

TULARE COUNTY WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD (TCWIB) WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT TITLE I ACTIVITIES	DATE: DATE 10/26/10
	SUBJECT: PROGRAM INCOME

TCWIB DIRECTIVE

TUL WIBD-10-08

TO: WIB Service Providers
 WIB Staff

SUBJECT: PROGRAM INCOME

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose:

This directive provides guidance on the federal requirements regarding Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program income.

Scope:

This directive provides guidance on the federal requirements regarding Workforce Investment Act (WIA) program income.

Effective Date:

This directive is effective upon date of issuance.

REFERENCES:

- WIA Section 195(7)
- Title 20 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 667.200(a)(5) through (8)
- Title 29 CFR Sections 95.2(bb), 95.22(k), 95.24, 95.30 through 95.37, 97.25, and 97.32
- Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-102 and A-110
- One-Stop Comprehensive Financial Management Technical Assistance Guide —U.S. Department of Labor, July, 2002

TCWIB-IMPOSED REQUIREMENTS:

No locally imposed requirements.

FILING INSTRUCTIONS:

This directive supersedes WIA Directive WIAD01-6, dated September 12, 2001, and finalizes WIA Draft Directive WIADD-141, issued for comment on April 20, 2007. The Workforce Services Division received no comments during the draft comment period. Retain this directive until further notice.

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BACKGROUND:

Program income requirements for institutions of higher education, hospitals, and non-profit organizations are found in 29 CFR 95.24 and requirements for state and local governments are in 29 CFR 97.25. The WIA and its regulations, Title 20 CFR Part 652, et al, provide specific guidance regarding what constitutes program income. The WIA also contains requirements for program income in Section 195(7) and 20 CFR 667.200(a)(5) through (8).

POLICY AND PROCEDURES:

Definition(s):

Program income is defined as the "gross income received by the grantee or subgrantee directly generated by a grant-supported activity, or earned only as a result of the grant agreement during the grant period..." [29 CFR 97.25(b)]. Program income is similarly defined under 29 CFR 95.2(bb).

Program income under the WIA includes, but is not limited to:

- Income from fees for services performed;
- The use or rental of personal property acquired with WIA funds;
- The sale of commodities or items fabricated under a WIA award;
- Interest earned on funds received under the WIA; and
- Any excess of revenue over costs incurred for services provided by a governmental or non-profit entity [WIA Section 195(A) and (B)].

On a fee-for-service basis, employers may use local area services, facilities, or equipment funded under Title I of WIA to provide employment and training activities to incumbent workers:

- When the services, facilities, or equipment are not being used by eligible participants; If their use does not affect the ability of eligible participants to use the services, facilities, or equipment; and If the income generated from such fees is used to carry out the programs authorized under Title I of WIA [20 CFR 667.200(a)(8)].

Policy:

The federal rules [20 CFR 667.200(a)(5)] require all WIA entities to account for program income under the addition method. The addition method means the program income is added to the WIA award and is used to provide the same services as provided for under the original award agreement. The program income available to the subgrantee for program activities is not formally modified into the subgrant amount.

When the cost of generating the program income has been charged to the WIA program, the gross amount earned must be added to the WIA program. However, when the cost of generating the program income has not been charged to the WIA program, the net amount earned must be added to the WIA program.

When using program income, the WIA requirements apply, with the exception of the administrative cost limitation. The applicable WIA requirements include:

- Allowable cost guidelines;
- Cost classification guidelines;
- Inclusion of program income earnings and expenditures in the audit;
- Rules on procurement and selection of service providers;
- Participant records and other record-keeping requirement; and
- Sanctions for misuse.

Although the program income can be accounted for as available until the income is actually used, any cash-on-hand from the program income must be liquidated before the subgrantee may request additional WIA cash for any purpose.

The subgrantee is required to report the earning (either gross or net) and expenditure of program income during the grant period. The subgrantee does not need to report program income earned after the grant period has ended. The subgrantee is not accountable for these funds and may retain them.

Federal policy requires the subgrantee to report program income expended after the grant period if the income was earned during the grant period. ***To simplify the implementation of this policy, the State requires that program income generated during the life of a specific allocation must be expended before the end of the availability or termination of that specific funding, or before the closeout is completed, whichever is last. Therefore, at the time of filing a closeout, any unexpended program income must be treated as a reduction in federal expenditures and the excess federal funds will be deobligated.***

ACTION:

Bring this directive to the attention of all staff.

INQUIRIES:

Please direct inquiries about this directive to the Tulare County Workforce Investment Board Administration office, at (559) 713-5200.



Adam Peck
Executive Director

AP:BC: