

erty”. 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.

§ 6309. Non-propagation of core-based statistical area delineations

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date of enactment of the MAPS Act of 2021, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, any change to the standards of core-based statistical area delineations pursuant to section 3504(e) of title 44—

(1) shall not propagate automatically for any non-statistical use by any domestic assistance program, including any such use as required through—

(A) statutory reference to any core-based statistical area delineation; or

(B) administrative or regulatory reference to any core-based statistical area delineation; and

(2) shall propagate for any non-statistical use by any domestic assistance program only—

(A) if a relevant agency determines that such a propagation—

(i) supports the purposes of the program; and

(ii) is in the public interest; and

(B) through affirmative adoption through notice-and-comment rulemaking pursuant to section 553 of title 5.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—The definitions in section 4 of the MAPS Act of 2021 shall apply to this section.

(Added Pub. L. 117-219, § 5(a), Dec. 5, 2022, 136 Stat. 2272.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of enactment of the MAPS Act of 2021, referred to in subsec. (a), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 117-219, which was approved Dec. 5, 2022.

Section 4 of the MAPS Act of 2021, referred to in subsec. (b), is section 4 of Pub. L. 117-219, which is set out as a note under section 6102 of this 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;

(B) includes a grant, a subgrant, a cooperative agreement, or any other transaction; and

(C) does not include a transaction or agreement—

(i) that provides for conventional public information services or procurement of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Government; or

(ii) that provides only—

- (I) direct Government cash assistance to an individual;
- (II) a subsidy;
- (III) a loan;
- (IV) a loan guarantee; or
- (V) insurance.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the head of the standard-setting agency.

(7) STANDARD-SETTING AGENCY.—The term “standard-setting agency” means the Executive department designated under section 6402(a)(1).

(8) STATE.—The term “State” means each State of the United States, the District of Columbia, each commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(Added Pub. L. 116–103, §4(a), Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3267.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 116–103, §1(a), Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3266, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter, amending sections 7502 and 7505 of this title, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and sections 6402 and 7505 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency Act of 2019’ or the ‘GREAT Act’.”

RULE OF CONSTRUCTION

Pub. L. 116–103, §8, Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3271, provided that: “Nothing in this Act [see Short Title note set out above], or the amendments made by this Act, shall be construed to require the collection of data that is not otherwise required under any Federal law, rule, or regulation.”

PURPOSES

Pub. L. 116–103, §2, Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3266, provided that: “The purposes of this Act [see Short Title note set out above] are to—

“(1) modernize reporting by recipients of Federal grants and cooperative agreements by creating and imposing data standards for the information that those recipients are required by law to report to the Federal Government;

“(2) implement the recommendation by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget contained in the report submitted under section 5(b)(6) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) relating to the development of a ‘comprehensive taxonomy of standard definitions for core data elements required for managing Federal financial assistance awards’;

“(3) reduce burden and compliance costs of recipients of Federal grants and cooperative agreements by enabling technology solutions, existing or yet to be developed, for use in both the public and private sectors to better manage the data that recipients already provide to the Federal Government; and

“(4) strengthen oversight and management of Federal grants and cooperative agreements by agencies by consolidating the collection and display of and access to open data that has been standardized and, where appropriate, increasing transparency to the public.”

DEFINITIONS

Pub. L. 116–103, §3, Dec. 30, 2019, 133 Stat. 3267, provided that: “In this Act [see Short Title note set out above], the terms ‘agency’, ‘Director’, ‘Federal award’,

and ‘Secretary’ have the meanings given those terms in section 6401 of title 31, United States Code, as added by section 4(a) of this Act.”

§ 6402. Data standards for grant reporting

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF STANDARD-SETTING AGENCY.—The Director shall designate the Executive department that administers the greatest number of programs under which Federal awards are issued in a calendar year as the standard-setting agency.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this chapter, the Secretary and the Director shall establish Governmentwide data standards for information reported by recipients of Federal awards.

(3) DATA ELEMENTS.—The data standards established under paragraph (2) shall include, at a minimum—

(A) standard definitions for data elements required for managing Federal awards; and

(B) unique identifiers for Federal awards and recipients of Federal awards that can be consistently applied Governmentwide.

(b) SCOPE.—The data standards established under subsection (a)—

(1) shall include core data elements;

(2) may cover information required by law to be reported to any agency by recipients of Federal awards, including audit-related information reported under chapter 75 of this title; and

(3) may not be used by the Director or any agency to require the collection of any data not otherwise required under Federal law.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The data standards established under subsection (a) shall, to the extent reasonable and practicable—

(1) render information reported by recipients of Federal awards fully searchable and machine-readable;

(2) be nonproprietary;

(3) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies;

(4) be consistent with and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles; and

(5) incorporate the data standards established under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

(d) CONSULTATION.—In establishing the data standards under subsection (a), the Secretary and the Director shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of the Treasury to ensure that the data standards established under subsection (a) incorporate the data standards established under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note);

(2) the head of each agency that issues Federal awards;

(3) recipients of Federal awards and organizations representing recipients of Federal awards;

(4) private sector experts;

(5) members of the public, including privacy experts, privacy advocates, auditors, and industry stakeholders; and