

Department of Justice

§ 70.11

accrued expenditure basis, they represent the amount of obligations incurred by the recipient for which an outlay has not been recorded.

(nn) *Unobligated balance* means the portion of the funds authorized by the Department that has not been obligated by the recipient and is determined by deducting the cumulative obligations from the cumulative funds authorized.

(oo) *Unrecovered indirect cost* means the difference between the amount awarded and the amount which could have been awarded under the recipient's approved negotiated indirect cost rate.

(pp) *Working capital advance* means a procedure where by funds are advanced to the recipient to cover its estimated disbursement needs for a given initial period.

[Order No. 1980-95, 60 FR 38242, July 26, 1995; Order No. 1998-95, 60 FR 57931, Nov. 24, 1995]

§ 70.3 Effect on other issuances.

For awards subject to this part, all administrative requirements of codified program regulations, program manuals, handbooks and other non-regulatory materials which are inconsistent with the requirements of this part shall be superseded, except to the extent they are required by statute, or authorized in accordance with the deviations provision in § 70.4.

§ 70.4 Deviations.

OMB, after consultation with the Department's Division of Financial Management and Grants Administration may grant exceptions for classes of grants or recipients subject to the requirements of this part when exceptions are not prohibited by statute. However, in the interest of maximum uniformity, exceptions from the requirements of this part shall be permitted only in unusual circumstances. The Department shall apply more restrictive requirements to a class of recipients when approved by OMB. The Department may apply less restrictive requirements when awarding small awards, except for those requirements which are statutory. Exceptions on a case-by-case basis may also be made by Department.

§ 70.5 Subawards.

Unless sections of this part specifically exclude subrecipients from coverage, all of the Department's recipients, including State and local governments, shall apply the provisions of this part to subrecipients performing work under awards if such subrecipients are institutions of higher education, hospitals or other non-profit organizations. State and local government subrecipients are subject to the provisions of regulations implementing the grants management common rule, "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments," published at 28 CFR part 66 (March 11, 1988).

Subpart B—Pre-Award Requirements

§ 70.10 Purpose.

Sections 70.11 through 70.17 prescribe forms and instructions and other pre-award matters to be used in applying for the Department's awards.

§ 70.11 Pre-award policies.

(a) *Use of grants and cooperative agreements, and contracts.* In each instance, the Department shall decide on the appropriate award instrument (i.e., grant, cooperative agreement, or contract). The Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 U.S.C. 6301-08) governs the use of grants, cooperative agreements and contracts. A grant or cooperative agreement shall be used only when the principal purpose of a transaction is to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by Federal statute. The statutory criterion for choosing between grants and cooperative agreements is that for the latter, "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." Contracts shall be used when the principal purpose is acquisition of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the Federal Government.

(b) *Public notice and priority setting.* The Department shall notify the public