The Strings Attached to "Free" Federal Grant Funds

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We got some FREE money!





Goals and Objectives

- Understand the background of 2 CFR 200, Uniform Guidance and other types of grant compliance requirements
- Learn the specific requirements of the Uniform Guidance Procurement Standards
- Biggest Procurement Under Grant Mistakes
- Apply best practices to procurement procedures

Background of Uniform Guidance

What is Uniform Guidance?

- Office of Management and Budget
- Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards
- In development, called "Super Circular"; now OMB gave it short name "Uniform Guidance"
- Officially implemented December 2014, but included grace periods last ended June 30, 2018
- By Council on Financial Assistance Reform (COFAR now dissolved)
- "A government-wide framework for grants management"
- Authoritative set of rules and requirements for Federal awards that synthesizes and supersedes guidance from earlier OMB circulars

Conversion to 2 CFR 200 (Effective 12/26/14)

2 CFR 200

Audit Circulars: A-133, A-50

Cost Circulars: A-21, A-87, and A-122

Administrative Circulars: A-89, A-102, A-110

The reforms that comprise the Uniform Guidance aim to reduce the administrative burden on award recipients and, at the same time, guard against the risk of waste and misuse of Federal funds.

Uniform Guidance

- Removes previous guidance that is conflicting and establishes standard language;
- Directs the focus of audits on areas that have been identified as at risk for waste, fraud and abuse;
- Lays the groundwork for Federal agencies to standardize the processing of data;
- Clarifies and updates cost reporting guidelines for award recipients.

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

- https://www.ecfr.gov
- Title 2 Grants and Agreements
- Subtitle A Office of Management and Budget Guidance for Grants and Agreements
- Chapter II Office of Management and Budget Guidance
- Part 200 Uniform Administrative requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)
- Subpart D Post Federal Award Requirements
- Sections 200.317 200.326 Procurement Standards

Who does it apply to? Who does it not apply to?

APPLICABLE

- Mandatory: A state or local government, institution of higher education or nonprofit organization awarded grant funds from the United States Federal Government
- Discretionary: for-profit company or foreign (non-American) entity

NOT APPLICABLE

- Exception: Some departments have their own Circulars
 - Federal Transit Administration
- Nonfederal program

Compliance Requirements

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

- Specific grant requirements
 - Assurances (obligations) that affect the procurement
- Specific Federal Department requirements
 - FEMA Additional terms and conditions found in State Division of Emergency Management (Grants Management Guide
 - DOJ Administrative Manual DOJ Grant Programs
- State and Local Government Statutes and Regulations

CONFLICTING LAWS

 When state law and federal law conflict, the more restrictive rule prevails

Uniform Rules Dollar Thresholds

- ≤\$10,000 (Micro-Purchase) No quotations
- \$10,000 \$250,000 (Small Purchase)
 - RFQ from adequate number (3) qualified sources
- >\$250,000 (Sealed Bid or Competitive Proposal)
- Noncompetitive Proposal (any amount)
 - Single source
 - Public emergency
 - Federal agency authorizes noncompetitive proposal
 - After solicitation, competition is determined inadequate

Uniform Guidance Procurement Standards

Sections 200.317 - 200.318

Procurement Standards §200.317 - §200.326

§	Standard
§200.317	Procurement by states (NOT APPLICABLE)
§200.318	General procurement standards
§200.319	Competition
§200.320	Methods of procurement to be followed
§200.321	Contracting with small and minority business, women's business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms
§200.322	Procurement of recovered materials
§200.323	Contract cost and price
§200.324	Federal awarding agency or pass through entity review
§200.325	Bonding requirements
§200.326	Contract provisions

General Procurement Requirements

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Must use own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable local purchasing laws	§200.318(a) (NFEs)* §200.317 (States) *Non-Federal Entity
Intergovernmental agreements or inter-entity agreements	§200.318(e)
Federal excess and surplus property	§200.318(f)
History of procurement	§200.318(i)

Pre-Solicitation Considerations

Pre-Solicitation Considerations

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Written standards of conduct - no employee conflict of interest in selection, award and administration of contracts, real or apparent	§200.318(c)(1)
No organizational conflict of interest	§200.318(2)
Not an unnecessary or duplicative item	§200.318(d)
Consolidating or breaking out procurements	§200.318(d)
Lease v. purchase analysis (if applicable)	§200.318(d)

Pre-Solicitation Considerations (con't)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
LVMPD is exempt from pre-procurement review if Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity determines that LVMPD's procurement systems comply	§200.324(c)
LVMPD may request a procurement system review	§200.324(c)(1)
LVMPD may self-certify its procurement system	§200.324(c)(2)

Solicitation Development



Micro-Purchase and Small Purchase

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 Micro-Purchase ≤ \$10,000 Distribute equitably among qualified suppliers Award without competitive quotations if price is reasonable 	§200.320(a)
 Small Purchase >\$10,000 to < SAT Simple and informal Quotes must be obtained from adequate number of qualified sources 	§200.320(b)

Sealed Bids

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Sealed Bid	§200.320(c)(1) and (2)
• > SAT	
Firm fixed price contract	
Lowest price responsible bidder	
 Preferred method for construction 	
 Complete accurate and realistic specification 	
 2 or more responsible bidders willing and able to compete 	
 Firms fixed price and selection of bidder made principally on price 	
 Adequate number of suppliers 	
Sufficient response time	
Publically advertised	
 Specs must define items or services 	
 Opened publicly at time and place specified in Bid 	
 Award in writing to lowest responsive and responsible bidder 	
Any and all bids may be rejected	

Competitive Proposals (RFP)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 Competitive Proposals (RFP) Used when conditions are not appropriate for sealed bids Fixed price or cost-reimbursement Publically advertised Identify all evaluation factors and relative importance (weights) Adequate number of qualified sources Written method for conducting technical evaluations award to responsible firm most advantageous to program, price and other factors considered A/E contract - price cannot be used as a selection factor 	§200.320(d)(1) - (5)

Noncompetitive Proposal

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 Noncompetitive Proposal Only used when one or more apply: Available only from a single source Public emergency Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity authorizes in writing noncompetitive proposal in response to written request from LVMPD After solicitation from a number of sources, competition is inadequate 	§200.320(f)

Solicitation Development

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Full and open competition	§200.319(a)
No restrictive competition – placing unreasonable requirements on firms	§200.319(a)(1)
No restrictive competition – requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding	§200.319(a)(2)
No restrictive competition – noncompetitive pricing practices between firms	§200.319(a)(3)
No restrictive competition – noncompetitive retainer contracts to consultants	§200.319(a)(4)
No restrictive competition – organizational conflicts of interest – NOT APPLICABLE	§200.319(a)(5)
No restrictive competition – specifying a "brand name" instead of "an equal"	§200.319(a)(6)
No restrictive competition – any arbitrary action in the procurement process	§200.319(a)(7)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
LVMPD must have written procedures	§200.319(c)
 All solicitations must – clear and accurate description of technical requirements No features which restrict competition Essential characteristics Detailed product specs avoided A "brand name or equal" may be used Salient features of named brand must be clearly stated 	§200.319(c)(1)
All solicitations must – identify all requirements and all other evaluation factors	§200.319(c)(2)
 No geographical preferences Except A/E, must have appropriate number of qualified firms 	§200.319(b)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Procurement of recovered materials (over \$10,000)	§200.322
 Contract cost and price SAT – Independent Cost Estimate Profit negotiated as separate element of price when no price competition and where a cost analysis is performed Cost plus percentage of cost and percentage of construction cost not to be used 	§200.323(a) (b) and (d)
 Time and materials used only after no other contract suitable Must include ceiling price Must assign risk score of high and provide maximum contract oversight 	§200.318(j)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Include value engineering (construction)	§200.318(g)
 Bonding requirements (construction) (>SAT \$100,000 local funds) A bid guarantee from each bidder equal to 5% of bid A performance bond in 100% of contract amount A payment bond in 100% of contract amount 	§200.325

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
S/M/WBEs and labor surplus area firms • Placing S/M/WBEs on solicitation lists	§200.321
 Dividing total requirements into smaller tasks or quantities to permit max participation 	
Establishing delivery schedules which encourage participation	
 Requiring prime contractor, if subcontracting, to take above affirmative steps 	
Contract provisions – Appendix II	§200.326

Appendix II

- (A) >\$150,000 administrative, contractual or legal remedies for contract breeches
- (B) >\$10,000 termination for convenience and for cause
- (C) Equal Employment Opportunity
- (D) >\$2000 construction Davis Bacon wages
- (E) >\$100,000 mechanics and laborers standard work week and pay rate
- (F) Rights to Inventions
- (G) >\$150,000 Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- (H) Debarment and Suspension
- (I) ≥\$100,000 Byrd Anti-Lobbying Amendment required certification
- (J) Procurement of recovered materials (Section 200.322)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Review by Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity (upon request) – (Usually tech specs) or over SAT	§200.324(a)
Review of procurement documents or ICE by Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity (upon request) – if your procurement procedures fail to comply	§200.324(b)(1)
Review of procurement documents or ICE by Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity (upon request) - If a "brand name" is specified, solicitation must be made available	§200.324(b)(3)

Solicitation

Solicitation

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 S/M/WBEs and labor surplus area firms Assuring S/M/WBEs are solicited whenever potential sources Using S/M/WBE organizations for services and assistance 	§200.321
 Prequalified lists of persons, firms or products Must included enough qualified sources Must not preclude potential bidders from qualifying during solicitation period 	§200.319(d)

Evaluation (After Proposals are Received)

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
Cost or Price Analysis (>SAT)Determination of fair and reasonable price	§200.323(a)
Costs or prices allowable under Subpart E—Cost Principles (§200.400 – 475) • Used to determine allowable costs of work, where costs are used in determining the appropriate price	§200.323(c)
Responsibility Reviews • No exceptions • SAM check	§200.318(h)

Award

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 Upon request, Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity review of procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, or independent cost estimates, when: SAT and to be awarded without competition or only one bid is received SAT and to be awarded to other than the apparent low bidder 	§200.324(b)(2) and (3)
 History of Procurement Contractor Selection or Rejection Decision Matrix Basis for the Contract Price Decision Matrix 	§200.318(i)

Contract Administration

Requirement	CFR, Title 2, Part 200 Subpart D
 Contractor oversight Assignment of risk score (low, medium or high) Monitoring and documentation for contract compliance 	§200.318(b)
Contract cost and priceSAT – Cost or Price AnalysisContract Modification	§200.323(a)
Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity pre- procurement review, procurement documents or ICE • Contract modification changes scope or increases contract amount >SAT	§200.324(b)(5)
LVMPD alone is responsible for settlement of all contractual and administrative issues	§200.318(k)

Biggest Procurement Under Grant Mistakes

Biggest Mistakes

- 1. Engaging in a **noncompetitive procurement (i.e., sole-sourcing)** without carefully documenting how the situation has created an urgent need to perform the work sooner than a competitive procurement process would allow.
- 2. **Continuing work under a sole-source contract** after the urgent need (see #1) has ended, instead of transitioning to a competitively procured contract.
- 3. **Piggybacking onto another jurisdiction's contract** in a situation that doesn't allow noncompetitive procurement (see #1) or where the other contract is materially different in terms of scope or requirements. Piggybacking is rarely allowable.
- 4. Awarding a "time-and-materials" contract without a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk and without documenting why no other contract type is suitable.
- 5. Awarding a "cost-plus-percentage-of-cost" or "percentage-of-construction-cost" contract.

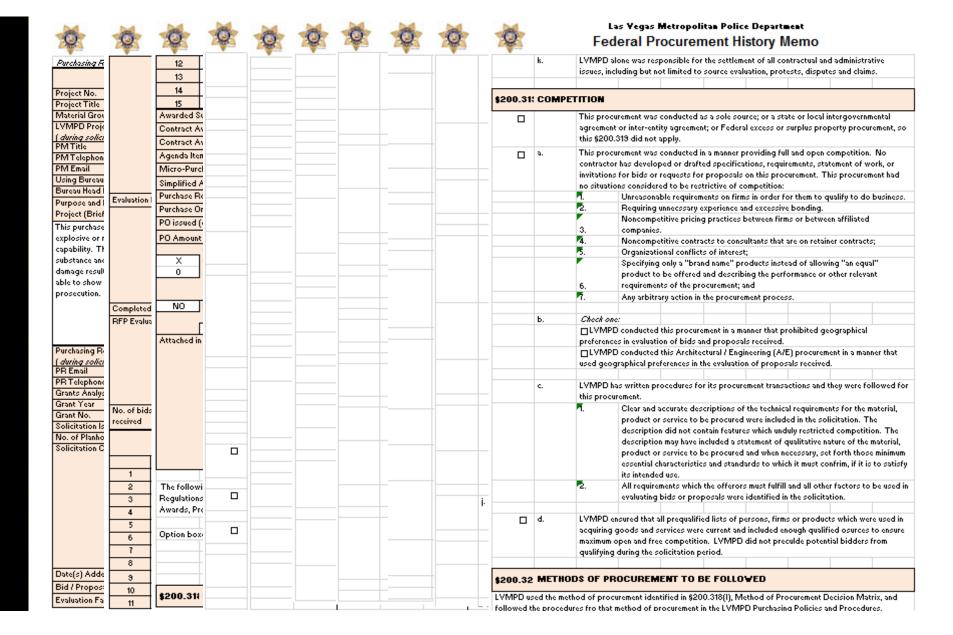
Biggest Mistakes (con't)

- 6. Not including the required contract clauses (available online).
- 7. Including a **geographic preference** in a solicitation (i.e., giving an advantage to local firms).
- Not making and documenting efforts to solicit small businesses, minority businesses, and woman's business enterprises.
- 9. Conducting a procurement exceeding \$250,000 without conducting a detailed cost or price analysis.
- 10. Not carefully documenting all steps of a procurement to create a record if questions arise potentially years later.
- 11. Awarding to contractors that drafted solicitation documents.
- 12. Award to suspended or debarred contractors.

Apply Best Practices to Federal Procurements

Procurement Best Practices – When Using Federal Funds

- Federal Procurement History Memo
 - Boilerplate
 - Numerical by section
- Written Procedures
- Checklists
- Sole Sources Use sparingly and document
- Boilerplate Federal Language in boilerplates or as exhibits
- Contact List / Outlook Email group for S/M/WBEs
- Cost Analysis Template



References

- https://www.grants.gov/learn-grants/grant-policies/omb-uniform-guidance-2014.html
- https://www.ecfr.gov
- https://www.grfcpa.com/2016/10/what-is-uniform-guidance/
- http://cfo.gov/cofar
- FEMA, "Top 10 Procurement Under Grant Mistakes Leading to Audits and Potential Loss of FEMA Public Assistance Funding, 9/28/17

Questions?

The End!

