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**CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR
STATE, TERRITORIAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS**

State Project/Program: NC BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

**U. S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

Federal Authorization: Sections 1501, 1502 & 1507 of the Public Health Service Act
State Authorization: Senate Bill 305 House DRH70086-LN-39A

**N. C. Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Public Health**

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Address Confirmation Letters To:

SFY 2022 audit confirmation reports for payments made to Counties, Local Management Entities (LMEs), Managed Care Organizations (MCOs), Boards of Education, Councils of Government, District Health Departments and DHHS Grant Subrecipients will be available by mid-October at the following web address: <https://www.ncdhhs.gov/about/administrative-offices/office-controller/audit-confirmation-reports> At this site, click on the link entitled “Audit Confirmation Reports (State Fiscal Year 2021-2022)”. Additionally, audit confirmation reports for Nongovernmental entities receiving financial assistance from DHHS are found at the same website except select “[Non-Governmental Audit Confirmation Reports \(State Fiscal Years 2020-2022\)](#)”.

The auditor should not consider the Supplement to be “safe harbor” for identifying audit procedures to apply in a particular engagement, but the auditor should be prepared to justify departures from the suggested procedures. The auditor can consider the supplement a “safe harbor” for identification of compliance requirements to be tested if the auditor performs reasonable procedures to ensure that the requirements in the Supplement are current.

The grantor agency may elect to review audit working papers to determine that audit tests are adequate.

Auditors may request documentation of monitoring visits by the State Agencies.

This compliance supplement must be used in conjunction with the OMB 2022 Compliance Supplement which will be issued in the summer. This includes "Part 3 - Compliance Requirements," for the types that apply, "Part 6 - Internal Control," and "Part 4 - Agency Program" requirements if the Agency issued guidance for a specific program. The OMB Compliance Supplement is Section A of the State Compliance Supplement.

I. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

In the U.S. breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in women aside from non-melanoma skin cancer. It is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in Hispanic women in North Carolina and is the third most common cause of cancer deaths among White, African American, and American Indian women in North Carolina (NC Central Cancer Registry). Between 2013 and 2017, the NC incidence rate of breast cancer was 160.2 per 100,000 and the mortality rate was 20.9 per 100,000 women. In 2020, it is estimated that 11,396 cases (including *in situ*) are expected to be diagnosed in NC with 1,501 deaths (Cancer Projections, NC Central Cancer Registry). In 2020, an estimated 276,480 new cases of invasive breast cancer are expected to be diagnosed among U.S. women, as well as an estimated 48,530 additional cases of *in situ* breast cancer. Approximately 42,170 U.S. women are expected to die from breast cancer in 2020. (American Cancer Society (ACS) Cancer Facts & Figures 2020).

At one-time, cervical cancer was a leading cause of cancer death for women in the U.S. However, since 1948, when the Pap test was introduced, the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer has decreased significantly. Between 2011 and 2016, the incidence rate of cervical cancer was 7.2 per 100,000 and the mortality rate was 2.2 per 100,000 in the U.S. (CDC State Cancer Profiles). Even though cervical cancer incidence and mortality continue to decrease significantly overall, the rates are considerably higher among African American women. In 2020, an estimated 13,800 new cases of cervical cancer are expected to be diagnosed among U.S. women with 4,290 estimated (ACS Cancer Facts & Figures 2020). In NC, the estimated number of new cervical cancer cases for 2020 is expected to be 406 with 129 estimated deaths (Cancer Projections, NC Central Cancer Registry).

The most recent available data (Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2016) shows 135,742 women eligible for breast cancer screening and diagnostic follow-up and 300,966 women eligible for cervical cancer screening and diagnostic follow-up in the North Carolina BCCCP.

The North Carolina Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program (NC BCCCP) began in North Carolina in 1992 and continues to provide services to underserved North Carolina women. Funding is received through a competitive grant from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This program was the first chronic disease screening program funded in the United States.

The NC BCCCP is a screening program and does not provide funds for treatment. However, women enrolled in NC BCCCP and provided with at least one screening and/or diagnostic service prior to diagnosis may be eligible to receive Breast and Cervical Cancer Medicaid (BCCM) to cover acute treatment services for breast and cervical cancers and eligible precancerous breast and cervical findings and for reconstruction surgeries.

This program will promote effective screening strategies, for breast and cervical cancer, in an effort to reduce incidence and mortality rates in North Carolina. The program will place special emphasis on reaching low income, uninsured, underinsured and minority women.

NC BCCCP seeks to (1) increase breast and cervical cancer screening and follow-up; (2) improve knowledge, attitudes, and practices of breast and cervical cancer; (3) improve breast and cervical cancer clinical detection practices and procedures; and (4) monitor the determinants of breast and cervical cancer incidence and mortality.

II. PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Funding for the NC BCCCP is through the U. S. Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Funding Opportunity Number CDC-RFA-DP22-2202, Award # **TBD** and State Appropriations through Senate Bill 305, House DRH70086-LN-39A. The project title is Cancer Prevention and Control Program for State, Territorial & Tribal Organizations. Recipients of funding can include Local Health Departments (LHD), community care networks, hospitals, and community health centers. The project period runs for five years, from June 30, 2022 to June 29, 2027. This grant encompasses three separate programs, the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program, and the National Program of Cancer Registries. NC BCCCP has a match requirement of one dollar for every three dollars spent in federal funds. Sub recipients have no cost sharing or matching requirements under the programs. NC BCCCP is charged with implementing activities to positively impact the population of the project region by (1) providing overall and preventive cancer education; (2) identifying and sharing cancer resources and/or assistance information; (3) fortifying persons and associates to better handle a cancer diagnosis when it occurs; and (4) providing cancer screenings for low-income, uninsured, and uninsured.

The priority population for NC BCCCP mammography services is women between the ages of 40 and 64 who are low-income (below 250% of federal poverty level), who have not been screened in the past year.

The priority population for NC BCCCP cervical cancer screening services is women between the ages of 21 and 64 who are low-income (below 250% of federal poverty level), who have never been screened or not been screened in the past five years. Another priority population is women of ethnic minorities, and women who are uninsured or underinsured.

CDC mandates special emphasis is placed on recruiting minorities due to significantly higher incidence and mortality rates from breast and cervical cancer in comparison to the White population in NC. Ultimately, this will result in decreasing cancer rates and mortality among the focus population.

III. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Noted below in the following matrix are the types of compliance requirements that are applicable to the federal program. These Types are determined by the federal agency, noted as "Y," on the "Matrix of Compliance Requirements" located in Part 2 of the OMB 2022 Compliance Supplement; however, the State Agency may have added the Type and this is noted by "Y." If the State determines that the federal requirement does not apply at the local level or if the State modifies the federal requirements, this is noted in the supplement under the type of compliance requirement. If the federal and/or State agencies have determined that the type is not applicable, it is noted by "N."

If the Matrix indicates "Y," the auditor must determine if a particular type of compliance requirement has a direct and material effect on the federal program for the auditee. For each such compliance requirement subject to the audit, the auditor must use the OMB 2022

Compliance Supplement, Part 3 (which includes generic details about each compliance requirement other than Special Tests and Provisions) and Part 4 (which includes any program-specific requirements) to perform the audit.

If there is no program listed on the “Matrix” in Part 2 or Part 4, the State has determined the Type that is applicable. If a Type is determined direct and material, the auditor should refer to the requirements found in Part 3 and listed in this supplement.

A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	L	M	N
Activities Allowed or Unallowed	Allowable Costs/ Cost Principles	Cash Management	Eligibility	Equipment/ Real Property Management	Matching, Level of Effort, Earmarking	Period Of Performance	Procurement Suspension & Debarment	Program Income	Reporting	Subrecipient Monitoring	Special Tests and Provisions
Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

A. Activities Allowed or Unallowed

CDC funds must be used for:

- Staff salaries, wages and fringe benefits
- Provision of direct health care services
- Educational and promotional materials
- Education of community leaders, health care professionals and decision makers
- Convening interested groups
- Participant incentives
- Program related telephone and mailing costs
- Printing
- Office supplies
- Travel in State

CDC funds cannot be used for:

- Capital expenditures
- To supplant funds from federal or State sources
- To support or engage in any effort to participate in political activities or lobbying
- Payment of non-program related debts, fines or penalties
- Contributions to a contingency fund
- Membership fees
- Interest or other financial payments
- Travel and meals in excess of the health department or current North Carolina State rates
- Any expenditure that may create a conflict of interest or a perception of impropriety

B. Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

All grantees that expend State funds (including federal funds passed through the N. C. Department of Health and Human Services) are required to comply with the cost principles described in the N. C. Administrative Code at 09 NCAC 03M .0201. Basic Considerations, Indirect Costs, Direct Costs, Allowable Costs, and Unallowable Costs may be found in the 2 CFR Part 200.

E. Eligibility

Women 21-75 years of age with gross incomes that are $\leq 250\%$ of the federal poverty level, according to the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and who are uninsured or underinsured, may be eligible for breast and cervical services, subject to the limitations and exceptions listed below.

- a. Women enrolled in Medicare (Part B) and/or Medicaid programs are not eligible for program-funded services.
- b. Women receiving Family Planning (Title X) services are not eligible for NC BCCCP-funded services that are available through Title X funding.
- b. Eligible women ages 21-39 with an undiagnosed breast or cervical abnormality may receive NC BCCCP funded diagnostic services if no other source of healthcare reimbursement is available.
 - a. **Symptomatic women under the age of 40:** NC BCCCP funds can be used to reimburse for Clinical Breast Exams (CBE) for symptomatic women under the age of 40. If the findings of the CBE are considered to be abnormal, including a discrete mass, nipple discharge, and skin or nipple changes, a woman can be provided a diagnostic mammogram or referred to a surgical consult.
 - b. **Asymptomatic women under the age of 40:** NC BCCCP funds can be used to screen asymptomatic women under the age of 40, if they are considered to be at high risk for developing breast cancer
 - c. **Asymptomatic or symptomatic women ages 65-75:** NC BCCCP funds may be used to reimburse for mammograms for women ages 65 to 75 if no other source of funding is available.
 - d. All women should undergo a risk assessment to determine if they are at high risk for developing breast cancer. NC BCCCP funds can be used for annual screening among women who are considered high risk for breast cancer. "Women at high risk" include those who have a known genetic mutation such as BRCA 1 or 2, first-degree relatives with premenopausal breast cancer or known genetic mutations, a history of radiation treatment to the chest area before the age of 30 (typically for Hodgkin's Lymphoma), and a lifetime risk of 20% or more for development of breast cancer based on risk assessment models that are largely dependent on family history. Some experts recommend that women who are identified as high-risk be screened with both an annual mammogram and an annual breast MRI. NC BCCCP providers should counsel patients about these recommendations and options available through NC BCCCP (annual mammogram).

D. Cervical Services. At least 35% of all enrolled women ages 30 and above who are screened for cervical cancer have never been screened or not screened within the last 10 years. The priority ages for cervical cancer screening are women between the ages of 21 and 64.

1. Documented citizenship is not required for women to receive screening and/or diagnostic services through NC BCCCP.

F. Equipment and Real Property Management

Prior approval is required from the program for any equipment, computer purchases, and disposition of the equipment in accordance with state laws and procedures.

H. Period of Performance

Funds are available from June 30, 2022 through June 29, 2023.

I. Procurement and Suspension and Debarment

All grantees that expend federal funds (received either directly from a federal agency or passed through the N. C. Department of Health and Human Services) are required to conform to federal agency codifications of the grants management common rule accessible on the Internet https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title02/2cfr200_main_02.tpl.

All grantees that expend State funds (including federal funds passed through the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services) are required to comply with the procurement standards described in the North Carolina General Statutes and the North Carolina Administrative Code, which are identified in the State of North Carolina Agency North Carolina Procurement Manual accessible on the Internet at: http://www.pandc.nc.gov/documents/Procurement_Manual_5_8_2013_interactive.pdf.

Non-federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making sub awards under covered transactions to parties that are suspended or debarred or whose principals are suspended or debarred.

L. Reporting

LHDs request monthly reimbursements through NC's Aid-to-County Database system. Contractors must submit monthly Contract Expenditure Reports (CER) for reimbursement. Both LHDs and Contractors must adhere to stipulations specified within their contractual agreements. Federal mandates must be followed along with performance measures and scope of work agreed upon by both the entity and State of NC.

M. Subrecipient Monitoring

Sub recipient monitoring is conducted throughout the year to assess programmatic risk for LHDs and Contractors receiving federal BCCCP funding. The Office of Local Health Services is responsible for assessing fiscal risk status for LHDs. Monitoring reports are sent to the LHDs and kept on file by the program. This is a requirement in 2 CFR Part 200. Providers who choose to contract services are obligated to ensure these entities adhere to the guidance and mandates specified in their contractual agreements.

N. Special Tests and Provisions

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND CERTIFICATION REGARDING NO OVERDUE TAXES

Compliance Requirement – All non-State entities (except those entities subject to the audit and other reporting requirements of the Local Government Commission) that receive, use or expend State funds (including federal funds passed through the N. C. Department of Health and Human Services) are subject to the financial reporting requirements of G. S. 143C-6-23 for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2007. These requirements include the submission of a Notarized Conflict of Interest Policy (see G. S. 143C-6-23(b)) and a written statement (if applicable) that the entity does not have any overdue tax debts as defined by G. S. 105-243.1 at the federal, State or local level (see G. S. 143C-6-23(c)). All non-State entities that provide State funding to a non-State entity (except any non-State entity subject to the audit and other reporting requirements of the Local Government Commission) must hold the sub grantee accountable for the legal and appropriate expenditure of those State grant funds.

Audit Objective – Determine whether the grantee has adopted and has on file, a conflict of interest policy, before receiving and disbursing State funds.

Suggested Audit Procedures:

1. Ascertain that the grantee has a conflict of interest policy.
2. Check the policy and verify through board minutes that the policy was adopted before the grantee received and disbursed State funds.