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an independent determination of the specific accounts that benefit from these funds.

(3) Unless a distributing agency maintains an offer-and-acceptance system in accordance with § 250.48(e), the distributing agency shall maintain accurate and complete records with respect to amounts and value of commodities refused by school food authorities. School food authorities shall also be required to maintain such records of refusals.

(4) Each processor, food service management company, warehouse, or other entity which contracts with a distributing agency, subdistributing agency or recipient agency shall be required to keep accurate and complete records with respect to the receipt, distribution/disposal, storage and inventory of such foods similar to those required of distributing agencies under this paragraph. Where donated foods have been commingled with commercial foods, the processor shall maintain records which permit an accurate determination of the donated-food inventory. The processor shall also be required to keep formula, recipes, daily or batch production records, loadout sheets, bills of lading, and other processing and shipping records to substantiate the use made of such foods and their subsequent redelivery, in whatever form, to any distributing agency, subdistributing agency or recipient agency. Processors must maintain records which will permit a determination regarding compliance with the contracting provisions required by § 250.30(f) (3) and (4) as well as maintain records used as the basis for compiling the processor performance reports required by § 250.30(m).

(5) All recipient agencies shall be required to keep accurate and complete records showing the data and method used to determine the number of eligible persons served by that agency.

(6) Failure by a distributing agency, subdistributing agency, recipient agency, processor, food service management company, warehouse or other entity to maintain records required by this Section shall be considered prima facie evidence of improper distribution or loss of donated foods and the agency,

processor or entity shall be subject to the provisions of § 250.13(e).

(b) *Length of maintenance.* All records required by this Section shall be retained for a period of three years from the close of the fiscal year to which they pertain. However, in instances when claims action and/or audit findings have not been resolved, the records shall be retained as long as required for the resolution of such action or findings.

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 67 FR 65015, Oct. 23, 2002]

§ 250.17 Reports.

(a) *Inventory reports and receipt of donated foods.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit to the FNSRO semiannual reports regarding excessive inventories (as defined in § 250.14(f)) of donated foods, utilizing form FNS-155, the Inventory Management Register, except that distributing agencies shall submit monthly inventory information on form FNS-152, for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations, and on form FNS-153, for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. FNS may require the use of other reporting formats. FNS may also require that form FNS-155 be submitted more frequently than semi-annually if necessary to maintain program accountability, and that any inventory report be submitted less frequently if sufficient to meet program needs. Reports shall be submitted not later than 30 calendar days after the last month in the reporting period as established by FNS.

(b) *Processing inventory reports.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit a quarterly processing inventory report in accordance with § 250.30(o).

(c) *Performance reports.* Monthly reports of performance shall be submitted by processors to distributing agencies in accordance with § 250.30(m).

(d) *Commodity acceptability reports.* Distributing agencies shall submit to the FNSRO reports relative to the types and forms of donated foods which are most useful to recipient agencies in accordance with § 250.13(k) of this part.

(e) *Other reports.* Distributing agencies shall complete and submit other

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reports relative to distribution operations in such form as may be required from time to time by the Department.

(f) *Report transmission.* Where a report is to be postmarked by a specific date and such report is transmitted by means of a facsimile machine, the date printed by the facsimile machine on the facsimile copy may serve as the postmark.

(Reporting requirements contained in paragraph (a) approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0584-0001. Reporting requirements contained in paragraph (e) approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control numbers 0584-0028, 0584-0109, 0584-0288 and 0584-0293)

[53 FR 20426, June 3, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 27476, July 21, 1988; 59 FR 62983, Dec. 7, 1994; 62 FR 53730, Oct. 16, 1997]

§ 250.18 Audits.

(a) *Right of inspection and audit.* The Secretary, the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, may inspect and inventory donated foods in storage or the facilities used in the handling or storage of such donated foods, and may inspect and audit all records, including financial records, and reports pertaining to the distribution of donated foods and may review or audit the procedures and methods used in carrying out the requirements of this part at any reasonable time. Subdistributing agencies, recipient agencies, processors, food service management companies and warehouses shall be required to permit similar inspection and audit by such entities or their representatives. Fiscal matters shall continue to be reviewed in audits under the Single Audit Act (31 U.S.C. 7501-07) and the Department's Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations (7 CFR part 3015).

(b) *Independent CPA audits of multi-State processors.* (1) For any year in which a multi-State processor receives more than \$250,000 in donated foods, the processor shall obtain an independent CPA (certified public accountant) audit for that year. Multi-State processors which receive \$75,000 to \$250,000 in donated food each year shall obtain an independent CPA audit every two years and those which receive less than \$75,000 in donated foods each year

shall obtain an independent CPA audit every three years. Those multi-State processors which are in the two or three-year audit cycle shall move into the next audit cycle at the point in time in which the value of donated foods received reaches \$75,000 or \$250,000 in any year. The total value of donated food received shall be computed by adding the value of food received under State and National Commodity Processing contracts. In instances in which the Department determines that the audit is not acceptable or that the audit has disclosed serious deficiencies, the processor shall be subject to additional audits at the request of FNS.

(2) Audits shall be conducted in accordance with the auditing provisions set forth under the Uniform Federal Assistance Regulations (7 CFR part 3015, subpart I) and the FNS Audit Guide for Multi-State Processors. At the discretion of FNS, auditors will be required to attend training sessions conducted by the Department.

(3) The costs of the audits, including those costs associated with training, shall be borne by the processors.

(4) Audit findings relative to those elements associated with the processing of donated food shall be submitted to the processor and to FNS concurrently.

(5) Noncompliance with the audit requirements in paragraph (b)(1) of this section will render the processor ineligible to enter into another processing contract with any contracting agency until the required audit has been conducted and deficiencies corrected.

(6) *Processor response.* Multi-State processors shall develop a written response to FNS addressing deficiencies which have been identified in the audit. Such responses shall include:

(i) Corrective action which has already been taken to eliminate the deficiency;

(ii) Corrective action which the processor proposes to take to eliminate the deficiency;

(iii) The timeframes for the implementation and completion of the corrective action;

(iv) A determination of what caused the deficiency; and