

(4) "other recipient" means a person or recipient (except a State or local government) authorized to receive United States Government assistance or procurement contracts and includes a charitable or educational institution.

(5) "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, a territory or possession of the United States, an agency or instrumentality of a State, and a multi-State, regional, or interstate entity having governmental duties and powers.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1003.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Rows 6302(1) through 6302(5).

Clause (3) restates the source provisions because of the definition of "executive agency" in section 102 of the revised title. The words "a county, municipality, city, town, township" are omitted as being included in "a unit of government in a State".

In clause (5), the words "the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" are omitted as being included in "territory or possession of the United States" and as unnecessary because of 48:734. The words "duties and powers" are substituted for "functions" for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

§ 6303. Using procurement contracts

An executive agency shall use a procurement contract as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the United States Government and a State, a local government, or other recipient when—

(1) the principal purpose of the instrument is to acquire (by purchase, lease, or barter) property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government; or

(2) the agency decides in a specific instance that the use of a procurement contract is appropriate.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1004.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6303.

The words "type of" are omitted as unnecessary. The word "decides" is substituted for "determines" for consistency.

§ 6304. Using grant agreements

An executive agency shall use a grant agreement as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the United States Government and a State, a local government, or other recipient when—

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is to transfer a thing of value to the State or local government or other recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States instead of acquiring (by purchase, lease, or bar-

ter) property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government; and

(2) substantial involvement is not expected between the executive agency and the State, local government, or other recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1004.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6304.

The words "type of" are omitted as unnecessary. The words "money, property, services" are omitted as being included in "a thing of value". The words "in order" are omitted as surplus. The words "law of the United States" are substituted for "Federal statute" for consistency.

§ 6305. Using cooperative agreements

An executive agency shall use a cooperative agreement as the legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the United States Government and a State, a local government, or other recipient when—

(1) the principal purpose of the relationship is to transfer a thing of value to the State, local government, or other recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States instead of acquiring (by purchase, lease, or barter) property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government; and

(2) substantial involvement is expected between the executive agency and the State, local government, or other recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated in the agreement.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1004.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6305.

The words "type of" are omitted as unnecessary. The words "money, property, services" are omitted as being included in "a thing of value". The words "law of the United States" are substituted for "Federal statute" for consistency.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

IMPLEMENTATION OF NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT AND NORTH AMERICAN WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pub. L. 102-154, title I, Nov. 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 995, provided that: "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977 (31 U.S.C. 6301-6308), the Fish and Wildlife Service is hereafter authorized to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements and grants with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement on a public-private cost sharing basis, the North American Wetlands Conservation Act [16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.] and the North American Waterfowl Management Plan".

PRINTING OF EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND
CONTINUATION OF CHALLENGE COST-SHARE PROGRAM

Pub. L. 102-154, title II, Nov. 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 1018, provided that: “Notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977 (31 U.S.C. 6301-6308), the Forest Service is authorized hereafter to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to print educational materials and to continue the Challenge Cost-Share Program.”

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT; AUTHORIZATION TO
USE COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPLEMENT
CHALLENGE COST-SHARE PROGRAMS

Pub. L. 101-512, title I, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1918, provided in part that: “the Bureau [of Land Management] is authorized hereafter to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals, to implement challenge cost-share programs.”

§ 6306. Authority to vest title in tangible personal property for research

The head of an executive agency may vest title in tangible personal property in a nonprofit institution of higher education or in a nonprofit organization whose primary purpose is conducting scientific research—

- (1) when the property is bought with amounts provided under a procurement contract, grant agreement, or cooperative agreement with the institution or organization to conduct basic or applied scientific research;
- (2) when the head of the agency decides the vesting furthers the objectives of the agency;
- (3) without further obligation to the United States Government; and
- (4) under conditions the head of the agency considers appropriate.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1004.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6306	41:506.	Feb. 3, 1978, Pub. L. 95-224, § 7, 92 Stat. 5.

The text of 41:506(a) is omitted as unnecessary because it duplicates the requirements of sections 6303-6305 of the revised title. The word “equipment” is omitted as being included in “tangible personal property”. The words “amounts provided under a contract, grant agreement, or cooperative agreement” are substituted for “such funds” for clarity. The words “decides the vesting” are substituted for “it is deemed” for clarity. The word “conditions” is substituted for “terms and conditions” because it is inclusive.

§ 6307. Interpretative guidelines and exemptions

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget may—

- (1) issue supplementary interpretative guidelines to promote consistent and efficient use of procurement contracts, grant agreements, and cooperative agreements; and
- (2) exempt a transaction or program of an executive agency from this chapter.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1005.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6307(1)	41:508.	Feb. 3, 1978, Pub. L. 95-224, § 9, 92 Stat. 6.
6307(2)	41:501(note).	Feb. 3, 1978, Pub. L. 95-224, § 10(d), 92 Stat. 6; Apr. 1, 1982, Pub. L. 97-162, 96 Stat. 23.

In clause (2), the word “exempt” is substituted for “except” for consistency.

§ 6308. Use of multiple relationships for different parts of jointly financed projects

This chapter does not require an executive agency to establish only one relationship between the United States Government and a State, a local government, or other recipient on a jointly financed project involving amounts from more than one program or appropriation when different relationships would otherwise be appropriate for different parts of the project.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1005.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
6308	41:509.	Feb. 3, 1978, Pub. L. 95-224, § 10(c), 92 Stat. 6.

The word “financed” is substituted for “funded”, and the word “amounts” is substituted for “funds”, for consistency in the revised title.

CHAPTER 64—DATA STANDARDS FOR GRANT REPORTING

- Sec. 6401. Definitions.
- 6402. Data standards for grant reporting.
- 6403. Guidance applying data standards for grant reporting.
- 6404. Agency requirements.

§ 6401. Definitions

In this chapter:

- (1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” has the meaning given the term in section 552(f) of title 5.
- (2) CORE DATA ELEMENTS.—The term “core data elements” means data elements relating to financial management, administration, or management that—
 - (A) are not program-specific in nature or program-specific outcome measures, as defined in section 1115(h) of this title; and
 - (B) are required by agencies for all or the vast majority of recipients of Federal awards for purposes of reporting.
- (3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.
- (4) EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.—The term “Executive department” has the meaning given the term in section 101 of title 5.
- (5) FEDERAL AWARD.—The term “Federal award”—
 - (A) means the transfer of anything of value for a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States, including financial assistance and Government facilities, services, and property;