

Office of the Washington State Auditor Pat McCarthy

Federal Procurement and Equipment Requirements Under Uniform Guidance

Washington Public Treasurers Association

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Felicia Den Adel Single Audit Specialist Office of the Washington State Auditor

Class Objectives

The purpose of today's class is to discuss federal procurement and equipment requirements so that you:

- Understand the objectives of the requirements and what auditors are required to look for.
- Gain insight on common causes of findings and how to avoid them in order to:
 - Reduce the number of audit issues; and
 - Have an even more positive audit experience!

Topics

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Overview of Uniform Guidance

Frequent Findings

В

 Federal Procurement Requirements Vs. State Bid Law Requirements

C

Federal Equipment Requirements

Resources and Contacts

Section A

- Overview of Uniform Guidance
 - Frequent Findings

Overview of Uniform Guidance

Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, Final Rule issued December 26, 2013.

Reform Area	Guidance Previously Located In
Administrative Requirements	OMB Circulars A-102 (the Common Rule) , Circular A-110 and Circular A-89
Cost Principles	OMB Circulars A-21, A-87 , and A-122
Audit Requirements	OMB Circulars A-133 and A-50



2 CFR 200 "Uniform Guidance"

Overview of Uniform Guidance

2 CFR 200 Uniform Guidance

Subpart B – General Provisions (§.100-.113)

Administrative Requirements

- <u>Subpart C</u> Pre-Federal Award Requirements and Contents of Federal Awards (§.200-.211)
- <u>Subpart D</u> Post Federal Award Requirements (§.300-.345)
- Subpart E Cost Principles (§.400-.475)
- Subpart F Audit Requirements (§.500-.521)

Effective Dates of Uniform Guidance







2 CFR §200.110 Effective/applicability date

- Guidance issued 12/26/2013
 - Federal agencies had one year to make rules
- Administrative Requirements and Cost Principles (Grantees)
 - Based on date of <u>federal</u> award (not pass-through award)
 - New awards and <u>funding increments</u> issued on or after 12/26/2014
- Audit Requirements (Auditors/Auditees)
 - Based on <u>entity's</u> fiscal year
 - FYs beginning <u>after</u> 12/26/2014)

Frequent Findings - Local

Compliance Area	Number of findings	Pct.
I. Procurement and suspension and debarment	85	26%
B. Allowable costs and cost principles	68	21%
N. Special tests and provision	48	15%
L. Reporting	34	10%
A. Activities allowed or <u>unallowed</u>	30	10%
D. (N.) Davis Bacon Act	12	4
M. Subrecipient monitoring	11	3%
G. Matching, level of effort, earmarking	10	3%
E. Eligibility	9	3%
C. Cash management	7	2%
J. Program income	6	2%
H. Period of performance	4	1%
F. Equipment and real property management	2	0%
TOTALS	326	100%

Section B

Federal Procurement
 Requirements Vs. State Bid Laws

States

- Must follow the same policies and procedures it uses for procurement from its non-Federal funds.
- Must comply with 2 CFR §200.322 Procurement of recovered materials and ensure that every purchase order or other contract includes any clauses required by section §200.326 Contract provisions.

All other non-Federal entities, including subrecipients of a state

- Must follow 2 CFR §§200.318 General procurement standards 200.326 Contract provisions.
- Must have and follow its own <u>documented</u> (written) procurement procedures which reflect applicable:
 - State bid law requirements,
 - Local laws and regulations (policy)
 - □ Provided they conform to the procurement standards in §200.318

In other words, follow the more restrictive!

- Conflict of Interest 2 CFR 200.318(c)(1)
 - Must maintain <u>written</u> standards of conduct covering conflicts of interest and governing the actions of its employees engaged in the selection, award and administrations of contracts.
 - Real or apparent conflict of interest
 - No gratuities, favors or anything of \$ value





Grace period for <u>2 years</u> – see COFAR September 2015 FAQ .110-6

Method	Threshold	Applies To	Involves	
Micro Purchase	\$3,500 or less (\$2,000 PW)	Supplies or Services	No competition if price considered reasonable. Equitably distribute.	
Small Purchase Procedures	Under \$150,000	Services, Supplies or Other Property	Price or rate quotations	
Sealed Bids	\$150,000 or more	Services, Supplies or Other Property as appropriate.	Formal solicitation with a firm- fixed price contract awarded to responsive bidder.	
Competitive Proposals	\$150,000 or more	When sealed bids are not appropriate (Services)	More than one source submits an offer, and either a fixed-price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded.	
Competitive Proposals	No threshold	Architecture & Engineering (price not a factor)		
Non-Competitive Proposals	Not applicable	Only when the award is infeasible under other option and it is either: sole source of supply, emergency or authorized by awarding agency.	Cost analysis must be completed, determination that requirements are met and possibly obtain awarding agency approval.	

- COST PRICE ANALYSIS 2 CFR §200.323(a)
 - Must perform a cost or price analysis in connection with every procurement action in excess of \$150,000
 - Includes contract modification
 - Method and degree of analysis depend on the facts surrounding the procurement situation, but must make independent estimates before receiving bids or proposals

State Bid Laws

- See handouts for example RCW established bid threshold by entity for:
 - public works
 - purchases

Procurement Quiz – which is more restrictive?

ТҮРЕ	METHOD	FEDERAL	RCW 2 nd Class City	LOCAL (fictional)
Public Works	Formal Bidding	\$150,000 or more	\$300,000 w/ small works roster	\$300,000 w/ small works roster
Purchases	Formal Bidding	\$150,000 or more	\$7,500 or \$15,000 w/ purchase contract process	\$10,000 w/ purchase contract process
A & E	Competitive Proposals	No threshold – but more requirements	No threshold	No threshold

Procurement Objectives

WHAT ARE AUDITORS LOOKING FOR?

- Compliance with applicable Federal regulations and other procurement requirements. Items to consider:
 - Rationale for the method of procurement
 - Selection of contract type
 - Contractor selection or rejection
 - Basis of contract price
 - Evidence of full and open competition (or rationale for limiting competition)

Key Do's and Don'ts

- Do come up with an estimate of the project cost before determining which procurement method to use.
- Do include all costs associated with the project in the estimate
 labor, materials, equipment, etc.
- If piggybacking on another contract, do make sure your required procurement method was used (beware of cooperatives).
- Do use MRSC as a resource http://mrsc.org/Home.aspx

Key Do's and Don'ts

- Communicate with other departments within the organization (for those entities that have decentralized purchasing) to avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items and/or to consolidate or break out procurements to obtain a more economical purchase.
- Document procurement decisions!
- Retain procurement documentation according to record retention schedule.

Section C

Federal Equipment Requirements

States 2 CFR §200.313(b)

 Must use, manage, and dispose of equipment acquired under a federal award in accordance with state laws and procedures.

All other non-Federal entities, including subrecipients of a state 2 CFR 200.313(c)-(e)

- Tangible personal property
 - Life of more than one year
 - Per unit cost more than the lesser of \$5,000 per unit or local threshold
 - Computers?
- Intangible property
 - Purchased with federal funds
 - Not developed or produced

- Used in the program acquired
- Prior approval
- Records include required information
- Physical inventory taken once every two years (or every year if loaned) and results reconciled
- Adequate safeguards against loss, damage, theft
 - If theft, was it investigated?
- Adequate maintenance procedures

- Uniform Guidance requires a <u>request for disposition</u> <u>instructions</u>, when not provided by the federal awarding agency (or when asset is loaned to you).
 - Disposal information must be kept as part of the property record.
- Disposal/sale per unit fair market value > \$5k
 - must have procedures to ensure highest possible return
 - refund federal contribution

WHAT ARE AUDITORS LOOKING FOR?

- Equipment list (if possible, by funding source)
- Used in the program acquired
- Records include required information
- Physical inventory taken and results reconciled
- Adequate safeguards against loss, damage, theft
 - If theft, was it investigated?
- Adequate maintenance procedures
- Disposition

Key Do's and Don'ts

- Do ensure to document if the asset was funded with federal funds or what portion of the project was covered with federal funds
 - Recommend: In asset record, document it where readily identifiable.
- Do ensure the records include all required elements (description, id, source of funding including FAIN and CFDA #'s, title, acquisition date, cost, % of participation, location, use and condition, disposition data including date of disposal and sales price)
- Do ensure required inventory is done timely
- Do ask for disposal instructions
 - Recommend: Make a note in a central asset list or attach a copy of the instructions to the asset records.

Section D

Resources and Contacts

Resources

Compliance Supplement:

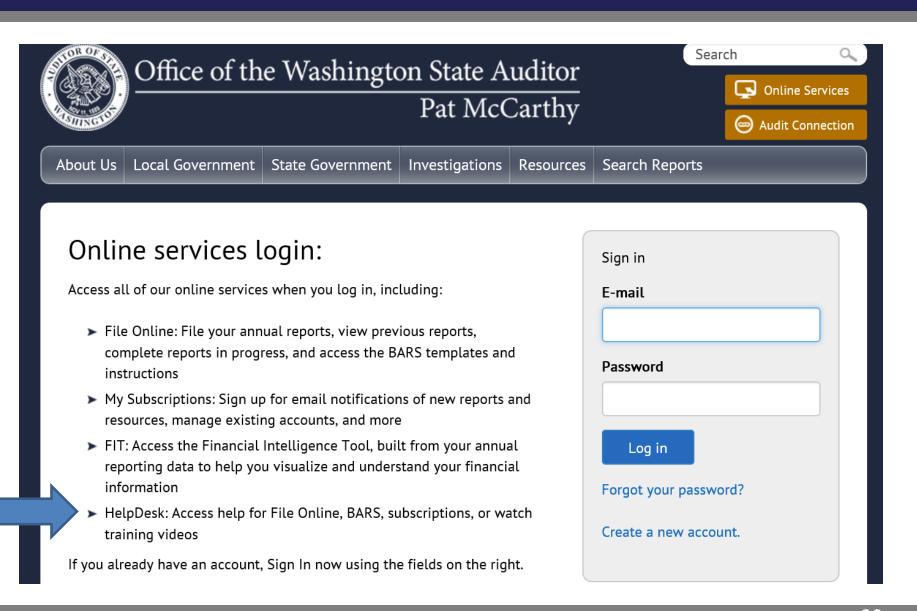
- Part 3 Compliance Requirements (12)
 - Part 3.1 contains the compliance requirements under the OMB Circulars
 - Part 3.2 contains the compliance requirements under Uniform Guidance
- □ Part 4 Agency Program Requirements (for those included)
- □ Part 5 Clusters of Programs
- □ Part 6 Internal Control

Resources

www.sao.wa.gov



Resources



Contacts

Pat McCarthy
State Auditor
pat.mccarthy@sao.wa.gov

Scott DeViney, CPA
Audit Manager
scott.deviney@sao.wa.gov

Felicia Den Adel Single Audit Specialist (360) 481-9040

felicia.denadel@sao.wa.gov