Service Organizations (SO)

Governmental entities must evaluate vendor contracts to determine if they create a service organization relationship.

For assistance, see Vendor vs. Service Organization.

If a service organization relationship is established, the governmental entity:



- Establish controls over SO activity, including accounting and compliance monitoring procedures, to ensure that:
 - SO activity is accurately reported on the governmental entity's financial statements;
 - SO is in compliance with the contract between the governmental entity and SO; and
 - SO is in compliance with applicable federal, state, and pass-through entity requirements.

-\rac{\tau}{\tau}\cdot SHOULD:

- Consider the implications of the service organization acting on-behalf of the governmental entity for various activities reported on the financial statements and subject to compliance requirements, especially considering Federal compliance implications if the service organization is paid with Federal grant dollars.
 - Federal grant dollars are subject to allowable cost, allowable activities, eligibility, and other requirements. The SO must be aware of the implications of Federal compliance requirements.
 - For further information, see <u>General Federal Resources</u>, including Responsibilities Under Uniform Guidance Act 2 CFR 200, available on the AOS Website.
- Ensure the service organization is aware that auditors will need support from them during the audit process.

In accordance with AICPA Auditing Standards (AU-C) 402 Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organization, auditors may utilize the service organization's current, relevant service organization control report (SOC 1 Type 2) to gain assurances over the controls in place at the service organization level.

For further information, see AICPA Attestation Standard (AT-C) 320 Reporting on an Examination of Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control Over Financial Reporting