

PROPERTY DEFINITIONS

Acquisition Cost. The net invoice unit price of an item of purchased equipment including the cost of modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make the property usable for the purpose for which it was acquired. Other charges such as the cost of installation, transportation, taxes, duty or protective in-transit insurance, shall be included or excluded from the unit acquisition cost in accordance with the grantee's regular accounting practices.

Commercial Organization. Any business entity organized primarily for profit (even if its ownership is in the hands of a nonprofit entity) with a place of business located in or outside the United States. The term included, but is not limited to, an individual, partnership, corporation, joint venture, association, or cooperative.

Copyright. The exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, sell or otherwise use any matter developed or purchased.

Data. Factual information used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation.

Equipment. Tangible, nonexpendable, personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit. A grantee may use its own definition of equipment provided that such definition would at least include all equipment defined above.

Patents and Inventions. Any invention or discovery which is or may be patentable or otherwise protectable under Title 35 of the United States Code, or any novel variety of plant which is or may be protectable under the Plant Variety Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 2321 et seq.). The term subject invention means any invention of a contractor conceived or first actually reduced to practice in the performance of work under a funding agreement; provided that in the case of a variety of plant, the date of determination (as defined in section 41(d) of the Plant Variety Protection Act, 7 U.S.C. 2401(d)) must also occur during the period of contract performance.

Property. Includes tangible nonexpendable property such as real property, equipment, and supplies. Includes tangible expendable property such as supplies as defined. Includes intangible property such as copyrights, patents and inventions, data, and research data as defined.

Real property. Land, including land improvements, structures and appurtenances thereto, excluding movable machinery and equipment.

Supplies. Tangible, nonexpendable or expendable personal property other than equipment as defined above. Nonexpendable supplies are tangible personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of less than \$5,000 per unit. Expendable supplies are tangible personal property having a useful life of less than one year and an acquisition cost of less than \$5,000 per unit.

Research Data. The recorded factual material commonly accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings, but not any of the following: preliminary analysis, drafts of scientific papers, plans for future research, peer reviews, or communications with colleagues. This "recorded" material excludes physical objects (e.g. laboratory samples). Research data also do not include: Trade secrets, commercial information, materials necessary to be held confidential by a researcher until they are published, or similar information which is protected by law; and personnel and medical information and similar information the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, such as information that could be used to identify a particular person in a research study.

Unit. A "unit" means one item which functions alone (e.g., typewriter) or unit may also apply to a group of items that can not function separately or individually. An example of this would be a monitor, keyboard, mouse, and disk drive(s) [whether floppy or hard drive, internal or external].