

such program information to OMB and GSA.

§ 21.315 Uniform grants and agreements numbering system.

DoD Components shall assign identifying numbers to all nonprocurement instruments subject to this subpart, including grants and cooperative agreements. The 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 shall 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 shall 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 shall be a number: “1” for grants; “2” for cooperative agreements; and “3” for other nonprocurement instruments.

(d) The 10th through 13th positions shall 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.

PART 22—DoD GRANTS AND AGREEMENTS—AWARD AND ADMINISTRATION

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301 and 10 U.S.C. 113.

SOURCE: 63 FR 12164, Mar. 12, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 22.100 Purpose, relation to other parts, and organization.

(a) This part outlines grants officers' and DoD Components' responsibilities related to the award and administration of grants and cooperative agreements.

(b) In doing so, it also supplements other parts of the DoD Grant and Agreement Regulations (DoDGARs) that are either Governmentwide rules or DoD implementation of Governmentwide guidance in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars. Those other parts of the DoDGARs, which are referenced as appropriate in this part, are:

(1) Governmentwide rules on debarment, suspension and drug-free workplace requirements, in 32 CFR part 25.

(2) The Governmentwide rule on lobbying restrictions, in 32 CFR part 28.

(3) Administrative requirements for grants and agreements awarded to specific types of recipients:

(i) For State and local governmental organizations, in the Governmentwide rule at 32 CFR part 33.

(ii) For institutions of higher education and other nonprofit organizations, at 32 CFR part 32.

(iii) For for-profit organizations, at 32 CFR part 34.

(c) The organization of this part parallels the award and administration process, from pre-award through post-award matters. It therefore is organized in the same manner as the parts of the DoDGARs (32 CFR parts 32, 33, and 34) that prescribe administrative requirements for specific types of recipients.

§ 22.105 Definitions.

Other than the terms defined in this section, terms used in this part are defined in 32 CFR 21.130.

Administrative offset. An action whereby money payable by the United States Government to, or held by the Government for, a recipient is withheld to satisfy a delinquent debt the recipient owes the Government.

Advanced research. Advanced technology development that creates new technology or demonstrates the viability of applying existing technology to new products and processes in a general way. Advanced research is most closely analogous to precompetitive technology development in the commercial sector (i.e., early phases of research and development on which commercial competitors are willing to collaborate, because the work is not so coupled to specific products and processes that the results of the work must be proprietary). It does not include development of military systems and hardware where specific requirements have been defined. It is typically funded in Advanced Technology Development (Budget Activity 3 and Research Category 6.3A) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E).

Applied research. Efforts that attempt to determine and exploit the potential of scientific discoveries or improvements in technology such as new materials, devices, methods and processes. It typically is funded in Applied Research (Budget Activity 2 and Research Category 6.2) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E). Applied research normally follows basic research but may not be fully distinguishable from the related basic research. The term does not include efforts whose principal aim is the design, development, or testing of specific products, systems or processes to be considered for sale or acquisition; these efforts are within the definition of "development."

Basic research. Efforts directed toward increasing knowledge and understanding in science and engineering, rather than the practical application of that knowledge and understanding. It typically is funded within Basic Research (Budget Activity 1 and Research Category 6.1) programs within Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E). For the purposes of this part, basic research includes:

(1) Research-related, science and engineering education, including graduate fellowships and research traineeships.

(2) Research instrumentation and other activities designed to enhance