

of the Military Departments, in addition to the Secretary of Defense, to perform research and development projects through grants and cooperative agreements. A Military Department's use of the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2358 therefore requires no delegation by the Secretary of Defense.

(3) *Authorities that arise indirectly as the result of statute.* For example, authority to use a grant or cooperative agreement may result from:

(i) A federal statute authorizing a program that is consistent with an assistance relationship (i.e., the support or stimulation of a public purpose, rather than the acquisition of a good or service for the direct benefit of the Department of Defense). In accordance with 31 U.S.C. chapter 63, such a program would appropriately be carried out through the use of grants or cooperative agreements.

(ii) Exemptions requested by the Department of Defense and granted by the Office of Management and Budget under 31 U.S.C. 6307, as described in 32 CFR 22.220.

§ 21.210 Vesting and delegation of authority.

(a) The authority and responsibility for awarding grants and cooperative agreements is vested in the Head of each DoD Component that has such authority.

(b) The Head of each such DoD Component, or his or her designee, may delegate to the heads of contracting activities (HCAs) within that Component, authority to award grants or cooperative agreements, to appoint grants officers (see § 21.220(c)), and to broadly manage the DoD Component's functions related to grants and cooperative agreements. An HCA is the same official (or officials) designated as the head of the contracting activity for procurement contracts, as defined at 48 CFR 2.101—the intent is that overall management responsibilities for a DoD Component's functions related to non-procurement instruments be assigned only to officials that have similar responsibilities for procurement contracts.

§ 21.215 Contracting activities.

When designated by the Head of the DoD Component or his or her designee (see 32 CFR 21.210(b)), the HCA is responsible for the grants and cooperative agreements made by or assigned to that activity. He or she shall supervise and establish internal policies and procedures for that activity's assistance awards.

§ 21.220 Grants officers.

(a) *Authority.* Only grants officers are authorized to sign grants or cooperative agreements, or to administer or terminate such legal instruments on behalf of the Department of Defense. Grants officers may bind the Government only to the extent of the authority delegated to them.

(b) *Responsibilities.* Grants officers should be allowed wide latitude to exercise judgment in performing their responsibilities. Grants officers are responsible for ensuring that:

(1) Individual grants and cooperative agreements are used effectively in the execution of DoD programs, and are awarded and administered in accordance with applicable laws, Executive orders, regulations, and DoD policies.

(2) Sufficient funds are available for obligation.

(3) Recipients of grants and cooperative agreements receive impartial, fair, and equitable treatment.

(c) *Selection, appointment and termination of appointment of grants officers.* Each DoD Component that awards grants or enters into cooperative agreements shall have a formal process (see § 21.210(b)) to select and appoint grants officers and terminate their appointments. DoD Components are not required to maintain a selection process for grants officers separate from the selection process for contracting officers, and written statements of appointment or termination for grants officers may be integrated into the necessary documentation for contracting officers, as appropriate.

(1) *Selection.* In selecting grants officers, appointing officials shall consider the complexity and dollar value of the grants and cooperative agreements to