PRINCIPLES OF COST SHARING (MATCHING)

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Outline

- Definition
- Types of cost sharing and their requirements
- Allowability of resources for cost sharing
- Important notes
- Capturing cost share
- Summary

What is Cost Sharing?

- "Putting skin in the game"
- Often, the entire project cost, including the direct and indirect (F&A) costs, are paid by the funding agency.
- However, sometimes the funding agency is asking a portion of the costs be paid by other entities, typically the institution or another sponsor. This is called cost sharing.
- Cost sharing is also called:
 - Matching
 - Cost matching
 - Cost participation

• ...

Types of Cost Sharing

Mandatory

Required by the FOA.

Voluntary Committed

 Not required by the FOA but we commit ourselves to bear some of the costs.

Voluntary Uncommitted

 Not required, and we do not commit ourselves, but we may bear some of the costs.

Types of Cost Sharing (Implications)

Mandatory

- Make sure that the funds are available.
- Accounting and keeping documents are required.
- Reporting is sometimes required.

Voluntary Committed

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Voluntary Uncommitted

Accounting, reporting, and keeping documents are not required

Allowable Resources for Cost Share

- Cash contributions
 - University funds
 - Foundation
 - Third-party contributions
- Time and effort of faculty members and students
 - This is also considered cash
- In-kind contributions
 - Equipment
 - Space
 - Volunteer work

Important Notes (1)

- Morgan strongly discourages voluntary committed cost sharing. If the sponsor does not require it, don't do it.
- Good news: Under federal guidelines, voluntary committed cost sharing CANNOT be used as a merit to fund grants.
- If third party funds are used for matching, documenting their approval is needed.
- If release time is used for matching, approval from the chair and dean is required.
- If there is a salary cap by the funding agency, salary above that CANNOT be considered as cost share.

Important Notes (2)

- Equipment and supplies purchased using federal funds CANNOT be used as match for other federal funds.
- If equipment or space is used, a clear pricing, documentation, and accounting is needed.
- If equipment or space is used, consistency of application across grants matters. Also, this may be difficult to justify if indirect costs are applied.
- If volunteer time is used, a clear pricing, documentation, and accounting is needed.

Important Notes (3)

- Providing unallowable items (e.g., alcoholic drinks) or items and services that are not directly allocable to the project are NOT considered cost sharing. Effort must clearly be related to the project.
- Indirect cost waiver is OFTEN NOT acceptable as cost share because indirect costs are not allocable to a certain project. However, some funding agencies accept it. If not specified in the FOA, ask and document.
- If cost share is provided by a subcontractor, both the subcontractor and the PI must retain documentation.

Code of Federal regulations (2 CFR 200.306)

- All contributions, including cash and third party in-kind, shall be accepted as part of the recipient's cost sharing or matching when such contributions meet all of the following criteria.
 - a. Are verifiable from the recipient's records.
 - b. Are not included as contributions for any other federally-assisted project or program.
 - c. Are necessary and reasonable for proper and efficient accomplishment of project or program objectives.
 - d. Are allowable under the applicable cost principles.
 - e. Are not paid by the Federal Government under another award, except where authorized by Federal statute to be used for cost sharing or matching.
 - f. Are provided for in the approved budget when required by the Federal awarding agency.
 - g. Conform to other provisions of this Circular, as applicable.

Which one is "NOT" a type of cost sharing?

- a. Mandatory
- b. Voluntary committed
- c. Voluntary uncommitted
- d. Terminal

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Mandatory cost sharing is required by the _____ and ____ need to be accounted for.

- a. Funding agency, does
- b. Funding agency, does not
- c. The recipient institution, does
- d. The recipient institution, does not

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An applicant institution writes in their proposal that the Dean will spend 10% of his time on the grant but no salary is requested for the Dean. There was no cost share requirement in the funding opportunity announcement. This is:

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- b. Voluntary committed cost share
- c. Voluntary uncommitted cost share
- d. Not a cost share

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Which types of cost sharing need to be accounted for and kept for potential audits?

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- b. Mandatory, voluntary uncommitted
- c. Voluntary committed, voluntary uncommitted
- d. All of the above

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Items included as cost share must be:

- a. Allocable to the project and reasonable
- b. Allowable under cost principles
- c. Verifiable from the non-federal entity records
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Which of the following CANNOT be used for cost sharing for federal grants?

- a. Faculty time on the project, if salary for that time is paid by the university
- b. Graduate student on the project, if wages for that time are paid by the university
- c. Equipment used for that project, if the equipment was purchased using philanthropic funds
- d. Equipment used for that project, if the equipment was purchased using previous federal funds

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Summary

- Cost sharing is a commitment that is subject to audit. Avoid it as much as possible.
- When we decide to apply for projects that require mandatory cost sharing, we should preferably choose one of the following:
 - Third party funds
 - Release time
 - Cash
- A clear documentation and accounting of the cost share is required.



Capturing Cost Share

Questions / Comments?

