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APPENDIX A TO PART 3015—DEFINITIONS
APPENDIX B TO PART 3015—OMB CIRCULAR A-128, "AUDITS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS"

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 901-903; 7 CFR 2.28, unless otherwise noted.

SOURCE: 46 FR 55639, Nov. 10, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 3015.1 Purpose and scope of this part.

(a)(1) This part specifies the set of principles for determining allowable costs under USDA grants and cooperative agreements to State and local governments, universities, non-profit and for-profit organizations as set forth in OMB Circulars A-87, A-21, A-122, and 48 CFR 31.2, respectively. This part also contains the general provisions that apply to all grants and cooperative agreements made by USDA.

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(2) Additionally, this part establishes intergovernmental review provisions required by Executive Order 12372 for any programs listed in the FEDERAL REGISTER as covered, and policy on competition in awarding discretionary grants and cooperative agreements.

(3) Rules for grants and cooperative agreements to State and local governments are found in part 3016 of this chapter.

(4) Rules for grants and cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other non-profit organizations are found in part 3019 of this chapter.

(b) These rules supersede and take precedence over any individual USDA agency regulations and directives dealing with the administration of grants and cooperative agreements to the extent such regulations and directives are inconsistent with this part, unless such inconsistency is based on a statutory provision or an exception has been obtained from OMB. (See §3015.3.) Definitions for the terms used in this part are set forth in appendix A. Definitions for the implementation of standard audit requirements for State and local governments and Indian Tribal governments are contained in Subpart I—Audits.

(c) The purpose of this part is to simplify, standardize, and improve the administration of USDA grants and cooperative agreements.

(d) Responsibility for developing and interpreting the material for this part and in keeping it up-to-date is delegated to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

[46 FR 55639, Nov. 10, 1981, as amended at 62 FR 45949, Aug. 29, 1997; 65 FR 49479, Aug. 14, 2000]

§ 3015.2 Applicability.

(a) *Grants and cooperative agreements.* This part applies to USDA grants and cooperative agreements. For each substantive provision in this part, either the words of the provision itself or other words in the same subpart tell whether the provision applies to subgrants. Exemptions to this part may be applicable to certain kinds of recipients. (See paragraph (d) of this section.)

(b) *Terminology applicable to this part.* This part's substantive rules are the same for grants and cooperative agreements. Many of the rules are also the same for subgrants. Therefore, certain simplified terminology is used in the text. Specifically in all portions of this part:

(1) Each provision that applies to *grants* also applies to *cooperative agreements*, even though the latter term does not appear in the provisions.

(2) Each provision that applies to *recipients of grants* applies to *recipients of cooperative agreements*, even though the latter term does not appear in the provision.

(3) The term *recipient* refers equally to recipients of grants and recipients of cooperative agreements.

(4) The term *awarding agency* refers equally to a USDA agency that awards a grant and to one that awards a cooperative agreement.

(5) The term *subgrant* refers equally to certain awards under grants and to the same kinds of awards under cooperative agreements.

(c) *Public institutions of higher education and hospitals.* Grants, cooperative agreements and subgrants awarded to institutions of higher education and hospitals operated by a government are subject only to the provisions of this part that apply to non-governmental organizations.

(d) *Recipients to which this part does not automatically apply.* This part does not automatically apply to the kinds of recipients listed below unless other conditions set forth in the grant, cooperative agreement, subgrant, or specific subpart in this part make all or specified portions apply:

(1) Foreign governments or organizations,

(2) International organizations, such as the United Nations,

(3) Agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government,

(4) Individuals,

(5) State and local governments, and

(6) Institutions of higher education, hospitals and other non-profit organizations.

(e) *Collaborative arrangements.* (1) Where permitted by the terms of the

award, a recipient may enter into collaborative arrangements with other organizations to jointly carry out activities with grant or cooperative agreement funds. In this kind of situation, the arrangement between the recipient and each collaborating organization is subject to the rules in this part that apply to subgrants awarded by the recipients. (See the example shown in § 3015.195.)

(2) This paragraph (e) does not apply to arrangements where the organizations receive an award jointly. In this case, they are not a recipient and subrecipient but, as the award notice states, joint recipients.

[46 FR 55639, Nov. 10, 1981, as amended at 53 FR 8044, Mar. 11, 1988; 65 FR 49480, Aug. 14, 2000]

§ 3015.3 Conflicting policies and deviations.

(a) *Statutory provisions.* Federal statutes that apply to some USDA grant programs may contain provisions that conflict with this part. Those statutory provisions take precedence over this part.

(b) *Nonstatutory provisions.* USDA awarding agencies occasionally develop grant provisions that are inconsistent with this part. USDA attempts to keep these provisions to a minimum by internal procedures that require these provisions to be justified to appropriate officials of USDA and OMB. If the conflicting provisions are of long-term and general applicability, O&F may require that the awarding agency (1) publish the conflicting provision as a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and (2) give the public an opportunity to comment before making the regulations final.

(c) *Nonstatutory provisions-subgrants.* If a provision of a subgrant conflicts with this part, the recipient is considered as violating the provisions of the grant, unless the subgrant provision is authorized in writing, by the awarding agency.

(d) *OMB exceptions.* In some cases, OMB grants exceptions from the requirements of the Circulars, when permissible under existing laws. In those instances where a program receives an exception to a particular provision of a

Circular, the exception takes precedence over this part.

§ 3015.4 Special restrictive terms.

(a) Occasionally an awarding agency, or a recipient awarding a subgrant, may find that a particular recipient:

- (1) Is financially unstable,
- (2) Has a history of poor performance, or
- (3) Has a management system that does not meet the standards in this part.

In these cases the awarding agency may impose special conditions that are more restrictive than otherwise permitted by this part. If so, the awarding agency must tell the recipient in writing why it is imposing the special conditions and what corrective action is needed.

(b) At the time an awarding agency imposes a special grant condition under paragraph (a) of this section, the awarding agency, through O&F, shall notify OMB and other interested parties.

(c) At the time a recipient imposes a special restrictive subgrant condition under paragraph (a) of this section, it must notify the awarding agency, giving full particulars. The awarding agency, through O&F, shall then notify OMB and other interested parties.

(d) A special restrictive grant or subgrant condition under paragraph (a) of this section is considered consistent with this part.

Subpart B—Cash Depositories

§ 3015.10 Physical segregation and eligibility.

Except as provided in § 3015.11, awarding agencies shall not impose grant or subgrant conditions which:

- (a) Require the recipient to use a separate bank account for the deposit of grant or subgrant funds, or
- (b) Establish any eligibility requirements for banks or other financial institutions in which recipients deposit grant or subgrant funds.

§ 3015.11 Separate bank accounts.

A separate bank account shall be required when applicable letter of credit agreements provide that funds will not

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be drawn until the recipient's checks are presented to the bank for payment.

§ 3015.12 Moneys advanced to recipients.

Any moneys advanced to recipients which are subject to the control or regulation of the United States or any of its officers, agents, or employees (public moneys as defined in Treasury Circular 176, as amended), must be deposited in a bank with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage and the balance exceeding the FDIC coverage must be collaterally secured.

§ 3015.13 Minority and women-owned banks.

Consistent with the national goal of expanding opportunities for minority business enterprises, recipients, and subrecipients are encouraged to use minority and women-owned banks. Upon request, awarding agencies will furnish a listing of minority and women-owned banks to recipients.

Subpart C—Bonding and Insurance

§ 3015.15 General.

In administering grants, subgrants, and cooperative agreements, recipients shall observe their regular requirements and practices with respect to bonding and insurance. No additional bonding and insurance requirements, including fidelity bonds, shall be imposed by the provisions of the grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement except as provided in §§ 3015.16 through 3015.18.

§ 3015.16 Construction and facility improvement.

(a) *Scope.* This section covers requirements for bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds when the recipients will contract or subcontract for construction or facility improvement (including alterations and renovations of real property) under a grant or subgrant.

(b) *Bids and contracts or subcontracts of \$100,000 or less.* Unless otherwise required by law, the recipients shall follow its own requirements and practices

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relating to bid guarantees, performance bonds, and payment bonds.

(c) *Bids and contracts or subcontracts exceeding \$100,000.* Unless otherwise required by law, the recipient may follow its own regular policy and requirements if the USDA awarding agency has decided that the Federal government's interest will be adequately protected. If this decision has not been made, the minimum requirements shall be as follows:

(1) A bid guarantee from each bidder equivalent to 5 percent of the bid price;

(2) A performance bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price; and

(3) A payment bond on the part of the contractor for 100 percent of the contract price.

§ 3015.17 Fidelity bonds.

(a) If the recipient is not a unit of government, the awarding agency may require the recipient to carry adequate fidelity bond coverage where the absence of coverage for the grant-supported activity is considered as created an unacceptable risk.

(b) If the subrecipient is not a unit of government, the awarding agency or the recipient may require that the subrecipient carry adequate fidelity bond coverage where the absence of coverage for the subgrant-supported activity is considered as creating an unacceptable risk.

§ 3015.18 Source of bonds.

Any bonds required under § 3015.16(c) (1) through (3) or § 3015.17 shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties (31 CFR part 223). A list of these companies is published annually by the Department of the Treasury in its Circular 570.

Subpart D—Record Retention and Access Requirements

§ 3015.20 Applicability.

(a) This subpart applies to all financial records, supporting documents, statistical records and other records of recipients, which are:

(1) Required to be maintained by the provisions of a USDA grant or cooperative agreement, or

(2) Otherwise reasonably considered as pertinent to a USDA grant or cooperative agreement.

(b) This subpart does not apply to the records of contractors and subcontractors under grants, subgrants and cooperative agreements. For a requirement to place a provision concerning these records in certain kinds of contracts, see Subpart S of this part.

§ 3015.21 Retention period.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, records shall be kept for 3 years from the starting date specified in § 3015.22.

(b) If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit or other action involving the records has been started before the end of the 3-year period, the records shall be kept until all issues are resolved, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.

(c) In order to avoid dual record-keeping, awarding agencies may make special arrangements for recipients to keep any records which are continuously needed for joint use. The awarding agency shall request a recipient to transfer records to its custody when the awarding agency decides that the records possess long-term retention value. When the records are transferred to or maintained by the awarding agency the 3-year retention requirement shall not apply to the recipient.

(d) Records for nonexpendable property acquired in whole or in part, with Federal funds shall be retained for three years after its final disposition.

§ 3015.22 Starting date of retention period.

(a) *General.* The retention period starts from the date of the submission of the final expenditure report or, where USDA grant support is continued or renewed at annual or other intervals, the 3-year retention period for the records of each funding period starts on the day the recipient submits to USDA its annual or final expenditure report for that period. If an expenditure report has been waived, the 3-year retention period starts on the day the report would have been due. Exceptions to this paragraph are contained in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section.

(b) *Equipment records.* The 3-year retention period for the equipment records required by Subpart R starts from the date of the equipment's disposition, replacement, or transfer at the direction of the awarding agency.

(c) *Records for income transactions after grant or subgrant support.* (1) In cases where USDA requires that program income (as defined in appendix A) be applied to costs incurred after expiration or termination of grant or subgrant support, the 3-year retention period for these cost records starts from the end of the recipient's fiscal year in which the costs are incurred.

(2) Where USDA requires the disposition of copyright royalties or other program income earned after expiration or termination of grant or subgrant support, the 3-year retention period for those income records starts from the end of the recipient's fiscal year in which the income was earned. (See Subpart F, § 3015.44.)

(d) *Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocation plans, etc.—(1) Applicability.* This paragraph applies to the following types of documents and their supporting records:

(i) Indirect cost rate computations or proposals;

(ii) Cost allocation plans; and

(iii) Any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).

(2) *If submitted for negotiation.* If the Federal government requires submission of the proposal; plan, or other computation for negotiation of the rate chargeable for particular costs, then the 3-year retention period for the plan, proposal or other computation and the supporting records starts from the date of such submission.

(3) *If not submitted for negotiation.* If the Federal government does not require submission of the proposal, plan, or other computation for negotiation of the rate chargeable for particular costs, then the 3-year retention period for the proposal, plan, or other computation and the supporting records starts from the end of the fiscal year covered by such proposal, plan, or other computation.

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§ 3015.23 Microfilm.

Copies made by microfilming, photocopying, or similar methods may be substituted for the original records.

§ 3015.24 Access to records.

(a) *Records of recipients.* USDA and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of the recipient which are pertinent in a specific USDA award in order to make audit, examination, excerpts, and transcripts.

(b) *Records of subrecipients.* USDA and the Comptroller General of the United States, and the recipient, or any of their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to any books, documents, papers, or other records of the subrecipient which are pertinent to a specific USDA grant or cooperative agreement, in order to make audit, examination, excerpts, and transcripts.

(c) *Expiration of right of access.* The rights of access in this section shall not be limited to the required retention period but shall last as long as the records are kept.

§ 3015.25 Restrictions to public access.

Unless required by law, no awarding agency shall impose grant or subgrant conditions which limit public access to records covered by this subpart, except when the awarding agency determines that such records must be kept confidential and would have been excepted from disclosure pursuant to USDA's "Freedom of Information" regulations if the records had belonged to USDA (7 CFR 1.1-1.16).

Subpart E—Waiver of "Single" State Agency Requirements

§ 3015.30 Waiver of "single" State agency requirements.

Section 204 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 authorizes Federal agencies to waive "single" State agency requirements on request of the Governor or other duly constituted State authorities.

(a) *Approval authority.* The awarding agency has approval authority for waiver requests, and shall handle them

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as quickly as feasible. Approval should be given whenever possible.

(b) *Refusal procedures.* When it is necessary to refuse a request for waiver of the "single" State agency requirements under section 204, the awarding agency shall, through O&F, advise OMB that the request cannot be granted. Such advice should indicate the reasons for the denial of the request. Notification, through O&F, to OMB shall occur prior to informing the State of the refusal.

Subpart F—Grant Related Income

§ 3015.40 Scope.

This subpart contains policies and requirements related to program income and interest and other investment income earned on advances of grant funds. Appendix A defines the term "program income." There are five categories of program income covered in this subpart. Each is treated in a separate section. The categories are:

- (a) General program income;
- (b) Proceeds from sale of real property and from sale of equipment and supplies acquired for use;
- (c) Royalties and other income earned from a copyrighted work;
- (d) Royalties or equivalent income earned from patents or inventions; and
- (e) Income after the period of grant or subgrant support not otherwise treated.

§ 3015.41 General program income.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to "general program income" as defined in appendix A.

(b) *Use.* (1) General program income shall be retained by the recipient and used in accordance with one or a combination of the alternatives in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, as follows: The alternative in paragraph (c) may always be used by recipients and must be used if neither of the other two alternatives is permitted by the provisions of the grant award. The alternatives in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section may be used only if expressly permitted by the provisions of

the grant award. In specifying alternatives that may be used, the provisions of the grant award may distinguish between income earned by the recipient and income earned by sub-recipients and between the sources, kinds, or amounts of income.

(2) The provisions of a subgrant award may restrict the use of general program income earned by the sub-recipient to only one or some of the alternatives permitted by the provisions of the grant, but the alternative in paragraph (c) of this section shall always be permitted.

(c) *Deduction alternative.* (1) Under this alternative, the income is used for allowable costs of the project or program. If there is a cost-sharing or matching requirement, costs supported by the income may not count toward satisfying that requirement. Therefore, the maximum percentage of Federal cost-sharing is applied to the net amount determined by deducting the income from total allowable costs and third party in-kind contributions. The income shall be used for current costs unless the awarding agency authorizes the income to be used in a later period.

(2) To illustrate this alternative, assume a project in which the recipient incurs \$100,000 of allowable costs and receives no third party in-kind contributions. If the recipient earns \$10,000 in general program income and this alternative applies, that \$10,000 must be deducted from the \$100,000 before applying the maximum percentage of Federal cost-sharing. If that percentage is 90 percent, the most that could be paid to the recipient would therefore be \$81,000 (90 percent times \$90,000).

(d) *Cost-sharing or matching alternative.* (1) Under this alternative, the income is used for allowable costs of the project or program but, in this case, the costs supported by the income may count toward satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement. Therefore, the maximum percentage of Federal cost-sharing is applied to total allowable costs and third party in-kind contributions. The income shall be used for current costs unless the awarding agency authorizes its use in a later period.

(2) To illustrate this alternative, assume the same situation as in para-

graph (c)(2) of this section. Under this alternative, the 90 percent maximum percentage of Federal cost-sharing would be applied to the full \$100,000, and \$90,000 could therefore be paid to the recipient.

(e) *Additional costs alternative.* Under this alternative, the income is used for costs which are in addition to the allowable costs of the project or program but which nevertheless further the objectives of the Federal statute under which the grant was made. Provided that the costs supported by the income further the broad objectives of that statute, they need not be of a kind that would be permissible as charges to Federal funds. Examples of purposes for which the income may be used are:

- (1) Expanding the project or program.
- (2) Continuing the project or program after grant or subgrant support ends.
- (3) Supporting other projects or programs that further the broad objectives of the statute.
- (4) Obtaining equipment or other assets needed for the project or program or for other activities that further the statute's objectives.

§ 3015.42 Proceeds from sale of real property and from sale of equipment and supplies acquired for use.

The following kinds of program income shall be governed by Subpart R of this part:

- (a) Proceeds from the sale of real property purchased or constructed under a grant or subgrant.
- (b) Proceeds from the sale of equipment and supplies created or purchased under a grant or subgrant and intended primarily for use in the grant or subgrant-supported project or program rather than for sale or rental.

§ 3015.43 Royalties and other income earned from a copyrighted work.

(a) This section applies to royalties, license fees, and other income earned by a recipient from a copyrighted work developed under the grant or subgrant. Income of that kind is covered by this section whether a third party or the recipient acts as the publisher, seller, exhibitor, or performer of the copyrighted work. In some cases the recipient incurs costs to earn the income but does not charge these costs to USDA

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grant funds, to required cost-sharing or matching funds, or to other program income. Costs of that kind may be deducted from the gross income in order to determine how much must be treated as program income.

(b) The provisions of the grant award govern the disposition of income subject to this section. If the provisions of the grant award do not treat this kind of income, there are no USDA requirements governing its disposition. A recipient is not prohibited from imposing requirements of its own on the disposition of this kind of income which is earned by its subrecipients provided those requirements are in addition to, and not inconsistent with, any requirements imposed by the provisions of the grant award.

§ 3015.44 Royalties or equivalent income earned from patents or from inventions.

Disposition of royalties or equivalent income earned on patents or inventions arising out of activities assisted by a grant or subgrant shall be governed by the provisions of the grant or subgrant agreement. If the agreement does not provide for the disposition of the royalties or equivalent income, the disposition shall be in accordance with the recipient's own policies.

§ 3015.45 Other program income.

(a) This section applies to program income not treated elsewhere in this part which subsequently results from an activity supported by a grant or subgrant but which does not accrue until after the period of grant or subgrant support. An example is proceeds from the sale or rental of a residual inventory of merchandise created or purchased by a grant-supported workshop during the period of support.

(b) The provisions of the grant award govern the disposition of income subject to this section. If the provisions do not treat this kind of income, there are no USDA requirements governing its disposition. A recipient may impose requirements of its own on the disposition of this kind of income which is earned by its subrecipients provided those requirements are in addition to and not inconsistent with any require-

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ments imposed by the provisions of the grant award.

§ 3015.46 Interest earned on advances of grant funds.

(a) Except when exempted by Federal statute (see paragraph (b) of this section for the principal exemption), recipients shall remit to the Federal government any interest or other investment income earned on advances of USDA grant funds. This includes any interest or investment income earned by subrecipients and cost-type contractors on advances to them that result from advances of USDA grant funds to the recipient. Unless the recipient receives other instructions from the responsible USDA awarding agency, the recipient shall remit the amount due by check or money order payable to the awarding agency. This requirement may not be administratively waived.

(b) In accordance with the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4213), States, as defined in the Act, shall not be accountable to the Federal government for interest or investment income earned by the State itself, or by its subrecipients, where this income is attributable to grants-in-aid, as defined in the Act.¹

(c) Recipients are cautioned that they are subject to the provisions of Subpart L for minimizing the time between the transfer of advances and their disbursement. Those provisions apply even if there is no accountability to the Federal government for interest or other investment income earned on the advances.

Subpart G—Cost-Sharing or Matching

§ 3015.50 Scope.

This subpart contains rules reflecting Federal requirements for cost-sharing

¹“State” is defined in the Act to include any agency or instrumentality of a State, and the definition does not exclude a hospital or institution of higher education which is such an agency or instrumentality. “Grant-in-aid” is defined in the Act to exclude payments under research and development contracts or grants which are awarded directly and on similar terms to all qualifying organizations, whether public or private. (42 U.S.C. 4201)

or matching. These rules apply whether cost-sharing or matching is required by Federal statute, awarding agency regulations, or by other provisions established by the specific grant agreement.

§ 3015.51 Acceptable contributions and costs.

A cost-sharing or a matching requirement may be satisfied after qualifications and exceptions are met in § 3015.52 and by satisfying either or both of the following:

(a) Allowable costs incurred by the recipient or by any subrecipient under the grant or subgrant. This includes allowable costs supported by non-Federal grants or by cash donations from non-Federal third parties. Allowable costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles set forth in Subpart T.

(b) The value of third party in-kind contributions applicable to the same period when a cost-sharing or matching requirement applies.

§ 3015.52 Qualifications and exceptions.

(a) *Costs supported by other Federal grants.* (1) A cost-sharing or a matching requirement shall not be met by costs supported by another Federal grant, except as provided by Federal statute. This exception however, does not apply to costs supported by general program income earned from a contract awarded under another Federal grant.

(2) For the purpose of this part, funds provided under General or Countercyclical Revenue Sharing Programs (31 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. 6721 *et seq.*) are not considered Federal grants. Therefore, allowable costs supported by these funds may be used to satisfy a cost-sharing or a matching requirement.

(b) *Costs or contributions applied towards other Federal cost-sharing requirements.* Recipient costs or the value of third party in-kind contributions shall not count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of a USDA grant if they are or will be counted towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of another Federal grant, a Federal procure-

ment contract, or any other award of Federal funds.

(c) *Costs financed by general program income.* Costs financed by general program income as defined in appendix A shall not count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of a USDA grant supporting the activity unless the provisions of the grant award expressly permit the income to be used for cost-sharing or matching purposes. (This is the alternative for use of general program income described in § 3015.41).

(d) *Services or property financed by income earned by contractors.* Contractors under a grant or subgrant may earn income from the activities carried out under the contract in addition to the amounts earned from the party awarding the contract. No costs of services or property supported by this income may count toward satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement unless other provisions of the grant award expressly permit this kind of income to be used to meet the requirement.

(e) *Records.* In order to count cost and third party in-kind contributions towards satisfying a cost-sharing or a matching requirement, there must be verification and accurate documentation from the records of recipients or cost-type contractors. These records shall show how the value placed on third party in-kind contributions was decided. Special standards and procedures for calculating these contributions are discussed in paragraph (f) of this section. Volunteer services, to the extent possible, shall be supported by the same pay procedures and rates employed by the organization when paying for similar work performed by its personnel.

(f) *Special standards for third party in-kind contributions—*(1) *Contributions to recipients or cost-type contractors.* A third party in-kind contribution to a recipient or cost-type contractor may count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement only where, if the recipient or cost-type contractor were to pay for it, the payment would be an allowable cost.

(2) *Contributions to fixed-price contractors.* A third party in-kind contribution to a fixed-price contractor may count

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towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement only if it results in:

(i) An increase in the services or property provided under the contract (without additional cost to the recipient or subrecipient), or

(ii) A cost savings to the recipient or subrecipient.

§ 3015.53 Valuation of donated services.

(a) *Volunteer services.* Unpaid services provided to a recipient by an individual shall be valued at rates consistent with the rates normally paid for similar work in the recipient organization. If there is no similar work in the recipient organization, the rate of pay for volunteer services should be consistent with those regular rates paid for similar work in the same labor market. In either case, a reasonable amount for fringe benefits may be included in the valuation.

(b) *Employees of other organizations.* When an employer, other than a recipient or cost-type contractor, furnishes the services of an employee without cost to perform the employee's normal line of work, the services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay, exclusive of the employer's fringe benefits and overhead cost. If the services are in a different line of work, paragraph (a) of this section shall apply.

§ 3015.54 Valuation of donated supplies and loaned equipment or space.

(a) If a third party donates supplies, the contributions shall not exceed the cost of the supplies to the donor or the market value of the supplies, at the time of the donation, whichever is less.

(b) If a third party donates the use of equipment or space in a building but retains the title, the contribution shall be valued at the fair rental rate of the equipment or space.

§ 3015.55 Valuation of donated equipment, buildings, and land.

When a third party donates equipment, buildings or land, and the title is given to the recipient, the treatment of this donated property shall depend

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upon the purpose of the grant or subgrant as follows:

(a) *Awards for capital expenditures.* If the purpose of the grant or subgrant is to assist the recipient in acquiring property, such as equipment, buildings, and land, then the market value of that property at the time of donation may be counted as cost-sharing or matching.

(b) *Other awards.* If the nature of the grant or subgrant is not for the purpose of acquiring property, the following rules shall apply:

(1) If approval is obtained from the awarding agency, the market value at the time of donation of the equipment or buildings and the fair rental rate of the donated land may be counted as cost-sharing or matching. In the case of a subgrant, the provisions of the USDA grant should require that the approval be obtained from the awarding agency as well as the recipient. In all cases, the approval may be given only if a purchase of the equipment or rental of the land would be approved as an allowable direct cost.

(2) If approval is not obtained under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, no amount shall be counted for donated land. Instead, only depreciation or use allowances may be counted for donated equipment and buildings and treated as costs incurred by the recipient. They are computed and allocated (usually as indirect costs) in accordance with the cost principles specified in Subpart T of this part. They will thus be handled in the same way as depreciation or use allowances for purchased equipment and buildings. The amount of depreciation or use allowances for donated equipment and buildings is based on the property's market value at the time it was donated.

§ 3015.56 Appraisal of real property.

In some cases, it will be necessary to establish the market value of land or a building or the fair rental rate of land or of space in a building. In these cases, the awarding agency must require that the market value or fair rental rate be set by an independent appraiser (or by a representative of the U.S. General Services Administration, if available) and that the value or rate be certified by a responsible official of the party to

which the property or its use is donated. This requirement must also be imposed by the recipient on subgrants.

Subpart H—Standards for Financial Management Systems

§ 3015.60 Scope.

This subpart contains standards for financial management systems of recipients. No additional financial management standards or requirements shall be imposed by awarding agencies. Awarding agencies will, however, provide recipients with suggestions and assistance on establishing or improving financial management systems when such assistance is needed or requested.

§ 3015.61 Financial management standards.

The following standards shall be met by recipients and subrecipients in managing their financial management system.

(a) *Financial reporting.* Complete, accurate, and current disclosure of the financial results of each USDA sponsored project or program shall be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements set forth in the grant or subgrant. When a USDA awarding agency requires reporting on an accrual basis, the recipient shall not be required to establish an accrual accounting system, but shall develop such accrual data for its reports on the basis of an analysis of the documentation on hand.

(b) *Accounting records.* The source and application of funds shall be readily identified by the continuous maintenance of updated records. Records, as such, shall contain information pertaining to grant or subgrant awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, and income. When the recipient is a governmental entity, the records shall also contain liabilities.

(c) *Internal control.* Effective control over and accountability for all USDA grant or subgrant funds, real and personal property assets shall be maintained. Recipients shall adequately safeguard all such property and shall ensure that it is used solely for authorized purposes. In cases where projects are not 100 percent Federally funded,

recipients must have effective internal controls to assure that expenditures financed with Federal funds are properly chargeable to the grant supported project.

(d) *Budgetary control.* The actual and budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant shall be compared. If appropriate, or required by the awarding agency, financial information shall be related to performance and unit cost data. When unit cost data is required, estimates based on available documentation may be accepted whenever possible.

(e) *Advance payments.* There shall be specific procedures established to minimize the time elapsing between the advance of Federal grant or subgrant funds and their subsequent disbursement by the recipient. When advances are made by a letter of credit method, the recipients shall make drawdowns as close as possible to the time of making the disbursements. This same procedure shall be followed by recipients who advance cash to subrecipients to ensure that timely fiscal transactions and reporting requirements are conducted.

(f) *Allowable costs.* Established procedures shall be used for determining the reasonableness, allowability, and allocability of costs in accordance with the cost principles prescribed by Subpart T of this part and the provisions of the grant award.

(g) *Source documentation.* Accounting records shall be supported by source documentation. These documentations include, but are not limited to, cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, contract and subgrant award documents.

(h) *Audit resolution.* A systematic method shall be employed by each recipient to assure timely and appropriate resolution of audit findings and recommendations.

Subpart I [Reserved]

Subpart J—Financial Reporting Requirements

§ 3015.80 Scope and applicability.

(a) This subpart prescribes requirements and forms for recipients to report financial information to USDA

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and to request grant payments when a letter of credit is not used.

(b) This subpart need not be applied by recipients in dealing with their subrecipients. Recipients are encouraged not to impose on subrecipients more burdensome requirements than USDA imposes on them.

§ 3015.81 General.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, recipients shall use only the forms specified in §§ 3015.82 through 3015.85, and such other forms as may be authorized by OMB for:

(1) Submitting grant financial reports to awarding agencies, or

(2) Requesting grant payments when letters of credit or automatic prescheduled Treasury check advances are not used.

(b) Recipients shall follow all applicable standard instructions issued by OMB for use in connection with the forms specified in §§ 3015.82 through 3015.85. Awarding agencies may not issue substantive supplementary instructions that are inconsistent with this subpart or impose additional requirements on recipients without the approval of O&F and OMB. However, awarding agencies may shade out or instruct the recipient to disregard any line item that the awarding agency finds unnecessary for its decision-making purposes.

(c) Recipients shall not be required to submit more than one original and two copies of the forms required under this subpart.

(d) Awarding agencies may provide computer outputs to recipients to expedite or contribute to the accuracy of reporting. Awarding agencies may accept the required information from recipients in machine readable form or computer printouts instead of prescribed formats.

(e) When an awarding agency determines that a recipient's accounting system does not meet the standards for financial management systems contained in Subpart H of this part, it may require more frequent financial reports or more detail (or both) upon written notice to the recipient (without regard to § 3015.4) until such time as the standards are met.

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(f) Awarding agencies may waive any report required by this subpart, if not needed.

(g) Awarding agencies may extend the due date for any financial report upon receiving a justified request from the recipient. The recipient should not wait until the due date if an extension is to be requested, but should submit the request as soon as the need becomes known. Failure by a recipient to submit a report by its due date may result in severe enforcement actions by USDA. These may include withholding of further grant payments, suspension or termination of the grant, etc. Therefore recipients are urged to submit reports on time.

§ 3015.82 Financial status report.

(a) *Form.* Recipients shall use Standard Form 269, Financial Status Report, to report the status of funds for all nonconstruction projects or programs.

(b) *Accounting basis.* Unless specified in the provisions of the grant or subgrant each recipient shall report program outlays and program income on the same accounting basis, *i.e.*, cash or accrual, which it uses in its accounting system.

(c) *Frequency.* The awarding agency may prescribe the frequency of the report for each project or program. However, the report shall not be required more frequently than quarterly except as provided in §§ 3015.4, 3015.81(e), or by statute. If the awarding agency does not specify the frequency of the report, it shall be submitted annually. Upon expiration or termination of the grant or cooperative agreement, if a period of time remains not covered by a periodic report (*i.e.*, a quarterly, semi-annual or annual report), a final report shall be required.

(d) *Due date.* When reports are required on a quarterly or semiannual basis, they shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. When required on an annual basis, they shall be due 90 days after the end of the grant or agreement period. In addition, final reports as defined in § 3015.82(c) shall be due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant or agreement support, except in those instances where an extension has been granted.

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(e) *Final reports.* (1) Final reports (*i.e.*, the last report submitted) must not show any unpaid obligations.

(2) If the recipient will still have unpaid obligations when the final report is due, the recipient shall submit a provisional final report (showing the unpaid obligations) by the due date, and a true final report when all obligations have been paid. When submitting a provisional final report, the recipient shall tell the awarding agency when it expects to submit a true final report.

(3) As provided in §3015.81(f), awarding agencies may waive provisional final reports.

§ 3015.83 Federal cash transactions report.

(a) *Form.* (1) For grants or cooperative agreements paid by letters of credit (or Treasury check advances) through any USDA payment office, the recipient shall submit to USDA a Standard Form 272, Federal Cash Transactions Report, and, when necessary, its continuation sheet, SF-272a. Recipients under the Regional Disbursing Office (RDO) system shall not be required to submit a SF-272. For these recipients, awarding agencies shall use information contained in the Request for Payment to monitor recipient cash balances and to get disbursement information.

(2) The SF-272 will be used by USDA to monitor cash advanced to recipients and to obtain disbursement or outlay information from recipients for each grant or cooperative agreement. The format of the report may be adapted, as appropriate, when reporting is to be accomplished with the assistance of automatic data processing equipment, provided that the identical information is submitted.

(b) *Forecasts of Federal cash requirements.* Awarding agencies may require that forecasts of Federal cash requirements be provided in the "Remarks" section of the report.

(c) *Cash in hands of subrecipients or contractors.* When considered necessary and feasible by the responsible USDA awarding agency, recipients may be required to:

(1) Show in the "Remarks" section of the report the amount of cash advances exceeding three days needs in the

hands of their subrecipients or contractors, and

(2) Provide short narrative explanations or actions taken by the recipient to reduce such excess balances.

(d) *Frequency and due date.* Recipients shall submit the report no later than 15 working days following the end of each quarter. However, the USDA payment office may require recipients receiving advances of one million dollars or more per year to submit a report within 15 working days following the end of each month. Awarding agencies may waive the requirement for submission of the SF-272 when monthly advances do not exceed \$10,000 per recipient, provided that such advances are monitored through other forms contained in this subpart, or if, in the awarding agency's opinion, the recipient's accounting controls are adequate to minimize excessive Federal advances.

§ 3015.84 Request for advance or reimbursement.

(a) *Advance payments.* Recipients of nonconstruction grants or cooperative agreements shall request Treasury check advance payments on Standard Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement. This form is not used for letter of credit drawdowns or predetermined automatic advance payments.

(b) *Reimbursements.* Recipients of nonconstruction grants or cooperative agreements shall request reimbursement on Standard Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement (for reimbursement request under construction grants or cooperative agreements, see §3015.85).

(c) The frequency for submitting payment requests on SF-270 is treated in §3015.104.

§ 3015.85 Outlay report and request for reimbursement for construction programs.

(a) *Construction grants paid by reimbursement method.* (1) Requests for reimbursement under construction grants shall be submitted on Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. Awarding agencies may, however, prescribe the Request for Advance or Reimbursement form specified in §3015.84 instead of this form.

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(2) The frequency for submitting reimbursement requests is treated in § 3015.104.

(b) *Construction grants paid by letter of credit or Treasury check advance.* (1) When a construction grant or a cooperative agreement is paid by letter of credit or Treasury check advances, the recipient shall report its outlays to the awarding agency using Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. The awarding agency will provide any necessary special instructions. However, frequency and due date shall be governed by § 3015.82 (c) and (d).

(2) When a construction grant or cooperative agreement is paid by Treasury check advances based on periodic requests from the recipient, the advances shall be requested on the form specified in § 3015.84.

(3) The awarding agency may substitute the Financial Status Report specified in § 3015.82 for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement.

(c) *Accounting basis.* The accounting basis for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs shall be governed by § 3015.82(b).

Subpart K—Monitoring and Reporting Program Performance

§ 3015.90 Scope.

This subpart establishes procedures for monitoring and reporting program performance of recipients. These procedures place responsibility on recipients to manage the day-to-day operations of their grant and subgrant supported activities.

§ 3015.91 Monitoring by recipients.

Recipients shall monitor the performance of grant and subgrant-supported activities to assure that performance goals are being achieved. Recipient monitoring shall cover each program, function, or activity.

§ 3015.92 Performance reports.

(a) *Nonconstruction.* The awarding agency shall, if it decides that performance information available from subsequent applications contains sufficient information to meet its programmatic

needs, require the recipient to submit a performance report only upon expiration or termination of grant support. Unless waived by the awarding agency this report will be due on the same date as the final Financial Status Report (as provided in § 3015.82 (d) and (e)).

(1) Recipients shall submit annual performance reports unless the awarding agency requires quarterly or semi-annual reports or unless covered under paragraph (a) of this section. Annual reports shall be due 90 days after the grant year; quarterly or semi-annual reports shall be due 30 days after the reporting period. The final performance report shall be due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support. If a justified request is submitted by a recipient, the awarding agency may extend the due date for any performance report. Additionally, requirements for unnecessary performance reports may be waived by the awarding agency.

(2) Performance reports shall contain, for each grant, brief information on the following:

(i) A comparison of actual accomplishments to the goals established for the period. Where the output of the project can be readily expressed in numbers, a computation of the cost per unit of output may be required if that information will be useful.

(ii) The reasons for slippage if established goals were not met.

(iii) Additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(3) Recipients shall not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(4) Recipients shall adhere to the standards in paragraph (a) of this section in prescribing performance reporting requirements for subrecipients.

(b) *Construction.* For the most part, on-site technical inspections and certified percentage-of-completion data are relied on heavily by awarding agencies to monitor progress under construction grants and subgrants. The awarding agency shall require additional formal performance reports only when considered necessary, and never more frequently than quarterly.

§ 3015.93 Significant developments.

Events may occur between the scheduled performance reporting dates which have significant impact upon the grant or subgrant supported activity. In such cases, the recipient shall inform the awarding agency as soon as the following types of conditions become known:

(a) Problems, delays, or adverse conditions which will materially impair the ability to meet the objective of the award. This disclosure shall include a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(b) Favorable developments which enable meeting time schedules and goals sooner or at less cost than anticipated or producing more beneficial results than originally planned.

§ 3015.94 Site visits.

The awarding agency shall make site visits as frequently as practicable to:

(a) Review program accomplishments and manage control systems.

(b) Provide such technical assistance as may be required.

§ 3015.95 Waivers, extensions and enforcement actions.

(a) *Reports from recipients.* USDA may waive any performance report required by this subpart if not needed.

(b) *Reports from subrecipients.* The recipient may waive any performance report from a subrecipient when not needed. The recipient may extend the due date for any performance report from a subrecipient if the recipient will still be able to meet its performance reporting obligations to the USDA awarding agency.

Subpart L—Payment Requirements**§ 3015.100 Scope.**

This subpart prescribes the basic standards and methods under which a USDA awarding agency will make grant payments to recipients, and recipients will make subgrant payments to their subrecipients.

§ 3015.101 General.

Methods and procedures for making payments to recipients shall minimize

the time elapsing between the transfer of funds and the recipient's disbursements.

§ 3015.102 Payment methods.

(a) *Non-construction.* (1) Letters of credit will be used to pay USDA recipients when all the following conditions exist:

(i) There is or will be a continuing relationship between the recipient and the USDA awarding agency for at least a 12 month period and the total amount of advances to be received within that period from the awarding agency is \$120,000 or more per year.

(ii) The recipient has established or demonstrated to the USDA awarding agency the willingness and ability to establish procedures that will minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the Treasury and their disbursement by the recipient.

(iii) The recipient's financial management system meets the standards for fund control and accountability prescribed in Subpart H of this part.

(2) Advances by Treasury check will be used, in accordance with Treasury Circular No. 1075, when the recipient does not meet the requirements in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section but does meet the requirements in paragraphs (a)(1) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(3) Reimbursement by Treasury check shall be the preferred method when the recipient does not meet the requirements specified in either paragraph (a)(1)(ii) or paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of this section. This method may also be used when USDA financial assistance makes up only a minor portion of the program and where the major portion of the program is accomplished through private financing or Federal loans.

(b) *Construction.* (1) Reimbursement by Treasury check shall be the preferred method when the recipient does not meet the requirements specified in §3015.102(a)(1) (ii) or (iii), and may be used for any USDA construction grant unless USDA has entered into an agreement with the recipient to use a letter of credit for all USDA grants, including construction grants.

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(2) When the reimbursement by Treasury check method is not used, § 3015.102(a) (1) and (2) shall apply to the construction grants. Implementing procedures under § 3015.102(a) (1) and (2) will be the same for construction grants as for nonconstruction grants awarded to the same recipient, insofar as possible.

(3) USDA awarding agencies will not use the percentage-of-completion method to pay its construction grants. The recipient may use that method to pay its construction contractor, but if it does, USDA payments to the recipient will nevertheless be based on the recipient's actual rate of disbursements.

§ 3015.103 Withholding payments.

(a) Unless otherwise required by Federal statute, payments for proper charges incurred by recipients will not be withheld at any time during the grant period unless (1) the recipient has failed to comply with the program objectives, grant award conditions, or Federal reporting requirements, or (2) the recipient is indebted to the United States and collection of the indebtedness will not impair accomplishment of the objectives of any grant program sponsored by the United States, or (3) the grant is suspended pursuant to subpart N of this part.

(b) Payments withheld for failure of a recipient to comply with reporting requirements, but without suspension of the grant, will be released to the recipient upon subsequent compliance. When a grant is suspended, payment adjustments will be made in accordance with subpart N of this part. When a debt is to be collected, USDA awarding agencies may withhold payments or require appropriate accounting adjustments to recorded cash balances for which the recipient is accountable to the Federal government, in order to liquidate the indebtedness.

§ 3015.104 Requesting advances or reimbursements.

(a) *Advances.* If advance payments are by Treasury check and are not prescheduled, the recipient shall submit its payment requests at least monthly. Less frequent requests are not permitted for they result in ad-

vances covering excessive periods of time. Recipient requests for advances shall not be made in excess of the Federal share of reasonable estimates of outlays for the month covered. These estimates shall be made on a cash basis, even if the recipient uses an accrual accounting system.

(b) *Reimbursements.* If payments are made through reimbursement or by Treasury check:

(1) Requests for reimbursements may be submitted monthly or more frequently if authorized to do so by the awarding agency. Ordinarily, payment will be made within 30 days after receipt of a proper request for reimbursement.

(2) The recipient shall not request reimbursement for the Federal share of amounts withheld from contractors to ensure satisfactory completion of work until after it makes those payments.

(c) *Forms.* The forms for requesting advances or reimbursements are identified in subpart J of this part.

§ 3015.105 Payments to subrecipients.

Recipients shall observe the requirements of this subpart in making (or withholding) payments to subrecipients, with the following exceptions:

(a) Advance payment by Treasury check may be used instead of letter of credit;

(b) The forms specified in subpart J of this part for requesting advances and reimbursements are not required to be used by subrecipients; and

(c) The reimbursement by check method may be used to pay any construction subgrant.

Subpart M—Programmatic Changes and Budget Revisions

§ 3015.110 Scope and applicability.

(a) *Scope.* This subpart deals with prior approval requirements for post-award programmatic changes and budget revisions by recipients.

(b) *Exemption of mandatory or formula grants.* Sections 3015.113 through 3015.115 do not apply to programmatic changes or budget revisions made by recipients under State plans or other grants which the awarding agency is

required by law to award if the applicant meets all applicable requirements for entitlement.

(c) *Exemption of certain subgrants.* Sections 3015.113 through 3015.115 do not apply to subgrants from States to their local governments under a mandatory or formula grant, if the local government is not required to apply for the subgrant on a project basis. Generally, such exempt subgrants will occur under a State plan which provides for local administration of a State-wide program under State supervision.

§ 3015.111 Cost principles.

(a) The cost principles prescribed by subpart T of this part require prior approval of certain types of costs. Except when waived, those prior approval requirements apply to all grants and subgrants, whether or not §§ 3015.113 through 3015.115 apply.

(b) Procedures for prior approvals required by the cost principles are in § 3015.196. Procedures for prior approvals required by this subpart are in § 3015.112.

§ 3015.112 Approval procedures.

(a) *For grants or cooperative agreements.* When requesting a prior approval required by this subpart, recipients shall address their requests to the responsible official of the awarding agency. Approvals shall not be valid unless they are in writing and signed by either the responsible officer, the head of the awarding agency, or the head of the awarding agency's regional office.

(b) *For subgrants.* Recipients shall be responsible for reviewing requests from their subrecipients for the approvals required by this subpart and for giving or denying the approval. A recipient shall not approve any action which is inconsistent with the purpose or terms of the Federal grant or cooperative agreement. If an action by a subrecipient will result in a change in the overall grant project or budget requiring approval from the awarding agency, the recipient shall obtain that approval before giving its approval to the subrecipient. Approvals shall not be valid unless they are in writing and

signed by an authorized official of the recipient organization.

(c) *Timing.* Within 30 days from the date of receipt of a request for approval, the approval authority shall review the request and notify the recipient of its decision. If the request for approval is still under consideration at the end of 30 days, the approval authority shall inform the recipient in writing as to when to expect the decision.

§ 3015.113 Programmatic changes.

(a) *Scope.* This section contains requirements for prior approval of departures, other than budget revisions, from approved project plans. In addition to the requirements in this section, awarding agencies may require prior approval for other kinds of programmatic changes to an approved cooperative agreement, grant, or subgrant project.

(b) *Changes to project scope or objectives.* The recipient shall obtain prior approval for any change to the scope or objectives of the approved project. (For construction projects, any material change in approved space utilization or functional layout shall be considered a change in scope).

(c) *Changes in key people.* This section applies to grants, subgrants, and cooperative agreements for research. This section does not apply to other types of grants, subgrants, or cooperative agreements unless other terms of the award make it apply. The recipient shall obtain prior approval:

(1) To continue the project during any continuous period of more than three months without the active direction of an approved project director or principal investigator;

(2) For its selection of a replacement for the project director or principal investigator;

(3) For its selection of a replacement for any other persons named and expressly designated as key project people in the grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement award document; or

(4) To permit the project director or principal investigator (or anyone covered by paragraph (c)(3) of this section) to devote substantially less effort to the project than was anticipated when the award was made.

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(d) *Transferring work and providing financial assistance to others.* Recipients shall obtain prior approval for transferring to another party the actual performance of the substantive programmatic work, and for providing any form of financial assistance to another party.

(e) *Audiovisual activities.* (1) Except to the extent explicitly included in the project plan approved at the time of award, using grant support for any of the following requires prior approval:

(i) Producing an audiovisual.

(ii) Buying ownership of any of the rights in the work embodied in the audiovisual. (This does not apply to merely buying a license in any of the rights. For the remainder of this section, buying ownership of the rights is referred to simply as buying or purchasing an audiovisual).

(iii) Presenting or distributing to the general public an audiovisual that was produced or bought with grant support.

(2) Prior approval is not required for:

(i) Any audiovisual activity under a subgrant.

(ii) Any audiovisual whose direct production or purchase cost to the recipient is \$5,000 or less.

(iii) The production or purchase of an audiovisual as a research instrument or for documenting experimentation or findings, if the audiovisual is not intended for presentation or distribution to the general public.

(3) Following are examples of presentation or distribution of an audiovisual to the general public.

(i) Broadcast on commercial, cable, or educational television, or radio.

(ii) Showing in commercial motion picture theaters.

(iii) Showing in public places such as airports, waiting rooms, bus or railroad depots, and vacation resorts.

(iv) Showing to civic associations, schools (except when used as a teaching tool in a classroom setting), clubs, fraternal organizations, or similar lay groups.

§ 3015.114 Budgets—general.

(a) *Research and non-research project budgets.* For research and non-research projects which involve cost-sharing or matching, approved budgets shall ordinarily consist of a single set of figures

covering total project cost (the sum of the awarding agency's share and the recipient's share). However, the awarding agency may specify that the recipient's share not be included in the approved budget. In no case, however, shall the approved budget be in the form of a separate set of figures for each share.

(b) *Subdivision by programmatic segments.* Some grants, subgrants, and cooperative agreements contain two or more programmatic segments (such as discrete programs, projects, functions, or types of activities). In these cases, the awarding agency may require that the approved budget be subdivided to show the anticipated cost of each programmatic segment.

§ 3015.115 Budget revisions.

(a) *Nonconstruction projects.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the recipient of a grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement having an approved budget shall obtain prior approval for any budget revision which will:

(i) Involve transfer of amounts budgeted for indirect costs to absorb increases in direct costs, or

(ii) Involve transfer of amounts previously budgeted for training allowances (direct payments to trainees), or

(iii) Result in a need for the award of additional funds, e.g., an increase in the base upon which indirect costs are calculated which will increase allocable indirect costs and result in a claim for a supplementary award.

(2) Any or all of the prior approval requirements in paragraph (a) of this section may be waived by the awarding agency.

(3) Except as provided in § 3015.116 other budget changes under non-construction grants do not require approval.

(b) *Construction projects.* Unless provided otherwise by the terms of the grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement, revisions to construction project budgets do not require approval.

§ 3015.116 Construction and non-construction work under the same grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement.

When a grant, subgrant, or cooperative agreement provides support for both construction and nonconstruction work, the awarding agency may require prior approval for any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work.

Subpart N—Grant and Subgrant Closeout, Suspension and Termination

§ 3015.120 Closeout.

(a) Each grant or subgrant shall be closed out as soon as possible after expiration or notice of termination.

(b) The following shall apply when closing out USDA grants:

(1) Upon request from the recipient, any allowable reimbursable cost not covered by previous payments shall be promptly paid by USDA.

(2) Any unobligated balance of cash advanced to the recipient shall be immediately refunded to the awarding agency or managed in accordance with USDA instructions.

(3) Within a maximum period of 90 days following the date of expiration or termination of a grant, all financial performance and related reports required by the terms of the agreement shall be submitted to the awarding agency by the recipient. USDA reserves the option of extending the due date for any report and may waive any report that it considers to be unnecessary.

(4) The provisions formally expressed and agreed to within the grant arrangement shall dictate the settlement of any upward or downward adjustments of the Federal share of costs.

(c)(1) A grant closeout shall not affect the retention period for, or Federal rights of access to, grant records. (See subpart D of this part).

(2) The closeout of a grant does not affect the recipient's responsibilities regarding property under subpart R of this part or with respect to any program income the recipient is still accountable for under subpart F of this part.

(3) Final audits (See Attachment L, Circular A-102 and Attachment K of Circular A-110) are not a required part of the grant or subgrant closeout procedures. Normally, a final audit should not be needed unless there are problems with a grant or subgrant that require audit attention. If a USDA agency considers a final audit to be necessary, it shall contact the OIG Region within which the recipient or subrecipient is located and inform OIG of the situation. OIG shall be responsible for assuring that necessary final audits are performed and for any necessary coordination with other Federal cognizant audit agencies, recipients or State and local auditors. Audits performed in accordance with subpart I may serve as final audits providing such audits meet the needs of the requesting agency.

(4) If a grant is closed out without audit, the awarding agency reserves the right to disallow and recover an appropriate amount after fully considering any recommended disallowances resulting from an audit which may be conducted later.

§ 3015.121 Amounts payable to the Federal government.

The following outstanding sums for each grant shall be considered as a debt or debts owed by the recipient to the Federal government. They shall, if not paid upon demand, be subject to recovery by the awarding agency from the recipient or its successor or assignees by set off or other action provided by law:

(a) Any grant funds paid to the recipient by the Federal government which exceed the amount the recipient is finally determined to be entitled to under the provisions of the grant award;

(b) Any interest or other investment income earned on advances of grant funds which is due the Federal government;

(c) Any royalties or other special classes of program income which, under the provisions of the grant award, are required to be returned to the Federal government;

(d) Any amount the Federal government is entitled to under subpart R of this part; and

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(e) Under the provisions of the grant award, any other amounts finally determined to be due to the Federal government.

§ 3015.122 Violation of terms.

(a) Whenever it is determined that the recipient has materially failed to comply with the provisions of the grant award, the awarding agency may suspend or terminate, in accordance with §§ 3015.123 and 3015.124, any grant in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of completion, or take such other remedies as may be legally available and appropriate.

(b) A grant may be suspended or terminated in the current period for failure to submit a report still due from a prior period. This action is applicable when a project or program is supported over two or more funding periods.

§ 3015.123 Suspension.

(a) When a recipient has materially failed to comply with the provisions prescribed in the grant agreement, the awarding agency may, after reasonable notice to the recipient, suspend the grant in whole or in part. A suspension notice shall be issued by the awarding agency stating the reasons for the suspension, any corrective action required of the recipient, and the effective date. Suspension may go into effect immediately if the awarding agency deems it necessary to protect its interest and if a delayed effective date would be unreasonable considering the awarding agency's responsibilities to protect the Federal government's interest. Suspension shall remain in effect until the recipient has taken corrective action satisfactory to the awarding agency, or given evidence that such corrective action will be taken, or until the awarding agency terminates the grant.

(b) Unless specifically authorized by the awarding agency in the notice of suspension or subsequently expressed in an amendment to it, new obligations incurred by the recipient during the suspension period shall not be allowed. Necessary and otherwise allowable costs which the recipient could not reasonably avoid during the suspension period will be allowed, if they result from obligations properly incurred by the recipient before the effective date

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of the suspension and not in anticipation of suspension or termination. If the awarding agency approves, third party in-kind contributions applicable to the suspension period may be allowed in satisfaction of cost-sharing or matching requirements.

(c) During the suspension period, appropriate adjustments to payments under the suspended grant will be made by not giving credit to the recipient for disbursements made in payment of unauthorized obligations incurred during the suspension period or by withholding subsequent payments.

§ 3015.124 Termination.

(a) *Termination for cause.* The awarding agency may terminate any grant or other agreement in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration, whenever it is determined that the recipient has materially failed to comply with the conditions of the agreement. The awarding agency shall promptly notify the recipient in writing of the determination and reasons for the termination, together with the effective date.

(b) *Termination by mutual agreement.* Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, grants may be terminated in whole, or in part, only as follows:

(1) When the awarding agency and recipient agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.

(2) By written notification by the recipient to the awarding agency setting forth the reasons for termination, the effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. In the case of a partial termination, if the awarding agency decides that the remaining portion of the grant will not accomplish the purposes for which the grant was made, the awarding agency may terminate the award in its entirety under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) *Termination settlements.* Upon termination of a grant, the recipient shall not incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of the agreement after the effective date, and shall cancel as many outstanding obligations as

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possible. The awarding agency, however, shall allow full credit to the recipient for the Federal share of the non-cancellable obligations properly incurred by the recipient prior to termination.

Teaching Policy Act of 1977, as amended.)

[46 FR 55639, Nov. 10, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 17172, May 9, 1986]

§ 3015.125 Applicability to subgrants.

Recipient subgrants shall be subjected to the same standards regarding closeout, suspension, and termination of subgrants as prescribed in this subpart for awarding agencies.

§ 3015.151 Authorized forms.

(a) Sections 3015.152 through 3015.156 specify the forms that governmental organizations shall use to apply to USDA for a discretionary grant.

(b) Governments need not submit more than the original and two copies of application forms. When less will suffice, the awarding agency shall notify potential applicants.

(c) When a government agency amends a previously submitted application or applies for additional funding (such as a continuation or supplemental award) only the facesheet and any other affected pages are required to be submitted. Previously submitted pages whose information is still current may be resubmitted, but are not required to be resubmitted.

Subparts O–P [Reserved]

Subpart Q—Application for Federal Assistance

§ 3015.150 Scope and applicability.

(a) This subpart prescribes forms and instructions to be used by governmental organizations (except hospitals, non-profit organizations, and institutions of higher education operated by a government) in applying to USDA for discretionary grants. This subpart is not applicable, however, to mandatory or formula grants or programs which do not require applicants to apply to USDA for funds on a project basis.

(b) This subpart permits awarding agencies to prescribe the form of applications by nongovernmental organizations (including hospitals, non-profit organizations and institutions of higher education operated by a government), but prescribes the use of a standard facesheet for certain of these applications.

(c) This subpart applies only to applications for grants or cooperative agreements and is not required to be applied by recipients in dealing with applicants for subgrants. However, recipients are encouraged not to adopt more detailed or burdensome application requirements for subgrants.

(d) This subpart also prescribes standards for competition to be used by USDA agencies in awarding discretionary cooperative agreements and grants. (This subpart is not applicable to cooperative agreements awarded pursuant to the provisions of sections 1472(b) and 1473C of the National Agricultural Research, Extension and

§ 3015.152 Preapplication for Federal assistance.

(a) When a government submits a preapplication, it shall use the Preapplication for Federal Assistance form prescribed by Circular A-102. The purposes of these preapplications shall be to:

(1) Establish communication between the potential applicant and the awarding agency;

(2) Determine the potential applicant's eligibility;

(3) Identify projects which have little or no chance for Federal funding before applicants incur significant costs for preparing an application.

(b) Preapplication is always required if the potential applicant is a government and the proposed project (1) is for construction, land acquisition, or land development, and (2) would require more than \$100,000 of Federal funding. If these conditions are not present, potential applicants need not submit preapplications unless required to do so by the awarding agency. Any government may submit a preapplication even when not required.

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§ 3015.153 Notice of preapplication review action.

Awarding agencies shall inform governmental applicants of the results of their review of preapplications by using the Notice of Preapplication Review Action form prescribed by Circular A-102. If the review cannot be completed within 45 days, the awarding agency shall inform the applicant, in writing, when it will complete the review.

§ 3015.154 Application for Federal assistance (nonconstruction programs).

Governments shall use the Application for Federal Assistance (Nonconstruction Programs) form prescribed by OMB Circular A-102 in applying for discretionary grants unless a form specified in § 3015.155 or § 3015.156 is to be used.

§ 3015.155 Application for Federal assistance (construction programs).

Governments shall use the Application for Federal Assistance (for Construction Programs) form prescribed by Circular A-102 in applying for any grant whose purpose is solely or primarily construction, land acquisition, or land development.

§ 3015.156 Application for Federal assistance (short form).

Governments shall use the Application for Federal Assistance (Short Form) form prescribed by Circular A-102 in applying for any single-purpose, one-time grant of less than \$10,000 not requiring Circular A-95 clearinghouse review, an environmental impact statement, or the relocation of persons, businesses, or farms. Awarding agencies may, at their discretion, authorize or require this form for applications for larger amounts.

§ 3015.157 Authorized form for non-governmental organizations.

Nongovernmental organizations shall use application forms prescribed by the awarding agency. The facesheet of these applications shall be Standard Form 424.

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§ 3015.158 Competition in the awarding of discretionary grants and cooperative agreements.

(a) *Standards for competition.* Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, awarding agencies shall enter into discretionary grants and cooperative agreements only after competition. An awarding agency's competitive award process shall adhere to the following standards:

(1) Potential applicants must be invited to submit proposals through publications such as the FEDERAL REGISTER, professional trade journals, agency or program handbooks, the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, or any other appropriate means of solicitation. In so doing, awarding agencies should consider the broadest dissemination of project solicitations in order to reach the highest number of potential applicants.

(2) Proposals are to be evaluated objectively by independent reviewers in accordance with written criteria set forth by the awarding agency. Reviewers should make written comments, as appropriate, on each application. Independent reviewers may be from the private sector, another agency, or within the awarding agency, as long as they do not include anyone who has approval authority for the applications being reviewed or anyone who might appear to have a conflict of interest in the role of reviewer of applications. A conflict of interest might arise when the reviewer or the reviewer's immediate family members have been associated with the applicant or applicant organization within the past two years as an owner, partner, officer, director, employee, or consultant; has any financial interest in the applicant or applicant organization; or is negotiating for, or has any arrangement, concerning prospective employment.

(3) An unsolicited application, which is not unique and innovative, shall be competed under the project solicitation it comes closest to fitting. Awarding agency officials will determine the solicitation under which the application is to be evaluated. When the awarding agency official decides that the unsolicited application does not fall under a recent, current, or planned solicitation, a noncompetitive award

may be made, if appropriate to do so under the criteria of this section. Otherwise, the application should be returned to the applicant.

(b) *Project solicitations.* A project solicitation by the awarding agency shall include or reference the following, as appropriate:

(1) A description of the eligible activities which the awarding agency proposes to support and the program priorities;

(2) Eligible applicants;

(3) The dates and amounts of funds expected to be available for awards;

(4) Evaluation criteria and weights, if appropriate, assigned to each;

(5) Methods for evaluating and ranking applications;

(6) Name and address where proposals should be mailed and submission deadline(s);

(7) Any required forms and how to obtain them;

(8) Applicable cost principles and administrative requirements;

(9) Type of funding instrument intended to be used (grant or cooperative agreement); and

(10) The *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* number and title.

(c) *Approval of applications.* The final decision to award is at the discretion of the awarding/approving official in each agency. The awarding/approving official shall consider the ranking, comments, and recommendations from the independent review group, and any other pertinent information before deciding which applications to approve and their order of approval. Any appeals by applicants regarding the award decision shall be handled by the awarding agency using existing agency appeal procedures or good administrative practice and sound business judgment.

(d) *Exceptions.* The awarding/approving official may make a determination in writing that competition is not deemed appropriate for a particular transaction. Such determination shall be limited to transactions where it can be adequately justified that a non-competitive award is in the best interest of the Government and necessary to the accomplishment of the goals of the program. Reasons for considering non-competitive awards may include, but

are not necessarily limited to, the following:

(1) Nonmonetary awards of property or services;

(2) Awards of less than \$75,000;

(3) Awards to fund continuing work already started under a previous award;

(4) Awards which cannot be delayed due to an emergency or a substantial danger to health or safety;

(5) Awards when it is impracticable to secure competition; or

(6) Awards to fund unique and innovative unsolicited applications.

[51 FR 17172, May 9, 1986]

Subpart R—Property

§ 3015.160 Scope and applicability.

(a) Except as explained in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, this subpart applies to real property, equipment (including ADP) and supplies whose acquisition is supported by a grant.

(b) Also contained in this subpart are standards covering inventions, patents, and copyrights arising out of activities supported by a grant.

(c) This subpart does not apply to:

(1) Property for which only depreciation or use allowances are charged;

(2) Property donated entirely as a third party in-kind contribution; or

(3) Equipment or supplies acquired primarily for sale or rental, rather than for use.

(d) This subpart applies to equipment or supplies acquired by a contractor under a grant or subgrant only if, by terms of the contract, title vests in the recipient or subrecipient.

(e) For research grants that are subject to an institutional cost-sharing agreement, real property, equipment, and supplies shall be subject to this subpart only if at least some part of the acquisition cost is supported as a direct cost by Federal grant funds.

§ 3015.161 Additional requirements.

Provided they observe the requirements of this subpart, recipients may follow their own property management policies and procedures. Unless specifically required by Federal statutes or Executive Orders, awarding agencies

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may not impose on recipients property requirements (including property reporting requirements) not authorized by this subpart.

§ 3015.162 Title to real property, equipment and supplies.

Subject to the obligations and conditions specified in this subpart, title to real property, equipment, and supplies acquired under a grant or subgrant shall vest, upon acquisition, in the recipient or subrecipient, respectively. In certain cases, money due the Federal government upon disposition of real property may be authorized to be used for allowable costs rather than paid to USDA. (See § 3015.173.)

§ 3015.163 Real property.

Except as stated otherwise by Federal statutes, real property applicable to this subpart shall be subject to the following requirements, in addition to any other requirements imposed by the provisions of the grant award:

(a) *Use.* The property shall be used for the originally authorized purpose as long as needed for that purpose. When no longer so needed, the awarding agency may approve the use of the property for other purposes. These uses shall be limited to:

(1) Projects or programs supported by other Federal grants or assistance agreements.

(2) Activities not supported by other Federal grants or assistance agreements but having purposes consistent with those of the legislation under which the original grant was made.

(b) *Transfer of title.* In accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, approval may be requested from the awarding agency to transfer title to an eligible third party for continued use for authorized purposes. If approval is permissible under Federal statutes, and is given, the terms of the transfer shall provide that the transferee shall assume all the rights and obligations of the transferor set forth in this subpart or in other terms of the grant or subgrant.

(c) *Disposition.* When the real property is no longer to be used as provided in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the disposition instructions of the awarding agency shall be followed.

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Those instructions will provide for one of the following alternatives:

(1) The property shall be sold and the Federal government shall have a right to an amount computed by multiplying the Federal share of the property times the proceeds from sale (after deducting actual and reasonable selling and fix-up expenses, if any, from the sales proceeds). Proper sales procedures shall be followed which provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

(2) The recipient shall have the option either of selling the property in accordance with paragraph (c)(1) of this section or of retaining title. If title is retained, the Federal government shall have a right to an amount computed by multiplying the market value of the property by the Federal share of the property.

(3) The recipient shall transfer the title to either the Federal government or an eligible non-Federal party named by the awarding agency. The recipient shall be entitled to be paid an amount computed by multiplying the market value of the property by the non-Federal share of the property. In cases where the property belonged to a subrecipient, see § 3015.172 for the subrecipient's share.

§ 3015.164 Statutory exemptions for equipment and supplies.

(a) In certain circumstances some Federal statutes permit title to equipment or supplies acquired with grant funds to vest in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal government or on such terms and conditions set forth in the grant award, as deemed appropriate. The Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977, Pub. L. 95-224, is an example of such a statute. It provides this authority for equipment and supplies purchased with the funds of grants (and Federal contracts and cooperative agreements) for the conduct of basic or applied scientific research at non-profit institutions of higher education or at non-profit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research.

(b) If equipment is subject to a statute of the kind described in paragraph (a) of this section, it shall be exempt

from the requirements in the remaining sections of this subpart. However, when an equipment item has a unit acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more, it shall be subject to §3015.165 concerning rights to require transfer, and, while subject to such a right, to the rules on replacement in §3015.167.

(c) If supplies are subject to a statute of the kind described in paragraph (a) of this section, they shall be exempt from all provisions of the remainder of this subpart which would otherwise apply.

§ 3015.165 Rights to require transfer of equipment.

(a) *USDA right.* The awarding agency shall have the right to require the transfer of equipment (including title) for items of equipment having a unit cost of \$1,000 or more to the Federal government or to an eligible non-Federal party named by the awarding agency. Normally, USDA agencies will only exercise this right if the project or program for which the equipment was acquired is transferred from one recipient to another. The following conditions shall govern this right:

(1) The property shall be appropriately identified in the grant award.

(2) In order for the awarding agency to exercise the right, disposition instructions must be issued no later than 120 days after the end of USDA grant support for the project or program for which the equipment was acquired. Furthermore:

(i) If the equipment is eligible for the exemptions in §3015.164 and ceases to be needed for the project or program for which it was acquired while the project or program is still being performed by the recipient, the disposition instructions must have been received by the recipient while the equipment was still needed for that project or program.

(ii) If the equipment is not eligible for those exemptions, disposition instructions must have been received by the recipient before other permissible disposition of the equipment took place in accordance with §3015.168.

(3) If the right is exercised, the recipient shall be entitled to be paid any reasonable, resulting shipping or storage costs incurred, plus an amount

computed by multiplying the market value of the equipment by the non-Federal share of the equipment.

(b) *Right of parties awarding subgrants.* A recipient may reserve for itself, when awarding a subgrant, rights similar to those found in paragraph (a) of this section which covers items of equipment having a unit acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more which are acquired under that subgrant. Without the approval of the awarding agency, the right may be exercised only if the project or program for which the equipment was acquired is transferred to another subrecipient and only for the purpose of transferring the equipment to the new subrecipient for continued use in the project or program.

(c) *Equipment lists.* If at any time an awarding agency is considering exercising its right to require transfer of equipment, it may require the recipient to furnish it with a list of all items of equipment that are subject to the right. As such, the awarding agency will decide which items, if any, should be transferred.

§ 3015.166 Use of equipment.

(a) *Basic rule.* Whenever the equipment is not transferred under the provisions set forth in §3015.165, it shall be used by the recipient in the project or program for which it was acquired as long as needed, whether or not the project or program continues to be supported by Federal funds. When the equipment is no longer needed for the original project or program the recipient shall use the equipment, if needed, in other projects or programs currently or previously funded by the Federal government, in the following order of priority:

(1) Projects or programs currently or previously funded by the same USDA awarding agency.

(2) Projects or programs currently or previously funded by any USDA awarding agency.

(3) Projects or programs currently or previously funded by other Federal agencies.

(b) *Shared use.* When equipment is used less than full time in the original project or program, the recipient shall make it available for use in other

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projects or programs currently or previously funded by the Federal government. Provided, such other use will not interfere with the work on the original project or program. First preference for such use, however, shall be given to other projects or programs funded by the same USDA awarding agency.

(c) *Use by other recipients.* When the recipient can no longer use the equipment as required by paragraph (a) of this section, it may voluntarily make the equipment available for use on projects or programs currently or previously funded by the Federal government which the recipient is supporting through subgrants or through non-Federal grants. A subrecipient may also voluntarily make the equipment available for use in projects or programs currently or previously funded by the Federal government which are being conducted or supported by the recipient.

(d) *Other uses.* Unless the awarding agency provides otherwise, while equipment is being used as described in the preceding paragraphs of this section, it may also be used part-time for other purposes. The use as described in the previous paragraphs, however, shall be given priority over other uses.

§ 3015.167 Replacement of equipment.

(a) If needed, equipment may be exchanged for replacement equipment. Replacement of equipment may be done either through trade-in or through sale and application of the proceeds to the acquisition cost of replacement equipment. In either case, the transaction must be one which a prudent person would make in like circumstances.

(b) If an additional outlay to acquire the replacement equipment is charged as a direct cost to either Federal funds or required cost-sharing or matching under a Federal award, the replacement equipment shall be subject to whatever property requirements or exemptions are applicable to that award. If the award is a grant from USDA, the full acquisition cost of the replacement equipment shall determine which provisions of this subpart apply.

(c) For any replacement not covered by paragraph (b) of this section, the provisions of this subpart applicable to

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the equipment replaced shall carry over to the replacement equipment. None of the provisions of this subpart shall carry over if (1) the Federal share of the equipment replaced was 10 percent or less or (2) the product of that share times the amount received for trade-in or sale is \$100 or less.

§ 3015.168 Disposal of equipment.

When original or replacement equipment is no longer to be used in projects or programs currently or previously sponsored by the Federal government, disposal of the equipment shall be made as follows:

(a) Equipment with a unit acquisition cost of less than \$1,000 may be sold, retained or otherwise disposed of with no further obligation to the Federal government.

(b) All other equipment may be retained or sold. The Federal government shall have a right to an amount calculated by multiplying the current market value or proceeds from sale by the Federal share of the equipment (see § 3015.172). If part of the Federal share of the equipment came from an award under which the exemptions in § 3015.164 were applicable, the amount due shall be reduced pro rata. In any case, if the equipment is sold, \$100 or 10 percent of the total sales proceeds, whichever is greater, may be deducted and retained from the amount otherwise due for selling and handling expenses. If the recipient's project or program for which or under which the equipment was acquired is still receiving grant support from the same Federal program and if the awarding agency approves, the net amount due may be used for allowable costs of that project or program. Otherwise, the net amount must be returned to the awarding agency by check or money order.

§ 3015.169 Equipment management requirements.

Recipient procedures for managing equipment shall, as a minimum, meet the following requirements (including replacement equipment) until such actions as transfer, replacement or disposal takes place:

(a) Property records shall be maintained accurately. (Subpart D of this

part contains retention and access requirements for these records.) The records shall include for each item of equipment the following:

(1) A description of the equipment including manufacturer's serial numbers.

(2) An identification number, such as the manufacturer's serial number.

(3) Identification of the grant under which the recipient acquired the equipment.

(4) The information needed to calculate the Federal share of the equipment (see § 3015.172).

(5) Acquisition date and unit acquisition cost.

(6) Location, use and condition of the equipment and the date the information was reported.

(7) All pertinent information on the ultimate transfer, replacement, or disposal of the equipment.

(b) Every two years, at a minimum, a physical inventory shall be conducted and the results reconciled with the property records to verify the existence, current utilization, and continued need for the equipment. Any discrepancies between quantities determined by the physical inspection and those shown in the accounting records shall be investigated to determine the causes of the differences.

(c) In order to insure adequate safeguards to prevent loss, damage or theft of equipment, a control system shall be used. Any loss, damage or theft of equipment shall be investigated and fully documented. The awarding agency may require a report of the circumstances involving the loss, damage, or theft of equipment.

(d) In order to keep the equipment in good condition, adequate maintenance procedures shall be implemented.

(e) Where equipment is to be sold and the Federal government is to have a right to part or all of the proceeds, selling procedures shall be established which will provide for competition to the extent practicable and result in the highest possible return.

§ 3015.170 Damage, loss, or theft of equipment.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies to equipment with a unit acquisition cost of \$1,000 or more that, before dis-

posal (see § 3015.168), is damaged beyond repair, lost, or stolen.

(b) *Recipient at fault—(1) Applicability.* This paragraph applies if:

(i) At the time of the damage, loss, or theft, the recipient does not have a control system in effect as required by § 3015.169, and

(ii) The damage, loss, or theft is not due to an act of God.

(2) *Equipment replaced.* If the equipment is replaced, the replacement is governed by § 3015.167. When that happens, the market value of the original equipment at the time it was damaged, lost, or stolen is used instead of the amount received for trade-in or sale.

(3) *Equipment not replaced.* If the equipment is not replaced, the Federal government has a right to an amount calculated by multiplying the Federal share in the equipment by its market value at the time of damage, loss, or theft. The amount is reduced pro rata if part of the Federal share of the equipment comes from an award under which the exemption in § 3015.164 applied.

(4) *Other remedies.* The provisions in this paragraph (b) are in addition to other remedies available to the awarding agency if a recipient acquires equipment with grant support but fails to establish the control system required by § 3015.169.

(c) *Recipient not at fault—(1) Applicability.* This paragraph applies if:

(i) At the time of the damage, loss, or theft, the recipient does have a control system in effect as required by § 3015.169(c) or

(ii) The damage, loss, or theft is due to an act of God.

(2) *Recipient not compensated.* If the recipient is not compensated for the damage, loss, or theft, through insurance or some other means, there is no obligation to USDA for the equipment.

(3) *Recipient compensated.* If the recipient is compensated for the damage, loss, or theft and replaces the equipment, § 3015.167 applies to the replacement equipment. If the recipient is compensated but does not replace the equipment, § 3015.168 applies as though the recipient had sold the equipment. (All of § 3015.168 applies including the rule permitting the amount due the Federal government to be reduced by 10

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percent of the proceeds or \$100, whichever is greater.) The amount received for trade-in or sale is considered the lesser of (i) the amount of compensation or (ii) the market value of the equipment at the time it was damaged, lost, or stolen.

(d) *Waivers.* The awarding agency may waive in whole or in part any provision of this section.

§ 3015.171 Unused supplies.

(a) If unused supplies exceeding \$1,000 in total aggregate market value are left over upon termination or expiration of the grant or subgrant for which they were acquired and the supplies are not needed for any project or program currently or previously funded by the Federal government, the grant shall be credited by an amount computed by multiplying the Federal share of the supplies times the current market value or, if the supplies are sold, the proceeds from sale. If the supplies are sold, 10 percent of the proceeds may be deducted and retained from the credit, for selling and handling expenses.

(b) For possible exemptions from this section, see § 3015.164.

§ 3015.172 Federal share of real property, equipment, and supplies.

This subpart contains principles necessary to determine the Federal (or non-Federal) share of real property, equipment or supplies.

(a) *General.* (1) Except as explained in the following paragraphs of this section, the Federal share of the property shall be the same percentage as the Federal share of the acquiring party's total cost under the grant during the grant or subgrant year (or other funding period) to which the acquisition cost of the property was charged. For this purpose, "costs under the grant" means allowable costs which are either supported by the grant or counted toward satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of the grant.

(2) If the property is acquired by a subrecipient, the Federal share of the subrecipient's costs under the grant and hence of the property shall be calculated by multiplying the Federal share of the recipient's costs by the latter's share of the subrecipient's costs. (For example, if the Federal

share of the recipient's costs is 50 percent and the subgrant bears only 50 percent of a subrecipient's costs, then the Federal share of that subrecipient's costs (and of the property acquired by that subrecipient) is 25 percent.)

(3) The provisions of some grant awards set different maximum percentages of Federal financial participation for different categories of costs. In these cases, for the purposes of this section, the costs in each category are considered as costs under a separate grant. If two categories have the same maximum percentage of Federal participation and costs in one category are permitted to count toward satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of the other, they are a single category for the purposes of this rule. Also, all categories with a 100 percent rate are considered a single category for the purposes of this rule.

(b) *Property acquired only partly under a grant.* (1) Sometimes only a part of the acquisition cost of an item of property is supported as a direct cost by the grant or counted as a direct cost towards a cost-sharing or matching requirement. Occasionally, the amount paid for the property is only a part of its value. The remainder is donated as an in-kind contribution by the party that provided the property.

(2) To determine the Federal share of such property, first calculate the Federal share of the acquiring party's total costs under the grant as explained in paragraph (a) of this section. Next multiply that share by the percentage of the property's acquisition cost (or its market value, if the item was partly donated) which was supported as a direct cost by the grant or counted as a direct cost towards a cost-sharing or matching requirement.

(c) *Replacement equipment.* To calculate the Federal share of replacement equipment the following procedures shall be followed:

(1) *Step 1:* Determine the Federal share (percentage) of the equipment replaced.

(2) *Step 2:* Determine the percentage of the replacement equipment's costs that was covered by the amount received for trade-in or the sale proceeds from the equipment replaced.

(3) *Step 3*: Multiply the step 1 percentage by the step 2 percentage.

(4) *Step 4*: If an additional outlay for the replacement equipment was charged as a direct cost either to USDA grant funds or to required cost-sharing or matching funds, calculate the Federal share attributable to that additional outlay as explained in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. Add that additional percentage to the step 3 percentage.

§ 3015.173 Using or returning the Federal share.

(a) This section applies when, under § 3015.163, § 3015.168 or § 3015.170, the Federal government has a right to an amount of money upon disposal or loss, theft, or damage of property.

(b) If the recipient's project or program for which the property was acquired is still receiving grant support from the same Federal program, the awarding agency may authorize use of the net money due for allowable costs of that project or program.

(c) Otherwise, the net amount must be returned to the awarding agency by check or money order.

§ 3015.174 Subrecipient's share.

Where this subpart requires a sharing of the market value or sale proceeds of property acquired under a subgrant, the non-Federal share shall be proportionally divided between the recipient and the subrecipient. The subrecipient shall be entitled to the amount it would have received or retained if the award to it had been made directly by the Federal government. The remainder of the non-Federal share shall belong to the recipient.

§ 3015.175 Intangible personal property.

(a) *Inventions and Patents.* (1) If the recipient is a small business or nonprofit organization (including universities and other institutions of higher education), the allocation of rights in inventions produced under a grant or cooperative agreement shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 200 through 206 of Pub. L. 96-517 (35 U.S.C. 200-206) and OMB Circular A-124.

(2) For all other recipients, the allocation of rights in inventions shall be determined in accordance with the "Government Patent Policy" (President's Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, February 18, 1983) and OMB Circular A-124.

(b) *Copyrights*—(1) *Applicability.* This section applies to the copyright in any original work of authorship prepared with grant support. Additionally, if ownership of a copyright or of any of the exclusive rights comprising a copyright are purchased with grant support, this section applies to the purchased copyright or rights.

(2) *Basic rules.* (i) USDA reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable license to exercise, and to authorize others to exercise, the rights for Federal Government purposes. Subject to this license, the owner is free to exercise, preserve, or transfer all its rights. The recipient shall ensure that no agreement is entered into for transferring the rights which would conflict with the nonexclusive license of USDA.

(ii) One way that USDA may exercise its nonexclusive license is to authorize exercise of the rights in another project or activity that receives or has received grant support from the Federal Government.

(iii) A recipient awarding a subgrant is allowed to impose subgrant terms reserving a nonexclusive license for itself, similar to the one reserved by this section for USDA, with respect to any copyright or rights subject to this section that arise under the subgrant.

[48 FR 35875, Aug. 8, 1983]

Subpart S—Procurement

§ 3015.180 Scope and applicability.

(a) This subpart contains information for complying with Attachment 0, "Procurement Standards", of OMB Circulars A-102 and A-110. Circular A-102 covers grant and cooperative agreement programs with State and local governments and Indian Tribal governments. Circular A-110 covers grant and cooperative agreement programs with institutions of higher education, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations. Copies of both Circulars may be obtained from O&F.

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(b) This subpart applies to recipient procurements (by purchase, rental, or barter) of supplies, equipment, and services (including construction).

(c) This subpart applies only to procurements that are supported in whole or in part by a grant or cooperative agreement.

(d) This subpart does not apply to procurements of land, existing land improvements or structures, or any other existing real property.

(e) The Attachment 0 of Circulars A-102 and A-110 apply to procurements under subgrants as well as grants.

§ 3015.181 Standards of conduct.

(a) Recipients shall maintain a written code or standards of conduct governing the performance of their officers, employees or agents engaged in awarding and administering contracts supported by Federal funds:

(1) No employee, officer or agent shall participate in the selection, award, or administration of contracts using Federal funds where to his knowledge, such employee, officer or agent or his immediate family, partners or organizations has a financial interest in, is negotiating with, or has any arrangements concerning prospective employment with the proposed contractor.

(2) The recipient's officers, employees or agents shall neither solicit nor accept gratuities, favors, or anything of monetary value from contractors or proposed contractors.

(3) Provisions shall be made for disciplinary actions against the recipient's officers, employees, or agents or by contractors or their agents violating the standards of conduct.

(b) Awarding agencies may review the written standards of conduct to determine if they meet the minimum standards of Attachment 0 of OMB Circulars A-110 and A-102. Recipients will be notified of deficiencies and make corrective action.

§ 3015.182 Open and free competition.

All procurement transactions, regardless of whether by sealed bids or by negotiation and without regard to dollar value shall be conducted in a manner that provides maximum open and free competition.

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§ 3015.183 Access to contractor records.

The Attachment 0 requires recipients to include in specified kinds of contracts a provision for access to the contractor's records by the recipient and the Federal government. The following applies to the provision:

(a) The provision must require the contractor to place the same provision in any subcontract which would have to have the provision were it awarded by the recipient.

(b) The provision must require retention of records for three years after final payment is made under the contract or subcontract and all pending matters are closed. The provision must also require that, if any audit, litigation, or other action involving the records is started before the end of the three year period, the records must be retained until all issues arising out of the action are resolved or until the end of the three year period, whichever is later.

(c) In contracts and subcontracts under a subgrant, the provision must require that access to the records be provided to the recipient as well as the subrecipient and the Federal government.

§ 3015.184 Equal employment opportunity.

(a) The Attachment 0 requires recipients to include in contracts in excess of \$10,000 a provision requiring compliance with Executive Order 11246, concerning equal employment opportunity as amended by Executive Order 11375, and as supplemented in Department of Labor regulations (41 CFR Chapter 60).

(b) If construction is to be assisted by a grant or subgrant, the Executive Order and the Department of Labor supplementing regulations apply, unless an exemption is granted by or under those regulations. Recipients shall observe all applicable requirements of the Order and regulations and include in their nonexempt construction contracts the specific clauses prescribed by 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, if applicable, 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Subpart T—Cost Principles**§ 3015.190 Scope.**

This subpart makes the allowable costs incurred by the recipient the maximum amount of money a recipient is entitled to receive from USDA. In addition, this subpart identifies the principles to be used in determining allowable costs. These cost principles shall apply to transactions and activities conducted under grants, subgrants, cooperative agreements, cost-type contracts and cost-type subcontracts under grants.

(a) *Allowable costs.* Grant funds may be used only for allowable costs of the activities for which the grant was awarded. This means that the total amount of money that the recipient is entitled to receive from USDA may not exceed the allowable costs incurred by the recipient for those activities.

(b) The following rules apply in computing maximum allowable costs:

(1) *Third party in-kind contributions.* Because they are not allowable costs of the party that receives them, the value of third party in-kind contributions received may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs. However, as provided in Subpart G of this part, third party in-kind contributions may count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of the Federal grant.

(2) *Costs supported by another grant.* Allowable costs incurred by the recipient and supported by another Federal grant (or by a non-Federal grant) awarded to the recipient may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs. The basic intent of this rule is to prevent double compensation. It does not, however, prevent proration of costs that are allowable under two or more awards.

(3) *Costs used to match another Federal grant.* A cost that the recipient uses to meet a cost-sharing or matching requirement of one Federal grant may not count towards determining maximum allowable costs under another Federal grant, unless specifically authorized by a Federal statute.

(4) *Costs supported by general program income.* A grant may not pay for a cost which is supported by general program income earned by the recipient or by a

subrecipient under the grant. Therefore, these costs may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs.

(5) *Use of money due Federal government.* In accordance with § 3015.173, an awarding agency, under certain circumstances, may authorize a recipient to use certain money due the Federal government for allowable costs of the project or programs, instead of returning the money to the Federal Government. Costs supported by the money may not be included as part of the maximum allowable costs charged to USDA.

(6) *Subgrant and contract costs.* The recipient's allowable costs include allowable outlays, if any, to its subrecipients and contractors. If the recipient pays a subrecipient more than the allowable costs incurred by the subrecipient, the excess is not an allowable cost of the recipient and may not be included as part of the maximum allowable costs charged to USDA. However, for cost-type contracts a reasonable fee or profit paid by the recipient to the contractor, in addition to the contractor's allowable costs, may be included in this maximum unless prohibited by the provisions of the grant award.

§ 3015.191 Governments.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-87, and any subsequent amendments to this Circular published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by governments.

(b) Additional amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the start of a government's first fiscal year following the amendment's publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 3015.192 Institutions of higher education.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-21, including any amendments to the Circular published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by institutions of higher education (other than for-profit institutions).

(b) Additional amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the

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start of an institution's first fiscal year following the amendment's publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 3015.193 Other non-profit organizations.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-122, including any subsequent amendments to the Circulars published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by nonprofit organizations under grants, cooperative agreements, cost reimbursement contracts, and other contracts in which costs are used in pricing, administration, or settlement. It does not apply to colleges or universities which are covered by Circular A-21; State, local and federally recognized Indian Tribal governments which are covered by Circular A-87, or hospitals.

(b) Future amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the time the initial award is made to the recipient.

§ 3015.194 For-profit organizations.

The principles to be used when determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by for-profit organizations are contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 31.2. Exception: Independent research and development costs including any indirect costs allocable to them are unallowable. Independent research and development are defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR 31.205-18.

[60 FR 44124, Aug. 24, 1995]

§ 3015.195 Subgrants and cost-type contracts.

USDA cost principles applicable to a cost-type contractor or a subrecipient will not necessarily be the same as those applicable to the recipient. For example, where a State government awards a subrecipient or cost-type contract to an institution of higher education, OMB Circular A-21 would apply to the costs incurred by the institution of higher education even though OMB Circular A-87 would apply to the costs incurred by the State.

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§ 3015.196 Costs allowable with approval.

Each set of cost principles specifically identifies certain costs that, in order to be allowable, must be approved by the awarding agency. Other costs do not require approval. The following procedures govern approval of these costs:

(a) When costs are allocated in accordance with a government-wide cost allocation plan or when treated as indirect costs, acceptance of the costs as part of the indirect cost rate or cost allocation plan shall constitute approval.

(b)(1) All direct costs must be approved in advance by the awarding agency.

(2) When costs are specified in the budget, approval of the budget shall constitute approval of the cost.

(3) Specific prior approval in writing from the awarding agency is required if the costs are not specified in the budget, or if there is no approved budget. For this purpose the prior approval procedures of subpart M shall be followed, except that, for formula or mandatory grants, the awarding agency's written approval may be signed by any authorized official of the awarding agency.

(c) The awarding agency may waive or conditionally waive the requirement for its approval of the costs. A waiver, as such, shall be applicable only to the requirement for approval. If it is determined, by audit or otherwise, that the costs do not meet other requirements or tests for allowability specified by the applicable cost principles, such as reasonableness and necessity, the costs may be disallowed.

(d) In the case of subgrants and cost-type contracts, no approval shall be given which is inconsistent with the purpose or the provisions of the Federal grant.

Subpart U—Miscellaneous

§ 3015.200 Acknowledgement of support on publications and audiovisuals.

(a) *Definitions.* Appendix A defines "audiovisual," "production of an audiovisual," and "publication."

(b) *Publications.* Recipients shall have an acknowledgement of awarding agency support placed on any publications written or published with grant support and, if feasible, on any publication reporting the results of, or describing, a grant-supported activity.

(c) *Audiovisuals.* Recipients shall have an acknowledgement of awarding agency support placed on any audiovisual which is produced with grant support and which has a direct production cost to the recipient of over \$5,000. Unless the other provisions of the grant award make it apply, this requirement does not apply to:

(1) Audiovisuals produced under mandatory or formula grants or under subgrants.

(2) Audiovisuals produced as research instruments or for documenting experimentation or findings and not intended for presentation or distribution to the general public.

(d) *Waivers.* Awarding agencies may waive any requirement of this section.

§ 3015.201 Use of consultants.

(a) *Definition.* Appendix A defines “consultant.”

(b) *Applicability.* This section applies only to the use of consultants whose fees are supported by a grant, subgrant, or cost-type contract.

(c) *Basic policy—(1) Prior approval.* Awarding agencies shall not require prior approval for the use of consultants.

(2) *Exceptions.* (i) In unusual cases, using a consultant may constitute a transfer of substantive programmatic work, which requires prior approval under discretionary grants.

(ii) Consulting fees paid by an organization to its own employees require prior approval.

(d) *Use of an organization’s own employees—(1) Faculty members of education institutions.* Charges representing extra compensation (above base salary) paid by an educational institution to a salaried member of its faculty for consulting work are allowable only in unusual cases, and only if both of the following conditions exist:

(i) The consultation is across departmental lines or involves a separate or remote operation; and

(ii) The work performed by the consultant is in addition to his or her regular departmental load.

(2) *All other cases.* In all other cases, consulting fees paid in addition to salary by recipients or cost-type contractors to people who are also their employees may be supported by a grant, subgrant, or cost-type contract only in unusual cases, and only if all of the following three conditions exist:

(i) The policies of the recipient or contractor permit such consulting fee payments to its own employees regardless of whether Federal grant funds are involved;

(ii) The work involved is clearly outside the scope of the person’s salaried employment; and

(iii) It would be inappropriate or not feasible to compensate for the additional work by paying additional salary to the employee.

(3) *Requirement for approval.* Consulting fees paid under this section must have a specific prior approval in writing from the Head of the recipient or contractor or from his or her designated representative. If the recipient or contractor is a government, the approval may be given by the Head (or a designated representative of the Head) of the government agency which is primarily responsible for administering or carrying out the project or program. If the designated representative is personally involved in the project or program under consideration, the approval may be given only by the Head. If the Head is personally involved in the project or program under consideration, prior approval from the awarding agency is required. Such prior approval must include a determination that the applicable requirements in paragraph (d) (1) or (2) of this section are present.

(e) *Documentation standards.* (1) Charges for consulting payments must be supported in the records of the recipient or cost-type contractor by an invoice from the consultant and a copy of the written report (if a report is appropriate) or other documented evidence of the work performed from the consultant.

(2) If any of the following information is not shown on the invoice and/or

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report from the consultant, the information must be shown in a memorandum or other document prepared by the recipient or contractor for its files, or noted in handwriting on the consultant's invoice by the recipient or contractor. The memorandum, other document, or handwritten notation must be signed by an official of the recipient or contractor and show:

- (i) The name of the consultant;
- (ii) The nature of the services provided (such as statistical analysis of data, participation on project advisory committee, or specified medical services to eligible beneficiaries);
- (iii) The relevance of the services to the project or program, if not apparent from the nature of the services; and
- (iv) Whichever of the following is applicable:
 - (A) (If the fee was based on a rate per day or hours worked) the rate and the dates and/or hours worked;
 - (B) (If the fee was based on a rate per unit of service provided, such as the number of patients examined by a physician) the rate, the number of units of service provided, and the beginning and ending dates of the overall period of service; or
 - (C) (If the fee was determined on some other basis) the basis for determining the fee and the beginning and ending dates of the period in which services were provided.

§ 3015.202 Limits on total payments to the recipient.

- (a) This section summarizes the four most widely applicable limits on the total amount of money the recipient is entitled to receive from USDA as a result of a grant. It is permissible for the terms of a grant to provide one or more additional limits.
- (b) For each grant, the lowest of the applicable limits is the one that governs the final settlement upon expiration or termination of the grant.
- (c) The following two limits apply to every grant:
 - (1) The amount of Federal funds authorized.
 - (2) The Federal share of the allowable costs incurred by the recipient.
- (d) Grants that require a specified percentage of cost-sharing or matching

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are subject to the limit described in subpart G.

(e) For each budget period of an incrementally funded discretionary grant, the Federal share of that period's approved budget is a limit.

§ 3015.203 [Reserved]

§ 3015.204 Federal Register publications.

(a) *Program regulations.* Most grant programs have program-specific regulations, which are published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. In some cases the program-specific regulations are promulgated in the form of agency directives or manuals which may be obtained from the awarding agency.

(b) *Program announcements.* For each program, the awarding agency may publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER one or more program announcements. Program announcements invite applications for one or more stated program objectives. They include at least the following information:

- (1) An estimate of how much money will be available for competing awards, and the expected size of the awards, broken down by subprogram or priority area when appropriate;
- (2) Who is eligible;
- (3) How to obtain application kits;
- (4) Where to submit applications; and
- (5) The deadline for submitting applications.

(c) *Cooperative agreements.* If any or all of the awards are likely to be cooperative agreements rather than grants, the program announcement so states. In that case, if feasible, the program announcement also describes the anticipated substantial Federal involvement in performance. (This paragraph does not prevent the award of cooperative agreements under a program announcement that mentioned only grants. Nor does it prevent the award of grants under a program announcement that mentioned only cooperative agreements.)

(d) *Evaluation criteria.* The awarding agency publishes its criteria for evaluating grant applications either in the program regulations or the program announcement. If the criteria are not all equal in importance, their relative

weights are also published. The criteria cover at least the following factors (except where the nature of the eligible projects makes one or more of these factors irrelevant):

- (1) How well qualified the project's personnel will be;
- (2) The adequacy of the applicant's facilities and resources;
- (3) The adequacy of the project plan or methodology;
- (4) The cost-effectiveness of the project; and
- (5) How closely the project objectives fit the objectives for which applications were invited.

(e) *Funding priorities.* If the awarding agency will give priority to one or more particular kinds of projects, the priority (and how it will be applied in deciding which applications to fund) is described in the program announcement.

(f) *Competing continuations vs. "new" projects.* If the awarding agency will give a preference to competing continuation applications over applications for projects not already receiving support under the program, or vice versa, the preference is described in the program announcement.

(g) *Programs with few potential applicants.* In some programs the number of potential applicants is relatively small. (For example, in some programs only the States are eligible.) In these situations the awarding agency may send a copy of the program announcement directly to every potential applicant instead of publishing it in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(h) *Register—Other information which is available.* In addition to the items specified above, each awarding Agency makes available to the public the following information and materials for each program:

- (1) A copy of, or reference to, the authorizing statutes for the program;
- (2) All guidelines of general applicability for administration of the program;
- (3) A description of the procedures the awarding agency will use for evaluating applications; and
- (4) Any other information that the awarding agency believes will be helpful.

(i) *Consulting with applicants.* Each awarding agency publishes as much information as practicable to reduce the need for consultation by applicants. If the awarding agency does provide consultation, its staff members try to give consistent interpretations and fair treatment to all requestors.

§ 3015.205 General provisions for grants and cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education, other nonprofit organizations, and hospitals.

(a) *Scope.* This section sets forth general provisions which apply, in whole or in part, to grants and cooperative agreements awarded by USDA to institutions of higher education, other nonprofit organizations, and hospitals. (General provisions applicable to grants and cooperative agreements with State and local governments are set forth in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-102, Attachment M and are made a condition of each grant or cooperative agreement awarded to such recipients). Any statutory provisions that apply to the particular agreement at hand, that are not included herein, shall be made a part of the award document. All administrative requirements contained in subparts A through U of 7 CFR part 3015 shall apply, as appropriate.

(b) *Assurances and compliance.* It shall be a condition of every USDA grant or cooperative agreement awarded to institutions of higher education, other nonprofit organizations and hospitals that the recipient assure and certify compliance with the following general requirements to the extent applicable:

(1) It will comply with the following provisions regarding the rights and welfare of human subjects:

(i) The recipient organization is responsible for safeguarding the rights and welfare of any human subjects involved in research, development, and related activities supported by this agreement. The recipient organization may conduct research involving human subjects only as described in the proposal and as approved by the recipient organization's cognizant Institutional Review Board. Prior to conducting such research, the recipient organization shall obtain and document a legally sufficient informed consent from

each human subject involved. No such informed consent shall include any exculpatory language through which the subject is made to waive, or to appear to waive, any of his or her legal rights, including any release of the recipient organization or its agents from liability for negligence.

(ii) The recipient organization agrees to comply with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' regulations regarding human subjects, appearing in 45 CFR part 46 (as amended).

(iii) It will comply with USDA policy which is to assure that the risks do not outweigh either potential benefits to the subjects or the expected value of the knowledge sought.

(iv) Selection of subjects or groups of subjects shall be made without regard to sex, race, color, religion, or national origin unless these characteristics are factors to be studied.

(2) It will comply with the Animal Welfare Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 2131, *et seq.*, and the regulations promulgated thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture (9 CFR, Subchapter A) pertaining to the care, handling, and treatment of warm-blooded animals held or used for research, teaching, or other activities supported by Federal funds. Recipient organizations may request registration of facilities and a current listing of licensed dealers from the Regional Office of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), USDA, for the Region in which their facility is located. The location of the appropriate APHIS Regional Office, as well as information concerning this requirement, may be obtained by contacting the Senior Staff Officer, Animal Care Staff, USDA/APHIS, Federal Center Building, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782.

(3) It will assume primary responsibility for implementing proper conduct or recombinant DNA research and it will comply with the national Institute of Health Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Research, as revised.

(4) It will comply with Section 5 of the International Air Transportation Fair Competitive Practices Act of 1974, 49 U.S.C. 1517, which requires:

(i) Any air transportation to, from, between, or within a country, other than the U.S., of persons or property,

the expense of which will be assisted by USDA funding, to be performed on a U.S.-flag carrier if service provided by such carrier is "available."

(ii) For the purposes of this requirement:

(A) Passenger or freight service by a certificated air carrier is considered "available" even though:

(1) Comparable or a different kind of service by a noncertificated air carrier costs less; or

(2) Service by a noncertificated air carrier can be paid for in excess foreign currency; or

(3) Service by a noncertificated air carrier is preferred by the recipient organization contractor or traveler needing air transportation.

(B) Passenger service by a certificated air carrier is considered to be "unavailable":

(1) When the traveler, while enroute, has to wait six hours or more for an available U.S. carrier; or

(2) When any flight by a U.S. carrier interrupted by a stop anticipated to be six hours or more for refueling, reloading repairs, etc., and no other flight by a U.S. carrier is available during the six-hour period; or

(3) When the flight by a U.S. carrier takes 12 or more hours longer than a foreign carrier.

(5) It possesses legal authority to enter into the agreement; that a resolution, motion or similar action has been duly adopted or passed as an official act of its governing body, authorizing the acceptance of the agreement including all understandings and assurances contained therein and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the recipient organization to act in connection with the agreement and to provide such additional information as may be required.

(6) It will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d, and in accordance with Title VI of that Act, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity

for which the recipient receives Federal financial assistance and will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

(7) It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business, or other ties.

(8) It will give USDA, the awarding agency or the Comptroller General, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers or documents related to the award.

(9) It will comply with all requirements imposed by the awarding agency concerning special requirements of law, program requirements, and other administrative requirements.

(10) It will insure that the facilities under its ownership, lease or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the project are not listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of violating facilities and that it will notify the awarding agency of the receipt of any communication from the Director of the EPA, Office of Federal Activities, indicating that a facility to be utilized in the project is under consideration for listing by the EPA.

(11) It will comply with the flood insurance purchase requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4001-4127. Section 102(a) requires, on and after March 2, 1975, the purchase of flood insurance in communities where such insurance is available as a condition for construction or acquisition purposes for use in any area that has been identified by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as an area having special flood hazards.

(12) It will assist the awarding agency in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 470, Executive Order 11593, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, 16 U.S.C. 496a-1, *et. seq.*, by (i) consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer

on the conduct of investigations, as necessary, to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR 800.8) by the activity, and notifying the awarding agency of the existence of any such properties, and by (ii) complying with all requirements established by the awarding agency to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.

(13) It will comply with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681, *et. seq.*, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in Federally assisted education programs.

(14) It will comply with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. 794. Section 504 provides that no otherwise qualified handicapped individual shall solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

(15) It will comply with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6101-6107, which prohibits unreasonable discrimination based on age, in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance.

(16) It is in compliance with the Clean Air Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*, which requires federally assisted activities to be in conformance with State (Clean Air) Implementation Plan.

(17) It will establish safeguards to ensure that USDA funds are properly spent. In particular, except nonprofit organizations which are subject to the lobbying provisions of paragraph B.21. of OMB Circular A-122, it will assure that funds are not used for partisan or political activity purposes.

(c) USDA awarding agencies shall obtain the required assurances and certifications by including the following clause in each grant or cooperative agreement awarded to institutions of higher education, other nonprofit organizations and hospitals:

As a condition of this grant or cooperative agreement, the recipient assures and certifies that it is in compliance with and will comply in the course of the agreement with all applicable laws, regulations, Executive

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Orders and other generally applicable requirements, including those set out in 7 CFR 3015.205(b), which hereby are incorporated in this agreement by reference, and such other statutory provisions as are specifically set forth herein.

[48 FR 27222, June 14, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 38534, Oct. 1, 1984]

Subpart V—Intergovernmental Review of Department of Agriculture Programs and Activities

AUTHORITY: E. O. 12372, July 14, 1982 (47 FR 30959), as amended Apr. 8, 1983 (48 FR 15887); Sec. 401 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, as amended (31 U.S.C. 6506); sec. 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3334).

SOURCE: 48 FR 29112, June 24, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 3015.300 Purpose.

(a) The regulations in this part implement Executive Order 12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs", issued July 14, 1982, and amended on April 8, 1983. These regulations also implement applicable provisions of section 401 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

(b) These regulations are intended to foster an intergovernmental partnership and a strengthened Federalism by relying on State processes and on State, arewide, regional and local coordination for review of proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development.

(c) The regulations are intended to aid the internal management of the Department, and are not intended to create any right or benefit enforceable at law by a party against the Department or its officers.

§ 3015.301 Definitions.

Department means the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Order means Executive Order 12372, issued July 14, 1982, and amended April 8, 1983, and titled *Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs*.

7 CFR Ch. XXX (1-1-13 Edition)

Secretary means the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture or an official or employee of the Department acting for the Secretary under a delegation of authority.

State means any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Island, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

§ 3015.302 Applicability.

The Secretary publishes in the FEDERAL REGISTER a list of the Department's programs and activities that are subject to these regulations and identifies which of these are subject to the requirements of section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act.

§ 3015.303 Secretary's general responsibilities.

(a) The Secretary provides opportunities for consultation by elected officials of those State and local governments that would provide the non-Federal funds for, or that would be directly affected by, proposed Federal financial assistance from, or direct Federal development by, the Department.

(b) If a State adopts a process under the Order to review and coordinate proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development, the Secretary, to the extent permitted by law:

(1) Uses the State process to determine official views of State and local elected officials;

(2) Communicates with State and local elected officials as early in a program planning cycle as is reasonably feasible to explain specific plans and actions;

(3) Makes efforts to accommodate State and local elected officials' concerns with proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development that are communicated through the State process;

(4) Allows the States to simplify and consolidate existing Federally required State plan submissions;

(5) Where State planning and budgeting systems are sufficient and where

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permitted by law, encourages the substitution of State plans for Federally required State plans;

(6) Seeks the coordination of views of affected State and local elected officials in one State with those of another State when proposed Federal financial assistance or direct Federal development has an impact on interstate metropolitan urban centers or other interstate areas; and

(7) Supports State and local governments by discouraging the reauthorization or creation of any planning organization which is Federally-funded, which has a limited purpose, and which is not adequately representative of, or accountable to, State or local elected officials.

§ 3015.304 Federal interagency coordination.

The Secretary, to the extent practicable, consults with and seeks advice from all other substantially affected Federal departments and agencies in an effort to assure full coordination between such agencies and the Department regarding programs and activities covered under these regulations.

§ 3015.305 State selection of programs and activities.

(a) A State may select any program or activity published in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with § 3015.302 of this subpart for intergovernmental review under these regulations. Each State, before selecting programs and activities, shall consult with local elected officials.

(b) Each State that adopts a process shall notify the secretary of the Department's programs and activities selected for that process.

(c) A State may notify the Secretary of changes in its selections at any time. For each change, the State shall submit to the Secretary an assurance that the State has consulted with elected local officials regarding the change. The Department may establish deadlines by which States are required to inform the Secretary of changes in their program selections.

(d) The Secretary uses a State's process as soon as feasible, depending on individual programs and activities, after

the Secretary is notified of its selections.

§ 3015.306 Communication with State and local elected officials.

(a) The Secretary provides notice to directly affected State, areawide, regional, and local entities in a State of proposed Federal financial assistance or direct Federal development if:

(1) The State has not adopted a process under the Order; or

(2) The assistance or development involves a program or an activity that is not covered under the State process.

(b) This notice may be made by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER or other appropriate means, which the Department in its discretion deems appropriate.

(c) In order to facilitate communication with State and local officials the Secretary has established an office within the Department to receive all communications pertinent to this Order. All communications should be sent to the Office of Finance and Management, Room 143-W, Administration Building, Washington, DC 20250, Attention: E.O. 12372.

§ 3015.307 State comments on proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development.

(a) Except in unusual circumstances, the Secretary gives State processes or directly affected State, areawide, regional, and local officials and entities:

(1) At least 30 days from the date established by the Secretary to comment on proposed Federal financial assistance in the form of noncompeting continuation awards; and

(2) At least 60 days from the date established by the Secretary to comment on proposed direct Federal development or Federal financial assistance other than noncompeting continuation awards.

(b) This section also applies to comments in cases in which the review, coordination and communication with the Department have been delegated.

(c) Applicants for programs and activities subject to section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act shall allow areawide agencies a 60-day opportunity for review and comment.

§ 3015.308 Processing comments.

(a) The Secretary follows the procedures in § 3015.309 if:

(1) A State office or official is designated to act as a single point of contact between a State process and all Federal agencies; and

(2) That office or official transmits a State process recommendation for a program selected under § 3015.305.

(b)(1) The single point of contact is not obligated to transmit comments from State, areawide, regional or local officials and entities where there is no State process recommendation.

(2) If a State process recommendation is transmitted by a single point of contact, all comments from State, areawide, regional, and local officials and entities that differ from it must also be transmitted.

(c) If a State has not established a process, or is unable to submit a State process recommendation, State, areawide, regional and local officials and entities may submit comments either to the applicant or to the Department.

(d) If a program or activity is not selected by a State process, State, areawide, regional and local officials and entities may submit comments either to the applicant or to the Department. In addition, if a State process recommendation for a non-selected program or activity is transmitted to the Department by the single point of contact, the Secretary follows the procedures of § 3015.309 of this subpart.

(e) The Secretary considers comments which do not constitute a State process recommendation submitted under these regulations and for which the Secretary is not required to apply the procedures of § 3015.309 of this subpart, when such comments are provided by a single point of contact by the applicant, or directly to the Department by a commenting party.

§ 3015.309 Accommodation of intergovernmental concerns.

(a) If a State process provides a State process recommendation to the Department through its single point of contact, the Secretary either—

- (1) Accepts the recommendations;
- (2) Reaches a mutually agreeable solution with the State process; or

(3) Provides the single point of contact with a written explanation of the decision, as the Secretary in his or her discretion deems appropriate. The Secretary may also supplement the written explanation by also providing the explanation to the single point of contact by telephone, other telecommunication, or other means.

(b) In any explanation under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the Secretary informs the single point of contact that:

(1) The Department will not implement its decision for at least ten days after the single point of contact receives the explanation; or

(2) The Secretary has reviewed the decision and determined that, because of unusual circumstances, the waiting period of at least ten days is not feasible.

(c) For purposes of computing the waiting period under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, a single point of contact is presumed to have received written notification five days after the date of mailing of such notification.

§ 3015.310 Interstate situations.

(a) The Secretary is responsible for:

(1) Identifying proposed Federal financial assistance and direct Federal development that have an impact on interstate areas;

(2) Notifying appropriate officials in States which have adopted a process and which selected the Department's program or activity;

(3) Making efforts to identify and notify the affected State, areawide, regional, and local officials and entities in those States that have not adopted a process under the Order or do not select the Department's program or activity; and

(4) Responding, pursuant to § 3015.309 of this subpart, if the Secretary receives a recommendation from a designated areawide agency transmitted by a single point of contact, in cases in which the review, coordination, and communication with the Department have been delegated.

(b) The Secretary uses the procedures in § 3015.309 if a State process provides a State process recommendation to the Department through a single point of contact.

§ 3015.311 Simplification, consolidation, or substitution of State plans.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) *Simplify* means that a State may develop its own format, choose its own submission date, and select the planning period for a State plan.

(2) *Consolidate* means that a State may meet statutory and regulatory requirements by combining two or more plans into one document and that the State can select the format, submission date, the planning period for the consolidated plan.

(3) *Substitute* means that a State may use a plan or other document that it has developed for its own purposes to meet Federal requirements.

(b) If not inconsistent with law, a State may decide to try to simplify, consolidate, or substitute Federally required State plans without prior approval by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary reviews each State plan a State has simplified, consolidated or substituted and accepts the plan only if its contents meet Federal requirements.

§ 3015.312 Waivers.

In an emergency, the Secretary may waive any provision of these regulations.

APPENDIX A TO PART 3015—DEFINITIONS

Section I “Grant” and “Cooperative Agreement”

(a) “Grant” unless qualified by “non-Federal” means an award by the Federal government of money, property instead of money, services, or anything of value, to the State or other recipient, with the following characteristics:

(1) The principal purpose of the award is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal government; and

(2) At the time the award is made, no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

(b) “Cooperative agreement” has the same meaning as “grant,” except that, at the time a cooperative agreement is awarded, substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal

government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

(c) “Grants” and “cooperative agreements” do not include technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; revenue sharing; loans; loan guarantees; capital contributions to loan funds; interest subsidies; insurance; or direct appropriations. (See the definition of “Non-Federal grant” in Section II of this appendix.)

Section II *Other Definitions.*

“Acquisition” of property includes purchase, construction, or fabrication of property. It does not include rental of property or alterations and renovations of real property.

“Acquisition cost” of an item of purchased equipment means the net invoice price of the equipment. It includes the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the equipment useable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty, or protective in-transit insurance shall be included in or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the regular accounting practices of the organization purchasing the equipment.

If an item of equipment is acquired by trading in another item and paying an additional amount, “acquisition cost” means the amount received for trade-in plus the additional outlay. (See the definition of “amount received for trade-in.”)

For purposes of the rules on equipment and supplies, “acquisition cost” of a copy of a work of authorship (such as a book, print of a motion picture, or tape of a television program) refers to the cost of fabricating or purchasing the individual copy, considered as a material object. It does not include the cost of developing, or acquiring rights to, the work embodied in the copy.

“Advance by Treasury check” is a payment made by a Treasury check to a recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement, before payments are made by the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement. Advances by Treasury check are based on either a periodic request from the recipient or a predetermined payment schedule.

“Amount received for trade-in” of an item of equipment traded in for replacement equipment means the amount that would have been paid for the replacement equipment without a trade-in, minus the amount paid with the trade-in. The term refers to the actual difference, not necessarily the trade-in value, shown on an invoice. For example, suppose that a recipient can buy a new machine for \$5,000 in cash. The recipient actually buys this machine by trading in a used machine and paying \$3,000 in cash. In this case, the amount received for trade-in

would be \$2,000 (\$5,000 minus \$3,000) regardless of the trade-in allowance shown on the invoice.

“Approved budget” means a budget (including any revised budget) which has been approved in writing by the awarding agency. (See the definition of “budget.”)

“Audiovisual” means a product containing visual imagery or sound or both. Examples of audiovisuals are motion pictures, live or prerecorded radio or television programs, slide shows, filmstrips, audio recordings, and multimedia presentations.

“Awarding agency” means (1) for grants and cooperative agreements, the USDA agency making the award, and (2) for subgrants, the recipient.

“Bid guarantee” means a firm commitment such as a bid bond, certified check, or other negotiable instrument, accompanying a bid as assurance that the bidder will, if its bid is accepted, execute the required contractual documents within the time specified.

“Budget” means the recipient’s financial expenditure plan approved by the awarding agency to carry out the purposes of the Federally-supported project. The budget is comprised of both the Federal share and any non-Federal share of such plan and any subsequent authorized rebudgeting of funds.

For those programs that do not involve Federal approval of the non-Federal share of costs, such as research grants, the term “budget” means the financial expenditure plan approved by the awarding agency including any subsequent authorized rebudgeting of funds, for the use of Federal funds only. Any expenditures charged to an approved budget consisting of Federal and non-Federal shares are deemed to be supported by the grant in the same proportion as the percentage of Federal/non-Federal participation in the overall budget.

“Budget period” means the period specified in the grant or cooperative agreement during which Federal funds awarded are authorized to be expended, obligated, or firmly committed by the recipient for the purposes specified in the agreement.

“Closeout” of a grant or cooperative agreement means the process by which an awarding agency determines that all applicable administrative actions and all required work of the grant or cooperative agreement have been completed by the recipient and the awarding agency.

“Consultant” means a person who gives advice or services for a fee, but not as an employee. The term includes guest speakers when not acting as employees of the party that engages them. Note that in unusual cases it is possible for a person to be both an employee and a consultant at the same time. (See § 3015.201.)

“Contract” means a procurement contract awarded under a grant, cooperative agree-

ment, or subgrant; and “subcontract” means a procurement subcontract under such a contract. Procurement contracts and subcontracts are ones which place the parties in a buyer-seller relationship, regardless of the label used by the parties to describe the relationship (e.g., purchase-of-service agreement). The terms “contract” and “subcontract” do not include any agreements between organizational components of the same legal entity, even if one of the components provides property or services to or for the other. (See definitions of “subgrant,” “cost-type contract,” and “fixed price contract.”)

“Cost-sharing” and “matching” each mean the value of third party in-kind contributions plus that portion of the allowable costs of recipients not supported by the Federal Government. (The terms “cost-sharing” and “matching,” in this part, are synonymous.)

“Cost-type contract” means a contract or subcontract in which the contractor or subcontractor is paid on the basis of the costs it incurs. The term includes cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts and subcontracts. (However, the term does not include any subcontracts under a “fixed-price contract.”)

“Discretionary” grants and cooperative agreements are ones which a Federal statute authorizes but does not require USDA to award.

“Equipment” means an article of tangible personal property that has a useful life of more than two years and acquisition cost of \$500 or more. Any recipient may use its own definition of equipment if its definition would at least include all items of equipment as defined here.

“Expenditure report” means (1) for non-construction awards, the “Financial Status Report” (or other equivalent report); (2) for construction awards, the “Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs” (or other equivalent report).

“Federal funds authorized” means the total amount of Federal funds obligated by the Federal Government for use by the recipient. This amount is a limit on the total amount of money that the recipient is entitled to receive from the Federal Government as a result of the award. In addition to this limit, there are other limits. Refer to § 3015.202 for a summary of these.

“Federally recognized Indian Tribal government” means the governing body or a governmental agency of any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community (including any Native village as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 688) certified by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for the special programs and services provided by him or her through the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“Fidelity bond” means a bond indemnifying the recipient against losses resulting

from the fraud or lack of integrity, honesty or fidelity of one or more employees, officers or other persons holding a position of trust.

“Fixed-price contract” means any contract except a cost-type contract. The term includes firm-fixed price contracts. It also includes contracts under which the contractor is paid at a fixed rate per unit of service or unit of labor time. (See the definitions of “contract” and “cost-type contract.”)

“General program income” means all program income except the special categories treated in §§3015.43 through 3015.46. The term “general program income” is limited to amounts that accrue to a recipient of grant or cooperative agreement during the period of Federally assisted support, or to a sub-recipient during the period of sub-award support.

“Local government” means a local unit of government including specifically, a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intra-state district, council of governments (whether or not incorporated as a non-profit corporation under State law), sponsor or sponsoring local organization of a watershed project (as defined in 7 CFR 620.2, 40 FR 12472, March 19, 1974), any other regional or interstate government entity, or any agency or instrumentality of a local government.

“Mandatory” or “formula” grants and cooperative agreements are ones which a Federal statute requires USDA to award if the applicant meets specified conditions.

“Non-Federal grant” means an award of financial assistance in the form of money which includes no Federal funds, and for which the recipient must account to the donor on an actual cost basis. The term does not include any award that would be excluded from the definitions of “grant” and “cooperative agreement” if it were made by the Federal government.

“Obligations” means the amounts of orders placed, contracts and subgrants awarded, services received, and similar transactions during a given period, which will require payment during the same or future period.

“O&F” means the Office of Operations and Finance, which is an organizational component in USDA reporting to the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

“OMB” means the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President.

“Outlays” means charges made to the grant project or program. Outlays may be reported on a cash or accrual basis.

“Payment bond” means a bond executed in connection with a contract, to assure payment as required by law of all persons supplying labor and materials in the execution of the work provided in the contract.

“Percentage-of-completion method” refers to a system under which payments are made

for construction work according to the percentage of completion of the work, instead of the recipient’s rate of disbursements.

“Performance bond” means a bond executed in connection with a contract to secure fulfillment of all the contractor’s obligations under the contract.

“Personal property” means property of any kind except real property. It may be tangible—having physical existence, or intangible—having no physical existence, such as patents, inventions, and copyrights.

“Production of an audiovisual” means any of the steps that lead to a finished audiovisual, including design, layout, script-writing, filming, editing, fabrication, sound recording, or taping. The term does not include the placing of captions for the hearing impaired on films or videotapes not originally produced for use with the hearing impaired.

“Program income” means gross income earned by a recipient from activities supported by a grant or cooperative agreement. (See definition of “supported by a grant or cooperative agreement.”) It includes but is not limited to income in the form of fees for services performed during the life of the grant, cooperative agreement, or subgrant, proceeds from sale of tangible personal or real property, usage or rental fees, and patent or copyright royalties. If income meets this definition, it shall be considered program income regardless of the method used to calculate the amount paid to the recipient whether, for example, by a cost-reimbursement method or fixed price arrangement. Nor will the income’s classification as program income be affected by the fact that the recipient earns it from a procurement contract awarded to the recipient (1) by the Federal government or (2) by another recipient acting under another Federal grant, cooperative agreement, or subgrant.

The following are not considered program income:

- (1) “Revenues” raised by a government recipient under its governing powers, such as taxes, special assessments, levies, and fines. (However, the receipt and expenditure of these revenues shall be recorded as a part of the transactions of the Federally-assisted project or program when the revenues are specifically earmarked for the project in accordance with the terms of the grant, cooperative agreement, or subgrant.)
- (2) Tuition and related fees received by an institution of higher education for a regularly offered course taught by an employee performing under a grant, cooperative agreement, or subgrant.
- (3) Income earned by contractors or sub-contractors.
- (4) Internal reimbursements or transfers of funds between organizational components of the same legal entity (e.g., between agencies of the same government).
- (5) Third party in-kind contributions.

(6) Gifts or financial assistance from another source, such as (i) a non-Federal grant, (ii) another Federal grant, and (iii) charitable contributions (whether or not for a restricted purpose), and

(7) Interest or other investment income earned from investing advances of Federal cash. (This kind of income is treated in §3015.46.)

“Project period” means the total time for which the recipient’s project or program is approved for support including any extensions. Project periods may consist of one or more budget periods.

“Publication” means a published book, periodical, pamphlet, brochure, flier, or similar item. It does not include any audiovisuals.

“Real property” means land, land improvements, structures, and things attached to them so as to become a part of them. Movable machinery and other kinds of equipment are not real property. If a question comes up about whether certain property should be classified as real property, the law of the State or foreign country in which the property is located governs.

“Recipient” means a State or local government, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, university, non-profit, for profit, or other organization that is a recipient of grants or cooperative agreements from a USDA agency.

“Replacement equipment” means property acquired to take the place of other equipment. To qualify as replacement equipment, it must serve the same function as the equipment replaced and must be of the same nature or character, although not necessarily the same model, grade, or quality.

“State” means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory, possession, or trust territory of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality of a State. The term does not include local governments.

“Subgrant” means an award of money, or property instead of money, which:

(1) Is made under a grant or cooperative agreement by the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement; and

(2) Is made principally to accomplish a purpose of support of stimulation rather than to establish a buyer-seller relationship between the two parties.

Any award which meets that definition is a subgrant even if the parties to the award use some other label such as “grant,” “agreement,” “cooperative agreement,” “contract,” “allotment,” or “delegation agreement.” Also, if the award meets that definition, it is a subgrant whether or not the awarding agency is expected to be substantially involved in its performance. However, the term “subgrant” does not include any type of assistance which is excluded from the definitions of “grant” and “cooperative agreement” by Section I(c) of this Appendix.

“Supplies” means all tangible personal property other than equipment.

“Supported by a grant or cooperative agreement,” as applied to a cost or an activity, means that the cost or the cost of the activity is entirely or partly (1) treated as a direct cost under a grant, cooperative agreement, subgrant, or cost-type contract, and (2) either supported by Federal funds or counted towards a Federal cost-sharing or matching requirement.

“Suspension” of an award means temporary withdrawal of the recipient’s authority to obligate the funds awarded pending corrective action by the recipient or a decision to terminate the award.

“Termination” of an award means permanent withdrawal of the recipient’s authority to obligate previously awarded funds before that authority would otherwise expire. It also means the voluntary relinquishment of that authority by the recipient.

“Termination” does not include:

(a) Withdrawal of the unobligated balance upon expiration of award;

(b) Refusal by the awarding agency to extend an award or to award additional funds (such as refusal to make a competing or non-competing continuation, renewal, extension, or supplemental award);

(c) Annulment, *i.e.*, voiding of an award upon determination that the award was obtained fraudulently or was otherwise illegal or invalid from inception;

(d) Withdrawal of surplus Federal funds from a discretionary grant or any analogous withdrawal of funds by a recipient from a subrecipient; or

(e) Withdrawal from a mandatory or formula grant of surplus Federal funds authorized which the recipient will not obligate during the fiscal year, or any analogous withdrawal of funds by a recipient from a subrecipient.

“Terms” of a grant, cooperative agreement, subgrant, or contract means all rights and duties created by the award, whether stated in statute, this part or other regulations, the award document itself, or any other document.

“Third party” means, with respect to a grant or cooperative agreement, any entity except (1) the Federal government, (2) the recipient of the cooperative agreement, and (3) subrecipients under that grant or cooperative agreement. Note that contractors of recipients are third parties under this definition, although subrecipients are not.

“Third party in-kind contributions” means property or services benefiting the federally assisted project or program which are contributed by third parties without charge. Note that the term does not include any costs incurred by the recipient or subrecipient.

“Unliquidated obligations,” means, for financial reports prepared on a cash basis, the

amount of obligations incurred by the recipient that has not been paid. For reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, they are the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded.

“Unobligated balance” is the portion of Federal funds authorized which has not been obligated by the recipient. It is calculated by subtracting the Federal share of the recipient’s cumulative obligations from the cumulative Federal funds authorized.

APPENDIX B TO PART 3015—OMB CIRCULAR A-128, “AUDITS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS”

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Office of Management and Budget

Circular No. A-128

April 12, 1984

To the Heads of Executive Departments and Establishments.

Subject: Audits of State and Local Governments.

1. *Purpose.* This Circular is issued pursuant to the Single Audit Act of 1984, Pub. L. 98-502. It establishes audit requirements for State and local governments that receive Federal aid, and defines Federal responsibilities for implementing and monitoring those requirements.

2. *Supersession.* The Circular supersedes Attachment P, “Audit Requirements,” of Circular A-102, “Uniform requirements for grants to State and local governments.”

3. *Background.* The Single Audit Act builds upon earlier efforts to improve audits of Federal aid programs. The Act requires State or local governments that receive \$100,000 or more a year in Federal funds to have an audit made for that year. Section 7505 of the Act requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to prescribe policies, procedures and guidelines to implement the Act. It specifies that the Director shall designate “cognizant” Federal agencies, determine criteria for making appropriate charges to Federal programs for the cost of audits, and provide procedures to assure that small firms or firms owned and controlled by disadvantaged individuals have the opportunity to participate in contracts for single audits.

4. *Policy.* The Single Audit Act requires the following:

a. State or local governments that receive \$100,000 or more a year in Federal financial assistance shall have an audit made in accordance with this Circular.

b. State or local governments that receive between \$25,000 and \$100,000 a year shall have an audit made in accordance with this Circular, or in accordance with Federal laws

and regulations governing the programs they participate in.

c. State or local governments that receive less than \$25,000 a year shall be exempt from compliance with the Act and other Federal audit requirements. These State and local governments shall be governed by audit requirements prescribed by State or local law or regulation.

d. Nothing in this paragraph exempts State or local governments from maintaining records of Federal financial assistance or from providing access to such records to Federal agencies, as provided for in Federal law or in Circular A-102, “Uniform requirements for grants to State or local governments.”

5. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this Circular the following definitions from the Single Audit Act apply:

a. *Cognizant agency* means the Federal agency assigned by the Office of Management and Budget to carry out the responsibilities described in paragraph 11 of this Circular.

b. *Federal financial assistance* means assistance provided by a Federal agency in the form of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, loans, loan guarantees, property, interest subsidies, insurance, or direct appropriations, but does not include direct Federal cash assistance to individuals. It includes awards received directly from Federal agencies, or indirectly through other units of State and local governments.

c. *Federal agency* has the same meaning as the term ‘agency’ in section 551(1) of Title 5, United States Code.

d. *Generally accepted accounting principles* has the meaning specified in the generally accepted government auditing standards.

e. *Generally accepted government auditing standards* means the *Standards For Audit of Government Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions*, developed by the Comptroller General, dated February 27, 1981.

f. *Independent auditor* means:

(1) A State or local government auditor who meets the independence standards specified in generally accepted government auditing standards; or

(2) A public accountant who meets such independence standards.

g. *Internal controls* means the plan of organization and methods and procedures adopted by management to ensure that:

(1) Resource use is consistent with laws, regulations, and policies;

(2) Resources are safeguarded against waste, loss, and misuse; and

(3) Reliable data are obtained, maintained, and fairly disclosed in reports.

h. *Indian tribe* means any Indian tribe, band, nations, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native village or regional or village corporations (as defined in, or established under, the Alaskan

Native Claims Settlement Act) that is recognized by the United States as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

i. *Local government* means any unit of local government within a State, including a county, a borough, municipality, city, town, township, parish, local public authority, special district, school district, intrastate district, council of governments, and any other instrumentality of local government.

j. *Major Federal Assistance Program*, as defined by Pub. L 98-502, is described in the Attachment to this Circular.

k. *Public accountants* means those individuals who meet the qualification standards included in generally accepted government auditing standards for personnel performing government audits.

l. *State* means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, any instrumentality thereof, and any multi-State, regional, or interstate entity that has governmental functions and any Indian tribe.

m. *Subrecipient* means any person or government department, agency, or establishment that receives Federal financial assistance to carry out a program through a State or local government, but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such a program. A subrecipient may also be a direct recipient of Federal financial assistance.

6. *Scope of audit.* The Single Audit Act provides that:

a. The audit shall be made by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards covering financial and compliance audits.

b. The audit shall cover the entire operations of a State or local government or, at the option of that government, it may cover departments, agencies or establishments that received, expended, or otherwise administered Federal financial assistance during the year. However, if a State or local government receives \$25,000 or more in General Revenue Sharing Funds in a fiscal year, it shall have an audit of its entire operations. A series of audits of individual departments, agencies, and establishments for the same fiscal year may be considered a single audit.

c. Public hospitals and public colleges and universities may be excluded from State and local audits and the requirements of this Circular. However, if such entities are excluded, audits of these entities shall be made in accordance with statutory requirements and the provisions of Circular A-110, *Uniform re-*

quirements for grants to universities, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations.

d. The auditor shall determine whether:

(1) The financial statements of the government, department, agency or establishment present fairly its financial position and the results of its financial operations in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(2) The organization has internal accounting and other control systems to provide reasonable assurance that it is managing Federal financial assistance programs in compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and

(3) The organization has complied with laws and regulations that may have material effect on its financial statements and on each major Federal assistance program.

7. *Frequency of audit.* Audits shall be made annually unless the State or local government has, by January 1, 1987, a constitutional or statutory requirement for less frequent audits. For those governments, the cognizant agency shall permit biennial audits, covering both years, if the government so requests. It shall also honor requests for biennial audits by governments that have an administrative policy calling for audits less frequent than annual, but only for fiscal years beginning before January 1, 1987.

8. *Internal control and compliance reviews.* The Single Audit Act requires that the independent auditor determine and report on whether the organization has internal control systems to provide reasonable assurance that it is managing Federal assistance programs in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

a. *Internal control review.* In order to provide this assurance the auditor must make a study and evaluation of internal control systems used in administering Federal assistance programs. The study and evaluation must be made whether or not the auditor intends to place reliance on such systems. As part of this review, the auditor shall:

(1) Test whether these internal control systems are functioning in accordance with prescribed procedures.

(2) Examine the recipient's system for monitoring subrecipients and obtaining and acting on subrecipient audit reports.

b. *Compliance review.* The law also requires the auditor to determine whether the organization has complied with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on each major Federal assistance program.

(1) In order to determine which major programs are to be tested for compliance, State and local governments shall identify in their accounts all Federal funds received and expended and the programs under which they were received. This shall include funds received directly from Federal agencies and through other State and local governments.

(2) The review must include the selection and testing of a representative number of charges from each major Federal assistance program. The selection and testing of transactions shall be based on the auditor's professional judgment considering such factors as the amount of expenditures for the program and the individual awards; the newness of the program or changes in its conditions; prior experience with the program, particularly as revealed in audits and other evaluations (e.g., inspections, program reviews); the extent to which the program is carried out through subrecipients; the extent to which the program contracts for goods or services; the level to which the program is already subject to program reviews of other forms of independent oversight; the adequacy of the controls for ensuring compliance; the expectation of adherence or lack of adherence to the applicable laws and regulations; and the potential impact of adverse findings.

(a) In making the test of transactions, the auditor shall determine whether:

- The amounts reported as expenditures were for allowable services, and
- The records show that those who received services or benefits were eligible to receive them.

(b) In addition to transaction testing, the auditor shall determine whether:

- Matching requirements, levels of effort and earmarking limitations were met,
- Federal financial reports and claims for advances and reimbursements contain information that is supported by the books and records from which the basic financial statements have been prepared, and
- Amounts claimed or used for matching were determined in accordance with OMB Circular A-87, "Cost principles for State and local governments," and Attachment F of Circular A-102, "Uniform requirements for grants to State and local governments."

(c) The principal compliance requirements of the largest Federal aid programs may be ascertained by referring to the *Compliance Supplement for Single Audits of State and Local Governments*, issued by OMB and available from the Government Printing Office. For those programs not covered in the Compliance Supplement, the auditor may ascertain compliance requirements by researching the statutes, regulations, and agreements governing individual programs.

(3) Transactions related to other Federal assistance programs that are selected in connection with examinations of financial statements and evaluations of internal controls shall be tested for compliance with Federal laws and regulations that apply to such transactions.

9. *Subrecipients.* State or local governments that receive Federal financial assistance and

provide \$25,000 or more of it in a fiscal year to a subrecipient shall:

a. Determine whether State or local subrecipients have met the audit requirements of this Circular and whether subrecipients covered by Circular A-110, "Uniform requirements for grants to universities, hospitals, and other nonprofit organizations," have met that requirement;

b. Determine whether the subrecipient spent Federal assistance funds provided in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This may be accomplished by reviewing an audit of the subrecipient made in accordance with this Circular, Circular A-110, or through other means (e.g., program reviews) if the subrecipient has not yet had such an audit;

c. Ensure that appropriate corrective action is taken within six months after receipt of the audit report in instances of non-compliance with Federal laws and regulations;

d. Consider whether subrecipient audits necessitate adjustment of the recipient's own records; and

e. Require each subrecipient to permit independent auditors to have access to the records and financial statements as necessary to comply with this Circular.

10. *Relation to other audit requirements.* The Single Audit Act provides that an audit made in accordance with this Circular shall be in lieu of any financial or financial compliance audit required under individual Federal assistance programs. To the extent that a single audit provides Federal agencies with information and assurances they need to carry out their overall responsibilities, they shall rely upon and use such information. However, a Federal agency shall make any additional audits which are necessary to carry out its responsibilities under Federal law and regulation. Any additional Federal audit effort shall be planned and carried out in such a way as to avoid duplication.

a. The provisions of this Circular do not limit the authority of Federal agencies to make, or contract for audits and evaluations of Federal financial assistance programs, nor do they limit the authority of any Federal agency Inspector General or other Federal audit official.

b. The provisions of this Circular do not authorize any State or local government or subrecipient thereof to constrain Federal agencies, in any manner, from carrying out additional audits.

c. A Federal agency that makes or contracts for audits in addition to the audits made by recipients pursuant to this Circular shall, consistent with other applicable laws and regulations, arrange for funding the cost of such additional audits. Such additional audits include economy and efficiency audits, program results audits, and program evaluations.

11. *Cognizant agency responsibilities.* The Single Audit Act provides for cognizant Federal agencies to oversee the implementation of this Circular.

a. The Office of Management and Budget will assign cognizant agencies for States and their subdivisions and larger local governments and their subdivisions. Other Federal agencies may participate with an assigned cognizant agency, in order to fulfill the cognizance responsibilities. Smaller governments not assigned a cognizant agency will be under the general oversight of the Federal agency that provides them the most funds whether directly or indirectly.

b. A cognizant agency shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) Ensure that audits are made and reports are received in a timely manner and in accordance with the requirements of this Circular.

(2) Provide technical advice and liaison to State and local governments and independent auditors.

(3) Obtain or make quality control reviews of selected audits made by non-Federal audit organizations, and provide the results, when appropriate, to other interested organizations.

(4) Promptly inform other affected Federal agencies and appropriate Federal law enforcement officials of any reported illegal acts or irregularities. They should also inform State or local law enforcement and prosecuting authorities, if not advised by the recipient, of any violation of law within their jurisdiction.

(5) Advise the recipient of audits that have been found not to have met the requirements set forth in this Circular. In such instances, the recipient will be expected to work with the auditor to take corrective action. If corrective action is not taken, the cognizant agency shall notify the recipient and Federal awarding agencies of the facts and make recommendations for followup action. Major inadequacies or repetitive substandard performance of independent auditors shall be referred to appropriate professional bodies for disciplinary action.

(6) Coordinate, to the extent practicable, audits made by or for Federal agencies that are in addition to the audits made pursuant to this Circular; so that the additional audits build upon such audits.

(7) Oversee the resolution of audit findings that affect the programs of more than one agency.

12. *Illegal acts or irregularities.* If the auditor becomes aware of illegal acts or other irregularities, prompt notice shall be given to recipient management officials above the level of involvement. (See also paragraph 13(a)(3) below for the auditor's reporting responsibilities.) The recipient, in turn, shall promptly notify the cognizant agency of the illegal acts or irregularities and of proposed and ac-

tual actions, if any. Illegal acts and irregularities include such matters as conflicts of interest, falsification of records or reports, and misappropriations of funds or other assets.

13. *Audit Reports.* Audit reports must be prepared at the completion of the audit. Reports serve many needs of State and local governments as well as meeting the requirements of the Single Audit Act.

a. The audit report shall state that the audit was made in accordance with the provisions of this Circular. The report shall be made up of at least:

(1) The auditor's report on financial statements and on a schedule of Federal assistance; the financial statements; and a schedule of Federal assistance, showing the total expenditures for each Federal assistance program as identified in the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. Federal programs or grants that have not been assigned a catalog number shall be identified under the caption "other Federal assistance."

(2) The auditor's report on the study and evaluation of internal control systems must identify the organization's significant internal accounting controls, and those controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that Federal programs are being managed in compliance with laws and regulations. It must also identify the controls that were evaluated, the controls that were not evaluated, and the material weaknesses identified as a result of the evaluation.

(3) The auditor's report on compliance containing:

—A statement of positive assurance with respect to those items tested for compliance, including compliance with law and regulations pertaining to financial reports and claims for advances and reimbursements;

—Negative assurance on those items not tested;

—A summary of all instances of noncompliance; and

—An identification of total amounts questioned, if any, for each Federal assistance award, as a result of noncompliance.

b. The three parts of the audit report may be bound into a single report, or presented at the same time as separate documents.

c. All fraud abuse, or illegal acts or indications of such acts, including all questioned costs found as the result of these acts that auditors become aware of, should normally be covered in a separate written report submitted in accordance with paragraph 13f.

d. In addition to the audit report, the recipient shall provide comments on the findings and recommendations in the report, including a plan for corrective action taken or planned and comments on the status of corrective action taken on prior findings. If corrective action is not necessary, a statement

describing the reason it is not should accompany the audit report.

e. The reports shall be made available by the State or local government for public inspection within 30 days after the completion of the audit.

f. In accordance with generally accepted government audit standards, reports shall be submitted by the auditor to the organization audited and to those requiring or arranging for the audit. In addition, the recipient shall submit copies of the reports to each Federal department or agency that provided Federal assistance funds to the recipient. Subrecipients shall submit copies to recipients that provided them Federal assistance funds. The reports shall be sent within 30 days after the completion of the audit, but no later than one year after the end of the audit period unless a longer period is agreed to with the cognizant agency.

g. Recipients of more than \$100,000 in Federal funds shall submit one copy of the audit report within 30 days after issuance to a central clearinghouse to be designated by the Office of Management and Budget. The clearinghouse will keep completed audits on file and follow up with State and local governments that have not submitted required audit reports.

h. Recipients shall keep audit reports on file for three years from their issuance.

14. *Audit Resolution.* As provided in paragraph 11, the cognizant agency shall be responsible for monitoring the resolution of audit findings that affect the programs of more than one Federal agency. Resolution of findings that relate to the programs of a single Federal agency will be the responsibility of the recipient and that agency. Alternate arrangements may be made on case-by-case basis by a case-by-case basis by agreement among the agencies concerned.

Resolution shall be made within six months after receipt of the report by the Federal departments and agencies. Corrective action should proceed as rapidly as possible.

15. *Audit workpapers and reports.* Workpapers and reports shall be retained for a minimum of three years from the date of the audit report, unless the auditor is notified in writing by the cognizant agency to extend the retention period. Audit workpapers shall be made available upon request to the cognizant agency or its designee or the General Accounting Office, at the completion of the audit.

16. *Audit Costs.* The cost of audits made in accordance with the provisions of this Circular are allowable charges to Federal assistance programs.

a. The charges may be considered a direct cost or an allocated indirect cost, determined in accordance with the provision of Circular A-87, "Cost principles for State and local governments."

b. Generally, the percentage of costs charged to Federal assistance programs for a single audit shall not exceed the percentage that Federal funds expended represent of total funds expended by the recipient during the fiscal year. The percentage may be exceeded, however, if appropriate documentation demonstrates higher actual cost.

17. *Sanctions.* The Single Audit Act provides that no cost may be charged to Federal assistance programs for audits required by the Act that are not made in accordance with this Circular. In cases of continued inability or unwillingness to have a proper audit, Federal agencies must consider other appropriate sanctions including:

- Withholding a percentage of assistance payments until the audit is completed satisfactorily,
- Withholding or disallowing overhead costs, and
- Suspending the Federal assistance agreement until the audit is made.

18. *Auditor Selection.* In arranging for audit services State and local governments shall follow the procurement standards prescribed by Attachment O of Circular A-102, "Uniform requirements for grants to State and local governments." The standards provide that while recipients are encouraged to enter into intergovernmental agreements for audit and other services, analysis should be made to determine whether it would be more economical to purchase the services from private firms. In instances where use of such intergovernmental agreements are required by State statutes (e.g., audit services) these statutes will take precedence.

19. *Small and Minority Audit Firms.* Small audit firms and audit firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals shall have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in contracts awarded to fulfill the requirements of this Circular. Recipients of Federal assistance shall take the following steps to further this goal:

a. Assure that small audit firms and audit firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals are used to the fullest extent practicable.

b. Make information on forthcoming opportunities available and arrange timeframes for the audit so as to encourage and facilitate participation by small audit firms and audit firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

c. Consider in the contract process whether firms competing for large audits intend to subcontract with small audit firms and audit firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

d. Encourage contracting with small audit firms or audit firms owned and controlled by

socially and economically disadvantaged individuals which have traditionally audited government programs and, in such cases where this is not possible, assure that these firms are given consideration for audit subcontracting opportunities.

e. Encourage contracting with consortiums of small audit firms as described in paragraph (a) above when a contract is too large for an individual small audit firm or audit firm owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

f. Use the services and assistance, as appropriate, of such organizations as the Small Business Administration in the solicitation and utilization of small audit firms or audit firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals.

20. *Reporting.* Each Federal agency will report to the Director of OMB on or before March 1, 1987, and annually thereafter on the effectiveness of State and local governments in carrying out the provisions of this Circular. The report must identify each State or local government or Indian tribe that, in the opinion of the agency, is failing to comply with the Circular.

21. *Regulations.* Each Federal agency shall include the provisions of this Circular in its regulations implementing the Single Audit Act.

22. *Effective date.* This Circular is effective upon publication and shall apply to fiscal years of State and local governments that begin after December 31, 1984. Earlier implementation is encouraged. However, until it is implemented, the audit provisions of Attachment P to Circular A-102 shall continue to be observed.

23. *Inquiries.* All questions or inquiries should be addressed to Financial Management Division, Office of Management and Budget, telephone number 202/395-3993.

24. *Sunset review date.* This Circular shall have an independent policy review to ascertain its effectiveness three years from the date of issuance.

David A. Stockman,
Director.

Definition of Major Program as Provided in Pub. L. 98-502

“Major Federal Assistance Program,” for State and local governments having Federal assistance expenditures between \$100,000 and \$100,000,000, means any program for which Federal expenditures during the applicable year exceed the larger of \$300,000, or 3 percent of such total expenditures.

Where total expenditures of Federal assistance exceed \$100,000,000, the following criteria apply:

Total expenditures of Federal financial assistance for all programs		Major federal assistance program means any program that exceeds
More than	But less than	
\$100 million	\$1 billion	\$3 million
1 billion	2 billion	4 million
2 billion	3 billion	7 million
3 billion	4 billion	10 million
4 billion	5 billion	13 million
5 billion	6 billion	16 million
6 billion	7 billion	19 million
Over 7 billion	20 million

[50 FR 28763, July 16, 1985]

PART 3016—UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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