



IMPERIAL COUNTY WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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POLICY	ORIGINAL DATE	LAST REVISION
Property Management – Purchasing, Inventory and Disposal Policy	FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022	June 22, 2022

POLICY OVERVIEW:

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance and establishes procedures to be used by the Imperial County Workforce Development Board, the Imperial County Workforce an Economic Development office (ICWED), service providers, and sub recipients regarding purchasing, inventory and disposal of property.

REFERENCES:

- WIOA (Public Law 113-128)
- Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200: “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” (Uniform Guidance)
- Title 2 CFR Part 2900: “Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards” (Department of Labor [DOL] Exceptions)
- Title 20 CFR: “WIOA; Final Rule,” Section 683.200
- Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 15-14, Subject: Implementation of the New Uniform Guidance Regulations (December 19, 2014)
- Workforce Services Directive WSD16-05, Subject: WIOA Closeout Requirements (July 29, 2016)
- WSD16-10, Subject: Property-Prior Approval, Purchasing, Inventory, and Disposal (April 29, 2015)

BACKGROUND:

On December 26, 2013, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued the Uniform Guidance under Title 2 CFR Part 200, in order to streamline the guidance on administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for federal awards. The Uniform Guidance consolidated multiple, previously separate, sets of OMB guidance into one combined set of rules. On December 19, 2014, the DOL adopted the Uniform Guidance and issued DOL Exceptions under Title 2 CFR Part 2900.

The Uniform Guidance provides fiscal and administrative guidance for the administration of the WIOA program, including specific requirements for purchasing property. While the format and wording of the Uniform Guidance and DOL Exceptions vary slightly from OMB’s previous circulars, the intent of the federal government is consistent. The intent is to ensure that purchases of property are approved, performed through fair and open competition, and managed according to proper inventory, maintenance, and disposition procedures.

DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions apply:

Equipment—tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost which equals or exceeds the lesser of the

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capitalization level established by the non-federal entity for financial statement purposes, or \$5,000 (Uniform Guidance Section 200.33).

**Please note, Uniform Guidance specifies that equipment includes information technology systems, computing devices, software and services (including support services). This includes fees for licensing or subscriptions to software and software support services. Even if a monthly subscription fee is under \$5,000, if the total annual cost for the subscription exceeds \$5,000, then prior approval must be obtained.*

General Purpose Equipment—equipment which is not limited to research, medical, scientific or other technical activities. Examples include office equipment and furnishings modular offices, telephone networks, information technology equipment and systems, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, and motor vehicles (Uniform Guidance Section 200.48).

Hardware—physical components of computer systems.

Information technology systems—computing devices, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), licensing or subscriptions to software and software support services, and related services (Uniform Guidance Section 200.58).

Intangible Property—property having no physical existence, such as trademarks, copyrights, patents and patent applications and property, such as loans, notes and other debt instruments, lease agreements, stock and other instruments of property ownership (whether the property is tangible or intangible) (Uniform Guidance Section 200.59).

License Fee—durable good, equipment, building, installations, and land.

Personal Property—property other than real property. It may be tangible, having physical existence or intangible (Uniform Guidance Section 200.78).

Property—real property or personal property (Uniform Guidance Section 200.81).

Real Property—land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, but excludes moveable machinery and equipment (Uniform Guidance Section 200.85).

Software—programs, procedures, data, and routines used, accessed and/or stored by computers.

Subrecipient—a non-federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a federal program, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other federal awards directly from a federal awarding agency (Uniform Guidance Section 200.93).

Subscription—refer to the regular remittance of pay for the licensed use of services, application/software, equipment, or property with a cost of \$5,000 or more per unit, or cumulative cost within a twelve-month period.

Supplies—all tangible personal property other than equipment. A computing device is a supply if the acquisition cost is less than the lesser of the capitalization level established by the nonfederal entity for financial statement purposes or \$5,000, regardless of the length of its useful life (Uniform Guidance Section 200.94)

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POLICY AND PROCEDURES:

Purchase Considerations

In order to directly charge WIOA funds for any property purchases, with a per unit cost of \$5,000 or more, or the purchase, rent, licensing, maintenance fee, or subscription of information-technology application/software/services with a per-unit or cumulative cost for a twelve-month period, a subrecipient must request to do so in writing.

To ensure funds are being spent in a fiscally prudent and efficient manner, subrecipients need to consider the following questions prior to purchasing property:

- Is this purchase reasonable?
- Why is the purchase needed?
- Have the best products been selected?
- What procurement method will be used?
- Has a lease option been considered verses purchasing?
- Does the state already provide the item, service, or software being considered for rent, purchase, or subscription?

All purchase requests must include documentation describing the item(s) to be purchased, rented, or subscribed to as well an explanation of functionality. If purchasing or subscribing software, the documentation must clarify how new software will deliver functionality not provided by the state or local partners. If an approval is issued, WIOA funds account may be charged or the purchase. If the request is denied, a letter of the denial will be issued specifying the reason for the disapproval. If the request is not approved and the property is charged, the service provider may incur a disallowed cost.

For more information regarding procurement, please see the procedures established in the *Procurement Policy*.

For the purpose of prior approval, please see the procedures established in the *Allowable Costs and Prior Written Approval Policy*.

Budget Plans

A subrecipient may occasionally submit budget plans that include a request to purchase property. However, the approval of the budget plan DOES NOT constitute approval of the purchase request. A separate request to purchase property must still be submitted and approved by the state prior to purchase.

Cost Sharing Information

When a subrecipient plans to enter into a “cost sharing” agreement for the purchase of property with a per unit purchase price of \$5,000 or more, it must first obtain prior approval no matter the size of the portion it plans to contribute. During the time that the property is used on the project or program for which it was acquired, the subrecipient must also make the property available for use on other projects or programs either currently or previously supported by the federal government, provided that the property’s use will not interfere with the work on the projects or program for which it was originally acquired.

Subrecipients must give the first preference for other use to programs or projects supported by the federal awarding agency that financed the property and must give the second preference to programs or projects under federal awards from other federal awarding agencies. Use of the property for non-federally-funded programs or projects is also permissible (Uniform Guidance 200.313[c][2]).

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A user fee option may also be considered, if appropriate. For example, if a subrecipient is going to replace an IT system but the other partners are unable or unwilling to cover a portion of the cost up front, the subrecipient may instead consider charging the partner a user fee anytime they use the new IT system. If they choose this option, the subrecipient should include in its prior approval request how it plans to recoup costs from its partner's use of the system in order to ensure everyone is contributing their fair share.

Leasing Consideration

The decision to lease or buy personal property should be governed by considerations of economy. Consideration for leasing may differ by property type and according to market conditions. The length of the contract period of the lease should also be considered. Leasing with an option to purchase is generally preferable to straight leasing. However, for real property, administrative requirements make leasing the only option, as the construction or purchase of real property is not allowed under the WIOA program except in certain limited circumstances, which are outlined in the following section.

Capital Assets and Construction Costs

The WIOA Title I funds may not be spent on the construction or purchase of facilities or buildings, or other capital expenditures for improvement to land or buildings, except with the prior written approval of the DOL Secretary. However, exceptions to that rule in which WIOA Title I funds can be used for construction include the following:

- Meeting obligations to provide physical and programmatic accessibility and reasonable accommodations.
- Certain repairs, renovations, alterations, and capital improvements of property.
- For disaster relief projects under WIOA Section 170(d).
- For YouthBuild programs under WIOA Section 171(c)(2)(A)(i).
- For any other projects the DOL Secretary determines are necessary to carry out WIOA Section 189(c).

(Title 20 CFR Section 683.235)

Intangible and Intellectual Property

Subrecipients of a federal award obtain the title to intangible property once it has been acquired. The subrecipient must use the property for the originally-authorized purpose and must not encumber the property without approval from DOL. Further, DOL has the right to obtain, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use the data produced under a federal award, and authorize others to receive, reproduce, publish, or otherwise use such data for federal purposes. (Uniform Guidance Section 200.315[a],[d])

In addition, DOL requires intellectual property developed under a competitive federal award process to be licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution license. This license allows subsequent users to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the copyrighted work and requires such users to attribute the work in the manner specified by the recipient (DOL Exceptions Section 2900.13).

Inventory Records

Subrecipients must maintain accurate inventory records of all property purchased with federal funds. All property should have a unique identification mark to be used for inventory purposes. The inventory records must include the following information:

- A description of the property.
- Manufacturer's serial number, model number, or other identification number.
- Source of funding for the property (including the Federal Award Identification Number).
- Whether the title is held by the subrecipient or by DOL.
- Acquisition date (or date received, if the property was furnished by the federal government).

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- Cost of the property.
- Percentage of federal participation in the project costs for the federal award under which the property was acquired.
- Location, use, and condition of the property.
- Ultimate disposition data including the date of disposal and the sale price.

(Uniform Guidance Section 200.313[d])

In addition to the requirements above, subrecipients must take a physical property inventory and reconcile the inventory with the property records at least once every two years. Subrecipients must also develop a control system to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage, or theft of the property; any loss, damage, or theft of property must be investigated. Further, subrecipients must develop adequate maintenance procedures to keep the property in good operating order. Finally, if the subrecipient is authorized or required to sell the property, proper sales procedures must be established to ensure the highest possible return (Uniform Guidance Section 200.313[d]).

Subrecipients must retain all property records for three years after the date of acquisition, through final disposition and then maintain the records for three years beyond that. Subrecipients must also retain those records for a period of three years from the date of their last expenditure report submitted to the Central Office Workforce Services Division. If any litigation, claim, or audit is started before the expiration of the three-year period, ALL records must be retained until all litigation, claims, or audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action taken. Refer to Uniform Guidance Section 200.333 for more information regarding retention requirements.

Disposition of Property

When reporting any property on the Property Closeout Inventory Certification Form included in WSD16-05, all similar items should be grouped together by category for inventory and fair market value purposes (e.g., computers, furniture, etc.).

If equipment with a per unit fair market value of \$5,000 or more, or an inventory of unused supplies with a total aggregate fair market value of \$5,000 or more, is no longer needed for the original project or program, the subrecipient may use the property for other activities currently or previously supported by DOL. Otherwise, if the property is not needed for the original program/project or other DOL supported activities, the subrecipient may either retain or sell the property and reimburse the state for the WIOA federal funds' share (Uniform Guidance Section 200.313-200.314).

The amount of reimbursement is computed by applying the percentage of WIOA federal funds used to purchase these items to the current "fair market" value of the property. If only WIOA federal funds were used, then use 100 percent for the calculation. Subrecipients may deduct and retain from the WIOA share \$500 or 10 percent of the proceeds of the sale, whichever is less, for the subrecipient's selling and handling expenses. The balance of funds must be submitted within 30 days to the address provided below. The name of the entity, subgrant number, year of appropriation, and the funding stream must be provided when submitting the funds. Funds received from the sale of property must be sent to the following address:

Attn: Cash Control Unit
 Fiscal Programs Division, MIC 70
 Employment Development Department
 P.O. Box 826217
 Sacramento, CA 94230-6217

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If the subrecipient has no further use for the property and wishes to dispose of it (in a manner other than selling) they must request disposition instructions from the state. If the per unit cost of equipment or total aggregate inventory of unused supplies is less than \$5,000, the subrecipient may retain the property with no further obligation. Disposition records must still be kept in accordance with WIOA record retention requirements.

Calculation of “Fair Market” Value

The selling price of an item that is sold through auction, advertisement, or a dealer is the fair market value of the item regardless of any prior estimates. An item that is not sold but retained by the entity has a fair market value based on similar items that are offered for sale, using the selling price if known. Methods for determining fair market value include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Auctions
- Classified advertisements for similar used items
- Dealers
- Licensed appraisers

For automobiles, trucks, and vans, the standard authority on the value of used vehicles is the Kelley Blue Book. Depreciated value is not “fair market” value, nor a determining factor in establishing the “fair market” value.

ACTION:

Please bring this policy to the attention of the ICWDB, AJCC system staff and appropriate WIOA funded service providers and sub-recipients. This policy is effective immediately. All submitted forms are live documents and subject to change according to local, State, and Federal needs. Once the forms and exhibits pertaining to this policy are approved by the ICWDB, they will not require board approval if other changes occur, unless the change affects protocols. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact ICWDB staff at (442) 265-4974, (442) 265-4959, (442) 265- 4955 or the Program and Compliance Manager at (442) 265-4963.