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part with Federal funds (*see* 32 CFR 32.32).

§ 21.325 Do acquisition regulations also apply to DoD grants and agreements?

Unless the DoDGARs specify that they apply, policies and procedures in the following acquisition regulations that apply to procurement contracts do not apply to grants, cooperative agreements, technology investment agreements, or to other assistance or non-procurement awards:

(a) The Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)(48 CFR parts 1–53).

(b) The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS)(48 CFR parts 201–270).

(c) DoD Component supplements to the FAR and DFARS.

§ 21.330 How are the DoDGARs published and maintained?

(a) The DoD publishes the DoDGARs in chapter I, subchapter C, Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and in a separate internal DoD document (DoD 3210.6–R). The DoD document is divided into parts, subparts, and sections, to parallel the CFR publication. Cross-references within the DoDGARs are stated as CFR citations (*e.g.*, a reference to §21.215 in part 21 would be to 32 CFR 21.215).

(b) The DoD publishes updates to the DoDGARs in the FEDERAL REGISTER. When finalized, the DoD also posts the updates to the internal DoD document on the World Wide Web at <http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives>.

(c) A standing working group recommends revisions to the DoDGARs to the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E). The DDR&E, Director of Defense Procurement, and each Military Department must be represented on the working group. Other DoD Components that make or administer awards may also nominate representatives. The working group meets when necessary.

§ 21.335 Who can authorize deviations from the DoDGARs?

(a) The Head of the DoD Component or his or her designee may authorize individual deviations from the DoDGARs, which are deviations that

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affect only one award, if the deviations are not prohibited by statute, executive order or regulation.

(b) The Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E) or his or her designee must approve in advance any class deviation that affects more than one award. Note that OMB concurrence also is required for class deviations from two parts of the DoDGARs, 32 CFR parts 32 and 33, in accordance with 32 CFR 32.4 and 33.6, respectively.

§ 21.340 What are the procedures for requesting and documenting deviations?

(a) DoD Components must submit copies of justifications and agency approvals for individual deviations and written requests for class deviations to: Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering, ATTN: Basic Research, 3080 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–3080.

(b) Grants officers and agreements officers must maintain copies of requests and approvals for individual and class deviations in award files.

Subpart D—Authorities and Responsibilities for Making and Administering Assistance Awards

§ 21.400 To what instruments does this subpart apply?

This subpart applies to grants, cooperative agreements, and technology investment agreements, which are legal instruments used to reflect assistance relationships between the United States Government and recipients.

§ 21.405 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart describes the sources and flow of authority to make or administer assistance awards, and assigns the broad responsibilities associated with DoD Components' use of those instruments.

§ 21.410 Must a DoD Component have statutory authority to make an assistance award?

Yes, the use of an assistance instrument to carry out a program requires authorizing legislation. That is unlike the use of a procurement contract, for

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which Federal agencies have inherent, Constitutional authority.

§ 21.415 Must the statutory authority specifically mention the use of grants or other assistance instruments?

No, the statutory authority described in § 21.410 need not specifically say that the purpose of the program is assistance or mention the use of any type of assistance instrument. However, the intent of the statute must support a judgment that the use of an assistance instrument is appropriate. For example, a DoD Component may judge that the principal purpose of a program for which it has authorizing legislation is assistance, rather than acquisition. The DoD Component would properly use an assistance instrument to carry out that program, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. chapter 63.

§ 21.420 Under what types of statutory authorities do DoD Components award assistance instruments?

DoD Components may use assistance instruments under a number of statutory authorities that fall into three categories:

(a) *Authorities that statutes provide to the Secretary of Defense.* These authorities generally are delegated by the Secretary of Defense to Heads of DoD Components, usually through DoD directives, instructions, or policy memoranda that are not part of the Defense Grant and Agreement Regulatory System. Examples of statutory authorities in this category are:

(1) Authority under 10 U.S.C. 2391 to award grants or cooperative agreements to help State and local governments alleviate serious economic impacts of defense program changes (*e.g.*, base openings and closings, contract changes, and personnel reductions and increases).

(2) Authority under 10 U.S.C. 2413 to enter into cooperative agreements with entities that furnish procurement technical assistance to businesses.

(b) *Authorities that statutes may provide directly to Heads of DoD Components.* When a statute authorizes the Head of a DoD Component to use a funding instrument to carry out a program with a principal purpose of assistance, use of that authority requires no

delegation by the Secretary of Defense. For example, 10 U.S.C. 2358 authorizes the Secretaries of the Military Departments, in addition to the Secretary of Defense, to perform research and development projects through grants and cooperative agreements. Similarly, 10 U.S.C. 2371 provides authority for the Secretaries of the Military Departments and Secretary of Defense to carry out basic, applied, or advanced research projects using assistance instruments other than grants and cooperative agreements. A Military Department's use of the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2358 or 10 U.S.C. 2371 therefore requires no delegation by the Secretary of Defense.

(c) *Authorities that arise indirectly as the result of statute.* For example, authority to use an assistance instrument may result from:

(1) 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. Depending upon the nature of the program (*e.g.*, research) and whether the program statute includes authority for any specific types of instruments, there also may be authority to use other assistance instruments.

(2) 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.

§ 21.425 How does a DoD Component's authority flow to awarding and administering activities?

The Head of a DoD Component, or his or her designee, may delegate to the heads of contracting activities (HCAs) within the Component, that Component's authority to make and administer awards, to appoint grants officers and agreements officers (*see* §§ 21.435 through 21.450), and to broadly manage the DoD Component's functions related to assistance instruments. The HCA is