

in any fiscal year are exempt from audit requirements.

B. Audit Costs

Although under OMB Circular A-128 audit costs are generally allowable charges under Federal grants, audit costs incurred at the grantee (State) level are determined to be an administrative expense.

C. Financial Status Report for States

Financial Status Reports (269A) are required from all State agencies. A Financial Status Report shall be submitted to the Office of the Comptroller for each calendar quarter in which the grant is active. This Report is due even though no obligations or expenditures were incurred. Financial Status Reports shall be submitted to the Office of the Comptroller, by the State, within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. Calendar quarters end March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31. A Final Financial Status Report is due 90 days after the end of the VOCA grant, no later than December 31.

D. Termination of Advance Funding

If the State grantee receiving cash advances by Letter of Credit or by direct Treasury check demonstrates an unwillingness or inability to establish procedures that will minimize the time elapsing between cash advances and disbursement, OJP may terminate advance funding and require the State to finance its operations with its own working capital. Payments to the State will then be made by the direct Treasury check method, which reimburses the State for actual cash disbursements.

Monitoring

A. Office of the Comptroller/General Accounting Office/Office of the Inspector General

The Office of the Comptroller, the General Accounting Office, and the Office of the Inspector General conducts periodic reviews of the financial policies and procedures and records of VOCA States. Therefore, upon request, States must give authorized representatives the right to access and examine all records, books, papers, case files, or other documents related to the grant.

B. Office for Victims of Crime

Beginning with the FFY 1991 grant period, OVC implemented an on-site monitoring plan in which each State grantee is visited a minimum of once every three years. While on site, OVC personnel will review various documents and files such as (1)

financial and program manuals and procedures governing the crime victim compensation grant program; (2) financial records, reports, and audit reports for the State grantee; (3) the State's compensation application, procedures, and guidelines for awarding compensation benefits; (4) a random sampling of victim compensation claim files; and (5) all other applicable State records and files.

Suspension and Termination of Funding

If, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, OVC finds that a State has failed to comply substantially with VOCA, the M7100.1D (effective edition), the Final Program Guidelines, or any implementing regulation or requirement, OVC may suspend or terminate funding to the State and/or take other appropriate action. At such time, States may request a hearing on the justification for the suspension and/or termination of VOCA funds.

Approved by:

Aileen Adams

Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs.

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NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

Fee Rates

AGENCY: National Indian Gaming Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to 25 CFR 514.1 (a)(3), that the National Indian Gaming Commission has adopted a preliminary annual fee rate of 0.6% (.006) for calendar year 1995. The rate shall apply to all assessable gross revenues (tier 1 and tier 2) from each class II gaming operation regulated by the Commission.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cindy Altimus, National Indian Gaming Commission, 1850 N Street, NW., Suite 250, Washington, DC 20036; telephone 202/632-7003; fax 202/632-7066 (these are not toll-free numbers).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act established the National Indian Gaming Commission which is charged with, among other things, regulating Class II gaming on Indian lands.

The regulations of the Commission (25 CFR Part 500) provide for a system of fee assessment and payment that is self-administered by the Class II gaming operations. Pursuant to those

regulations, the Commission is required to adopt and communicate assessment rates; the gaming operations are required to apply those rates to their revenues, compute the fees to be paid, and report and remit the fees to the Commission on a quarterly basis.

The regulations of the Commission and this rate are effective for calendar year 1995. Therefore, all Class II gaming operations within the jurisdiction of the Commission are required to self-administer the provisions of these regulations and report and pay any fees that are due to the Commission before the end of the first quarter of 1995 (March 31), and quarterly thereafter.

Harold A. Monteau,

Chairman, National Indian Gaming Commission.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Abnormal Occurrence Report; Section 208 Report Submitted to the Congress

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the requirements of Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has published and issued another periodic report to Congress on abnormal occurrences (AOs), "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: July-September 1994" (NUREG-0090, Vol. 17, No. 3).

Under the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, which created NRC, an AO is defined as "an unscheduled incident or event that the Commission (NRC) determines is significant from the standpoint of public health or safety." NRC has made a determination that an incident or event involving an actual loss or significant reduction in the degree of protection against radioactive properties of source, special nuclear, and by-product material is an AO.

This report addresses five AOs at NRC-licensed facilities. One involved a medical brachytherapy misadministration, two involved medical teletherapy misadministrations, one involved a medical sodium iodide misadministration, and one involved a medical sodium iodide event. One AO report submitted by an Agreement State is included. It involved the loss of management and procedural control of a radioactive source.

The report also contains updates of six AOs previously reported by NRC licensees and three AOs previously reported by Agreement State licensees. Two "Other Events of Interest"