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CAS: The Series – The Pilot Episode

The first in a 12-part webinar series on the Cost Accounting Standards

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Agenda

- Layout of the series
- Background of the CAS
- How a Standard is promulgated
- CASB Recent Actions
- Future of the CAS

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING



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Polling Question

- What is your level of comfort with the CAS?
 - 1. CAS is new to me
 - 2. I have had some CAS training in the past
 - 3. I have worked with CAS covered contracts before
 - 4. I am comfortable discussing cost accounting practices
 - 5. I am an expert in CAS







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Layout of the Series



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Layout of CAS the Series

- Pilot Episode 90-minute webinar to kick off the series
- Individual 60-minute episodes:
- Episode 1 CAS Clauses, Exemptions and Full/Modified CAS
- Episode 2 Cost Accounting Practice Changes & Administration
- Episode 3 CAS 401, 402, 405 & 406
- Episode 4 Compensation CAS 408, 412, 413 & 415
- Episode 5 Direct and Indirect Costs CAS 418
- Episode 6 Home office allocations CAS 403



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Layout of CAS the Series

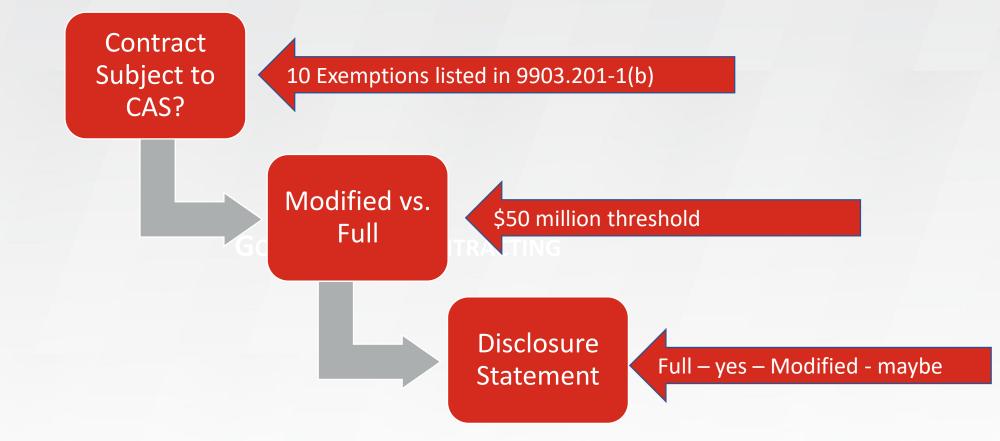
- Episode 7 G&A and B&P/IR&D CAS 410 & 420
- Episode 8 COM and Standard Costs CAS 407, 414 & 417
- Episode 9 Assets & Material CAS 404, 409 & 411
- Episode 10 Insurance and CAS 419 CAS 416 and the mystery of CAS 419
- Episode 11 Disclosure Statements
- Episode 12 CAS Administration Roles of DCMA & DCAA





CAS in a minute!

Contracts are subject to CAS – not contractors!







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Background



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Polling Question

- Who said "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it?"
- 1. Henry Ford
- 2. Winston Churchill
- 3. George Santayana
- 4. Elmer Staats^{Government Contracting}
- 5. Benjamin Franklin







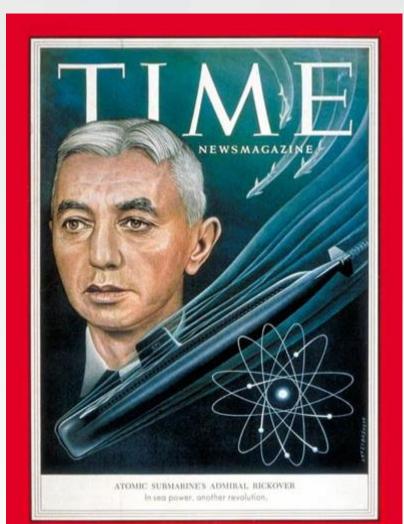
Why Do We Need CAS?

- In FY2020, the Government obligated \$1.1 Trillion in contracts for goods and services (Source www.usaspending.gov)
- Pricing of most contracts (by contract count) uses market forces to establish fair and reasonable pricing:
 - Competition
 - Commercial Items
- Pricing is challenging for contract actions where there is a reliance on cost data to support price: an Contracting
 - Single/sole source contracts
 - Cost reimbursement contracts
 - Other contracts
- Complex nature of cost accounting practices tied to cost justified contract pricing (significant \$ amount)I



Conditions in the 1960's

- 1968 Defense Production Act up for renewal
- Rickover testimony:
- Vigorously complained that the government could not identify costs properly to negotiated contracts
- GAAP allows a wide variety of accounting practices
- Nearly impossible to evaluate contract costs
- No reasonable basis to compare competing offerors
- No confidence that industry, the accounting profession or the executive branch would take action to develop needed accounting standards
- Predicted \$2 billion in savings 2.4% based on \$84.33 in 1968 DoD Spending (www.macrotrends.net)





Congress Reaction

- House Added a provision requiring the **Comptroller General to promulgate** accounting standards
- Senate Required the Comptroller General to study the feasibility of applying consistent cost accounting standards across negotiated defense contracts and subcontracts.
- Senate bill was ultimately accepted and signed into law as the Defense Production Act Amendment of 1968, Public Law 90-370
- Signed into law on July 1, 1968 by President Lyndon B. Johnson

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To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes

uly 1, 1968 H. R. 17268

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section 717(a) Defense Producof the Defense Production Act of 1950 is amended by striking out sion "June 30, 1968" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof 65 Stat. 144; "June 30, 1970".

SEC. 2. Section 712(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is 2166 amended by striking out "\$85,000" and inserting in lieu thereof 2162. "\$100,000"

SEC. 3. Title VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section :

"SEC. 718. The Comptroller General, in cooperation with the Secre- study tary of Defense and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, shall undertake a study to determine the feasibility of applying uniform cost accounting standards to be used in all negotiated prime contract and subcontract defense procurements of \$100,000 or more. In carrying out such study the Comptroller General shall consult with representatives of the accounting profession and with representatives of that segment of American industry which is actively engaged in defense contracting. The results of such study shall be reported to the Reports to con-Committees on Banking and Currency and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, but in no event later than eighteen months after the date of enactment of this section."

Approved July 1, 1968

tion Act, exten-80 Stat. 235. 50 USC app 50 USC app

Uniform cost accounting standards, feasibility

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The Feasibility Study

- The Comptroller General's study was submitted in January 1970:
- It was feasible to establish and apply cost accounting standards:
 - to provide a greater degree of uniformity and consistency as a basis for negotiating and administering contracts
 - that should not require the application of precisely prescribed methods of computing each different type of cost
 - that should not be limited to cost reimbursement type contracts
 - where the cumulative benefits should outweigh the implementation cost
 - that evolve from sound commercial practices compatible with GAAP
 - established by a new machinery (CASB) to develop standards and perform research and maintenance to provide for effective administration



Congress 1970 to 1972

- House Provision to extend Defense Production Act to 1972 and create a Cost Accounting Standards Board
- Public Hearings in both House and Senate
- Government principal proponents of CAS
- Industry opposed legislation:
 - Uniform standards not adequately defined
 - The need for standards has not been demonstrated
 - Cost will likely exceed the benefit
 - Desired objectives could be achieved within existing regulatory framework
- Passed the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1970, Public Law-379

	Public Law 91-379
August 15, 1970 [8, 3302]	AN ACT To amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.
Defense Produc- tion Act of 1950,	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
amendment.	TITLE I-DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS
Ante, p. 694. Intra.	 § 101. Extension of Act The first sentence of section 717(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2166(a)) is amended— (1) by striking out "August 15, 1970" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1972"; and (2) by striking out "section 714" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 714 and 719".
64 Stat, 815; 57 Stat, 130.	§ 102. Definitions Section 702 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. App. 2152) is amended— (1) by inserting "space," after "stockpiling," in subsection (d); and
"Defense con- tractor."	(2) by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows: "(f) The term 'defense contractor' means any person who enters into a contract with the United States for the production of material or the performance of services for the national defense."
82 Stat. 279. 50 USC app. 2151-2167.	§103. Uniform cost-accounting standards Title VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:
	"COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

"SEC. 719. (a) There is established, as an agent of the Congress, a Cost-Accounting Standards Board which shall be independent of the executive departments and shall consist of the Comptroller General of the United States who shall serve as Chairman of the Board and four members to be appointed by the Comptroller General. Of the members appointed to the Board, two, of whom one shall be particularly knowledgeable about the cost accounting problems of small business, shall be from the accounting profession, one shall be representative of indus-

AUTHENTICATED



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Public Law 91-379

- Established the Cost Accounting Standards Board (CASB) as an "agent of the Congress" – independent of the executive departments
- Created a five member CASB Comptroller General will lead and appoint 4 members two of whom "shall be particularly knowledgeable about cost accounting problems of small business, shall be from the accounting profession" – one from industry
- Issue clearly stated CAS to achieve (1) an increased degree of uniformity in cost accounting practices among Government contractors in like circumstances, and (2) consistency in cost accounting practices in like circumstances by individual Government contractors over periods of time.
- Applied to negotiated defense prime contracts and subcontracts of \$100,000 or more unless the price was based on catalog or market or law or regulation
- Allowed CASB to grant additional exemptions
- Requires disclosure, in writing, of cost accounting practices
- CASB went out of business on 9/30/1980 however the Standards promulgated remained in effect





Public Law 100-679

- Re-established a five member CAS Board
 - Chair Administrator, OFPP
 - + Members:
 - > Director, Defense Contract Audit Agency
 > Industry Representative
 > Chief Financial Officer, GSA
 > Accounting Member
- Increased contract threshold to \$500,000
- CAS coverage expands to non-defense contracts





Polling Question

- Where does the CAS align in terms of federal branches of government?
- 1. Congress
- 2. Executive
- 3. Judicial

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How A Standard is Promulgated



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The Standard Making Process

- Prior to the establishment of any new or revised CAS, the CASB must follow a prescribed rulemaking process.
- The process generally consists of the following four steps:
 - 1. Consult with interested persons concerning the advantages, disadvantages and improvements anticipated in the pricing and administration of government contracts as a result of the adoption of a proposed Standard
 - 2. Promulgate an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM)
 - 3. Promulgate a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM)
 - 4. Promulgate a Final Rule
- Generally, each step is published through the Federal Register





The Format of the Standards

- Purpose (.20)
- Definitions (.30)
- Fundamental Requirement (.40)
- Techniques for Application (.50)
- Illustrations (.60)
- Interpretation (.61)
- Exemption (.62)
- Effective Date (.63)



The Cost Accounting Standards

- BASIC Standards
 - CAS 401: Consistency
 - CAS 402: Direct v. Indirect Costs
 - CAS 405: Unallowable Costs
 - CAS 406: Cost Accounting Period
- The Cost Allocation Standards
 - CAS 407: Standard Costs
 - CAS 414: Cost of Money
 - CAS 410: General & Administrative
 - CAS 403: Home Office expenses
 - CAS 418: Direct & Indirect
 - CAS 420: B&P and IR&D

Asset Accounting Standards

- CAS 404: Capitalization
- CAS 409: Depreciation
- CAS 417: Self Constructed Assets

Compensation Standards

- CAS 408: Compensated Assets
- CAS 412 & 413: Pensions
- CAS 415: Deferred Compensation
- Other Standards
 - CAS 411: Material Costs
 - CAS 416: Insurance Costs



Interpreting the Standards

- The FAR and the CAS
- DoD Working Group Guidance
- Official Interpretations
- DCMA Guidance
- DCAA Guidance

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The FAR and the CAS

- Relationship between FAR and CAS
 - CAS Legislative Branch
 - FAR Executive Branch
- CAS: Accounting practices and allocation procedures for charging costs to contracts
 - FAR Part 30: Implementing and Administrative Requirements
 - FAR Part 31: Criteria on Cost Allowability
- The Boeing Company, ASBCA 28,342 (1985) "Because CAS is mandatory . . . CAS was controlling with respect to the determination, measurement, assignment, and allocation" of costs





Polling Question

- How active has the CASB been?
 - 1. Very active, meeting regularly
 - 2. Fairly active, meeting a couple of times each year
 - 3. Minimally active
 - 4. Has not met for many years





DoD Working Group Guidance

- 1976 DoD Established CAS Steering Committee
- Liaison between DoD and CASB
- Developed DoD Policy guidelines to integrate CAS into procurement policies
- 25 separate WG interim guidance
- Not regulation or contractual requirements
- Worth the read . . .

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	WG 76-1	Implementing CAS 412
١S	WG 76-2	Application of CAS to Contract Modifications and to Orders Placed Under Basic Agreements
	WG 76-3	Application of CAS to Subcontracts
	WG 76-3	Determining Increased Costs to the Government for CAS Covered FFP Contracts
	WG 76-5	Treatment of Implementation Costs Related to Changes in Cost Accounting Practices
	WG 76-6	Application of CAS Clause to Changes in Contractor's Established Practices When a Disclosure
		Statement has been Submitted
	WG 76-7	Interim Guidance on the Significance of "Effective" and "Applicability" Dates Included in CAS
	WG 76-8	Use of the Offset Principle in Contract Price Adjustments Resulting from Accounting Changes
	WG 76-9	Measurement of Cost Impact on Firm Fixed Price Contracts
	WG 77-10	Retroactive Implementation of CAS When Timely Compliance is not Feasible
	WG 77-11	Implementation of CAS 410.
	WG 77-12	Deliberate Noncompliance and Inadvertent Noncompliance (Obsolete)
	WG 77-13	Applicability of CAS 405 to Costs Determined Unallowable on the Basis of Allocability
	WG 77-14	Early Implementation of New CAS
	WG 77-15	Influence of CAS on Contract Terminations
	WG 77-16	Applicability of CAS to Letter Contracts
	WG 77-17	Identification of CAS Contract Universe at a Contractor's Plant
	WG 77-18	Implementation of CAS 414 & DPC 76-3
	WG 77-19	Administration of Leased Facilities Under CAS414
	WG 77-20	Policy for Withdrawing Determination of Adequacy of Disclosure Statement
al	WG 78-21	Amendment #1 to WG 78-21
	WG 78-21	Implementation of CAS 410
	WG 77-22	CAS 409 and the Development of Asset Service Lines
	WG 79-23	Administration of Equitable Adjustment for Accounting Changes not Required by New CAS
	WG 79-24	Allocation of Business Unit General and Administration (G&A) Expense to Facilities Contracts
	WG 81-25	Change in Cost Accounting Practice for State Income and Franchise Taxes as a Result of
		Change in Method of Reporting Income from Long-Term Contracts



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Official Interpretations

- CASB Generally in Section -61 of applicable CAS
- Boards of Contract Appeals:
 - Armed Services
 - Civilian
- Federal Courts

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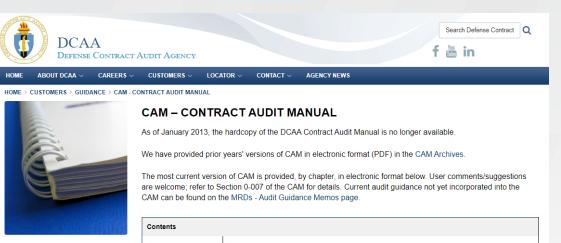
Pay attention to appeals and reversals . . .





DCAA Guidance

- Contract Audit Manual Chapter 8
 - Adequacy of Disclosure Statement
 - Compliance with FAR & CAS
 - Cost Impact of changes to CAP
 - Price changes due to CAP changes are fair & reasonable
- Audit Programs
- Report to Congress



Chapter	Title
Foreword and Introduction	DCAA Contract Audit Manual - Foreword and Introduction to the DCAA Contract Audit Manual
Chapter 1	Introduction to Contract Audit (Mar 2021)
Chapter 2	Auditing Standards (May 2021)
Chapter 3	Audit Planning (Mar 2021)
Chapter 4	General Audit Requirements (May 2021)
Chapter 5	Audit of Policies, Procedures, and Internal Controls Relative to Accounting and Management Systems (Feb 2020)
Chapter 6	Incurred Costs Audit Procedures (Mar 2021)
Chapter 7	Reserved
Chapter 8	Cost Accounting Standards (Mar 2021)



DCMA Guidance

- DCMA Manual 2201-02
 - Cost Accounting Standards
 Administration
 - Issued in 2019
 - Replaced DCMA-INST 108, "Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Administration"
 - Updated December 2020



DCMA Manual 2201-02 Cost Accounting Standards Administration

Office of Primary Responsibility Indirect Cost Control Capability				
Effective:				
Change 1 Effective:	February 7, 2019 December 22, 2020			
Releasability:	Cleared for public release			
Implements:	DCMA-INST 2201, "Indirect Cost Control," October 2, 2018			
Reissues and Cancels:	DCMA-INST 108, "Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) Administration," April 3, 2013, as amended			
Internal Control:	Process flow and key controls are located on the Resource Page			
Labor Codes:	Located on the Resource Page			
Resource Page Link:	https://360.intranet.dcma.mil/Sites/Policy/IC/SitePages/DCMA- MAN%202201-02r.aspx			
Approved by:	David H. Lewis, VADM, USN, Director			
Change 1 Approved by:	David G. Bassett, LTG, USA, Director			

Purpose: This issuance, in accordance with the authority in DoD Directive 5105.64, "Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA)":

- Implements policy established in DCMA-INST 2201, "Indirect Cost Control"
- Provides and defines procedures and responsibilities for the Administration of Cost Accounting Standards



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CAS – Recent Activities



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CAS – Recent Activity

- CASB 2020-02- Conformance of CAS to GAAP Operating Revenue and Lease Accounting
- CASB 2020-01 Conformance of CAS to GAAP Capitalization of Tangible Assets and Accounting for Acquisition Costs of Material
- CASB 2019-02 Adjustment and Allocation of Pension Costs for Segment Closings, Curtailments, and Terminations
- CASB 2019-01 Conformance of CAS to GAAP
- July 2018, Commercial item exemption the Acquisition of Commercial Items modified
- February 2018, Exemption for FFP Contracts and Subcontracts Awarded Without Submission of Certified Cost or Pricing Data



Polling Question

- How active has the CASB been?
 - 1. Very active, meeting regularly
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Positioning for future sessions . . .

Episode 1 – CAS Clauses, Exemptions and Full vs. Modified CAS

30.201-3 -- Solicitation Provisions

- 52.230-1, Cost Accounting Standards Notices and Certification
- 52.230-7, Proposal Disclosure--Cost Accounting Practice Changes

30.201-4 -- Contract Clauses

- 52.230-2, Cost Accounting Standards
- 52.230-3, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices
- 52.230-4, Disclosure and Consistency of Cost Accounting Practices--Foreign Concerns
- 52.230-6, Administration of Cost Accounting Standards
- 52.230-5, Cost Accounting Standards -- Educational Institution





Time for Questions

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