

§ 1640.3

considered to be Federal funds provided by grant or contract.

(b) A *violation of the agreement* means:

(1) That the recipient has been convicted of, or judgment has been entered against the recipient for, a violation of any of the laws listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, with respect to its LSC grant or contract, by the court having jurisdiction of the matter, and any appeals of the conviction or judgment have been exhausted or the time for the appeal has expired; or

(2) An employee or board member of the recipient has been convicted of, or judgment has been entered against the employee or board member for, a violation of any of the laws listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with respect to a recipient's grant or contract with LSC by the court having jurisdiction of the matter, and any appeals of the conviction or judgment have been exhausted or the time for appeal has expired, and the Corporation finds that the recipient has knowingly or through gross negligence allowed the employee or board member to engage in such activities.

§ 1640.3 Contractual agreement.

As a condition of receiving LSC funds, a recipient must enter into a written contractual agreement with the Corporation that, with respect to its LSC funds, it will be subject to the Federal laws listed in § 1640.2(a)(1). The agreement shall include a statement that all of the recipient's employees and board members have been informed of such Federal law and of the consequences of a violation of such law, both to the recipient and to themselves as individuals.

§ 1640.4 Violation of agreement.

(a) A violation of the agreement under § 1640.2(b)(1) shall result in the recipient's LSC grant or contract being terminated by the Corporation without need for a termination hearing. During the pendency of any appeal of a conviction or judgment, the Corporation may take such steps as it determines necessary to safeguard its funds.

(b) A violation of the agreement under § 1640.2(b)(2) shall result in the recipient's LSC grant or contract being terminated by the Corporation. Prior

45 CFR Ch. XVI (10–1–14 Edition)

to such termination, the Corporation shall provide notice and an opportunity to be heard for the sole purpose of determining whether the recipient knowingly or through gross negligence allowed the employee or board member to engage in the activities which led to the conviction or judgment. During the pendency of any appeal of a conviction or judgment or during the pendency of a hearing, the Corporation may take such steps as it determines necessary to safeguard its funds.

PART 1641—DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND REMOVAL OF RECIPIENT AUDITORS

Subpart A—General

Sec.

1641.1 Purpose/Applicability.

1641.2 Definitions.

1641.3 Scope of debarment, suspension and removal.

1641.4 Duration of debarment, suspension and removal.

Subpart B—Debarment

1641.5 Debarment.

1641.6 Procedures for debarment.

1641.7 Causes for debarment.

1641.8 Notice of proposed debarment.

1641.9 Response to notice of proposed debarment.

1641.10 Additional proceedings as to disputed material facts.

Subpart C—Suspension

1641.11 Suspension.

1641.12 Procedures for suspension.

1641.13 Causes for suspension.

1641.14 Notice of proposed suspension.

1641.15 Response to notice of proposed suspension.

Subpart D—Removal

1641.16 Removal.

1641.17 Procedures for removal.

1641.18 Causes for removal.

1641.19 Notice of proposed removal.

1641.20 Response to notice of proposed removal.

1641.21 Additional proceedings as to disputed material facts.

Subpart E—Decisions

1641.22 Decisions of debarment official.

1641.23 Exceptions to debarment, suspension and removal.