

Subpart E—Use of Lump Sum Grants

§ 84.80 Conditions for use of Lump Sum (fixed price or fixed amount) grants.

(a) Heads of awarding activities (HAAs) shall determine and publish the funding arrangement for award programs having a published program regulation or Notice of Funding Availability. For other awards, discretion may be provided to Grant Officers to determine the funding arrangement on a transaction basis. In such cases, Grant Officers shall document the basis for selection of the funding arrangement in the negotiation record. Appropriate consideration to fixed amount (lump sum) awards shall be made if one or more of the following conditions are present:

(1) The HUD funding amount is definitely less than the total actual cost of the project.

(2) The HUD funding amount does not exceed \$100,000 or the small purchase threshold fixed at 41 U.S.C. 403 (11), whichever is greater.

(3) The project scope is very specific and adequate cost, historical, or unit pricing data is available to establish a fixed amount award with assurance that the recipient will realize no increment above actual cost.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 84.81 Definition.

(a) A lump sum award is an award for a predetermined amount, as set forth in the grant agreement, which amount does not vary with the amount of the recipient's actual incurred costs. Under this type of award, HUD does not pay the recipient for its incurred costs but rather for completing certain defined events in the work or achievement of some other well-defined milestone. Some of the ways in which the grant amount may be paid are, but are not limited to:

(1) In several partial payments, the amount of each agreed upon in advance, and the "milestone" or event triggering the payment also agreed upon in advance, and set forth in the grant;

(2) On a unit price basis, for a defined unit or units (such as a housing coun-

seling unit), at a defined price or prices, agreed to in advance of performance of the grant and set forth in the grant; or,

(3) In one payment at grant completion.

(b) The key distinction between a lump sum and a cost reimbursement grant is the lack of a direct relationship between the costs incurred by the recipient and the amount paid by HUD in the lump sum arrangement.

§ 84.82 Provisions applicable only to lump sum grants.

In addition to the provisions of this subpart E, subparts A and B of this part apply to lump sum grants.

(a) *Financial and program management.* Paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section prescribe standards for financial management systems, methods for making payments, budget revision approvals, and making audits.

(b) *Standards for financial management systems.* (1) Records that identify adequately the source and application of funds for federally-sponsored activities are required. These records shall contain information pertaining to Federal awards, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, income and interest.

(2) Effective control over and accountability for all funds, property and other assets are required. Recipients shall adequately safeguard all such assets and assure they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(3) Comparison of outlays with budget amounts for each award is required. Whenever appropriate, financial information should be related to performance and unit cost data.

(4) Where HUD guarantees or insures the repayment of money borrowed by the recipient, HUD, at its discretion, may require adequate bonding and insurance if the bonding and insurance requirements of the recipient are not deemed adequate to protect the interest of the Federal Government.

(5) HUD may require adequate fidelity bond coverage where the recipient lacks sufficient coverage to protect the Federal Government's interest.

(6) Where bonds are required in the situations described above, the bonds

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shall be obtained from companies holding certificates of authority as acceptable sureties, as prescribed in 31 CFR part 223, "Surety Companies Doing Business with the United States."

(c) *Payment.* (1) The standard governing the use of banks and other institutions as depositories of funds advanced under awards is, HUD shall not require separate depository accounts for funds provided to a recipient or establish any eligibility requirements for depositories for funds provided to a recipient. However, recipients must be able to account for the receipt, obligation and expenditure of funds.

(2) Consistent with the national goal of expanding the opportunities for women-owned and minority-owned business enterprises, recipients shall be encouraged to use women-owned and minority-owned banks (a bank which is owned at least 50 percent by women or minority group members).

(3) Except as noted elsewhere in this part, only the following forms shall be authorized for the recipients in requesting payments. HUD shall not require more than an original and two copies of these forms.

(i) *SF-270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement.* HUD has adopted the SF-270 as a standard form for all non-construction programs when electronic funds transfer or predetermined advance methods are not used. The SF-270 shall also be used for lump sum payment requests. HUD, however, has the option of using this form for construction programs in lieu of the SF-271, "Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs."

(ii) *SF-271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.* HUD has adopted the SF-271 as the standard form to be used for requesting reimbursement for construction programs. However, HUD may substitute the SF-270 when HUD determines that it provides adequate information to meet HUD's needs.

(d) *Revision of budget and program plans.* (1) The budget plan is the financial expression of the project or program as approved during the award process. It may include either the Federal and non-Federal share, or only the Federal share, depending upon HUD re-

quirements. It shall be related to performance for program evaluation purposes whenever appropriate.

(2) Recipients are required to report deviations from program plans, and request prior approvals for budget and program plan revisions, in accordance with this section.

(3) For nonconstruction awards, recipients shall request prior approvals from HUD for one or more of the following program or budget related reasons.

(i) Change in the scope or the objective of the project or program (even if there is no associated budget revision requiring prior written approval).

(ii) The need for additional Federal funding.

(iii) Unless described in the application and funded in the approved awards, the subaward, transfer or contracting out of any work under an award. This provision does not apply to the purchase of supplies, material, equipment or general support services.

(4) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(5) Except for requirements listed in paragraphs (d)(3)(i) and (d)(3)(ii) of this section, HUD is authorized, at its option, to waive cost-related and administrative prior written approvals required by Circular A-110 and OMB Circulars A-21 and A-122. Such waivers may include authorizing recipients to do any one or more of the following.

(i) Initiate a one-time extension of the expiration date of the award of up to 12 months unless one or more of the following conditions apply. For one-time extensions, the recipient must notify HUD in writing with the supporting reasons and revised expiration date at least 10 days before the expiration date specified in the award. This action may be taken unless:

(A) The terms and conditions of award prohibit the extension.

(B) The extension requires additional Federal funds.

(C) The extension involves any change in the approved objectives or scope of the project.

(6) For construction awards, recipients shall request prior written approval promptly from HUD for budget

revisions whenever paragraphs (d)(6)(i) or (d)(6)(ii) of this section apply.

(i) The revision results from changes in the scope or the objective of the project or program.

(ii) The need arises for additional Federal funds to complete the project.

(7) No other prior approval requirements for specific items may be imposed unless a deviation has been approved by OMB.

(8) When HUD makes an award that provides support for both construction and nonconstruction work, HUD may require the recipient to request prior approval from HUD before making any fund or budget transfers between the two types of work supported.

(e) *Non-Federal audits.* (1) Recipients and subrecipients that are institutions of higher education or other non-profit organizations (including hospitals) shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507) and revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

(i) Non-profit organizations subject to regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series of this title which receive awards subject to part 84 shall comply with the audit requirements of revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." For HUD programs, a non-profit organization is the mortgagor or owner (as these terms are defined in the regulations in the part 200 and part 800 series) and not a related or affiliated organization or entity.

(ii) [Reserved]

(2) State and local governments shall be subject to the audit requirements contained in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 7501-7507) and revised OMB Circular A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."

(3) For-profit hospitals not covered by the audit provisions of revised OMB Circular A-133 shall be subject to the audit requirements of the Federal awarding agencies.

(4) Commercial organizations shall be subject to the audit requirements of

HUD or the prime recipient as incorporated into the award document.

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§ 84.83 Property standards.

(a) *Purpose of property standards.* Paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section set forth uniform standards governing management and disposition of property furnished by the Federal Government whose cost was charged to a project supported by a Federal award. HUD shall require recipients to observe these standards under awards and shall not impose additional requirements, unless specifically required by Federal statute. The recipient may use its own property management standards and procedures provided it observes the provisions of paragraphs (b) through (g) of this section.

(b) *Insurance coverage.* Recipients shall, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds as provided to property owned by the recipient. Federally-owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.

(c) *Real property.* HUD prescribes the following requirements for recipients concerning the use and disposition of real property acquired in whole or in part under awards:

(1) Title to real property shall vest in the recipient subject to the condition that the recipient shall use the real property for the authorized purpose of the project as long as it is needed and shall not encumber the property without approval of HUD.

(2) The recipient shall obtain written approval by HUD for the use of real property in other federally-sponsored projects when the recipient determines that the property is no longer needed for the purpose of the original project. Use in other projects shall be limited to those under federally-sponsored projects (i.e., awards) or programs that have purposes consistent with those authorized for support by HUD.

(d) *Federally-owned and exempt property—(1) Federally-owned property—(i) Title to federally-owned property remains*