

## Cost Allocation Methodologies

### Overview

This policy is designed to provide assistance to the University when direct charging costs to sponsored projects and to comply with the direct charging principles contained in 2 CFR Part 220 (OMB Circular A-21). As such, the University is responsible for ensuring that costs charged to a sponsored agreement are allowable, allocable, and reasonable under these cost principles; and the University's financial management system shall ensure that no one person has complete control over all aspects of a financial transaction.

In addition, goods and services purchased by the University under a sponsored award may often benefit more than one award. Such costs must be allocated to sponsored awards in proportion to the actual benefit received by the awards. If it is impractical to determine how much of the goods or services are actually used for each award, an allocation methodology must be developed that reasonably estimates the actual benefit to each award. Costs are then distributed to each benefiting sponsored award using the allocation methodology.

2 CFR Part 220 (OMB Circular A-21) provides two methods for allocation of an allowable direct cost to two or more grants, proportional and interrelationship, which are further described below.

#### 1. Proportional Benefit

- a. If a cost benefits two or more projects or activities in proportions that can be determined without undue effort or cost, the cost should be allocated to the projects.  
*Example: A PI has two awards which require the purchase of mice to conduct experiments. The Specific Aims for one award indicates 150 mice are needed to conduct the research and the Specific Aims of the second award requires 50 mice to conduct the research. The PI orders 200 mice and allocates the cost of the mice 75%/25% between the awards.*
- b. In order to determine the proportional benefit, the initiator of the transaction (Principal Investigator (PI)/Co-PI/authorized designee) must have first-hand knowledge that the goods or services are reasonable, are appropriate to be charged to the accounts, and are allowable according to University and applicable sponsor policies.
  - If a preparer is processing a request on behalf of the initiator, they must have received the appropriate proportional allocation instructions from the initiator in order to execute the purchase. Documentation may be in the form of an email, fax, or departmental request form, etc.
  - Since direct benefit to the project(s) is being determined by the initiator and allocated in proportion to the benefit received by the awards, detailed documentation supporting the calculation of proportions is not required to execute the transaction.

#### 2. Interrelationship Benefit

- a. If a cost benefits two or more projects or activities in proportions that cannot be easily determined due to the interrelationship of the work involved, then the cost may be allocated to the benefiting projects on any reasonable basis.  
*Example: Acetone purchased for use in a laboratory is needed for the technicians working concurrently on three research projects. A reasonable method of allocating the cost of the Acetone could be based on the number of FTEs.*

### Developing an Interrelationship Allocation Methodology

When costs cannot be easily allocated and determined due to the interrelationship of work involved, it may be necessary to determine a method for allocating costs that supports a reasonable distribution across multiple awards. The basis for allocating a cost among awards should logically relate to the type of expense incurred. For example, it would be appropriate to allocate lab supplies based on the proportion of effort devoted to each award (measured as Full Time Equivalents or FTE's), whereas rent expense

may be more appropriately allocated based on the square footage of lab space occupied by each award rather than FTEs in the space. The methodology chosen should produce an allocation of costs to each sponsored award that **reasonably** reflects the benefit received by each award.

Some examples of methodologies that could be used as a basis for allocating costs include:

Effort of research personnel (FTEs)

Laboratory space (square footage)

Number of experiments or procedures performed

Actual usage records for a representative sample (e.g., one week, one experiment cycle, etc.)

Modified Total Direct Costs (excluding subawards entirely) budget of benefiting sponsored projects

Different allocation methodologies may be required for different types of costs. When developing an interrelationship allocation methodology, it is important that the basis for the allocation method be: documented contemporaneously with the cost being incurred and allocated; and approved in advance by the Principal Investigator(s) or initiator of the awards to which the costs are allocated.

### System Restrictions

Occasionally, it may not be possible to allocate costs to the benefiting sponsored awards at the time the goods or services are purchased. Such costs must be recorded in a non-sponsored award (e.g., a Unrestricted or Institutional account). "Parking" costs on a sponsored award with the intention of later allocating some or all of the costs to other awards is a violation of federal regulations and is therefore prohibited.

Note: If costs are initially recorded on a non-sponsored award, the eventual distribution of these costs to sponsored awards is a cost transfer that must comply with the University's Cost Transfer policy and procedure.

### Allocation methodology "Do's and Don'ts"

**Don't** use allocation methodologies that result in an over- or under-recovery of expense. An over-recovery of expense may result in a refund to the sponsor. An under-recovery may need to be funded by the department.

**Don't** use any allocation methodology that is based on the funds available on sponsored awards.

**Do** ensure that the interrelationship allocation methodologies are documented contemporaneously with the cost being incurred and allocated.

**Do** document how measures such as FTE or square footage logically relate to the cost being allocated and the benefit received by the awards.

**Do** retain the supporting documentation in the department so it is available for review and audit.

**Do** review allocation methodologies periodically to ensure they are reasonable. Significant changes to the population may signal the need to review the allocation methodology. Also, allocations based on FTE's must be updated to reflect any changes in FTE's or effort. Methodologies based on sampling, surveys, etc., should be reviewed, updated and approved by the PI at least once each fiscal year and/or when new awards are received and awards expire.

**Do** identify the allocation method that will be used in advance of purchasing or at the time of ordering the goods/services whenever possible (to avoid the need for cost transfers).

**Don't** allocate costs after-the-fact by use of cost transfers.