

Subpart T—Cost Principles**§ 3015.190 Scope.**

This subpart makes the allowable costs incurred by the recipient the maximum amount of money a recipient is entitled to receive from USDA. In addition, this subpart identifies the principles to be used in determining allowable costs. These cost principles shall apply to transactions and activities conducted under grants, subgrants, cooperative agreements, cost-type contracts and cost-type subcontracts under grants.

(a) *Allowable costs.* Grant funds may be used only for allowable costs of the activities for which the grant was awarded. This means that the total amount of money that the recipient is entitled to receive from USDA may not exceed the allowable costs incurred by the recipient for those activities.

(b) The following rules apply in computing maximum allowable costs:

(1) *Third party in-kind contributions.* Because they are not allowable costs of the party that receives them, the value of third party in-kind contributions received may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs. However, as provided in Subpart G of this part, third party in-kind contributions may count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of the Federal grant.

(2) *Costs supported by another grant.* Allowable costs incurred by the recipient and supported by another Federal grant (or by a non-Federal grant) awarded to the recipient may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs. The basic intent of this rule is to prevent double compensation. It does not, however, prevent proration of costs that are allowable under two or more awards.

(3) *Costs used to match another Federal grant.* A cost that the recipient uses to meet a cost-sharing or matching requirement of one Federal grant may not count towards determining maximum allowable costs under another Federal grant, unless specifically authorized by a Federal statute.

(4) *Costs supported by general program income.* A grant may not pay for a cost which is supported by general program income earned by the recipient or by a

subrecipient under the grant. Therefore, these costs may not be included in determining maximum allowable costs.

(5) *Use of money due Federal government.* In accordance with § 3015.173, an awarding agency, under certain circumstances, may authorize a recipient to use certain money due the Federal government for allowable costs of the project or programs, instead of returning the money to the Federal Government. Costs supported by the money may not be included as part of the maximum allowable costs charged to USDA.

(6) *Subgrant and contract costs.* The recipient's allowable costs include allowable outlays, if any, to its subrecipients and contractors. If the recipient pays a subrecipient more than the allowable costs incurred by the subrecipient, the excess is not an allowable cost of the recipient and may not be included as part of the maximum allowable costs charged to USDA. However, for cost-type contracts a reasonable fee or profit paid by the recipient to the contractor, in addition to the contractor's allowable costs, may be included in this maximum unless prohibited by the provisions of the grant award.

§ 3015.191 Governments.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-87, and any subsequent amendments to this Circular published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by governments.

(b) Additional amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the start of a government's first fiscal year following the amendment's publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 3015.192 Institutions of higher education.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-21, including any amendments to the Circular published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by institutions of higher education (other than for-profit institutions).

(b) Additional amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the start of an institution's first fiscal

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year following the amendment's publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 3015.193 Other non-profit organizations.

(a) OMB Circular No. A-122, including any subsequent amendments to the Circulars published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by OMB, shall be used in determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by nonprofit organizations under grants, cooperative agreements, cost reimbursement contracts, and other contracts in which costs are used in pricing, administration, or settlement. It does not apply to colleges or universities which are covered by Circular A-21; State, local and federally recognized Indian Tribal governments which are covered by Circular A-87, or hospitals.

(b) Future amendments to the Circular, unless otherwise prescribed by OMB, shall go into effect at the time the initial award is made to the recipient.

§ 3015.194 For-profit organizations.

The principles to be used when determining the allowable costs of activities conducted by for-profit organizations are contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR Subpart 31.2. Exception: Independent research and development costs including any indirect costs allocable to them are unallowable. Independent research and development are defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation at 48 CFR 31.205-18.

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§ 3015.195 Subgrants and cost-type contracts.

USDA cost principles applicable to a cost-type contractor or a subrecipient will not necessarily be the same as those applicable to the recipient. For example, where a State government awards a subrecipient or cost-type contract to an institution of higher education, OMB Circular A-21 would apply to the costs incurred by the institution of higher education even though OMB Circular A-87 would apply to the costs incurred by the State.

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§ 3015.196 Costs allowable with approval.

Each set of cost principles specifically identifies certain costs that, in order to be allowable, must be approved by the awarding agency. Other costs do not require approval. The following procedures govern approval of these costs:

(a) When costs are allocated in accordance with a government-wide cost allocation plan or when treated as indirect costs, acceptance of the costs as part of the indirect cost rate or cost allocation plan shall constitute approval.

(b)(1) All direct costs must be approved in advance by the awarding agency.

(2) When costs are specified in the budget, approval of the budget shall constitute approval of the cost.

(3) Specific prior approval in writing from the awarding agency is required if the costs are not specified in the budget, or if there is no approved budget. For this purpose the prior approval procedures of Subpart M shall be followed, except that, for formula or mandatory grants, the awarding agency's written approval may be signed by any authorized official of the awarding agency.

(c) The awarding agency may waive or conditionally waive the requirement for its approval of the costs. A waiver, as such, shall be applicable only to the requirement for approval. If it is determined, by audit or otherwise, that the costs do not meet other requirements or tests for allowability specified by the applicable cost principles, such as reasonableness and necessity, the costs may be disallowed.

(d) In the case of subgrants and cost-type contracts, no approval shall be given which is inconsistent with the purpose or the provisions of the Federal grant.

Subpart U—Miscellaneous

§ 3015.200 Acknowledgement of support on publications and audiovisuals.

(a) *Definitions.* Appendix A defines "audiovisual," "production of an audiovisual," and "publication."