

§ 3015.311 Simplification, consolidation, or substitution of State plans.

(a) As used in this section:

(1) *Simplify* means that a State may develop its own format, choose its own submission date, and select the planning period for a State plan.

(2) *Consolidate* means that a State may meet statutory and regulatory requirements by combining two or more plans into one document and that the State can select the format, submission date, the planning period for the consolidated plan.

(3) *Substitute* means that a State may use a plan or other document that it has developed for its own purposes to meet Federal requirements.

(b) If not inconsistent with law, a State may decide to try to simplify, consolidate, or substitute Federally required State plans without prior approval by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary reviews each State plan a State has simplified, consolidated or substituted and accepts the plan only if its contents meet Federal requirements.

§ 3015.312 Waivers.

In an emergency, the Secretary may waive any provision of these regulations.

APPENDIX A TO PART 3015—DEFINITIONS

Section I “Grant” and “Cooperative Agreement”

(a) “Grant” unless qualified by “non-Federal” means an award by the Federal government of money, property instead of money, services, or anything of value, to the State or other recipient, with the following characteristics:

(1) The principal purpose of the award is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute, rather than acquisition, by purchase, lease, or barter, of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal government; and

(2) At the time the award is made, no substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

(b) “Cooperative agreement” has the same meaning as “grant,” except that, at the time a cooperative agreement is awarded, substantial involvement is anticipated between the executive agency, acting for the Federal

government, and the State or local government or other recipient during performance of the contemplated activity.

(c) “Grants” and “cooperative agreements” do not include technical assistance, which provides services instead of money; revenue sharing; loans; loan guarantees; capital contributions to loan funds; interest subsidies; insurance; or direct appropriations. (See the definition of “Non-Federal grant” in Section II of this appendix.)

Section II *Other Definitions.*

“Acquisition” of property includes purchase, construction, or fabrication of property. It does not include rental of property or alterations and renovations of real property.

“Acquisition cost” of an item of purchased equipment means the net invoice price of the equipment. It includes the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the equipment useable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges, such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty, or protective in-transit insurance shall be included in or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the regular accounting practices of the organization purchasing the equipment.

If an item of equipment is acquired by trading in another item and paying an additional amount, “acquisition cost” means the amount received for trade-in plus the additional outlay. (See the definition of “amount received for trade-in.”)

For purposes of the rules on equipment and supplies, “acquisition cost” of a copy of a work of authorship (such as a book, print of a motion picture, or tape of a television program) refers to the cost of fabricating or purchasing the individual copy, considered as a material object. It does not include the cost of developing, or acquiring rights to, the work embodied in the copy.

“Advance by Treasury check” is a payment made by a Treasury check to a recipient of a grant or cooperative agreement, before payments are made by the recipient of the grant or cooperative agreement. Advances by Treasury check are based on either a periodic request from the recipient or a predetermined payment schedule.

“Amount received for trade-in” of an item of equipment traded in for replacement equipment means the amount that would have been paid for the replacement equipment without a trade-in, minus the amount paid with the trade-in. The term refers to the actual difference, not necessarily the trade-in value, shown on an invoice. For example, suppose that a recipient can buy a new machine for \$5,000 in cash. The recipient actually buys this machine by trading in a used machine and paying \$3,000 in cash. In this case, the amount received for trade-in