remaining at the end of the grant period shall be considered part of the recipient's fund balance.

(2) All subgrants shall contain a provision providing for their orderly termination in the event that the recipient's funding is terminated or the recipient is not refunded and for suspension of activities if the recipient's funding is suspended.

(3) A substantial change in the work program of a subgrant or an increase or decrease in funding of more than 10% shall require Corporation approval pursuant to the provisions of section 1627.3(a). Minor changes of work program or changes in funding of less than 10% shall not require prior Corporation approval, but the Corporation shall be informed in writing thereof.

(c) Recipients shall be responsible for ensuring that subrecipients comply with the financial and audit provisions of the Corporation. The recipient is responsible for ensuring the proper expenditure, accounting for, and audit of delegated funds. Any funds delegated by a recipient to a subrecipient shall be subject to the audit and financial requirements of the Audit and Accounting Guide for Recipients and Auditors. The delegated funds may be separately disclosed and accounted for, and reported upon in the audited financial statements of a recipient; or such funds may be included in a separate audit report of the subrecipient. The relationship between the recipient and subrecipient will determine the proper method of financial reporting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A subgrant agreement may provide for alternative means of assuring the propriety of subrecipient expenditures, especially in instances where a large organization receives a small subgrant. If such an alternate means is approved by the Audit Division of the Corporation, the information provided thereby shall satisfy the recipient's annual audit requirement with regard to the subgrant funds.

(d) The recipient shall be responsible for repaying the Corporation for any disallowed expenditures by a subrecipient, irrespective of whether the recipient is able to recover such expenditures from the subrecipient.

(e) To assure subrecipient compliance with the Act, Congressional restrictions having the force of law, Corporation Regulations (45 CFR chapter XVI), and Corporation Guidelines or Instructions, contracts between a recipient and a subrecipient shall provide for the same oversight rights for the Corporation with respect to subrecipients as apply to recipients.

[48 FR 54209, Nov. 30, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 1703, Jan. 13, 1984]

§ 1627.4 Membership fees or dues.

(a) LSC funds may not be used to pay membership fees or dues to any private or nonprofit organization, whether on behalf of a recipient or an individual.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to the payment of membership fees or dues mandated by a governmental organization to engage in a profession, or to the payment of membership fees or dues from non-LSC funds.

[62 FR 19418, Apr. 21, 1997]

§ 1627.5 Contributions.

Any contributions or gifts of Corporation funds to another organization or to an individual are prohibited.

§ 1627.6 Transfers to other recipients.

(a) The requirements of § 1627.3 shall apply to all subgrants by one recipient to another recipient.

(b) The subrecipient shall audit any funds subgranted to it in its annual audit and supply a copy of this audit to the recipient. The recipient shall either submit the relevant part of this audit with its next annual audit or, if an audit has been recently submitted, submit it as an addendum to that recently submitted audit.

(c) In addition to the provisions of § 1627.3(d), the Corporation may hold the subrecipient directly responsible for any disallowed expenditures of subgrant funds. Thus, the Corporation may recover all of the disallowed costs from either recipient or subrecipient or may divide the recovery between the two; the Corporation's total recovery may not exceed the amount of expenditures disallowed.

(d) Funds received by a recipient from other recipients in the form of