

Subrecipient vs. Contractor Classification Checklist

The Uniform Guidance (effective December 26, 2014) implements new definitions of Contractor and Subrecipient. Generally, determination of the relationship with an external entity is verified through review of the proposal, budget, and other related documents. When the relationship remains unclear, this form can be used to provide assistance in making an accurate determination and provide documentation of the decision made.

Definitions from Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200):

Subrecipient:

200.93 Subrecipient means a non-Federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a Federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other Federal awards directly from a Federal awarding agency.

Contractor:

200.23 Contractor means an entity that receives a contract as defined in 200.22 Contract.

200.22 Contract means a legal instrument by which a non-Federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a Federal award.

Instructions

Complete sections one and two by marking all characteristics that apply to the outside entity receiving Federal funds. The section with the greatest number of marked characteristics indicates the likely type of relationship the entity will have with the agency. On occasion there may be exceptions to the type of relationship indicated by the checklist. In these situations, the substance of the relationship should be given greater consideration than the form of agreement between the agency and the outside entity. Section three should be used to provide documentation on the use of judgment in determining the proper relationship classification.

Name of Outside Entity: _____

Contract number: _____

CFDA number: _____

Section 1-Subrecipient

Description: *A subaward is for the purpose of carrying out a portion of a Federal award and creates a Federal assistance relationship with the subrecipient. Characteristics which support the classification of the non-Federal entity as a subrecipient include when the non-Federal entity:*

- 1. Determines who is eligible to receive what Federal assistance.
- 2. Measures performance based on meeting objectives of Federal program.
- 3. Is responsible for programmatic decision making.
- 4. Is responsible for ensuring Federal requirements outlined in the award are followed.
- 5. Uses the Federal funds to carry out a program of the organization as opposed to providing goods or services.

Section 2-Contractor

Description: *A contract is for the purpose of obtaining goods and services for the non-Federal entity's own use and creates a procurement relationship with the contractor. Characteristics indicative of a procurement relationship between the non-Federal entity and a contractor are when the non-Federal entity receiving the Federal funds:*

- 1. Provides the goods and services within normal business operations.
- 2. Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers.
- 3. Normally operates in a competitive environment.
- 4. Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the operation of the Federal program.
- 5. Is not subject to compliance requirements of the Federal program as a result of the agreement.

Optional-Section 3 –Use of Judgment

Description: *In determining whether an agreement between a pass-through entity and another non-Federal entity casts the latter as a subrecipient or contractor, the substance of the relationship is more important than the form of the agreement. All of the characteristics above may not be present in all cases, and the pass through entity must use judgment in classifying each agreement as a subaward or a procurement contract.*

Explanation of Use of Judgment Determination:

Final Determination:

Subrecipient **Contractor**

1st Reviewer Name & Title: _____

Reviewer Signature: _____

Date: _____

2nd Reviewer Name & Title: _____

Reviewer Signature: _____

Date: _____