



Compliance Supplement and 2022 Updates

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# Office of Management and Budget Compliance Supplement Used by auditors to complete Single Audit testing under Uniform Guidance Updated Annually by federal agencies Does not Contain ALL Assistant Listing Numbers

### Build America, Buy America Act

### OMB Memo M-22-11

- Applicability: Awards made on or after May 14, 2022
- Iron and Steel Used in a project must be produced in the US.
- Manufactured Items— Used in a project must be manufactured in the US and items used in manufacturing must be greater than 55% of US sourced goods.
- Construction Materials Used must be sourced and manufactured in the US.

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### Build America, Buy America Act

Federal Agency may waive this provision if 1 of the following is applicable:

- Inconsistent with the public interest
- Insufficient availability if products
- Increases the cost of a project by 25%

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# CDBG Cluster Al# 14.218 and 14.225 CDBG – Disaster Recovery and CDBG – Mitigation • New content for additional flexibilities, allowable activities and reporting ### CDBG - Coronavirus • Added additional allowable activities

	G State 14.225		
CDBG Cluster Items (Previous Slide)	Added guidance for Housing Recovery Program		
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Housing Voucher Cluster
AL#14.871 and 14.879

Subprograms/Program
Elements on
Emergency Housing
Voucher Program

Provider Relief Fund(PRF) and American Rescue Plan (ARP) Rural Distribution AL# 93.498	
Change the Program Title to include American Rescue Plan (ARP) Rural Distribution	
Updated the Reporting Due Dates and Added Period 5 – Expenditures Jan 2022-June 2022	
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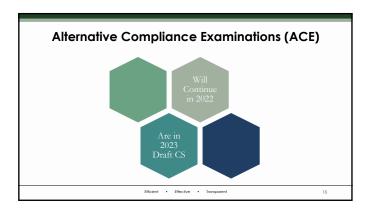
## Higher Risk Programs for 2022 2022 Compliance Supplement Part 8 Appendix IV Agency Assistance Listing (CFDA) Title Number Education\* A\$4.425 Education Stabilization Fund FCC\* 32.009 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program HHS\* 93.461 Testing for the Uninsured HHS\* 93.7883.7783.778 HHS\* Provide Rehelf Fund THIST\* THINGTHON\*\* Medicated Cluster Transportation\*\* 20.37783.7778.7783.778 Transportation\*\* Transportation\*\* National Railroad Passenger Corporation Transportation\*\* 20.310.252.05.256 Federal Transic Cluster Transportation\*\* 20.310.252.05.256 Federal Transic Cluster Transportation\* 21.023 Emergency Rental Assistance Treasury\* 21.023 Emergency Rental Assistance Treasury\* 21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Note: \* These programs were created by one of the laws cited at the beginning of this section and are thus considered 100% COVID-19 funding. \*\* These programs were existing programs that received additional funding from one or more of the laws cited at the beginning of this section.

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# Higher Risk Programs for 2022 2022 Compliance Supplement Part 8 Appendix IV Type A Program Considerations A "higher risk" designation will often result in a Type A program or other cluster being audited as a major program. However, an auditor is not precluded from determining that a "higher risk" Type A program or other cluster qualifies as a low risk Type A program if both of the following criteria are met. 1. the program otherwise meets the criteria for a low risk Type A program in section 200.518 of the Uniform Guidance; and 2. the percentage of COVID-19 funding in the program or other cluster during the non-federal entity's fiscal year is not material to the program or other cluster as whole. For example, a recipient's schedule of expenditures of federal awards may include the Airport Improvement Program but the expenditures of federal awards may include Education Stabilization Fund expenditures for the June 30, 2022, fiscal year end, which would be considered material because COVID-19 finding comprises the entire program.

# Part 8 Appendix VII – Other Audit Advisories • Updated definition of COVID-19 Funding (See next slide) • ACE Engagements • DCF and Report Submissions

Definition of COVID-19 Funding
As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many new federal programs have been established and funding has been added to existing federal programs from the following Acts:
Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act
Families First Coronavirus Response Act
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA)
American Rescue Plan Act (ARP)
Funding arising from these sources, both to new and existing programs, is referred to as "COVID-19 funding," "COVID-19 programs," or "COVID-19 related wards" throughout this section. Refer also to Appendix IV, Internal Reference Tables, for a listing of programs with a "higher risk" designation, many of which mvolve COVID-19 funding, and for information about how that designation impacts the major program determination process.
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### DCF, Transition of the FAC, and Reporting

- Back to 9 month due date
- The provider of the Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) will change from Census to the General Services Administration (GSA) on October 1, 2023
- Fiscal Year Ends 2021 Report to Census
- Fiscal Year Ends 2022 Report to Census beginning Oct 1, 2022 (Now Open)
- Fiscal Year Ends 2023 Report to GSA

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## Updates to AOS FAQs

AOS FAQ'S
COVID-19 FAQS (ohioauditor.gov)

Recently Reorganized

Current Archived

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### **Frequently Asked Questions**

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

from Auditor of State

COVID-19 FAQ (pdf) (updated 02/17/2023)

Archived COVID-19 FAQs (pdf) (updated 7/21/2022)

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## Audit Services, Compliance & Financial Reporting Considerations

3. Will the AOS audit of these funds be rolled into the regular annual audit process? (Updated January 28, 2022, December 13, 2022, and February 17, 2023)

Yes. Local governments currently on a biennial audit schedule for fiscal years  $\underline{2022}$  and  $\underline{2023}$  will also need to alert their auditors as soon as possible if the total expenditures of federal funds in fiscal year  $\underline{2022}$  are anticipated to exceed \$750,000, qualifying them for a Single Audit. Where this occurs, the auditor will need to plan to conduct a timely Single Audit for fiscal year  $\underline{2022}$ .

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## Audit Services, Compliance & Financial Reporting Considerations

5. How do I reimburse expenditures made out of other state and local funds with my COVID-19 federal funding? (updated October 1, 2020, July 30, 2021, July 21, 2022, and December 13, 2022)

See guidance provided within the <u>Auditor of State Advisory Memo: Prior Fiscal Year Expenditures Reimbursed with Federal Funds in the Subsequent Fiscal Year as well as <u>Auditor of State Bulletin 2021-004</u>.</u>

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## Audit Services, Compliance & Financial Reporting Considerations

### 5. ...Continued

For reimbursements and reallocations occurring in a subsequent year, governments should be careful not to overstate intergovernmental revenue in the year in which the reimbursement or reallocation is posted. For entities filing on the AOS Regulatory or OCBOA basis, the fund receiving reimbursement from the COVID Special Revenue Fund should record the revenue as other/miscellaneous so as to not overstate intergovernmental revenue related to this funding. In this situation, a foothore disclosure should be made to provide transparency about material amounts classified as other/miscellaneous revenue. For entities filing on the GAAP basis, when unexpended prior year COVID-19 monies are in Unearmed Revenue, the government can record the reimbursement or reallocation to miscellaneous revenue on the day-to-day books and budgetary statements but can adjust to intergovernmental revenue for GAAP reporting purposes.

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## Audit Services, Compliance & Financial Reporting Considerations

14. How are receivables related to COVID-19 funding streams calculated and reported? (December 13, 2022)

Receivable determination can be somewhat complex due to the different funding streams. Local governments should review GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, as amended (codified as Section N50 of the GASB Codification; GASB Technical Bulletin 2020-1 (Questions 1 and 3); and the GASB Comprehensive Implementation Guide No. 2021-1 Paragraph 4.23 for information on receivable determination. The guidance leaves room for interpretation therefore auditors will be flexible when evaluating how local governments past these transactions and will accept any reasonable approach. Local governments and school distincts should also refer to the Auditor of State's Miscellaneous GAAP FAQs, Question 3 discusses receivables related to COVID-19 funding. Question 5 discusses the calculation of receivables for funding received by schools via the Ohio Department of Education's CCIP.

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## SLFRF – Allocations and Financial Reporting Considerations

 How should governments account for transactions charged to the new CSLFRF fund? (July 12, 2021, updated July 7, 2022 and December 13, 2022)

13, 2022)
For reimbursements and reallocations occurring in a subsequent year, governments should be careful not to overstate intergovernmental revenue in the year in which the reimbursement or reallocation is posted. For entitlies filing on the AOS Regulatory or OCBOA basis, the fund receiving reimbursement from the COVID Special Revenue Fund should record the revenue as other/miscellaneous so as to not overstate intergovernmental revenue related to this funding. In this situation, a footnote disclosure should be made to provide transparency about material amounts classified as other/miscellaneous revenue. For entities filing on the GAAP basis, when unexpended prior year COVID-19 monies are in Unearned Revenue, the government can record the reimbursement or reallocation to miscellaneous revenue on the day-to-day books and budgetary statements but can adjust to intergovernmental revenue for GAAP reporting purposes.

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### SLFRF - Allowable Uses

17. Is the purchase of a new street maintenance truck allowable as a government service under the revenue loss category? (July 7, 2022 and December 13, 2022)

Yes; however, keep in mind that Ohio Competitive bidding laws may apply to expenditures under the revenue loss category. While procurement requirements must be followed for SLFRF expenditures in other categories, Treasury issued updated SLFRF FAQs in July 2022 which, in part, removed the applicability of Federal procurement requirements (2 CFR 200.317 - .327) for government service-related expenditures from the Revenue Loss eligible use category.

Procurement guidance is available on the <a href="COVID-19 Resources">COVID-19 Resources</a> page of the Auditor of State website. The Auditor of State also encourages local governments to work closely with legal counsel on procurements.

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### SLFRF – Procurement Requirements

8. Procurement rules for small purchases require a local government to obtain quotes from 'an adequate number of sources.' What is considered an adequate number? (July 7, 2022, updated December 13, 2022)

Most federal agencies consider an adequate number of sources to be at least three sources. For this reason, AOS strongly encourages local governments to obtain quotes from at least three sources for all methods of procurement, unless the entity is allowably using the sole-source. Non-Competitive Procurement option, AOS strongly encourages local governments to obtain informal estimates from at least three sources for the micro purchase threshold as well. These informal estimates can be based on research, experience, purchase history or other information the local government deems appropriate to help document its evaluation of cost reasonableness pursuant to 2 CFR 200.320(a)(1), 200.403, 8.20.404, Also, local government procurement policies should address the documentation required to be obtained under each procurement type, including the number of quotes.

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### **SLFRF - Procurement Requirements**

12. Can a local government utilize a vendor from the State of Ohio Cooperative Purchasing Program rather than procuring at the local level? (July 7, 2022, updated December 13, 2022)

(July 7, 2022, updafed December 13, 2022)
Local governments should proceed with caution in this area. Federal procurement rules encourage local governments to collaborate on procurement actions for goods and services where the result will lead to cost savings. However, the Federal procurement rules applicable to states differ from those applicable to local governments. Full and open competition must be maintained on Federal procurements. State entities follow the procurement standards found at 2 C.F.R §200.317, which directs them to utilize their own procurement standards, comply with applicable guidelines regarding procurement of recovered materials as set forth in 2 C.F.R. § 200.322, and include all necessary contract provisions required by 2 C.F.R. § 200.326. Conversely, local governments must adhere to their own procurement policies and procedures, applicable state and/or local lows, and the federal procurement under grant requirements found at 2 C.F.R. § 200.318.326.

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### **SLFRF – Procurement Requirements**

### 12. ...Continued

12:...Continued
Further, as it relates to local governments, the federal procurement under grant standards at 2 CFR § 200.319(b) prohibit the use of statutorily or administratively imposed local, state, and/or local geographic preferences in the evaluation of bids or proposals, except in those cases where applicable federal statutes expressly mandate or encourage geographic preferences. However, because the state is not subject to regulations at 2 CFR §200.319, the regulation bears no applicability to the state. If Ohio law requires the State to comply with geographic preferences in procurement, the State can allowably do so under 2 CFR §200.317. This presents some risk to local governments wishing to utilize the State of Ohio's Cooperative Purchasing Program since the items procured by the State of Ohio may not have complied with the more rigid requirements applicable to local governments.

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### **SLFRF – Procurement Requirements**

### 12. ...Continued

The State of Ohio Cooperative Purchasing Program may be used as one price quote under the micro-purchase or small purchase thresholds. In the event that a local government must competitively bid a Federal procurement transaction, the local government should work closely with the State of Ohio to determine the process the state followed in its own procurement of the item prior to utilizing the Cooperative Purchasing program. If the state maintained full and open competition in a manner that local governments are required to follow, then the local government may be able to proceed with the Federal procurement through the State's Cooperative Purchasing Program.

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### **SLFRF - Procurement Requirements**

### 12. ...Continued

Local governments should also keep in mind that Subpart D, 2 CFR  $\S 200.320(c)$  indicates non-competitive procurement can only be used if one or more of the following conditions apply:

- The acquisition of property or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro purchase threshold;
  The item is available only from a single source;
  The public exigency or emergency for
- The item is available only from a single source;
   The public exigency or emergency for the requirement will not permit a delay resulting from publicizing a competitive solicitation;
- The Federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes a noncompetitive procurement in response to a written request from the non-Federal entity; or
- After solicitation of a number of sources, competition is determined inadequate

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## **SLFRF - Procurement Requirements** 12. ...Continued Lastly, local governments wishing to utilize intergovernmental agreements, etc. must be able to demonstrate that the procurements complied with all applicable federal procurement under grant rules before undertaking. Efficient • Effective • Transparent Upcoming Information **SLFRF Update** The Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2023 includes provisions giving state, local, and Tirbal governments more flexibility to use their American Rescue Plan State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) to respond to natural disasters, build critical infrastructure, and support community development. The Treasury is working with the Department of Transportation to issue guidance on how entitles can expand their use of SLFRF funds as permitted by the 2023 Act. Upon release of the new guidance, we will make the information available on this page.







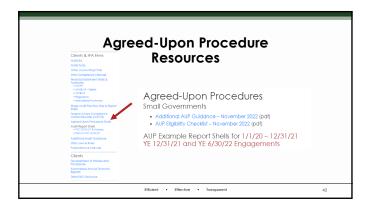


























# FYI: FACCR@ohioauditor.gov Is NOW aosfederal@ohioauditor.gov (AOS Federal)





