

meets the minimum Experience, Education, and Training requirements within the time specified on the warrant.

(3) A contracting officer with interim appointment should successfully complete all remaining required courses or equivalent courses within the time specified on the warrant.

(b) At the HCA's written request, a permanent warrant may be issued during the interim appointment period when the contracting officer has satisfactorily met the requirements. The appropriate documentation (copies of course certificates) must be submitted with the HCA's request.

(c) An interim appointment may be appropriate for instances such as organizational changes or sudden, extreme, and unexpected increases in workload complexity and/or volume.

(d) Interim appointments will not be granted under the following circumstances:

(1) To a candidate who is warranted but does not meet the Education or Training requirements for higher level (e.g., from Level I warrant to Level II warrant) contracting authority (unless waived by the SPE);

(2) To a candidate who does not have a current record of satisfactory-or-above performance; or

(3) To a contracting officer whose authority has expired and who has not met the continuing education requirement during the two preceding years.

(e) Generally, an interim appointment may not exceed one year.

801.690-9 Distribution of Certificates of Appointment.

(a) The DSPE or HCA will issue an original Certificate of Appointment as Contracting Officer to the appointed candidate, who must display the Certificate at his or her duty station.

(b) The HCA shall file a copy of the warrant in the delegation of authority file.

(c) The contracting officer must furnish a copy to the respective fiscal activity.

(d) Each Certificate will be serially numbered, reflecting the facility number, the year of issuance (e.g., facility number—year of issuance (2 digits)—se-

quential number, 560-04-10), and have an effective and expiration date.

801.695 VA's Appointment of HCAs Program.

801.695-1 Policy.

(a) VA's policy is to have a minimum number of HCAs. Generally, there will be one HCA per VISN, other major VA organizational element, or major acquisition organization. The authority vested in the Secretary to select, appoint, and terminate HCAs is delegated to the SPE and is further delegated from the SPE to the DSPE.

(b) Under the FAR at 1.601(a) and 2.101, an HCA is a senior level position. The official who occupies this position should have the education, training, and experience necessary to make the decisions required of an HCA.

(c) Except as provided in the FAR, an HCA may delegate his or her authority to other individuals within the HCA's acquisition activity. Such delegations must be in writing and must set forth the specific limitations on the designee's authority. The delegation may include authority to appoint a contracting officer at the Micro-purchase Level or the Level I warrant levels.

801.695-2 Procedures for appointment of HCAs.

An HCA must be appointed in writing by the DSPE and in accordance with internal VA policy. The written delegation must state any limitation on the HCA's authority, other than a limitation contained in an applicable law or regulation.

801.695-3 Authority of the HCA.

(a) The HCA has overall responsibility for managing the procurement program assigned to the activity.

(b) The HCA's level of contracting authority, if any, shall be specified in the HCA's appointment letter.

(c) The HCA has the authority to appoint and terminate contracting officers with authority to conduct procurements of up to and including the simplified acquisition threshold or the maximum order threshold or limitation for orders placed against Federal

Supply Schedule contracts, and to terminate such appointments (Micro-purchase Level and Level I warrant appointments).

PART 802—DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

Subpart 802.1—Definitions

Sec.

802.101 Definitions.

AUTHORITY: 38 U.S.C. 8127 and 8128; 40 U.S.C. 121(c) and (d); and 48 CFR 1.301–1.304.

SOURCE: 73 FR 2717, Jan. 15, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 802.1—Definitions

802.101 Definitions.

A/E means architect/engineer.

Chief Acquisition Officer means the Assistant Secretary for Management.

COTR means Contracting Officer's Technical Representative or Contracting Officer's Representative.

D&S Committee means the VA Debarment and Suspension Committee, a committee consisting of the Director, Acquisition Resources Service (chair), and representatives of the Office of Management, Office of Inspector General, and the program office to which the particular debarment or suspension case relates. A representative from OGC will serve as legal counsel to the D & S Committee.

Debarring official means the DSPE, who is also the Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisitions. Authority to impose debarment is delegated to the SPE and is further delegated to the DSPE.

DSPE means the Deputy Senior Procurement Executive, who is also the Associate Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisitions. The DSPE must be career member of the Senior Executive Service.

FAR means the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

GAO means the Government Accountability Office.

HCA means the Head of the Contracting Activity, an individual appointed in writing by the DSPE under VA's Appointment of HCAs Program (see 801.695).

OGC means the Office of the General Counsel.

Resident Engineer has the same meaning as contracting officer's technical representative or contacting officer's representative (see 852.270–1).

Service-disabled veteran-owned small business concern (SDVOSB) has the same meaning as defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) part 2.101, except for acquisitions authorized by 813.106 and subpart 819.70. These businesses must then be listed as verified on the Vendor Information Pages (VIP) database at <http://www.vetbiz.gov>. In addition, some businesses may be owned and controlled by a surviving spouse.

Small business concern has the same meaning as defined in FAR 2.101.

SPE means the Senior Procurement Executive who is also the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management. The SPE is responsible for the management direction of the VA acquisition system. The SPE may further delegate authority to the DSPE.

Surviving spouse means an individual who has been listed in the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) database of veterans and family members. To be eligible for inclusion in the VetBiz.gov VIP database, the following conditions must apply:

(1) If the death of the veteran causes the small business concern to be less than 51 percent owned by one or more service-disabled veterans, the surviving spouse of such veteran who acquires ownership rights in such small business shall, for the period described below, be treated as if the surviving spouse were that veteran for the purpose of maintaining the status of the small business concern as a service-disabled veteran-owned small business.

(2) The period referred to above is the period beginning on the date on which the veteran dies and ending on the earliest of the following dates:

- (i) The date on which the surviving spouse remarries;
- (ii) The date on which the surviving spouse relinquishes an ownership interest in the small business concern;
- (iii) The date that is 10 years after the date of the veteran's death; or