**WorkforceGPS**

**Transcript of Webinar**

**ETA-9130 Financial Report**

**Overview of the Basic and National Program**

**(UI-ES, NFJP, SCSEP, INAP, and TAA)**

**Financial Reports and Instructions**

**Tuesday, September 20, 2016**

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LAURA CASERTANO: Again, I want to welcome you to today's ETA-9130 financial report webinar. If you haven't done so already, please go ahead and introduce yourself in that window, if you joined late or if you haven't done yet. Just go ahead and let us know where you're located in the country and introduce yourself in that chat window.

Now, I'm going to turn things right over to the moderator today, Debbie Galloway. She's the fiscal policy manager for Office of Grants Management. Debbie?

DEBBIE GALLOWAY: Thank you, Laura. Good afternoon, everyone, and welcome to today's webinar on the ETA-9130 financial report. This webinar will go over the basic form, along with the 9130 reports that are unique to five different national programs including the unemployment insurance Wagner-Peyser program, the national farmworker jobs Program, the SCSEP program or the seniors program, the Indian Native American program, and the trade adjustment assistance program.

Today's presentation will focus and highlight the new data elements or fields contained in the new 9130 report that is used by the discretionary grantees and our five national programs. In the interest of time, data elements that were not changed from the old 9130 report to the new version will not be discussed during this presentation.

This webinar is the second of a two-part series on the new 9130 financial report. The first webinar was conducted on August 10th, 2016, and it discussed and went over eight different 9130 reports that are unique to the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act. Part one of this webinar series has been posted to the WorkforceGPS website and can be found under archived events.

As Laura had indicated earlier, this webinar too will be archived on WorkforceGPS.org. For today's discussion we'll be referring to four documents that you see in your file share screen that you should be looking at right now. One is the PowerPoint itself. Two are two desk aids. One is labeled the ETA-9130 financial reporting resources. The second desk aid is a summary of new reporting line items, and TEGL or the Training Employment Guidance Letter 2-16, which outlines all the changes in the new 9130 form.

So before we begin we would like to know what state and organization you are from. So please enter that information. Oh, we passed it up. OK. I'm sorry. All right. So let's move on.

Joining me today in this webinar is Chanel Castaneda who also works with me in the Office of Grants Management. She will go over the changes that affect all of the 9130 reports.

OK. So before we go into the weeds of things, let's do a quick poll. And what is your role in the ETA-9130 reporting process? You have five different options available to you. So if you are an FPO or federal project officer, identify yourself in option one. If you're responsible for completing the reports or actually certifying the reports, which is the second part of the reporting process, or if you're involved on the program side, you provide that information that is needed in order to fill out the 9130. And if you're not sure what a 9130 report is, you could check off -- check box five or the last box.

OK. So it looks like a lot of people are familiar with the 9130 reports. So that's a good thing. And we have a few people that are from the various regional offices and the program offices, and here we have a few people that are either new to our reporting system and we welcome we. So this is the financial report that you will be filing for your grant.

OK. So moving on to today's objectives. After careful analysis of the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act and the uniform guidance, ETA decided that the current format of the 9130 did not provide sufficient coverage in tracking certain required activities. So here are the reasons why we needed to change the 9130 form.

First, the uniform guidance or previously known as the super circular or omni-circular at 2 CFR Part 200 had consolidated eight previously applicable OMB circulars on the uniform administrative requirements, single audits, and the federal cost principles. Each of these circulars had varying reporting requirements. With the passage of the uniform guidance and DOL's exceptions to the uniform guidance, the definitions of certain financial terms that you find on the 9130 form had been revised. So we had to update the 9130 form to reflect those changes.

The second reason for the change is the passage of the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act. There were numerous new statutory requirements that impact financial reporting, including but not limited to new or revised limitations and baselines for new activities, thus also requiring changes to the 9130 form.

For those of you with grants from other federal agencies, you may be familiar with the SF-425 form, which is the standard financial report used by many grant agencies. To bring the 9130 requirements as close as possible to the already issued SF-425 report, ETA has now added lines or data elements on indirect expenditures, which you will see in section 13. Lastly, there are two data elements that have been removed from the 9130 form, and Chanel will talk about those.

In order to get these changes approved, we submitted two Information Collection Requests, which are also known as ICRs, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. When the ICRs were published in the Federal Register on August 5th, 2015 and December 28th, 2015, the public had an opportunity to provide comments or feedback on each of these ICRs. We had collected and reviewed the comments that had come in and had made some revisions to the actual form and the instructions based on those comments. OMB then approved our revisions of the 14 forms and its instructions on April 13th, 2016. ETA is authorized to use these new forms until April 30th of 2019.

Before we jump into the presentation, let's provide some additional context for the need to collect information using the 9130 form. Of the 26 grant-making agencies across the federal government, DOL is the seventh largest agency with ETA issuing over $8 billion worth of grants in a given year. These grants are awarded to an average of 1,000 recipients each fiscal year. The vehicle that ETA uses to collect financial activity or data of the grant recipients is through the electronic submission of one or more of these 14 9130 forms.

The data collected on these forms is used in many ways, including the formulation of the department's annual budget, used as evidence or support when answering questions for Congress and/or their staff, and it is also used by your federal project officer or your FPO or program officer -- staff and program offices in providing technical support to you, the grantee. How often have you picked up your phone or looked at your e-mail to find a message from program staff or a federal project officer asking about questions on your latest 9130 submission? The rollout of the new 9130 form is expected for this quarter, and all financial reports that will be due November 14th will be based on these new data elements.

Now, I'm going to turn it over to Chanel who will discuss some of the general changes to the 9130 form.

CHANEL CASTANEDA: Thank you, Debbie. Hello, everyone. My name is Chanel Castaneda, and like Debbie said, I work for the Office of Grants Management. I will be going over changes that will affect all of the ETA-9130 reports. The first change you'll notice is the new alphanumerical characters added to the report names. So let's take a deeper dive.

Alphanumerical characters have been assigned to the individual programs' 9130 forms for clarity and better distinction. Please note that there are now 14 versions of the ETA-9130 form, as we now have a form for the national dislocated worker grants. This form was discussed in part one of the webinar series. Discretionary grant and any other grants not specifically listed in the slide above use the basic 9130 form.

Today's presentation will only go over the reports highlighted in red, which are the basic 9130, the employment service and unemployment insurance, national farmworker jobs program, the senior community service employment program or SCSEP, the Indian and Native American program, and the trade adjustment assistance program, the TAA program.

Line item 4a of all the ETA-9130 forms has been renamed the unique entity identifier or the UEI to be consistent with the new requirements in the uniform guidance at 2 CFR 200.210. It is the expected replacement for the organizational identifier that currently is the DUNS number attached to a federal award. Please note that the DUNS number or the Data Universal Numbering System number will continue to be used and prefilled automatically until the system for the UEI is developed.

Line item 7 has been renamed to basis of reporting. It was previously called the basis of accounting. The change was made to clarify that ETA requires that all non-federal entities report to ETA on an accrual basis. This requirement to report on an accrual basis is unique to ETA. Other agencies in DOL may require reporting on a cash basis.

So we'll talk now about expenditures. Again, instructions have been updated based on revised definition of expenditures in OMB uniform guidance. 2 CFR 200.34 of the uniform guidance defines expenditures as charges made by a non-federal entity to a project or program for which a federal award was received. Please refer to 2 CFR 200.34 for the full definition of expenditures which is also listed in the slide.

Before I proceed I would like to draw your attention to item bullet number three. It reads, "Value of the third-party in-kind contributions applied." Please note this is reported in the recipient share of -- recipient share section of the 9130 and not in the federal share. Third-party contributions is often related to cost sharing and match, and since there is a separate section to report recipient share, the value of such contributions are recorded and identified in that section rather than comingling the expenditure data that's reported in the federal share section.

The 9130 instructions for cost sharing and matching have been updated to reflect DOL's exception to the uniform guidance at 2 CFR 2900.8. The non-federal entity can only record or account for funds used for cost sharing or match as the funds are expended.

For example, if a state or a grantee received a donation from a private foundation that was intended to be used for program activities such as support of a disaster or emergency cleanup effort, the amount of that donation is not recognized in the recipient share of expenditures until the donation is actually spent on grant-allowable activities. It is no longer acceptable to simply record the receipt of the donation as cost sharing or match.

The 9130 instructions for program income have been updated for the uniform guidance. 2 CFR 200.305 (b)(5) of the uniform guidance states, "To the extent available, the non-federal entity must disperse funds available from program income before requesting additional cash payments."

The final regulations in WIOA describe the application in the uniform guidance and the corresponding exceptions authorized by DOL for all grant recipients. For example, section 20 CFR 683.200 (c)(6) through (8) addresses the requirements over the use and the recording of the addition method for all program income earned under Title I of WIOA and Wagner-Peyser grants. The addition method is only to be used when specifically required in a particular program statute or regulations.

WIOA and the uniform guidance promotes accountability and transparency, and to assist in this effort, ETA attempted to align the 9130 form with the SF-425 report by eliminating or removing line items 10l, which is the recipient share of unliquidated obligations, and line 10m, which is the total recipient obligations. These two line items have been removed and are no longer required to report. Note that the line item numbers have been updated accordingly.

Now, the biggest across-the-board change to the 9130 forms is section 13. Direct grant recipients are required to report the amount of indirect costs charged to their grant only when they submit a final report and only if they have a negotiated and approved indirect cost rate.

Note that section 13 includes line items 13a through 13h and are the following. There's type of rate, rate, rate approval date, period from and to, base, amount charged, federal share, and total. Multiple entries can be submitted for each and any of the above fields. We will now discuss further details of each reporting line items of the new section 13 in this presentation.

Depending on your role in your organization, you may ask, what are indirect expenditures? Well, indirect expenditures are costs related to activities that may not directly attribute to one funding source. An example of indirect costs is the salary of an organization's accountant. These expenditures are calculated using indirect cost rates and are a percent of a specific cost -- a direct cost base. These rates are generally negotiated between the non-federal entity and its cognitive agency.

With the exception of local youth, local adult, and local dislocated worker reports, new line items for indirect expenditures reporting have been added to state-specific WIOA 9130 forms, including statewide rapid response and national dislocated worker grants. Indirect costs incurred by sub-recipients do not need to be collected and are not required for reporting in this section. It is only the indirect costs of the direct grant recipient that is recorded in section 13 of the final 9130 report only. Please note that states that are subject to a statewide cost allocation plan or SWCAP do not have to complete this section of the ETA-9130 form.

As stated earlier, indirect costs are only reported on the final 9130 report. Multiple values may be entered in each of the indirect expenditure reporting line items 13a through h. An example of a multiple entry is that a grantee may have more than one rate during the grant's period of performance. Line item 13a will allow the grantee to select the different types of rates that were utilized during the applicable grant period of performance, while some administrative costs may be indirect costs these two are not generally equated. Indirect expenditures or a portion of the administrative expenditures reported on line item 10f. Please review section 683 of the WIOA final rule for new definition on administrative costs.

For line item 13a, the non-federal entity must select from a dropdown box the type of rate or rates that were used during the grant's period of performance. The non-federal entity can select the following rates, provisional, predetermined, final, fixed, fixed with carry-forward, de minimis, or other. The non-federal entity can also select multiple rates. Please refer to your grant's approved negotiated indirect cost rate agreement or NICRA on the type of rate that your grantee should be using in reporting. De minimis rate is a new rate that was established under the uniform guidance.

Any non-federal entity that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate, except for entities that receive more than $35 million in direct federal funding, may elect to charge a de minimis rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs or MTDC, which may also be used indefinitely. Please refer to the uniform guidance on the formula and definition of MTDC, and also note that the option of other in box 13a refers to any other indirect cost rate that was not listed in the slide.

Now, we'll move on to line item 13b of the indirect cost rate in section three, and this is where you would put in your indirect cost rate or rates that were in effect during the grant's period of performance. Moving on, line item 13c is the date on which the indirect cost rate or rates was or were approved.

And line item 13d is separated by two fields. In the period from field, the date entered must be the date on which the approved indirect cost rate or rates became effective. In the period to field, the date entered is the last date or the ending date in which the approved indirect cost rate or rates was or were or is going to be effective. Please note that the indirect cost rate or rate periods must apply to the project grant period entered in line item 8 of the form.

Now, moving on, line item 13e is the base. Non-federal entities should enter the amount of distribution base against which the rate or rates was applied during the grant period of performance. This is also outlined in the NICRA. Line item 13f is the amount charged. It is a manual calculation by the non-federal entity. The entity must multiply the rate that was entered on line item 13b to the base entered in line item 13e. This amount is the maximum amount that could potentially be charged as indirect cost rate -- indirect cost to our grant.

The federal shares of the indirect costs charged is entered on line item 13g. It is the amount that the non-federal entity plans to charge its DOL ETA grant. Due to budgetary limitations or program limitations or terms and conditions of a specific program, the non-federal entity may not be able to charge the entire indirect amount calculated in line item 13f to its DOL ETA grant, and therefore, may enter an amount equal to or less than the amount entered in line item 13g.

And lastly is line item 13h, and this is the individual totals for the base, amount charged, and federal share, respectively. These entries are manual calculations in the system and will not automatically calculated -- it will not be automatically calculated. It is the responsibility of the non-federal entity to manually calculate these amounts. However, there are edit checks in place that will ensure that the amounts entered in line items 13h are calculated correctly.

OK. The next slide shows an example of a completed section 13 on a final ETA-9130 form. Notice that during the grant's period of performance the grantee had two types of rates, a provisional and a fixed rate, as both of these rates were used and were effective during the grant's period of performance. Also note that the non-federal entity had its approved provisional rate prior to its fixed rate.

Note that the amounts entered in line item 13f, amount charged, is a product of the amounts entered in 13b multiplied by the rates entered in line 13e. In this instance the non-federal entity was able to charge the entire amount of the indirect cost calculated in line 13f to its DOL ETA grant. And lastly, note that the individual sums in line item 13h for base, amount charged, and federal shares were calculated and entered.

Oh, now, that was a lot of information. So we'll turn it over to the audience for some questions.

Sorry. Because of the new section 13, we have moved the certification statement in section 14. Please note that the individual that completed the ETA-9130 form, the secondary contact, is a different individual from the primary contact. The primary contact is the authorized official that is tasked with the responsibility to review and certify the accuracy of the report, the data, by entering an assigned PIN. The certification language at the bottom of the report has been changed to reflect the uniform guidance.

Please refer to the report for the actual language. Recipients must ensure that the certified official's information remains current and correct. Any outdated information will delay transmission of the grant's closeout package and relevant information affecting the grant. Please contact your FPO if your organization needs to make a change to its certifying official on the ETA-9130 report or to request a new PIN and/or password.

Now, we'll turn it over to questions. So if you have any questions, just enter them in the chat window. So we'll take a couple questions.

GARY GONZALEZ: And I think we're going to review some of the questions that have come in. So we're going to pause briefly, and we'll be right back to answer some of those questions.

All right. We are back. I think we're going to go ahead and take a couple questions that were typed in. Please keep typing them in. I do want to point out any questions that we're not able to address today, we're going to be compiling an FAQ. So we'll give you more information about that as we wrap up, but we're taking questions now.

The first question we have I'm going to toss over to Debbie. Debbie, "Is cost sharing or match the same thing as a leveraged resources requirement?"

MS. GALLOWAY: Yes and no. When the leveraged resources meets the definition of match, you can and will -- or you can and you should be reporting in recipient share -- in the recipient share section. And that would mean that it includes -- or when you're tracking leveraged resources, if it meets that definition of match, you would record it in that fashion.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. So the next question we have references slide 17, and the question is, "Did you say that indirect is only recorded when 'final?' Does final mean at grant end or when an ICR provides a final rate?"

MS. GALLOWAY: That's a very good question. Indirect costs are to be reported when you're submitting a final 9130 report. It is not when a final rate is obtained or approved.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. The next question we have is, "Where can I find the new definition of administrative costs?"

MS. GALLOWAY: The instructions that contain on each of the applicable 9130 reports should have a citation where it directs you to that particular program statute or regulation.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. So we have a few more questions coming in, and we're going to take a second to review some of those questions. We'll be right back.

And we're back. So we're going to take another couple of questions. So the next question we have is, "Should we include the indirect cost rates for our sub-recipients on consortium grants?"

MS. GALLOWAY: For this section we're only asking for direct grant recipients and direct costs. So you would not be reporting the indirect cost of your sub-recipients or your consortium members.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. The next question we have is, "Our indirect cost was approved for 10 percent of the total direct cost, which includes equipment, scholarships, et cetera. Should I adjust the direct cost to NTDC or just take it as grant-approved?"

MS. GALLOWAY: OK. If the question is referring to the 10 percent de minimis rate, the 10 percent de minimis rate has to be applied to the modified total direct cost, and that definition is -- or that term and the definition is part of the uniform guidance.

MR. GONZALEZ: Got it. And so we're going to take another couple questions. We're going to take a 15-second pause, and we'll be right back.

MS. GALLOWAY: OK.

MR. GONZALEZ: And we're back. So the next question we have is, "When will the new reports be -- first be available in e-grants for me to fill out?"

MS. GALLOWAY: The new reports should be available October 1st with the required deadline of November 14th.

MR. GONZALEZ: All right. Next question is, "So the indirect cost information only needs to be entered on the final report and not on the quarterlies?"

MS. GALLOWAY: Yes. That is correct. You do not have to complete section 13 if you're submitting a regularly scheduled 9130. It is only when you submit a final report, and that's when you mark section -- or data field six that identifies final report.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. And I think we'll take one more question for this Q and A break. We do have a couple more peppered throughout the presentation, but the next question we have is, "When am I required to start using the new report?"

MS. GALLOWAY: You are required to begin using the new report for this reporting period. As stated in the Training Employment Guidance Letter 2-16, it announces the timeframe in which we are rolling out the new form.

MR. GONZALEZ: All right. So this wraps up the first Q and A period we have. We have a couple more, as I said. So keep entering your questions, but we're going to go ahead and transition back to the PowerPoint.

MS. CASTANEDA: So I'll just turn it over to Debbie who will talk about the changes to specific national program reports.

MS. GALLOWAY: Thank you, Chanel. So I will talk specifically about changes to each of the five national program reports. So the very first one is the employment services or the Wagner-Peyser program and the unemployment insurance form. For the Wagner-Peyser and unemployment insurance program form, the good news is that there are no changes to this financial report.

To ensure consistency among data fields between each of the 14 9130 reports, you will notice that the UIES 9130 form does contain a data field 10f, which is the total administrative expenses. However, as you see -- if you pull down the 9130 report from our website and look at the instructions for this particular report, you will see that you are not required to submit expenditure data on administrative costs for the UI or Wagner-Peyser programs.

Now, let's turn to the national farmworker jobs program. Supportive services are outlined in the Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act in section 167(d) as an allowable expenditure for eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Program costs, which are all other costs not defined as administrative costs, must be classified and reported in the following categories.

The categories are related assistance which includes emergency assistance, supportive services, and other program services. The definition of administrative cost under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act can be found in section three. There is also a new data field, and it is the supportive services expenditure data field, and you can find that in section 11. This is the -- all the changes for the national farmworker jobs program.

Now, let's move on to the SCSEP program. The report name was changed to reflect the program name to the senior community service employment program, SCSEP. In addition, there was a change to the instructions -- to the actual instructions for this program. The old report did not include the SCSEP regulations at 20 CFR 641.856 that discusses administration at headquarters and local offices. Lastly, there is a change --

MS. CASERTANO: All right. Just give us one second, and we'll bring that audio back up.

All right. We'll be bringing that audio back up in just a moment, and in the meantime, if you have any other questions, just go ahead and type them into that chat box.

MS. GALLOWAY: OK.

MR. GONZALEZ: OK. We are back hopefully. Laura, can you hear my voice?

MS. CASERTANO: Yes. I can.

MR. GONZALEZ: All right. Folks, sorry for the technological interruption. We're going to start from the Indian Native American program slide, and hopefully we can pick up without any other hitches. I'm going to toss us back over to Debbie. Debbie?

MS. GALLOWAY: OK. So just one change to the Indian and Native American worker -- or the Indian Native American program 9130 report. The minor change is to clarify the instructions for line item 11c, the training services expenditures.

The new instructions for line item 11d, other program services expenditures, asks for the total in line 11b, employment services expenditures, 11c, 11d, and 10f. So all of these make up the total federal share of expenditures that is to be reported on 10e. This was done to reduce the confusion that training services is not part of other program services.

The last national program we will talk about is the trade adjustment assistance program. A webinar for the trade grantees was conducted last month, and a recording of that webinar is also available on WorkforceGPS.org and can be found under archived events.

So for the trade adjustment assistance program there is a new data element or data reporting field, and that is the training expenditures data field. Training expenditures comprise the most substantial and important expenditure of the trade program. The amount of funds expended on training services factors significantly in the formula required by regulations for determining annual funding allocations to states.

The addition of this data point reduces the effort required under the current collection by eliminating the need to isolate this information after the fact, which creates burden on states for the purposes of auditing validation purposes. You can find that additional information at 20 CFR 618.910 through 618.940. There was also change in the instructions on the 9130 report in line items 10f, total administrative expenditures, and 11b, case management expenditures. This change was made to provide flexibility in regards to changing statutory funding caps outlined in the grants awards financial cooperative agreement and the notice of grant award.

This completes our discussion of the changes to each of the 9130 reports. Hopefully you've been keeping track of all the changes to each of the 9130 reports. If not, we have provided this simple chart that identifies each of the changes to the 14 different reports, and this is also available as a document for download in the file share screen.

Now, we have a few more minutes for questions. So if you still have some more questions, we will take those at this time.

MR. GONZALEZ: So we're going to pause briefly and review some of the questions that were entered. Go ahead and keep typing in your questions. We -- this is just our second Q and A break of the day. We do have another one coming, but we want to take about five minutes now to address some of the questions that were typed in.

MS. GALLOWAY: OK. One of the questions that came in, "Will there be any Excel versions of the 9130 available?" Currently we have the PDF documents available on our financial reporting webpage. We will make available the Excel worksheets.

"Does the trade adjustment assistance program or the ETA-9130 report specific to the trade adjustment assistance program, is that applicable to the TAACCCT grants?" And no. The TAACCCT grants are to file using the basic form.

"Will you be reviewing the recording to ensure the sound malfunction is not part of it?" Yes. We will.

OK. So before we wrap up, we just wanted to remind folks of a few basic reporting requirements that we've received a number of questions on. First is the reporting continues to be submitted -- or reporting is to be done on a cumulative basis. The e-reporting system has not changed. You will see what you previously reported in the prior quarter against what you would be reporting now, which would then tabulate or calculate your cumulative expenses and cash on hand in all of the other data fields.

For the new data fields found in any one or more of the new 9130 forms, we recognize that it will be difficult to go back in time to report that data retroactively. So starting with the reporting period for September 30th is when you begin collecting that information that is contained on each of the new 9130 reports. As stated earlier, for additional guidance and instructions, you can refer to the Training Employment Guidance Letter 2-16 that is available on our website at doleta.gov, doleta.gov.

And just one last reminder. There is one reminder on transition activities. If you have a WIOA program, you are authorized to use a portion of those funds for transition expenditures, and those are to be reported in the remarks section.

And lastly, as we begin collecting all the questions that we have received from the webinar on the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act 9130s and this webinar, we will post a series of frequently asked questions to our financial reporting webpage.

And here's just a timeline of the implementation process. So any report that has been filed prior to this reporting cycle, which would be September 30th, will be using the old report. So basically, prior to -- or for the reporting period of June 30th, 2016 and anything earlier, you will be using the old report. For the reporting period ending September 30th, 2016, you will begin using the new report.

The last desk aid that we also have available in the file share screen and is available on our financial reporting webpage is this handy dandy little chart, the ETA-9130 financial reporting resources. This outlines the difference between submitting a regularly scheduled 9130 report from a final report and a closeout report. There's additional instructions on the submission of a final 9130 and a closeout report that is available in our TEGL 2-16.

As stated earlier, this webinar will be posted to the WorkforceGPS.gov website, as well as if you need additional information, please turn to our financial reporting webpage or reach out to your program office or your federal project officer. I believe we have still a few more minutes for some additional questions before we wrap up.

One question came in about cash draws. We did not mention the section on cash transactions, which is at the very top of the form. You still will be required to report on your cash disbursements. Some of that information will automatically be prefilled based on our downloads from the payment management system, and so we will still be monitoring and tracking your cash on hand.

One question that came in, "If we run into trouble submitting the new reports, will ETA consider extending the due dates?" At this point in time we have -- we are going forward with the regularly scheduled due date of November 14th. If there's been a change or if there's complications to the system, we may revisit that decision.

All 14 reports, along with their instructions, are available on our financial reporting webpage.

OK. Well, that wraps up our webinar. We thank you for spending the last hour with us, and hopefully you found this webinar informative. And as we stated earlier, a copy of this webinar and the recording will be made available on the WorkforceGPS.org website.

Thank you and have a great day.

(END)