shall be subject to the audit requirements specified in award terms and conditions.

(d) For-profit organizations that are subrecipients shall be subject to the audit requirements specified in 32 CFR 34.16.

§ 32.27 Allowable costs.

(a) General. For each kind of recipient or subrecipient of a cost-type assistance award, or each contractor receiving a cost-type contract under an assistance award, there is a set of Federal principles for determining allowable costs. Allowability of costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the entity incurring the costs.

(b) Governmental organizations. Allowability of costs incurred by State, local or federally-recognized Indian tribal governments that may be subrecipients or contractors under awards subject to this part is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-87, “Cost Principles for State and Local Governments.”

(c) Non-profit organizations. The allowability of costs incurred by non-profit organizations that may be recipients or subrecipients of awards subject to this part, or contractors under such awards, is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-122, “Cost Principles for Non-Profit Organizations.”

(d) Higher educational institutions. The allowability of costs incurred by institutions of higher education that may be recipients, subrecipients, or contractors is determined in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-21, “Cost Principles for Educational Institutions.”

(e) Hospitals. The allowability of costs incurred by hospitals that are recipients, subrecipients, or contractors is determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix E to 45 CFR part 74, “Principles for Determining Costs Applicable to Research and Development Under Grants and Contracts with Hospitals.”

(f) For-profit organizations. The allowability of costs incurred by subrecipients or contractors that are either for-profit organizations or non-profit organizations listed in Attachment C to Circular A-122 is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) at 48 CFR part 31; however, the grants officer or the award terms and conditions may in rare cases authorize a determination of allowable costs that are in accordance with uniform cost accounting standards and comply with cost principles acceptable to the Department of Defense.

§ 32.28 Period of availability of funds.

Where a funding period is specified, a recipient may charge to the award only allowable costs resulting from obligations incurred during the funding period and any pre-award costs (see §32.25(d)(2)(i)) authorized by the DoD Component.

Property Standards

§ 32.30 Purpose of property standards.

Sections 32.31 through 32.37 set forth uniform standards governing management and disposition of property furnished by the Federal Government and property whose cost was charged to a project supported by a Federal award. DoD Components shall require recipients to observe these standards under awards and shall not impose additional requirements, unless specifically required by Federal statute. The recipient may use its own property management standards and procedures provided it observes the provisions of §§32.31 through 32.37.

§ 32.31 Insurance coverage.

Recipients shall, at a minimum, provide the equivalent insurance coverage for real property and equipment acquired with Federal funds as provided to property owned by the recipient. Federally-owned property need not be insured unless required by the terms and conditions of the award.

§ 32.32 Real property.

Each DoD Component that makes awards under which real property is acquired in whole or in part with Federal funds shall prescribe requirements for
§ 32.33 Federally-owned and exempt property.

(a) Federally-owned property. (1) Title to federally-owned property remains vested in the Federal Government. Recipients shall submit annually an inventory listing of federally-owned property in their custody to the DoD Component that made the award. Upon completion of the award or when the property is no longer needed, the recipient shall report the property to the DoD Component for further Federal agency utilization.

(2) If the DoD Component that made the award has no further need for the property, it shall be declared excess and either:

(i) Reported to the General Services Administration, in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 483(b)(2)), as implemented by General Services Administration regulations at 41 CFR 101–47.202; or

(ii) Disposed of by alternative methods pursuant to other specific statutory authority. For example, DoD Components are authorized by the Federal Technology Transfer Act (15 U.S.C. 3710(i)), to donate research equipment to educational and non-profit organizations for the conduct of technical and scientific education and research activities—donations under this Act shall be in accordance with the DoD implementation of E.O. 12999 (3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 180), “Educational Technology: Ensuring Opportunity for All Children in the Next Century,” as applicable. Appropriate instructions shall be issued to the recipient by the DoD Component.

(b) Exempt property. (1) When statutory authority exists, a DoD Component may vest title to property acquired with Federal funds in the recipient without further obligation to the Federal Government and under conditions the DoD Component considers appropriate. For example, under 31 U.S.C. 6306, DoD Components may so vest title to tangible personal property