

programmatic listing in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA, see § 21.505). The programmatic listing to be shown is the one that provided the funds being obligated or deobligated. For example, if a grants officer or agreements officer in one DoD Component obligates appropriations of a second DoD Component's programmatic listing, the grants officer or agreements officer must show the CFDA programmatic listing of the second DoD Component on the DD Form 2566.

§ 21.555 When and how must DoD Components report to the DAADS?

DoD Components' central points must report:

(a) On a quarterly basis to DIOR, WHS. For the first three quarters of the Federal fiscal year, the data are due by close-of-business (COB) on the 15th day after the end of the quarter (*i.e.*, first-quarter data are due by COB on January 15th, second-quarter data by COB April 15th, and third-quarter data by COB July 15th). Fourth-quarter data are due by COB October 25th, the 25th day after the end of the quarter. If any due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the data are due on the next regular workday. The mailing address for DIOR, WHS is 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302.

(b) On a floppy diskette or by other means permitted either by the instructions described in § 21.530(b) or by agreement with the DIOR, WHS. The data must be reported in the format specified in the instructions.

§ 21.560 Must DoD Components assign numbers uniformly to awards?

Yes, DoD Components must assign identifying numbers to all awards subject to this subpart, including grants, cooperative agreements, and technology investment agreements. The uniform numbering system parallels the procurement instrument identification (PII) numbering system specified in 48 CFR 204.70 (in the "Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement"), as follows:

(a) The first six alphanumeric characters of the assigned number must be identical to those specified by 48 CFR

204.7003(a)(1) to identify the DoD Component and contracting activity.

(b) The seventh and eighth positions must be the last two digits of the fiscal year in which the number is assigned to the grant, cooperative agreement, or other nonprocurement instrument.

(c) The 9th position must be a number:

(1) "1" for grants.

(2) "2" for cooperative agreements, including technology investment agreements that are cooperative agreements (see Appendix B to 32 CFR part 37).

(3) "3" for other nonprocurement instruments, including technology investment agreements that are not cooperative agreements.

(d) The 10th through 13th positions must be the serial number of the instrument. DoD Components and contracting activities need not follow any specific pattern in assigning these numbers and may create multiple series of letters and numbers to meet internal needs for distinguishing between various sets of awards.

§ 21.565 Must DoD Components' electronic systems accept Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) numbers?

The DoD Components must comply with paragraph 5.e of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) policy directive entitled, "Requirement for a DUNS number in the Applications for Federal Grants and Cooperative Agreements⁶." Paragraph 5.e requires electronic systems that handle information about grants and cooperative agreements (which, for the DoD, include Technology Investment Agreements) to accept DUNS numbers. Each DoD Component that awards for administers grants or cooperative agreements must ensure that DUNS numbers are accepted by each such system for which the DoD Component controls the system specifications. If the specifications of such a system are subject to another organization's control and the system can not accept DUNS numbers, the DoD Component must alert that organization to the OMB policy directive's

⁶This OMB policy directive is available at the Internet site <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/grants.docs.html>.

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requirement for use of DUNS numbers with a copy to: Director for Basic Sciences, ODDR&E, 3040 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301-3040.

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Subpart F—Definitions

§ 21.605 Acquisition.

The acquiring (by purchase, lease, or barter) of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the United States Government (see more detailed definition at 48 CFR 2.101). In accordance with 31 U.S.C. 6303, procurement contracts are the appropriate legal instruments for acquiring such property or services.

§ 21.610 Agreements officer.

An official with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate technology investment agreements.

§ 21.615 Assistance.

The transfer of a thing of value to a recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States (see 31 U.S.C. 6101(3)). Grants, cooperative agreements, and technology investment agreements are examples of legal instruments used to provide assistance.

§ 21.620 Award.

A grant, cooperative agreement, technology investment agreement, or other nonprocurement instrument subject to one or more parts of the DoD Grant and Agreement Regulations (see appendix A to this part).

§ 21.625 Contract.

See the definition for procurement contract in this subpart.

§ 21.630 Contracting activity.

An activity to which the Head of a DoD Component has delegated broad authority regarding acquisition functions, pursuant to 48 CFR 1.601.

§ 21.635 Contracting officer.

A person with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate contracts and make related determinations and findings. A more detailed def-

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inition of the term appears at 48 CFR 2.101.

§ 21.640 Cooperative agreement.

A legal instrument which, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6305, is used to enter into the same kind of relationship as a grant (see definition “grant”), except that substantial involvement is expected between the Department of Defense and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated by the cooperative agreement. The term does not include “cooperative research and development agreements” as defined in 15 U.S.C. 3710a.

§ 21.645 Deviation.

The issuance or use of a policy or procedure that is inconsistent with the DoDGARs.

§ 21.650 DoD Components.

The Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies, and DoD Field Activities.

§ 21.655 Grant.

A legal instrument which, consistent with 31 U.S.C. 6304, is used to enter into a relationship:

(a) Of which the principal purpose is to transfer a thing of value to the recipient to carry out a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a law of the United States, rather than to acquire property or services for the Department of Defense’s direct benefit or use.

(b) In which substantial involvement is not expected between the Department of Defense and the recipient when carrying out the activity contemplated by the grant.

§ 21.660 Grants officer.

An official with the authority to enter into, administer, and/or terminate grants or cooperative agreements.

§ 21.665 Nonprocurement instrument.

A legal instrument other than a procurement contract. Examples include instruments of financial assistance, such as grants or cooperative agreements, and those of technical assistance, which provide services in lieu of money.