

(d) Within 30 calendar days from the date of receipt of the recipient's request for budget revisions, the grants officer shall review the request and notify the recipient whether the budget revisions have been approved. If the revision is still under consideration at the end of 30 calendar days, the grants officer shall inform the recipient in writing of the date when the recipient may expect the decision.

#### § 34.16 Audits.

(a) Any recipient that expends \$500,000 or more in a year under Federal awards shall have an audit made for that year by an independent auditor, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section. The audit generally should be made a part of the regularly scheduled, annual audit of the recipient's financial statements. However, it may be more economical in some cases to have the Federal awards separately audited, and a recipient may elect to do so, unless that option is precluded by award terms and conditions, or by Federal laws or regulations applicable to the program(s) under which the awards were made.

(b) The auditor shall determine and report on whether:

(1) The recipient has an internal control structure that provides reasonable assurance that it is managing Federal awards in compliance with Federal laws and regulations, and with the terms and conditions of the awards.

(2) Based on a sampling of Federal award expenditures, the recipient has complied with laws, regulations, and award terms that may have a direct and material effect on Federal awards.

(c) The recipient shall make the auditor's report available to DoD Components whose awards are affected.

(d) The requirement for an annual independent audit is intended to ascertain the adequacy of the recipient's internal financial management systems and to curtail the unnecessary duplication and overlap that usually results when Federal agencies request audits of individual awards on a routine basis. Therefore, a grants officer:

(1) Shall consider whether the independent audit satisfies his or her requirements, before requesting any additional audits; and

(2) When requesting an additional audit, shall:

(i) Limit the scope of such additional audit to areas not adequately addressed by the independent audit.

(ii) Coordinate the audit request with the Federal agency with the predominant fiscal interest in the recipient, as the agency responsible for the scheduling and distribution of audits. If DoD has the predominant fiscal interest in the recipient, the Defense Contract Management Command (DCMC) is responsible for monitoring audits, ensuring resolution of audit findings, and distributing audit reports. When an additional audit is requested and DoD has the predominant fiscal interest in the recipient, DCMC shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that the additional audit builds upon the independent audit or other audits performed in accordance with this section.

(e) There may be instances in which Federal auditors have recently performed audits, are performing audits, or are planning to perform audits, of a recipient. In these cases, the recipient and its Federal cognizant agency should seek to have the non-Federal, independent auditors work with the Federal auditors to develop a coordinated audit approach, to minimize duplication of audit work.

(f) Audit costs (including a reasonable allocation of the costs of the audit of the recipient's financial statement, based on the relative benefit to the Government and the recipient) are allowable costs of DoD awards.

[63 FR 12204, Mar. 12, 1998, as amended at 70 FR 49477, Aug. 23, 2005]

#### § 34.17 Allowable costs.

Allowability of costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the type of entity incurring the costs, as follows:

(a) *For-profit organizations.* Allowability of costs incurred by for-profit organizations that are recipients of prime awards from DoD Components, and those that are subrecipients under prime awards to other organizations, is to be determined in accordance with:

(1) The for-profit cost principles in 48 CFR parts 31 and 231 (in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, or FAR, and

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the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement, or DFARS, respectively).

(2) The supplemental information on allowability of audit costs, in §34.16(f).

(b) *Other types of organizations.* Allowability of costs incurred by other types of organizations that may be subrecipients under a prime award to a for-profit organization is determined as follows:

(1) *Institutions of higher education.* Allowability is determined in accordance with OMB Circular A-21,<sup>3</sup> “Cost Principles for Educational Institutions.”

(2) *Other nonprofit organizations.* Allowability is determined in accordance with OMB Circular A-122,<sup>4</sup> “Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations.” Note that Attachment C of the Circular identifies selected nonprofit organizations for whom cost allowability is determined in accordance with the FAR cost principles for for-profit organizations.

(3) *Hospitals.* Allowability is determined in accordance with the provisions of 45 CFR part 74, Appendix E, “Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development Under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals.”

(4) *Governmental organizations.* Allowability for State, local, or federally recognized Indian tribal governments is determined in accordance with OMB Circular A-87,<sup>5</sup> “Cost Principles for State and Local Governments.”

### § 34.18 Fee and profit.

In accordance with 32 CFR 22.205(b), grants and cooperative agreements shall not:

(a) Provide for the payment of fee or profit to the recipient.

(b) Be used to carry out programs where fee or profit is necessary to achieving program objectives.

<sup>3</sup>For copies of the Circular, contact the Office of Management and Budget, EOP Publications, 725 17th St. N.W., New Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20503.

<sup>4</sup>See footnote 3 to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

<sup>5</sup>See footnote 3 to paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

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### PROPERTY STANDARDS

#### § 34.20 Purpose of property standards.

Sections 34.21 through 34.25 set forth uniform standards for management, use, and disposition of property. DoD Components shall encourage recipients to use existing property-management systems, to the extent that the systems meet these minimum requirements.

#### § 34.21 Real property and equipment.

(a) *Prior approval for acquisition with Federal funds.* Recipients may purchase real property or equipment in whole or in part with Federal funds under an award only with the prior approval of the grants officer.

(b) *Title.* Title to such real property or equipment shall vest in the recipient upon acquisition. Unless a statute specifically authorizes a DoD Component to vest title in the recipient without further obligation to the Government, and the DoD Component elects to do so, the title shall be a conditional title. Title shall vest in the recipient subject to the conditions that the recipient:

(1) Use the real property or equipment for the authorized purposes of the project until funding for the project ceases, or until the property is no longer needed for the purposes of the project.

(2) Not encumber the property without approval of the grants officer.

(3) Use and dispose of the property in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(c) *Federal interest in real property or equipment offered as cost-share.* A recipient may offer the full value of real property or equipment that is purchased with recipient's funds or that is donated by a third party to meet a portion of any required cost sharing or matching, subject to the prior approval requirement in §34.13(a)(7). If a recipient does so, the Government has a financial interest in the property, a share of the property value attributable to the Federal participation in the project. The property therefore shall be considered as if it had been acquired in part with Federal funds, and shall be subject to the provisions of paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3) of