

# Uniform Procurement Guidance

Non-Federal Entities



### UNIFORM GUIDANCE



- ➤ The Uniform Guidance (UG) was created by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 2014, as part of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).
  - The UG replaces eight OMB Circulars, including OMB A-102.
  - 2 CFR Part 200, is officially titled Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards.
  - Effective December 26, 2016, the UG is the basis for all federal grant awards, and was adopted by all federal agencies that administer federal financial assistance programs.



# UNIFORM GUIDANCE



- Federal financial assistance means funding that non-Federal entities receive or administer in the form of:
  - Grants
  - Cooperative agreements
  - Non-cash contributions or donations of property (including donated surplus property)
  - Direct appropriations
  - Food commodities
  - Other financial assistance



### **IMPLEMENTATION**



- Amendment to the Uniform Guidance issued May 17, 2017:
  - Non-federal entities allowed one additional year to adopt the Uniform Guidance in procurement.
  - The new standards apply starting with the fiscal year beginning on or after Dec. 26, 2017.
  - Palm Beach County, Children Services Council, Solid Waste Authority, and all Municipal entities should implement the guidance by the start of FY 2019, October 1, 2018.
  - On March 2, 2018, Palm Beach County issued PPM# CW-L-049, Procurement of all Non-Construction related Goods or Services Purchased or Reimbursed with Federal Funds, with an effective date of March 12, 2018.



- Procurement Standards for the use of federal funds are specified in 2 CFR 200.317-326:
  - Every non-federal entity must have its <u>own</u> documented procurement procedures that reflect federal law, Uniform Guidance standards, and any state/local regulations.
  - Non-federal entities may have procurement policies that are more stringent than, but at a minimum, must comply with the Uniform Guidance.



- Procurements using federal funds must:
  - Use the most economical solutions, such as: surplus property, break-out/consolidate purchases, and use value engineering on construction projects.
  - Avoid the purchase of unnecessary items.
  - Consider using shared services and intergovernmental agreements for greater economy and efficiency.
  - Perform a cost analysis of lease versus purchase alternatives.



- Conflict of Interest/Standards of Conduct policies are:
  - Required.
  - Must be in writing.
  - Must state that no employee, or agent may participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract if they have an <u>actual</u> or <u>apparent</u> conflict of interest.
  - Must provide for disciplinary actions.





- Conflict of Interest/Standards of Conduct policies must also address contractor Organizational Conflicts of Interest (OCI):
  - An OCI may result when:



- Factors create an actual or potential conflict of interest on an instant contract.
- The work to be performed on the contract creates an actual or potential conflict of interest on a future acquisition.
- A conflict of interest exists with a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary organization.
- OCIs should be avoided, neutralized, or mitigated prior to making any contract award.



- > The entity <u>must</u> document the procurement process, including:
  - Basis for the method of procurement.
  - Selection of contract type.
  - Justification for contractor selection, and the determination of responsibility.
  - Basis for contract price.





#### Vendor Responsibility:

- Awards shall not be made to any party suspended, debarred, or otherwise excluded or ineligible to receive federal funds.
- Vendor exclusions are found on GSA's System for Award Management (SAM) at: <a href="www.sam.gov">www.sam.gov</a>





- After award, the entity must:
  - Maintain a level of contract oversight adequate for the commodity, and contract type.
  - Ensure that contractors perform in accordance with the terms of the contract.
  - Settle all contractual and administrative issues.
  - Exercise sound business judgement in administrative practices.





- The Uniform Guidance requires full and open competition:
  - Contractors that draft specifications, statements of work, or bids must be excluded from competition.
  - Specifications cannot have unreasonable requirements to limit competition, and must use only minimum essential requirements.
  - Must not use state or local geographic preferences.
  - Vendors must not be precluded from qualifying for a prequalified bidders list during the solicitation period.





#### Competition Thresholds:

- <u>Micro-Purchase</u> (2 CFR §200.67) The purchase of supplies or services that do not <u>exceed</u> the micropurchase threshold, as set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 2.1.
- <u>Simplified Acquisition</u> (2 CFR §200.88) The dollar amount <u>below</u> which a non-Federal entity may purchase property or services using small purchase methods, as set by the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 2.1.



#### Competition Thresholds:

- The National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA) of 2017, and 2018 raised the Micro-Purchase Threshold from \$3,000 to \$10,000.
- The Simplified Acquisition Threshold was also raised from \$150,000 to \$250,000.
- For further guidance, please refer to OMB Memorandum M-18-18, Implementing Statutory Changes to the Micro-Purchase and Simplified Acquisition Thresholds for Financial Assistance, dated June 20, 2018.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/



#### Competition Thresholds:

- Non-federal entities must comply with any requirements and stipulations of grant awarded funding.
- Federal granting agencies can add conditions, restrictions, and lower the competitive thresholds on the use of federal assistance funds.
- The grant recipient is responsible for establishing and maintaining the necessary processes to monitor its compliance with Federal requirements.

### METHODS OF PROCUREMENT



- > The Uniform Guidance outlines 5 methods of procurement:
  - Micro-purchase: Purchase is less than \$10,000 (or \$2,000 if the procurement is construction and subject to the Davis-Bacon Act). No competitive quotes required if the price is determined reasonable.
  - Small purchase: Purchases from \$10,000 up to the Simplified Acquisition threshold (currently \$250,000) require informal quotes from a sufficient number of qualified sources (typically 3).

### METHODS OF PROCUREMENT



- Sealed Bids: Purchases over the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (\$250,000) require formal bids, where the award is based on the lowest price.
- Competitive Proposals: Purchases over the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (\$250,000) require formal solicitations, where the award is based on the most advantageous proposal to the program, with price and other factors considered.

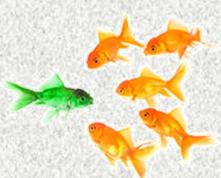
### METHODS OF PROCUREMENT



- Noncompetitive Proposals: Also known as a solesource procurement, may be used when:
  - Item is available only from one source.



- When authorized by the Federal awarding agency.
- After a number of attempts at a competitive process, the competition is determined inadequate.





#### Business Utilization

The awarded entity must take all necessary <u>Affirmative</u>
 <u>Steps</u> to assure that small and minority businesses,
 women business enterprises, and labor surplus area
 (LSA) firms are used when possible.









#### Affirmative Steps must include:

- Placing qualified businesses on solicitation lists.
- Assuring that such businesses are solicited whenever they are potential sources.
- Dividing total requirements, when economically feasible, into smaller tasks, or quantities to permit maximum participation by these businesses.
- Establishing delivery schedules, where the requirement permits, to encourage participation by these businesses.



#### Affirmative Steps must include:

- Using the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.
- Requiring prime contractor to take the affirmative steps for obtaining subcontractors.



#### Recovered Materials:

 May be subject to section 6002 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which requires

that items procured over \$10,000 (per item or annual purchase volume) must contain the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable.



#### Recovered Materials:

The EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guideline (CPG)
Program designates eight (8) categories of goods that are, or
can be made with recovered materials.



- Construction products
- Landscaping products
- Non-paper office products
- Paper and paper products
- Park and recreation products
- Transportation
- Vehicular products
- Miscellaneous products

https://www.epa.gov/smm/comprehensive-procurement-guideline-cpg-program



- Cost and Price Analysis:
  - An independent estimate is required prior to receipt of bids and proposals.
  - A Cost and Price analysis is required with every procurement in excess of the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (currently \$250,000), including

contract modifications.



- Procurement Review:
  - The Federal awarding entity may request a review of any procurement document at any time, and require the review of solicitations prior to issuance.
- Bond minimums for construction contracts over the Simplified Acquisition Threshold (\$250,000), are:
  - Bid guarantee of 5%
  - Performance bond of 100%
  - Payment bond of 100%





#### Records Retention:

 Financial records, supporting documents, statistical records, and all other non-Federal entity records pertinent to a Federal award must be retained for a period of three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report.





#### Contract Provisions:

 A non-Federal entity's contracts <u>must</u> contain the applicable provisions described in Appendix II to Part 200 - Contract Provisions for non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards.



### **NEXT STEPS**



- 1. Review and update procurement policies and procedures by October 1, 2018.
- Verify documentation procedures for the procurement processes, including: justifications, determinations, and cost analyses.
- 3. Address any differences between federal and non-federal purchase bid/quote levels. This includes pCard purchases greater than the micro purchase threshold using federal funds.
- 4. Implement procedures for identifying and soliciting small and minority businesses, women business enterprises, and labor surplus area (LSA) firms.
- 5. Update bid and contract terms used in federally funded procurements.



# Thank you!

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