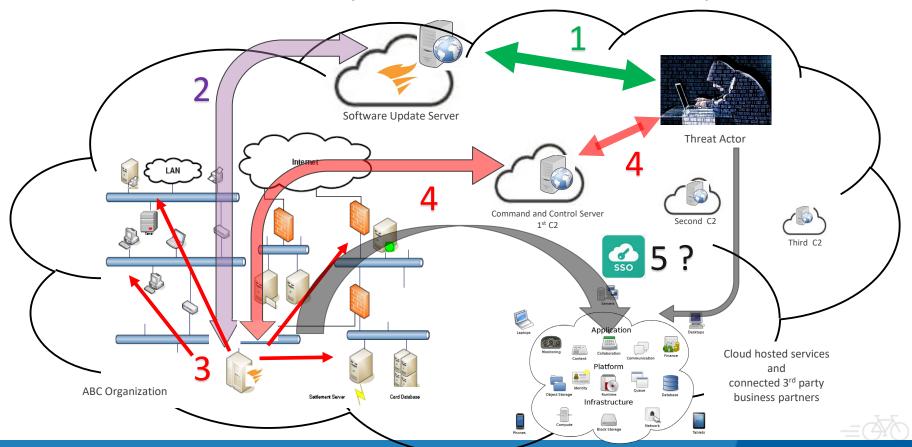
F. Objectives?

- Gather and steal information?
- Launch point for attack into other trusted systems?
 - ➤ Office 365?
 - Other trusted applications/systems?
 - Other trusted organizations?
 - "Golden SAML"





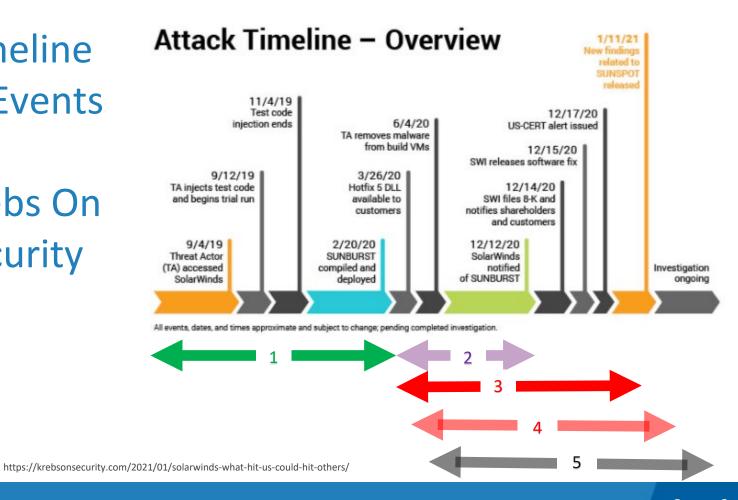
Picture in Your Minds Eye – SolarWinds Orion Compromise





Timeline of Events

Krebs On Security





Microsoft Timeline

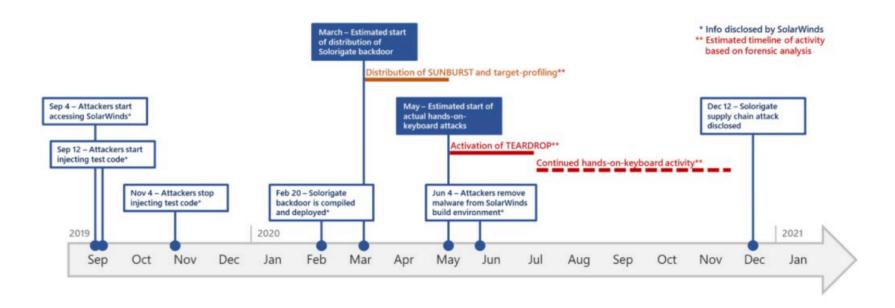


Figure 1. Timeline of the protracted Solorigate attack

https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-a



Take-Aways

- 1. Do we use SolarWinds Orion?
 - If $NO \rightarrow$ Go to 6
 - If YES → What version?
- 2. Is our version the affected version (see SW advisory)?
 - If $NO \rightarrow$ Go to 6
 - If YES → Continue
- 3. Have we created a timeline of potential exposure?
- 4. What logs do we have and how far back in time do they go?

- 5. What Indicators of Compromise (IOC's) have we searched for?
 - What resources/references have we used to identify known and potential IOC's?
 - Use 3 and 4 to search for IOC's
- 6. Do we have any third-party service providers with trusted access?
 - Who has remote access into our environment?
 - Who do we push our data out to?
 - Are there any persistent open connections to or from third parties?
- 7. Repeat 1-5 for those identified in 6



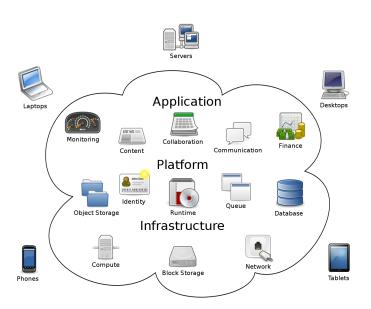
Take-Aways

- 8. "Know What Normal Looks like"
 - Easy to say... Challenging to execute
 - Server communication to the outside
- 9. Logs: DNS, Firewalls/Proxies, Windows...
 - Capture information about a newly-seen, unfamiliar domain in network traffic.
 - Leverage internal data sources and continuous DNS monitoring. Own-network defense is best augmented through visibility of own-network activity and traffic
 - Monitoring for new, unique, or abnormal network connections can identify C2 communication schema.
 - Proper asset classification which identifies specific hosts or host-type (e.g., "server" instead of "end-user client") can further differentiate communication to identify items of concern.
 - Similar classification can also work to identify unusual authentication activity,
 where servers (such as a SolarWinds Orion device) initiate logons to other
 clients instead of the reverse.



Take-Aways

- 9. Threat Hunting in Cloud Infrastructure
 - Mandiant Azure AD Investigator
 - CISA Sparrow
 - MS Azure Security Compass
- 10. Inhouse changes
 - Privileged accounts and service accounts
- 11. New information is being released every 2-3 days...







Microsoft Advisory

- https://msrc-blog.microsoft.com/2020/12/13/customer-guidance-on-recent-nation-state-cyber-attacks/
- https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2020/12/18/analyzing-solorigate-the-compromised-dll-file-that-started-a-sophisticated-cyberattack-and-how-microsoft-defender-helps-protect/
- https://msrc-blog.microsoft.com/2020/12/21/december-21st-2020-solorigate-resource-center/
- https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2021/01/20/deep-dive-into-the-solorigate-second-stage-activation-from-sunburst-to-teardrop-and-raindrop/

FireEye Advisory

https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2020/12/evasive-attacker-leverages-solarwinds-supply-chain-compromises-with-sunburst-backdoor.html

SolarWinds Advisory

- https://www.solarwinds.com/securityadvisory

NSA Advisory

- https://media.defense.gov/2020/Dec/17/2002554125/-1/-1/0/AUTHENTICATION MECHANISMS CSA U OO 198854 20.PDF

KrebsOnSecurity

- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/12/vmware-flaw-a-vector-in-solarwinds-breach/
- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/12/solarwinds-hack-could-affect-18k-customers/
- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2021/01/solarwinds-what-hit-us-could-hit-others/





KrebsOnSecurity

- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/12/vmware-flaw-a-vector-in-solarwinds-breach/
- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2020/12/solarwinds-hack-could-affect-18k-customers/
- https://krebsonsecurity.com/2021/01/solarwinds-what-hit-us-could-hit-others/

Domain Tools

- https://www.domaintools.com/resources/blog/continuous-eruption-further-analysis-of-the-solarwinds-supply-incident

Crowd Strike

- https://www.crowdstrike.com/blog/sunspot-malware-technical-analysis/

Symantec

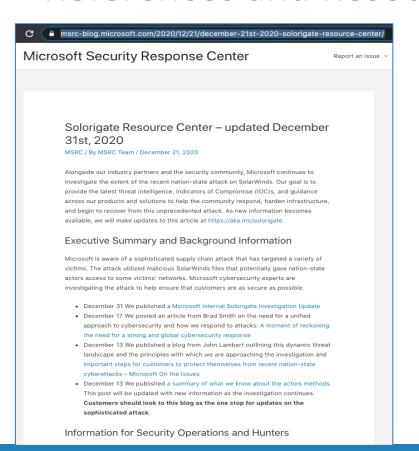
- https://symantec-enterprise-blogs.security.com/blogs/threat-intelligence/solarwinds-raindrop-malware

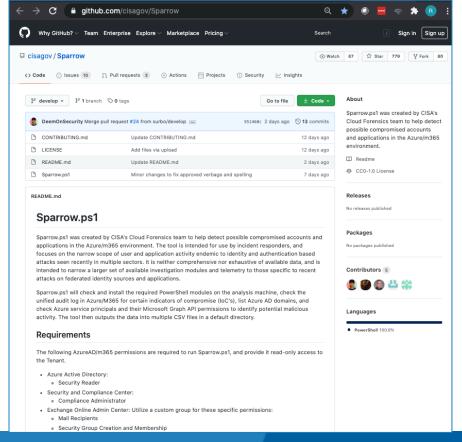
CLA Blog

- https://blogs.claconnect.com/Cybersecurity/solarwinds-orion-vulnerability/

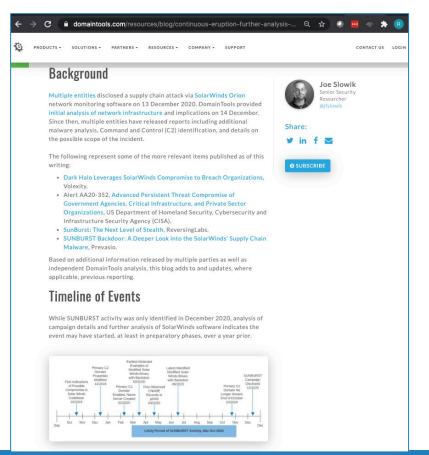


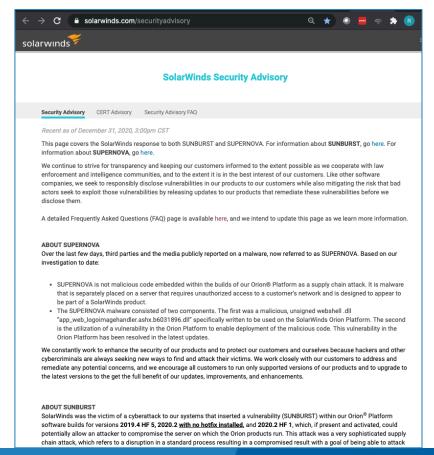














Thank you!

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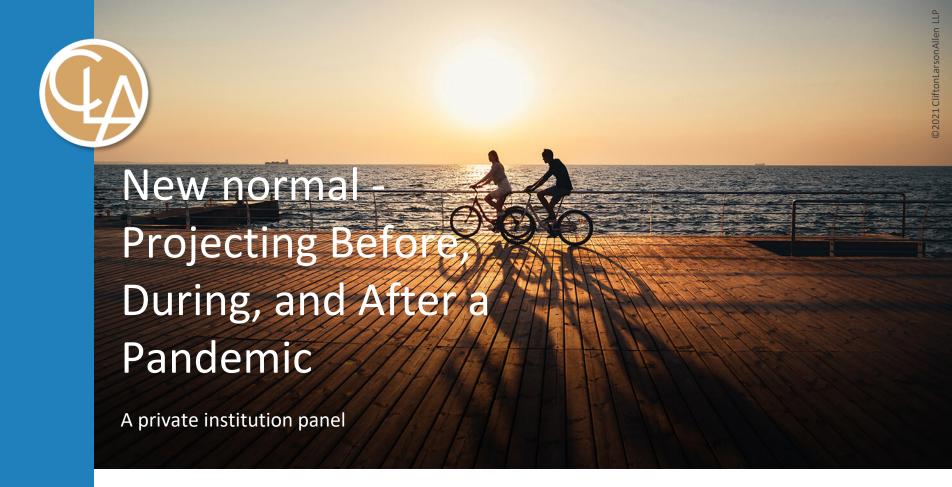


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Session and Learning Objectives

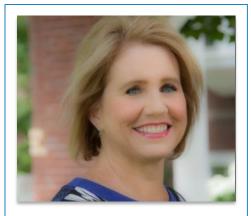
 Learn from experiences shared by higher education leaders during the pandemic and how it applies to your institution

 Identify strategies for budgeting and communication in higher education and how it has been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic





Introductions



Patricia Langer, Associate Vice President for Finance Macalester College



Tish Gade-Jones, Vice President for Finance and Administration

Nebraska Wesleyan University



Mitchell Wein, Senior VP for Finance/Chief Administrative Officer Haverford College







Pre-pandemic pressures





"Current State"

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Impact of COVID-19 on forecast development





Strategy for developing your model and communication





Distance Learning

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Student assistance and impact on budget process





Shift in capital investment



Silver linings...

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Questions and Answers



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Session and Learning Objectives

In this session, participants will learn how the spectrum of data and analytics offerings is impacting higher education.

We will illustrate potential use-cases for data and analytics in higher education while providing examples of how institutions have executed on select use-cases.

By the end of this session, you will be able to identify tangible action items for participants to jump start their data and analytics initiatives at their college or university.





Agenda

- Introduction
- Data and Analytics: What is it?
- Challenges to Expect
- Data Readiness Evaluations
- Potential Use-Cases in Private Colleges
- Use-Case Demonstrations
- Next Steps











Data and Analytics: What is it?

Business Intelligence

- Reports
- Dashboards
- Operational
- KPI's

Data Warehousing

- Numerous Applications
- Various User-Groups
- Strategic Decisions
- Advanced Analytics

Advanced Analytics

- RPA
- Machine Learning
- Artificial Intelligence
- Statistics





Challenges to Expect

- 1. Institutional Research
- 2. Data Advocacy
- 3. Legacy Systems
- 4. Numerous Stakeholders
- 5. Internal Bandwidth





OWN IT!



Data Readiness Evaluations

- Reporting
- Dashboards
- Applications
- Data Sources

Define Current State

Create Strategic Vision

- Business Process
- KPI Refinement
- 2-3 Year Outlook
- Communications
- Training

- High Impact/Low Effort
- Create Efficiency
- Build the Team
- Implement

Execute the Plan





Data and Analytics Use-Cases in Private Colleges

- Leadership Dashboard
- Early Warning Indicator Systems
- Probability Modeling
- Mergers and Acquisitions
- Continuous Alumni/Student Engagement
- Student Financial Aid Compliance
- Financial Aid Matrix

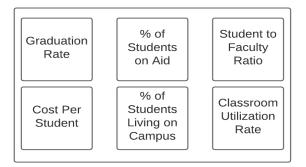


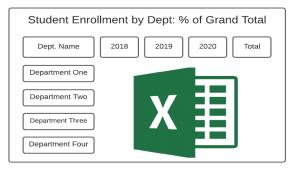


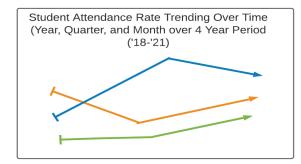


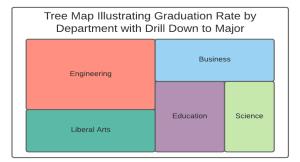
College Leadership Dashboard

Major Filter Athlete Filter Proximity to Campus Date Filter















Financial Aid Matrix:

Adjusted Gross Income by High School GPA

Adj. Gross Inc.	(1) 0 - 1.99	(2) 2.0 - 2.99	(3) 3.0 - 3.49	(4) 3.5 - 3.9	(5) >= 4.0	(Blank)	Other	Total
(1) <= 0		211	371	498	177	1	133	1391
(2) \$1 - \$24,999	25	318	304	355	91	60	27	1180
(3) \$25,000 - \$49,999	12	386	441	618	209	76	27	1769
(4) \$50,000 - \$74,999	4	288	533	817	306	59	25	2032
(5) \$75,000 - \$99,999	3	242	427	763	338	31	27	1831
(6) \$100,000 - \$124,999		135	265	477	243	16	16	1152
(7) >= \$125,000	2	176	317	590	319	19	30	1453
Total	46	1756	2658	4118	1683	262	285	10808

Students Avg. GPA Avg. Distance Avg. SAT Avg. AGI Avg. Aid Avg. Inst. Aid Avg. ACT 23 \$71.71K \$22.5K 7.24K 3.48 380.20 1,056 10.81K





Next Steps

- 1. Find Your Advocates
- 2. Start Small, Think Big
- 3. Enable Your Peers
- 4. Catalog Data Sources
- 5. Prioritize Use-Cases
- 6. Build a Roadmap





Thank you!

Matthew Lang @CLAconnect.com





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Session Objectives

- Discuss current trends and regulatory matters in higher education
- Review recent accounting standards issued by FASB and discuss technical requirements of the standards impacting private higher education institutions





POLL

Which of the following items are most top of mind for your organization?

- A. Navigating regulatory and operational changes.
- B. Maintaining and building donor relationships in this virtual environment.
- C. Impact of upcoming lease standard.
- D. All of the above and more!







What is it?

Is it right for us?











How does it work?

How do you account for it?



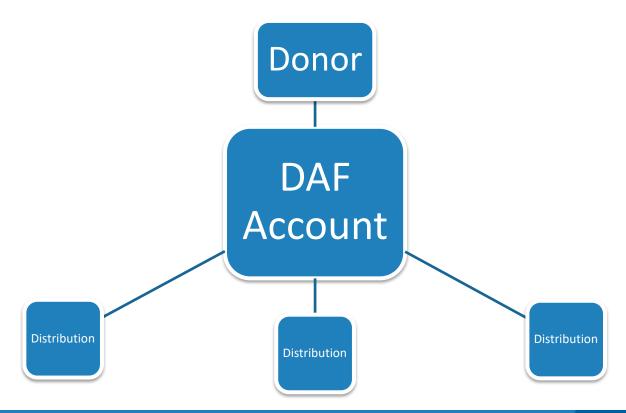


Financial account that holds charitable contributions for donors that is managed by a charitable 501(c)3 sponsoring nonprofit















Pros

- Attractive to Donors
- Ease & experience with non-cash assets
- Insight from a Financial Manager

Cons

- Time gap between donation & benefit
- Transparency around account fees
- Other traditional giving from the donor lessens





- Sponsor Org receives funds from Donor into DAF
- No donor restriction on funds
- Sponsor Org granted complete variance power
- Contributions and investment asset recognized at time of funds received
- Award expense and reduction of investment asset when distribution occurs









Can a Donor use DAF distribution to fulfill a pledge?







Income Share Arrangements (ISA)





What is an ISA?

A contract in which the student receives educational funding in exchange for a portion of post-graduate salary

Alternative to student loans

How does it work?

Income share

Salary floor

Payment cap

Term





Income Share Arrangements (ISA)

- Why should an institution consider an ISA program?
 - Accessibility for students
 - Increase enrollment without raising discount rate
 - Can help with retention and completion goals
 - Can isolate target student populations







Income Share Arrangements (ISA)

Example – In exchange for \$10,000 to cover tuition, a student agrees to pay 10% of their monthly income for 24 months. The payment cap is \$20,000 (2x amount received) and salary floor is \$30,000 (minimum income threshold to begin paying back).

	Scenario #1	Scenario #2	Scenario #3
Salary (assumes FT)	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$75,000
Monthly payments	\$-0-	\$417	\$625
Total payments	\$-0-	\$10,000	\$15,000







POLL – Financial Responsibility Ratio

In regard to the new Financial Responsibility Regulations for the latest reporting cycle, what was the biggest challenge?

- A. Getting the additional requirements in the report.
- B. Handling the changes with the new lease standard.
- C. Interpreting the results.
- D. Nothing this was easy!





Financial Responsibility Ratio

- a) Calculation of the 3 Ratios
- b) Calculation of the 3 ratios strength factor
- c) a X b for each of the 3 ratios
- d) Add weighted scores calculated in c for each of the 3 ratios = Composite Score







Financial Responsibility Ratio

		Strength		
RATIO	Ratio	Factor	Weight	Composite Scores
Primary Reserve Ratio	0.1000	1.0000	40%	0.4000
Equity Ratio	0.9308	3.0000	40%	1.2000
Net Income Ratio	0.0170	1.8495	20%	0.3699 1.9699
Round the composite score to one digit after t	the decimal	point to determin	e the final score	
TOTAL Composite Score - Rounded				PASS





Financial Responsibility Ratio



- Results on scale of -1.0 to 3.0
 - Pass (1.5-3.0), Zone (1.0-1.4), Fail (-1.0-0.9)
- Zone Participation Requirements
- Consequences for Failing –
 Changes







Reference Rate Reform

 Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No.'s 2020-04 & 2021-01

 London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR) to be discontinued 12/31/21



 Affects contracts & transactions referencing LIBOR





Reference Rate Reform

Example contracts & modification guidance provided on:

- Debt
- Receivables
- Leases
- Derivative & Hedging (with some exceptions)
 - Additional guidance and options for specific types of hedging activity





Reference Rate Reform



- Effective for all entities as of March 12,2020 through December 31, 2022
 - Calendar year 2020
 - Fiscal year 2020-2021
- Don't delay take inventory now for contracts affected!
- Communicate early and often with affected parties.







Lease Accounting (Topic 842)

Effective dates

- Institutions with conduit
 debt (public business
 entities) fiscal 2021
- All other entities fiscal
 2023 (early adoption
 permitted)





Lease Accounting (Topic 842)



What have we learned?

- Don't underestimate the time and resources required
- Assess completeness of lease population
- Consider embedded leases
- Not all necessary info will be included in the lease agreements
- Determining the discount rate





Other FASB Standards



ASU 2019-03, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Updating the Definition of Collections

Effective fiscal 2021 for all entities



ASU 2020-03, Codification Improvements to Financial Instruments

Effective fiscal 2021 (already effective for public business entities)





Other FASB Standards



ASU 2020-05, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and Leases (Topic 842): Effective Dates for Certain Entities

Issued June 3, 2020, effective immediately



ASU 2020-07, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958) Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets

Effective fiscal 2022 for all entities





Thank you!

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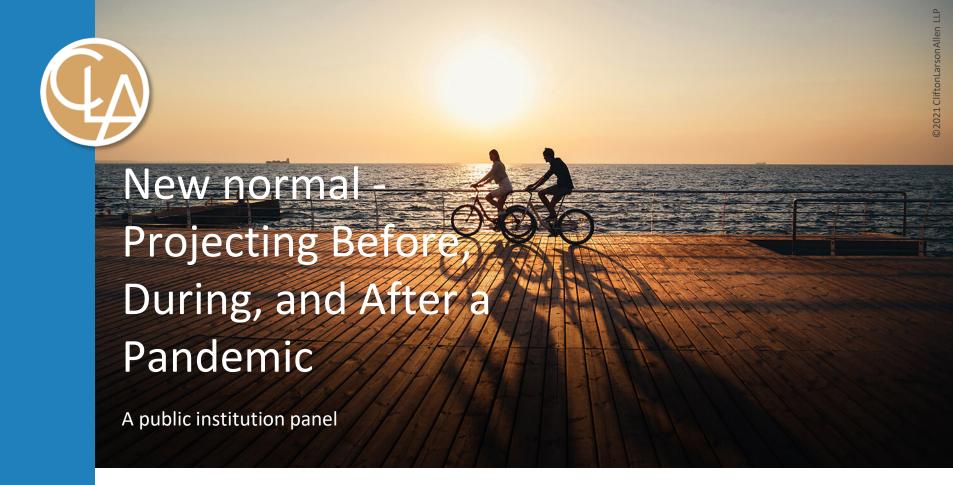


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Session and Learning Objectives

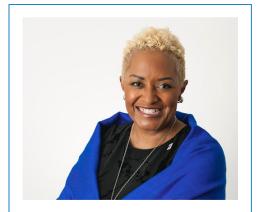
 Learn from experiences shared by higher education leaders during the pandemic and how it applies to your institution

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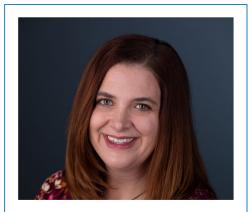
Introductions



Dr. DeRionne Pollard, President
Montgomery College



Dan Durbin, Vice President for Finance and Administration/CFO University of Louisville



Katrina Yoakum, Senior Director for Financial Analysis & Reporting University of Kansas







Pre-pandemic pressures





"Current State"

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Impact of COVID-19 on forecast development





Strategy for developing your model and communication





Distance Learning

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Student assistance and impact on budget process





Shift in capital investment



Silver linings...

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Questions and Answers



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Learning Objectives

- Recognize the differences between shared services and centralized functions.
- Identify why institutions consider shared services/centralization and the functions most commonly included in such models.
- Review case studies to understand how other institutions have transformed their finance and similar functions into shared services/centralization.
- Identify steps to consider in creating shared services/centralized functions.





Introductions

Jennifer Bruntmyer, CPA

- Director of Financial Reporting Services
- University Shares Services Enterprises
- Service Provider to the Oregon Public Universities

Bill Maki

- Vice Chancellor for Finance and Facilities
- Minnesota State Colleges and Universities





Shared Services and Centralization - Introduction

Panel Question 1:

Describe your current Shared Services or Centralization arrangement.



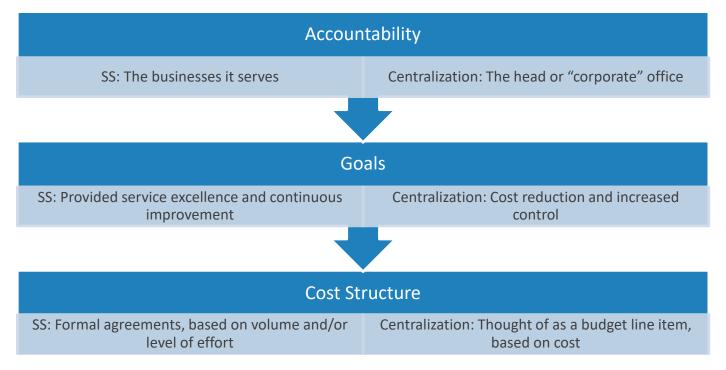


Shared Services vs. Centralization

Shared Services Customer service focused model delivering added value services Centralization that is generally independent of Compliance and control focused the business units its serves functions that are often part of the overall business unit's management



Shared Services (SS) vs. Centralization







Shared Services (SS)* vs. Centralization

Location

SS: Neutral location to distinguish business unit

Centralization: Head or "corporate" office



SS: Independent management of customers

Centralization: CFO that is part of the overall enterprise





^{*}Note SS's can be further distinguished between in house vs. outsourced solutions

Panel Question 2:

Why did your organization consider implementing either a Shared Services or Centralization model?



Why Consider a Change?

Top Considerations

- Lack of systems/processes that are standardized
- Insufficient access to financial information that is meaningful to management due to system limitations
- Optimizing the cost structure
- Enhance the capabilities of certain roles

Who Benefits (Characteristics)

- Institutions with multiple/dispersed locations (but not limited to)
- Institutions that have costs rising faster than revenues
- Institutions that do not utilize best practices
- Institutions that have incompatible or limited technology
- Institutions that need to develop their financial reporting





Panel Question 3:

What functions are currently handled by Shared Services or Centralization?

Were there functions originally considered that were ultimately ruled out?

Are there any new functions being considered for future?





Most Common Functions Shared/Centralized

Accounts Payable

Fixed Assets

General Accounting

Travel and Expenses

Billing and Accounts Receivable

Payroll

Internal Financial Reporting

Student Financial Aid Labor Relations

Treasury







Common Questions when Considering a Transformation

Processes

How will processes change?

Value

What value will be created?

Project Management

Who and how will the project be managed?

System

What systems and IT infrastructure will be necessary?

Site

Where will the people be located?

Structure

How will this be structured? Will this be a separate entity?

Change Management

How will we be able to facilitate a change mindset?



Panel Question 4:

What process did you organization go through to get to your current Shared Services or Centralization model?





Shared Services/Centralization Process Framework

- Common Systems
- Consistent Processes
- Improve Financial Reporting
- Policy Alignment (approval thresholds, capitalization thresholds, etc)

Standardization

2. Integration

- Similar Metrics and Expectations for Functions
- Cross-Entity Functional Groups to improve processes, implement best practice, and build relationships

- Often housed in one (sometimes new) entity, core teams performing functions across entities
- Options for organizing around functions, entities, and both

Implementation





Panel Question 5:

Lessons Learned.....If you had to do the process over again, what would you do differently?





Lessons Learned

Best Practices

- When centralizing functions create a consistent approach FIRST, then move to centralizing functions.
- Even with centralized or shared services, you still need people who know and understand the individual institutions. Often having staff assigned to support specific entities within a function enhances the services
- Procedural (step by step), not just process, is critical documentation for a centralized or shared service model

Common Challenges

- Communication around the vision, objective and progress
- If staff reduction is part of the plan determining the staff structure
- Aligning a consistent approach to processes and procedures
- Losing autonomy within the finance function







Shared Services:
The Starting Point

Shared Services: Where to Start?

Develop a vision/consensus along with objectives for establishing shared services

Define and agree on processes that need to be performed individually vs. those that can be centralize

Inventory current technologies and identify potential opportunities/challenges

Develop a high level road map

Analyze cost/benefits and develop a business case



Panel Question 6:

Any advice to give on how to get started?





References

- University of Illinois at Chicago, Models of Shared Service Centers and How they Drive Administrative Efficiencies, 2010
- Deloitte, Shared Services Hit the Road, 2011
- Luoma Leadership Academy, Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, 2015-2016
- University Business, Colleges connect once-decentralized functions to improve efficiencies, August 2013
- Genpact, Eight ways why centralization is not shared services, December 2014
- University Business Executive Roundtable, Making the Case for Shared Services, 2009







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Learning Objectives

- The objectives of this session are as follows:
 - Describe updates to CARES Act compliance requirements.
 - Apply GASB guidance on how to account for leases under GASB 87
 - Explain the new requirements of GASB 94, Public Private Partnerships
 - Apply GASB guidance related to subscription-based information technology arrangements (GASB 96)









CARES Act- HEERF Compliance Supplement



What Programs Need to be Audited?

 Generally for fiscal year ends June 30, 2020- if you expended more than \$750,000 for all awards under CFDA 84.425, this will require audit as a High Risk Type A program.

 For those with expenditures less than \$750,000, auditors will need to perform a risk assessment to determine if further testing is needed.





All Programs Under CFDA 84.425

Alpha characters required for SEFA presentation

CFDA No.	Program Name					
ESF	See Section 1 (ESF) for compliance requirements and auditor guidance. See also other information					
	below this table.					
84.425A	Education Stabilization Fund-State Educational Agency (Outlying Areas) (ESF-SEA)					
84.425C	Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund					
84.425D	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund					
84.425H	Education Stabilization Fund-Governors (Outlying Areas) (ESF-Governors)					
HEERF	See Section 2 (HEERF) for compliance requirements and auditor guidance. See also other					
	information below this table.					
84.425E	Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) Student Aid Portion					
84.425F	HEERF Institutional Portion					
84.425J	HEERF Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)					
84.425K	HEERF Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs)					
84.425L	HEERF Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs)					
84.425M	HEERF Strengthening Institutions Program (SIP)					
84.425N	HEERF Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) Formula Grant					
Not	Neither Section 1 nor Section 2 include discussion of this program. See other information below this					
Applicable	table.					
84.425B	Discretionary Grants: Rethink K-12 Education Models Grants					
84.425G	Discretionary Grants: Reimagining Workforce Preparation Grants					
84.425P	Institutional Resilience and Expanded Postsecondary Opportunity					

Expenditures under B and G are not subject to audit this year





Compliance Testing

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Matrix of Compliance Requirements- HEERF

A	В	С	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	L	М	N
Activities Allowed or Unallowed	Allowable Costs/Cost Principles	Cash Management	Eligibility	Equipment/ Real Property Management	Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking	Period Of Performance	Procurement Suspension & Debarment	Program Income	Reporting	Subrecipient Monitoring	Special Tests and Provisions
Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N



Activities Allowed/Allowable Costs (AB)

Student Portion (section E)	Institutional Portion (section F)	HBCU/TCCU/MSI/SIP/FIPSE
Disbursements made directly to students for expenses related to the disruption of campus operations due to coronavirus	Costs associated with significant changes to the delivery of instruction due to the coronavirus	Lost revenues
Institution had a <u>documented</u> plan to distribute funds and did not place restrictions on the funds	Additional emergency grants to students	Payroll
	Reimburse itself for refunds made to students	





Matching (G)

- 50% of the total received under Student + Institutional Portion must be spent directly for student grants
- Measured at the <u>end</u> of the Period of Performance. Order in which spent is not relevant for compliance in 2020
- Presentation in the SEFA may be different than presentation in the financial statements





Period of Performance (H)

- One calendar year from the date of the Grant Award Notification (GAN)
- Certain pre-award costs if those expenditures would have been allowable if incurred after the GAN date
 - Institutional: From March 13, 2020 through date of GAN
 - Student: From March 27, 2020 through date of GAN





Procurement, Suspension, Debarment (I)

 If you exercised the option to make sole source awards because the circumstance would not allow for a delay in the process, institution must have sufficiently documented this conclusion.





Reporting (L)

Annual Report

 Subject to testing if submitted during the time the audit is conducted (extended due date of 2/8)

Quarterly Reporting (Institutional Portions)

- Posted to institution's website on the same page as reporting of student portion
- Due 10 days after the end of each calendar quarter (except first report due 10/30/20)

Quarterly Reporting (Student Portion)

30 days after the date of award or after May 6 (whichever is later), then every
 45 days thereafter (updated to every quarter starting 8/31/20)







HEERF II Allocations

Higher Education Emergency Relief Funding -\$22.697 Billion

89%	Private and Public Institutions	\$20.200 Billion
7.5%	HBCU's, TCCU's, MSI's, and SIP's	\$1.702 Billion
3%	Proprietary Institutions	\$681 Million
0.5%	FIPSE	\$114 Million

Private, Public and Proprietary allocations available now





Initial Awarding

Application process

- Depends on CARES HEERF awarding
- Public/Private and Proprietary differences
- 90 Days

Compliant with HEERF reporting requirements

Excise tax on investment income during 2019 tax year





Timing of Funding

• Public 30 Days Private Proprietary 60 Days • HBCU, TCCU, MSI, SIP **120** Days FIPSE





Student Funding

- No Title IV requirement
- Distance Education students/programs eligible
- Purpose is same as CARES HEERF
- Minimum amount
- Can be applied to student account if <u>affirmative (written or</u> <u>electronic) consent</u> is provided and disclosed appropriately





Student Funding (Continued)

Policy Considerations

- MUST prioritize grants to students with exceptional [financial] need
- No conditions on funding allowed
- Recommended highest amount be maximum Pell Grant
- Recommended judgement by FA and Schools to remove grants from EFC on a case-by-case situation





Institutional Funding

Only for private and public Institutions

Certain procurement policies waived

Purpose is same as CARES HEERF:

Nexus to both pandemic and instruction medium change





Institutional Funding (Continued)

- Allowable uses:
 - Lost revenue
 - Reimbursement for expenses already incurred
 - Technology costs associated with a transition to distance education
 - Student support activities
 - Additional financial aid grants to students
 - Indirect costs
 - Reasonable administrative costs
- Unallowable costs similar as CARES with few additions





Special Provisions

- Institutions who paid (or will be paying) excise tax for the 2019 tax year
 - Only eligible for 50% of HEERF II allocation
 - MUST be used for:
 - Financial aid grants to students
 - Sanitation, personal protective equipment, or other expenses associated with the general health and safety of the campus environment related to the qualifying emergency
- All obligations under the grants must have been incurred on or after
 December 27, 2020
- Continue to pay its employees and contractors during the period





Special Provisions (Continued)

 Exclusive distance education institutions must use funding for emergency student financial aid purposes

						Minii for E	ES Act mum Amount mergency ocial Aid Grants	& Section		for S	mum Amount tudent Aid on (CFDA	for l	imum Amount institutional on (CFDA
OPEID	Institution Name	School Type	State	То	tal Award			Allocation					25F Allocation)
00100200	Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical University	Public	AL	\$	14,519,790	\$	4,560,601	\$	37,515	\$	4,560,601	\$	9,959,189
00100300	Faulkner University	Private Non-Profit	AL	\$	4,333,744	\$	1,211,489	\$	239,004	\$	1,211,489	\$	3,122,255
00100400	University of Montevallo	Public	AL	\$	4,041,651	\$	1,280,001	\$	-	\$	1,280,001	\$	2,761,650
00100500	Alabama State University	Public	AL	\$	10,072,950	\$	3,142,232	\$	174,255	\$	3,142,232	\$	6,930,718
00100700	Central Alabama Community College	Public	AL	\$	2,380,348	\$	611,026	\$	32,512	\$	611,026	\$	1,769,322
00100800	Athens State University	Public	AL	\$	2,140,301	\$	422,517	\$	492,066	\$	492,066	\$	1,648,235

- Proprietary institutions can only use funding for emergency financial aid grants to students
- Unused CARES funding as of December 27, 2020 <u>can</u> be used under the terms of the CRRSAA terms



Cash Management/Grant Administration

- Minimize time between draw down in G5 and incurring eligible expense:
 - 15 days Student portion
 - 3 days Institutional portion
- One year period of performance from GAN
- Audit requirements
- Accounting treatment





Reporting

Quarterly reporting (6 months after GAN)

Annual reporting

More information to be Provided





Polling Question

Where are you with GASB 87 implementation?

- Done!
- I have inventoried my leases and started assessing the impact.
- I created an implementation team and read the standard.
- Have not started, there is still over a year to implement.





Why GASB 87 Was Issued

- Capital vs. operating lease What is the difference?
 - Both create the right of use of an asset
 - Both create a liability to be paid in the future
 - Capital normally allows for purchase at the end of lease
 - Convoluted criteria to distinguish between the two
 - ♦ 90% (minimum lease payments) & 75% (useful life) tests
 - ♦ Allowed for "creative arrangements" to classify as an operating lease
- Convergence of international and US standards
- Consistency with private sector (FASB) standards





When is GASB 87 Effective?

Delayed implementation date

- Fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021
- June 30 fiscal institutions to adopt for the year ending June 30, 2022
- Early implementation encouraged!?!

• Transition

- Retroactively by restating financial statements of earliest period presented using facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the period
- Lessors should not restate the assets underlying their existing sales-type or direct-financing leases





Definitions

Lease

- Contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction
- Lease Term
 - Period during which a lessee has a noncancelable right to use an underlying asset, plus the following periods if applicable
 - Lessee extension option if reasonably certain the lessee will exercise the option
 - Lessee option to terminate if reasonably certain lessee will not exercise the option
 - Lessor extension option if reasonably certain the lessor will extend
 - Lessor termination option if reasonably certain lessor will not exercise
 - Fiscal funding or cancellation clause only if it is reasonably certain the clause will be exercised
- Most leases will now fall under this rule except for truly short-term leases (e.g. rental car, storage unit, etc)





Definitions (continued)

Lease Term (continued)

- Reassess if at least one of the following occurs
 - Lessee or lessor elect to exercise an option even though it was previously determined that it was reasonably certain that it would not exercise that option
 - Lessee or lessor elect not to exercise an option even though it was previously determined that it was reasonably certain that it would exercise that option
 - An event specified in the lease contract that requires an extension or termination of the lease takes place
- Short Term Lease
 - ♦ Maximum lease term including extensions is 12 months or less
 - Most leases will now fall under this rule except for truly short-term leases (e.g. rental car, storage unit, etc)





Implementation Tip

- Completeness
- Imbedded leases
 - Long-term contracts will need to be reviewed
 - Food service contracts?







Implementation Tip



Sub-ledger

- Supporting amounts to be included on the financial statements
- Excel?
- Lease software
 - Decision needs to be made first





Lease Accounting Basics

- What do we have?
- Lessee
 - Right of Use (asset)
 - Obligation of future payments (liability)
- Lessor
 - Future receipts
 - ♦ Receivable
 - ♦ Revenue stream





How do we record?

Lessee

- Liability for present value of expected lease payments
 - Implies an interest component
- Intangible asset for right to use the leased asset
 - Initial measurement of lease liability
 - Any additional payments made at the commencement of the lease
 - ♦ Certain direct costs
- Amortization expense for recognizing the asset amount over the shorter of
 - ♦ Lease term
 - Useful life of the underlying asset
- Interest expense related to difference between payment and lease liability reduction





Lessee – What is Included in the Liability?

Payments Expected to be paid during the lease term

- Fixed payments
- Variable payments fixed to an index or rate (use index/rate at inception)
- Amounts expected to be paid as residual guarantees
- Option price if reasonably anticipated to be exercised
- Cancellation fee, if cancellation is likely
- Lease incentives receivable from the lessor
- Any other payments reasonably certain of payment





Lease Accounting - Lessee

- Liability for present value of expected lease payments
- Intangible asset for right to use the leased asset
 - Initial measurement of lease liability
 - Any additional payments made at the commencement of the lease
 - Certain direct costs
 - Amortization expense for recognizing the asset amount over the shorter of
 - ♦ Lease term
 - Useful life of the underlying asset
- Interest expense related to difference between payment and lease liability reduction
- Note Disclosures





Lease Accounting Lessor

- Receivable for the right to receive payments
- Deferred inflow to reflect resources related to future periods
- Lease revenue over the term of the lease
- Interest revenue related to lease receivable
- Note Disclosures





Implementation Tip

Discount rate

- Rate provided by lessor (good luck)
- Rate implicit in the lease (hard to find in real estate lease)
- Lessee's incremental borrowing rate (probably will be most used)

Incremental borrowing rate

 Estimate of the interest rate that would be charged for borrowing the lease payment amounts (reflects credit risk, term, amount, economic environment)







Financial Statement Notes

- Lessee
 - Description of the arrangement
 - Amount of leased assets recognized
 - Schedule of future payments
 - Principal and interest
 - 5 single years and 5 yr. increments through maturity
- Lessor
 - Description of the arrangement
 - Total amount of inflows recognized from leases





How does this compare to current accounting

- Currently we have lease expense related to the monthly payment
- Under the new standard as monthly payment is made, a portion will be interest expense and a portion will be amortization
- Should get to the same result or relatively close on a monthly basis
 - Difference would be related to the interest component





How does this compare to current accounting - lessee

Current accounting

New standard

	DrCr		Dr	Cr		
1 Rent expense	xxx	1 Lease Liability	XX			
Cash	XXX	Interest Expense	Χ			
To record lease payme	ent	Cash		XXX		
		To record lease paymen	t			
		2 Amortization expense	XX			
		Intangible asset		XX		
		To record amortization of intang				





Lease Modifications and Terminations

Termination

- Reduce the lease asset and liability by lessee or receivable and deferred inflow by lessor
- Recognize gain (loss) in the period of termination

Modification

- Adjust (re-measure) the various components of the lessee and lessor entries to coincide with the changes
- Adjust amortization period as necessary





Other Transactions

Sublease

- Treat as a separate lease transaction
- Lessee in original lease becomes the lessor in a sublease

Sale-Leaseback

- Must include a valid sale component
- Treat as 2 separate and distinct transactions
- Difference between the carrying value of the assets sold and the net proceeds from the sale should be recognized as a deferred flow (in or out) and recognized over the life of the lease
- Account for as a net transaction, but disclose the gross amounts of each portion





Implementation Tip

- Identify project leader timetable
- Capture all leases inventory
- Solicit information from within your entity to complete the database
- Database or sub-ledger
 - Present value of lease payments
 - Liability amortization schedule
 - Intangible asset amortization schedule









Applicability and Effective Date

- PPP arrangements which are not considered Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)
 - Contract with an operator to provide services by conveying right to use or operate a non-financial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction
- Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022
 - Earlier adoption encouraged
- Consider adopting when the implementing GASB 87





P3 Agreements

Higher Education Example:

 A third party finances and constructs a dorm and cafeteria on university property. In exchange the university pays the third party for a defined period. Payment terms vary in practice. At the end of the term of the agreement, the ownership of the building reverts to the university. The two parties generally also sign a land lease.











- GASB 60 establishes guidance and accounting for Service Concession Arrangements (SCAs).
- To be an SCA, all of the following criteria must be met:
 - 1. University coveys to vendor the right and obligation to provide public services through the use and operation of a capital asset in exchange for significant consideration (in our example, new dorm and cafeteria).
 - 2. Vendor collects and is compensated by fees from third parties (students).
 - 3. University has the right to modify or approve what services the vendor is required to provide, who the services are provided to and the price.
 - 4. University is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the facility at the end of the agreement (building ownership reverts to the University at the end of the agreement).





• If SCA criteria are met, the University would record the facility as its capital asset. It would also recognize a liability for the present value of significant contractual obligations. The offset would be a deferred inflow of resources (to be recognized as revenue over the term of the agreement).





GASB 87 – new lease standard.

A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment.

If the agreement meets the definition of GASB 87, asset and lease liability are recorded. Under current standards you can have an SCA and a lease. For example, a dorm could be an SCA and the cafeteria could be a lease (university pays third party for the right to use the cafeteria).





GASB 94 Analysis

- For purposes of applying this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.
- Only apply lease accounting if 1) existing assets of the university are the only PPP assets, 2) no improvements required to be made by the operator and 3) PPP does not meet the definition of an SCA.





If the agreement **meets** the definition of an SCA:

 Record an asset, receivable for installment payments, and deferred inflow of resources. **Not** an SCA, however meets the definition of a P3:

Record a receivable for the asset (carrying value of asset at the date of future transfer), receivable for installment payments, and deferred inflow of resources.







Effective Date and Transition

- Effective dates beginning after June 15, 2022 (June 30, 2023 year-ends). Earlier application is encouraged
- Assets and liabilities should be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the performance period.





Applicability

- Contract to convey control of the right to use another party's software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets as specified in a contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction
- Control of the right to use, as specified in the contract
 - Right to obtain present service capacity
 - Right to determine nature and manner of use





Not Applicable

Standard is not applicable for the following types of arrangements:

- Short Term (defined on next slide)
- Arrangements that meet the definition of GASB 87
- Governments that provide the right to use their IT software and associated tangible capital assets through SBITAs
- Arrangements that meet the requirements of public-private and public-public partnerships under GASB 94
- Licensing arrangements that provide perpetual license under GASB 51





Subscription Term

- Short-term maximum term of 12 months or less including options
- Time period for which the government has non-cancellable right to use, plus the following:
 - Government
 - Option to extend if reasonably certain of extension
 - Option to terminate if reasonably certain not to cancel
 - Fiscal funding clauses only applicable if reasonably certain it will be exercised
 - Vendor
 - Option to extend if reasonably certain of extension





Accounting

Dependent on Implementation Stage

- Preliminary Project
 - Formulation and evaluation of alternatives
 - Accounting treatment: Expense as Incurred
- **Initial Implementation**
 - Design, configuration, coding, testing and installation
 - Accounting treatment: Capitalize as part of the subscription asset, unless short-term **SBITA**
- Operation and Additional Implementation
 - Maintenance, trouble shooting and other activities related to ongoing operation and use
 - Other implementation activities related to additional modules
 - Accounting treatment: Expense costs as incurred unless specific capitalization criteria are met



Accounting (continued)

- Subscription Assets and Liabilities
 - Present value of expected subscription payments
- Outlays other than subscription payments, should be expensed as incurred
 - Determination of specific objective of the project
 - Feasibility determination
 - Demonstration of the ability, intention and presence of effort to enter into an SBTIA contract
 - Training costs





Accounting (continued)

- Other Outlays (continued)
 - Modifications capitalized
 - Increase functionality perform tasks not previously included
 - Increase efficiency increase level of service without ability to perform additional tasks





Accounting (continued)

Economic Resource Focus

- Liability and Right to use intangible asset
- Present value of payments to be made
- Other Issues
 - Impairments
 - Incentives
 - Multiple component contracts
 - Contract combinations
 - Modifications and terminations





Note Disclosures

- General description of arrangement
- Total amount of subscription assets and related accumulated amortization
 - Disclosed separately from other capital assets
- Amount of outflows recognized for variable payments not included in the liability
- Amount of outflows for other payments (e.g. terminations) not previously included in liability
- Principal and interest payments for each of 5 yrs. and then 5 yr. increments through maturity
- Commitments made before commencement of subscription term
- Impairment loss



