form and substance satisfactory to RUS, audited and certified by an independent certified public accountant (CPA), satisfactory to RUS, and accompanied by a report of such audit, in form and substance satisfactory to RUS.

(b) This part 1773 applies to both RUS and RTB borrowers. For the purposes of RTB borrowers, as used in this part 1773, RUS means RTB and Administrator means Governor unless the text indicates otherwise.

(c) This complies with the 1994 revision of Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, United States General Accounting Office, including amendments dated May 13, 1999, and July 30, 1999.

(d) An auditor’s report, report on compliance and on internal control over financial reporting, and management letter are required to meet the reporting provisions of the RUS security instrument.

1. The auditor’s report must state that the audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS).

2. The management letter must state that the audit was conducted in accordance with this part.

3. A report of the audit, in form and substance satisfactory to RUS, cannot be issued unless and until an audit has been performed in accordance with GAGAS and this part.

4. A borrower is in violation of provisions of its security instrument with RUS if the borrower fails to provide an audit performed in compliance with GAGAS and this part. RUS security instruments normally provide for notice and an opportunity to cure such violations before RUS can exercise certain remedies.

5. A report prepared in connection with a review or compilation of financial statements, as defined in Statement of Standards for Accounting and Review Services No. 1, Compilation and Review of Financial Statements, does not satisfy the requirements of the RUS security instrument.

6. A report, as described in Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 62, entitled “Special Reports”, or in SAS No. 75, entitled “Engagements to Apply Agreed-upon Procedures to Specified Elements, Accounts, or Items of a Financial Statement”, does not satisfy the RUS loan security instrument requirements.

7. An annual report containing audited financial statements does not satisfy the RUS security instrument requirements.

(e) This part further implements those provisions of the standard RUS security instrument by setting forth the criteria for CPAs to be deemed satisfactory to RUS and the audit procedures and documentation standards that must be performed before a report of the audit satisfactory to RUS can be prepared and issued.


§ 1773.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

AA-PARA means Assistant Administrator, Program Accounting and Regulatory Analysis.

Administrator means the Administrator of RUS and, as provided in §1773.2 (b), Governor.

AICPA means the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Audit means an examination of financial statements by an independent CPA for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the fairness with which those statements present financial position, results of operations, and changes in cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and for determining whether the borrower has complied with applicable laws, regulations, and contracts for those transactions and events reflected in the financial statements.

Borrower means an entity that has an outstanding RUS, RTB, or FFB loan or loan guarantee, or that has received a grant for electric, telecommunications, distance learning, or telemedicine purposes under the act.

CPA means certified public accountant. The terms CPA and CPA firm are used interchangeably.

FFB means the Federal Financing Bank, an instrumentality and wholly owned corporation of the United States.
Fraud has the same meaning prescribed in SAS No. 82 entitled “Consideration of Fraud in Financial Statements”.

GAAP means generally accepted accounting principles.

GAGAS means generally accepted government auditing standards as set forth in Government Auditing Standards, Standards for Audit of Governmental Organizations, Programs, Activities, and Functions, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

GAO means the General Accounting Office.

Governor means the Governor of the RTB.

Illegal act has the meaning prescribed in SAS No. 54, entitled “Illegal Acts by Clients”.

OIG means the Office of Inspector General, United States Department of Agriculture.

OMB means the Office of Management and Budget.

Regulatory asset means an asset resulting from an action of a regulator as prescribed in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 71, entitled “Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation”.

Regulatory liability means a liability imposed on a regulated enterprise by an action of a regulator as prescribed in SFAS No. 71, entitled “Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation”.

Related party has the meaning prescribed in SFAS No. 57, entitled “Related Party Disclosures”.

Related party transaction has the meaning prescribed in SFAS No. 57, entitled “Related Party Disclosures”.

Reportable condition has the meaning prescribed in SAS No. 60, entitled “Communication of Internal Control Structure Related Matters Noted in an Audit”.

RTB means the Rural Telephone Bank.


RUS Bulletin 1773–1, Policy on Audits of RUS Borrowers, is a publication prepared by RUS that contains the RUS regulation 7 CFR part 1773 and exhibits of sample audit reports, financial statements, and a management letter used in preparing audit of RUS borrowers. This bulletin is available from USDA, Rural Utilities Service, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, 1400 Independence Ave., SW., Stop 1522, Washington, DC 20250, or available on the internet at http://www.usda.gov/rus/.

SAS means Statement on Auditing Standards as prescribed by the AICPA.

SEC Practice Section means the Securities and Exchange Commission Practice Section of the AICPA.


State means any state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia.

Uniform System of Accounts means, for telecommunications borrowers, the Uniform System of Accounts for Telecommunications Companies, prescribed by the Federal Communications Commission and published at 47 CFR part 32, as supplemented by RUS pursuant to 7 CFR part 1770, Accounting Requirements for RUS Telephone Borrowers, subpart B, Uniform System of Accounts, and for electric borrowers, as contained in 7 CFR part 1767, Accounting Requirements for RUS Electric Borrowers, subpart B, Uniform System of Accounts.

§ 1773.3 Annual audit.

(a) Each borrower must have its financial statements audited annually by a CPA selected by the borrower and approved by RUS as set forth in §1773.4.

(b) Each borrower must establish an annual as of audit date within twelve