

procedures, plus the following NASA requirements:

(i) The recipient shall maintain property records and manage nonexpendable personal property in accordance with 14 CFR 1260.134. During Property Control System Analyses (PCSA), ONR will check the recipient's understanding and test compliance of property management requirements, including the accuracy of recipient property reports. ONR will provide one copy of each PCSA Report to the appropriate NASA center industrial property officer.

(ii) ONR will investigate and notify NASA as appropriate for any unauthorized property acquisitions by the recipient. See the provision at § 1260.27.

(iii) ONR will notify the cognizant grant officer and industrial policy officer when property is lost, damaged or destroyed.

(iv) Under no circumstances will Government property be disposed without instructions from NASA.

(v) Prior to disposition, except when returned to NASA or reutilized on other NASA programs, ONR will ensure all NASA identifications are removed or obliterated from property, and hard drives of computers are cleared of sensitive or NASA owned/licensed software/data.

[65 FR 62900, Oct. 19, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 30544, May 7, 2002]

#### § 1260.71 Supplements and renewals.

(a) A NASA grant officer can unilaterally make minor or administrative changes to a grant; *e.g.*, Reports Substitution (§ 1260.55) and Withholding (§ 1260.56).

(b) To ensure timely completion and closeout of grants, renewal proposals to continue the same effort at the same institution that are accepted for award by NASA will be awarded as new grants versus continuation of the existing grant.

(1) When work under a grant is to be continued through an extension, or through a renewal of the work under a new grant, the continuation effort should be instituted concurrent with the original expiration date. When possible, the period of performance should be continuous with the prior grant period of performance. The extension or a

renewal of a grant (see § 1260.13(a)) beyond the original expiration date is a unilateral decision by NASA based upon availability of funds, continued research relevance, and progress made by the recipient.

(2) To insure uninterrupted programs, the technical office should forward to the grant office a completed award package, including a funded procurement request, technical evaluation of the proposed budget, and other support documentation, at least 29 days before the expiration of the funded period.

(c) Requests by the recipient to have a grant modified must be in writing to the grant officer. Prior approvals and changes are detailed in § 1260.125.

(d) A no-cost extension can be issued by the recipient as detailed in paragraph (b) of the provision at § 1260.23, Extensions, and § 1260.125(e). NASA reserves the right to disapprove the extension request if the requirements set forth at § 1260.125(e)(2) are not met, including if the extension request is not received ten days prior to the grant expiration date.

(e) When two or more actions are completed on a single supplement, the supplement will reflect the effective date of the earliest action.

#### § 1260.72 Adherence to original budget estimates.

(a) Although NASA assumes no responsibility for budget overruns, the recipient may spend grant funds without strict adherence to individual allocations within the proposed budgets, except that recipients must comply with prior approval requirements for property and subcontracts as provided in §§ 1260.27 and 1260.33.

(b) The revision of budgets and program plans are covered in § 1260.125.

#### § 1260.73 Transfers, novations, and change of name agreements.

(a) When the principal investigator changes organizational affiliation and desires support for the research at a new location, (*i.e.*, for the grant to be transferred), the grant officer should first consult with the institution that

## § 1260.74

originally received the grant to ascertain whether an acceptable replacement principal investigator can be substituted to complete the research effort. The final decision on whether an acceptable replacement is available, or that the research effort should follow the original principal investigator to the new location, is at the discretion of the NASA technical Officer. If the decision is made to transfer the grant, the grant at the original institution must be terminated, and a new proposal must be submitted to NASA via the appropriate officials of the new institution. Although such a proposal will be reviewed in the normal manner, every effort will be made to expedite a decision. Regardless of the action taken on the new proposal, final reports on the original grant, describing the scientific progress and expenditure to date, will be required.

(b) Novation and change of name agreements are administrative actions requiring the involvement of the grant officer. Novations are legal instruments under which obligations of an organization, (including the performance of grants), are assumed by a new organization arising out of a transfer of assets, usually as a result of a merger or acquisition by the new organization. Change of name agreements are legal instruments executed by an organization and NASA that recognizes the legal change of name of the organization without disturbing the original rights or obligations of the parties. Procedures for completing novation and change of name agreements are set forth at FAR subpart 42.12. All novation agreements and change of name agreements of the recipient, prior to execution, shall be reviewed by legal counsel for legal sufficiency. It is recommended that the cognizant ONR office be contacted to determine responsibilities to complete novation or change of name agreements.

### **§ 1260.74 Property use, disposition, and vesting of title.**

(a) Approval for acquisition of property shall conform to the following procedures:

(1) Providing existing government equipment or property, or allowing acquisition of property by a grant recipi-

## 14 CFR Ch. V (1–1–08 Edition)

ent, should only be allowed in situations where the recipient justifies the need for the property and cannot carry out the effort with existing property already in the possession of the recipient.

(2) In accordance with OMB Circulars A-21 and A-122, prior approval of property acquisitions is required for special purpose equipment with a unit cost over \$5,000, general purpose equipment with a unit cost over \$5,000, (unless a lower threshold has been established by the recipient), or coherent systems (as defined in § 1260.74(e)) with a value of over \$5,000. Grant awards under the Federal Demonstration Partnership are exempt from this requirement. The NASA grant officer will retain authority for approving the expenditure of grant funds for the acquisition of such equipment. Requests by grant recipients for the acquisition of equipment shall be supported by written documentation setting forth the description, purpose, and acquisition value of the equipment, and include a written certification that the equipment will be used exclusively for research. (A change in the model number of a prior approved piece of equipment does not require re-submission for that item.) NASA grant officers shall not approve the expenditure of grant funds for the acquisition of equipment unless the recipient's justification for the equipment demonstrates that the equipment will be used exclusively for research activities.

(b) Vesting of title to property acquired by the recipient shall conform to the following procedures:

(1) For awards to educational institutions and non-profit organizations, special purpose and general purpose equipment costing in excess of \$5,000 (unless a lower threshold has been established by the recipient) acquired by the recipient under a grant or cooperative agreement for the purpose of research shall be titled to the recipient as "exempt" equipment as set forth at § 1260.133(b). The recipient shall have no further obligation or accountability to the Federal Government for the use or disposition of "exempt" property, including reporting requirements. Special purpose and general purpose equipment costing in excess of \$5,000 (unless