

§ 886.19

cost principles listed in Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87.

(7) Either OSM or the agency may terminate or reduce a grant if both parties agree that continuing the program would not produce beneficial results commensurate with the further expenditure of funds. Such a termination for convenience shall be handled as an amendment and shall be signed by the OSM official delegated grant signature authority.

(d) *Appeals.* (1) Within 30 days of OSM's decision to reduce, suspend, or terminate a grant, the agency may appeal the decision to the Director.

(i) The agency shall include in the appeal a statement of the decision being appealed and the facts that the agency believes justify a reversal or modification of the decision.

(ii) The Director shall decide the appeal within 30 days of receipt.

(2) Within 30 days of the Director's decision to reduce, suspend, or terminate a grant, the agency may appeal the decision to the Secretary.

(i) The agency shall include in the appeal a statement of the decision being appealed and the facts that the agency believes justify a reversal or modification of the decision.

(ii) The Secretary shall act upon the appeal within 30 days of receipt.

[47 FR 28601, June 30, 1982, as amended at 51 FR 9444, Mar. 19, 1986; 60 FR 9982, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 886.19 Audit.

The agency shall arrange for an independent audit pursuant to guidance provided by the General Accounting Office and the Office of Management and Budget.

[60 FR 9982, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 886.20 Administrative procedures.

The agency shall follow administrative procedures governing accounting, payment, property, and related requirements contained in 43 CFR part 12, subpart C and use the property form specified by OSM and approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

[60 FR 9982, Feb. 22, 1995]

30 CFR Ch. VII (7-1-00 Edition)

§ 886.21 Allowable costs.

(a) Allowable reclamation costs include actual costs of construction, operation and maintenance, planning and engineering, construction inspection, other necessary administrative costs, and up to 90 percent of the costs of the acquisition of land.

(b) Costs must conform with any limitations, conditions, or exclusions set forth in the grant agreement.

[47 FR 28601, June 30, 1982, as amended at 60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 886.22 Financial management.

(a) The agency shall account for grant funds in accordance with the requirements of 43 CFR part 12, subpart C. Accounting for grant funds must be accurate and current.

(b) The agency shall adequately safeguard all funds, property, and other assets and shall assure that they are used solely for authorized purposes.

(c) The agency shall provide a comparison of actual amounts spent with budgeted amounts for each grant.

(d) When advances are made, they should be made as closely as possible to the actual time of the disbursement.

(e) The agency shall design a systematic method to assure timely and appropriate resolution of audit findings and recommendations.

[47 FR 28601, June 30, 1982, as amended at 60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 886.23 Reports.

(a) For each grant, the agency shall annually submit to OSM reporting forms specified by OSM.

(b) Upon project completion, the agency shall submit a completed Form OSM-76 and any other closeout reports specified by OSM.

[60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995; 60 FR 29756, June 6, 1995]

§ 886.24 Records.

The agency shall maintain complete records in accordance with 43 CFR part 12, subpart C. This includes, but is not limited to, books, documents, maps, and other evidence and accounting procedures and practices sufficient to reflect properly—

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(a) The amount and disposition of all assistance received for the program; and

(b) The total direct and indirect costs of the program for which the grant was awarded.

[47 FR 28601, June 30, 1982, as amended at 60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 886.25 Special Indian lands procedures.

(a) This section applies to Indian lands not subject to an approved Tribal reclamation program. The Director is authorized to mitigate emergency situations or extreme danger situations arising from past mining practices and begin reclamation of other areas determined to have high priority on such lands.

(b) The Director is authorized to receive proposals from Indian tribes for projects that should be carried out on Indian lands subject to this Section and to carry out these projects under parts 872 through 882 of this chapter.

(c) For reclamation activities carried out under this section on Indian lands, the Director shall consult with the Indian tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs office having jurisdiction over the Indian lands.

(d) If a proposal is made by an Indian tribe and approved by the Director, the Tribal governing body shall approve the project plans. The costs of the project may be charged against the money allocated to OSM under § 872.11(b)(5).

(e) Approved projects may be carried out directly by the Director or through such arrangements as the Director may make with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or other agencies.

[60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995]

PART 887—SUBSIDENCE INSURANCE PROGRAM GRANTS

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AUTHORITY: 30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 51 FR 5493, Feb. 13, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 887.1 Scope.

This part sets forth procedures for grants to States having an approved State reclamation plan for the establishment, administration and operation of self-sustaining individual State administered programs to insure private property against damages caused by land subsidence resulting from underground coal mining.

§ 887.3 Authority.

The Director is authorized to approve or disapprove applications for grants up to a total amount of \$3,000,000 for each State with an approved State reclamation plan provided moneys are available under § 872.11(b) of this chapter and Section 402(g)(1) of Pub. L. 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1232).

[60 FR 9983, Feb. 22, 1995]

§ 887.5 Definitions.

As used in this part—

Establishment—means either the development of a subsidence insurance program or the administration or operation of a subsidence insurance program.

Private property—means any or all of the following: dwellings and improvements, commercial and industrial structures, utilities, underground structures such as sewers, pipes, wells and septic systems, sidewalks and driveways, and land.

Self-sustaining—means maintaining an insurance rate structure which is designed to be actuarially sound. Self-sustaining requires that State subsidence insurance programs provide for recovery of payments made in settlement for damages from any party responsible for the damages under the law of the State. Actuarial soundness implies that funds are sufficient to cover expected losses and expenses including a reasonable allowance for underwriting services and contingencies. Self-sustaining shall not preclude the use of funds from other non-Federal sources.

State Administered—means administered either directly by a State agency