

or matching. These rules apply whether cost-sharing or matching is required by Federal statute, awarding agency regulations, or by other provisions established by the specific grant agreement.

§ 3015.51 Acceptable contributions and costs.

A cost-sharing or a matching requirement may be satisfied after qualifications and exceptions are met in § 3015.52 and by satisfying either or both of the following:

(a) Allowable costs incurred by the recipient or by any subrecipient under the grant or subgrant. This includes allowable costs supported by non-Federal grants or by cash donations from non-Federal third parties. Allowable costs shall be determined in accordance with the cost principles set forth in Subpart T.

(b) The value of third party in-kind contributions applicable to the same period when a cost-sharing or matching requirement applies.

§ 3015.52 Qualifications and exceptions.

(a) *Costs supported by other Federal grants.* (1) A cost-sharing or a matching requirement shall not be met by costs supported by another Federal grant, except as provided by Federal statute. This exception however, does not apply to costs supported by general program income earned from a contract awarded under another Federal grant.

(2) For the purpose of this part, funds provided under General or Countercyclical Revenue Sharing Programs (31 U.S.C. 1221 *et seq.* and 42 U.S.C. 6721 *et seq.*) are not considered Federal grants. Therefore, allowable costs supported by these funds may be used to satisfy a cost-sharing or a matching requirement.

(b) *Costs or contributions applied towards other Federal cost-sharing requirements.* Recipient costs or the value of third party in-kind contributions shall not count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of a USDA grant if they are or will be counted towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of another Federal grant, a Federal procure-

ment contract, or any other award of Federal funds.

(c) *Costs financed by general program income.* Costs financed by general program income as defined in Appendix A shall not count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement of a USDA grant supporting the activity unless the provisions of the grant award expressly permit the income to be used for cost-sharing or matching purposes. (This is the alternative for use of general program income described in § 3015.41).

(d) *Services or property financed by income earned by contractors.* Contractors under a grant or subgrant may earn income from the activities carried out under the contract in addition to the amounts earned from the party awarding the contract. No costs of services or property supported by this income may count toward satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement unless other provisions of the grant award expressly permit this kind of income to be used to meet the requirement.

(e) *Records.* In order to count cost and third party in-kind contributions towards satisfying a cost-sharing or a matching requirement, there must be verification and accurate documentation from the records of recipients or cost-type contractors. These records shall show how the value placed on third party in-kind contributions was decided. Special standards and procedures for calculating these contributions are discussed in paragraph (f) of this section. Volunteer services, to the extent possible, shall be supported by the same pay procedures and rates employed by the organization when paying for similar work performed by its personnel.

(f) *Special standards for third party in-kind contributions—*(1) *Contributions to recipients or cost-type contractors.* A third party in-kind contribution to a recipient or cost-type contractor may count towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement only where, if the recipient or cost-type contractor were to pay for it, the payment would be an allowable cost.

(2) *Contributions to fixed-price contractors.* A third party in-kind contribution to a fixed-price contractor may count

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towards satisfying a cost-sharing or matching requirement only if it results in:

- (i) An increase in the services or property provided under the contract (without additional cost to the recipient or subrecipient), or
- (ii) A cost savings to the recipient or subrecipient.

§ 3015.53 Valuation of donated services.

(a) *Volunteer services.* Unpaid services provided to a recipient by an individual shall be valued at rates consistent with the rates normally paid for similar work in the recipient organization. If there is no similar work in the recipient organization, the rate of pay for volunteer services should be consistent with those regular rates paid for similar work in the same labor market. In either case, a reasonable amount for fringe benefits may be included in the valuation.

(b) *Employees of other organizations.* When an employer, other than a recipient or cost-type contractor, furnishes the services of an employee without cost to perform the employee's normal line of work, the services shall be valued at the employee's regular rate of pay, exclusive of the employer's fringe benefits and overhead cost. If the services are in a different line of work, paragraph (a) of this section shall apply.

§ 3015.54 Valuation of donated supplies and loaned equipment or space.

(a) If a third party donates supplies, the contributions shall not exceed the cost of the supplies to the donor or the market value of the supplies, at the time of the donation, whichever is less.

(b) If a third party donates the use of equipment or space in a building but retains the title, the contribution shall be valued at the fair rental rate of the equipment or space.

§ 3015.55 Valuation of donated equipment, buildings, and land.

When a third party donates equipment, buildings or land, and the title is given to the recipient, the treatment of this donated property shall depend

upon the purpose of the grant or subgrant as follows:

(a) *Awards for capital expenditures.* If the purpose of the grant or subgrant is to assist the recipient in acquiring property, such as equipment, buildings, and land, then the market value of that property at the time of donation may be counted as cost-sharing or matching.

(b) *Other awards.* If the nature of the grant or subgrant is not for the purpose of acquiring property, the following rules shall apply:

(1) If approval is obtained from the awarding agency, the market value at the time of donation of the equipment or buildings and the fair rental rate of the donated land may be counted as cost-sharing or matching. In the case of a subgrant, the provisions of the USDA grant should require that the approval be obtained from the awarding agency as well as the recipient. In all cases, the approval may be given only if a purchase of the equipment or rental of the land would be approved as an allowable direct cost.

(2) If approval is not obtained under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, no amount shall be counted for donated land. Instead, only depreciation or use allowances may be counted for donated equipment and buildings and treated as costs incurred by the recipient. They are computed and allocated (usually as indirect costs) in accordance with the cost principles specified in Subpart T of this part. They will thus be handled in the same way as depreciation or use allowances for purchased equipment and buildings. The amount of depreciation or use allowances for donated equipment and buildings is based on the property's market value at the time it was donated.

§ 3015.56 Appraisal of real property.

In some cases, it will be necessary to establish the market value of land or a building or the fair rental rate of land or of space in a building. In these cases, the awarding agency must require that the market value or fair rental rate be set by an independent appraiser (or by a representative of the U.S. General Services Administration, if available) and that the value or rate be certified by a responsible official of the party to