

a cost plus contract with a maximum upset price is necessary to protect the interests of the borrower or the Commissioner.

COST CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

§ 232.610 Certification of cost requirements.

(a) *Certificate and adjustment.* No loan shall be insured unless:

(1) A certification of actual cost is made by the contractor in cases in which a cost plus form of contract is used; and

(2) The amount of the loan is adjusted to reflect the actual cost to the borrower of the improvements when either a cost plus or lump sum form of contract is used.

(b) *Cost computation.* The term *actual cost of the improvements* shall mean the cost to the borrower of the improvements, after deducting the amount of any kickbacks, rebates, or trade discount received in connection with the improvements, and including the amounts paid under any contract for the improvements, labor, materials, and for any other items of expense approved by the Commissioner.

(c) *Statement of facts.* Any agreement, undertaking, statement or certification required in connection with cost certification shall specifically state that it has been made, presented and delivered for the purpose of influencing an official action of the Commissioner and may be relied upon as a true statement of the facts contained therein.

(d) *Incontestability.* Upon the Commissioner's approval of the cost certification, such certification shall be final and incontestable except for fraud or material misrepresentation on the part of the borrower.

(e) *Records.* The borrower shall keep and maintain adequate records of all costs of any construction improvements or other cost items not representing work under the general contract and shall require the builder to keep similar records and, upon request by the Commissioner, shall make available for examination such records, including any collateral agreements.

ELIGIBLE BORROWERS

§ 232.615 Eligible borrowers.

(a) In order to be eligible as a borrower under this subpart the applicant shall be a profit or non-profit entity, which owns a nursing home or intermediate care facility for which the Secretary of Health and Human Services has determined that the installation of fire safety equipment in such facility is necessary to meet the applicable requirements of the Secretary of Health and Human Services for providers of services under Title XVIII and Title XIX of the Social Security Act and that upon completion of the installation of such equipment the nursing home or intermediate care facility will meet not only the applicable fire safety requirements of HHS but will meet other pertinent health and safety requirements of HHS for providers of such services. At the time of application, a nursing home or intermediate care facility need not be providing such services if upon completion of installation such home or facility will meet other pertinent health and safety requirements of HHS for providers of such services. In lieu of a facility being able to meet HHS's requirements for other pertinent health and safety requirements at the time of application, HHS may accept a list of deficiencies from the State Agency responsible for determining compliance with HHS's requirements for other pertinent health and safety requirements for providers of such services along with a plan prepared by the applicant for correcting those deficiencies. In such event, HHS will inform HUD that, if the facility complies with such plan, the facility will meet the applicable health and safety requirements of HHS for providers of services under Titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act upon the installation of the fire safety equipment. Until the termination of all obligations of the Commissioner under an insurance contract under this subpart and during such further period of time as the Commissioner shall be the owner, holder, or reinsurer of the loan, the borrower shall be regulated or restricted by the Commissioner as to