

**SUBPART 217.1--MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING**

*(Revised June 27, 2000)*

**217.103 Definitions.**

“Advance procurement,” as used in this subpart, means an exception to the full funding policy that allows acquisition of long lead time items (advance long lead acquisition) or economic order quantities (EOQ) of items (advance EOQ acquisition) in a fiscal year in advance of that in which the related end item is to be acquired. Advance procurements may include materials, parts, components, and effort that must be funded in advance to maintain a planned production schedule.

**217.170 General.**

(a) Before awarding a multiyear contract, the head of the agency must compare the cost of that contract to the cost of an annual procurement approach, using a present value analysis. Do not award the multiyear contract unless the analysis shows that the multiyear contract will result in the lower cost (10 U.S.C. 2306b(l)(5)).

(b) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 10 days before termination of any multiyear contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(l)(4)).

(c) The Secretary of Defense may instruct the head of the agency proposing a multiyear contract to include in that contract negotiated priced options for varying the quantities of end items to be procured over the life of the contract (10 U.S.C. 2306b(j)).

(d) Every multiyear contract must comply with FAR 17.104(c), unless an exception is approved through the budget process in coordination with the cognizant comptroller.

(e)(1) DoD must receive authorization from, or provide notification to, Congress before entering into a multiyear contract for certain procurements, including those expected to—

(i) Exceed \$500 million for any particular system or system component (see 217.173(b)(4));

(ii) Employ economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (see 217.174(a)(1));

(iii) Employ an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (see 217.172(c)); or

(iv) Involve a contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (see 217.174(a)(2)).

(2) A DoD component must submit a request for authority to enter into such multiyear contracts as part of the component's budget submission for the fiscal year in which the multiyear contract will be initiated. DoD will include the request, for

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each candidate it supports, as part of the President's Budget for that year and in the Appendix to that budget as part of proposed legislative language for the appropriations bill for that year (Section 8008(b) of Pub. L. 105-56).

(3) If the advisability of using a multiyear contract becomes apparent too late to satisfy the requirements in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, the request for authority to enter into a multiyear contract must be—

(i) Formally submitted by the President as a budget amendment; or

(ii) Made by the Secretary of Defense, in writing, to the congressional defense committees (Section 8008(b) of Pub. L. 105-56).

### **217.171 Multiyear contracts for services.**

(a) *10 U.S.C. 2306(g).*

(1) The head of the agency may enter into multiyear contracts for the following types of services (and items of supply relating to such services), even though funds are limited by statute to obligation only during the fiscal year for which they were appropriated:

(i) Operation, maintenance, and support of facilities and installations.

(ii) Maintenance or modification of aircraft, ships, vehicles, and other highly complex military equipment.

(iii) Specialized training requiring high quality instructor skills (e.g., training for pilots and other aircrew members or foreign language training).

(iv) Base services (e.g., ground maintenance, in-plane refueling, bus transportation, and refuse collection and disposal).

(2) The head of the agency may use this authority only if the term of the contract does not exceed 5 years. However, the head of the agency may extend the term of the contract by exercising an option that does not—

(i) Exceed 3 years; or

(ii) Include charges for plant, equipment, or other nonrecurring costs already amortized.

(3) Before entering into a multiyear contract for services, the head of the agency must make a written determination that—

(i) There will be a continuing need for the services and incidental supplies consistent with current plans for the proposed contract period;

(ii) Furnishing the services and incidental supplies will require—

(A) A substantial initial investment in plant or equipment; or

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(B) The incurrence of substantial contingent liabilities for the assembly, training, or transportation of a specialized work force; and

(iii) Using a multiyear contract will be in the best interest of the United States by encouraging effective competition and promoting economical business operations (e.g., economic lot purchases and more efficient production rates).

(b) *10 U.S.C. 2829.*

(1) The head of the agency may enter into multiyear contracts for supplies and services required for management, maintenance, and operation of military family housing and may pay the costs of such contracts for each year from annual appropriations for that year.

(2) The head of the agency may use this authority only if the term of the contract does not exceed 4 years.

#### **217.172 Multiyear contracts for supplies.**

(a) This section applies to all multiyear contracts for supplies, including weapon systems. For policies that apply only to multiyear contracts for weapon systems, see 217.173.

(b) The head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for supplies if, in addition to the conditions listed in FAR 17.105-1(b), the use of such a contract will promote the national security of the United States.

(c) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before the contracting officer awards a multiyear contract including an unfunded contingent liability in excess of \$20 million (10 U.S.C. 2306b(l)(1)(A)).

(d) Agencies must establish reporting procedures to meet the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section. The head of the agency must submit copies of the notifications to the Director of Defense Procurement, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics) (OUSD(AT&L)DP), and to the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) (Program/Budget) (OUSD(C)(P/B)).

#### **217.173 Multiyear contracts for weapon systems.**

(a) As authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2306b(h) and subject to the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section, the head of the agency may enter into a multiyear contract for—

(1) A weapon system and associated items, services, and logistics support for a weapon system; and

(2) Advance procurement of components, parts, and materials necessary to manufacture a weapon system, including advance procurement to achieve economic lot purchases or more efficient production rates (see 217.174 regarding economic order quantity procurement).

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(b) The head of the agency must ensure that the following conditions are satisfied before awarding a multiyear contract under the authority described in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) The multiyear exhibits required by DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation, are included in the agency's budget estimate submission and the President's budget request.

(2) The Secretary of Defense certifies to Congress that the current 5-year defense program fully funds the support costs associated with the multiyear program (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(A)). The head of the agency must submit information supporting this certification to USD(C)(P/B) for transmission to Congress through the Secretary of Defense.

(3) The proposed multiyear contract provides for production at not less than minimum economic rates, given the existing tooling and facilities (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(1)(B)). The head of the agency must submit to USD(C)(P/B) information supporting the agency's determination that this requirement has been met.

(4) If the value of a multiyear contract for a particular system or component exceeds \$500 million, use of a multiyear contract is specifically authorized by—

(i) An appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(l)(3)); and

(ii) A law other than an appropriations act (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(3)).

(5) All other requirements of law are met and there are no other statutory restrictions on using a multiyear contract for the specific system or component (10 U.S.C. 2306b(i)(2)). One such restriction may be the achievement of specified cost savings. If the agency finds, after negotiations with the contractor(s), that the specified savings cannot be achieved, the head of the agency must assess the savings that, nevertheless, could be achieved by using a multiyear contract. If the savings are substantial, the head of the agency may request relief from the law's specific savings requirement. The request must—

(i) Quantify the savings that can be achieved;

(ii) Explain any other benefits to the Government of using the multiyear contract;

(iii) Include details regarding the negotiated contract terms and conditions; and

(iv) Be submitted to OUSD(AT&L)DP for transmission to Congress via the Secretary of Defense and the President.

#### **217.174 Multiyear contracts that employ economic order quantity procurement.**

(a) The head of the agency must provide written notice to the congressional defense committees at least 30 days before awarding—

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(1) A multiyear contract providing for economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year; or

(2) A contract for advance procurement leading to a multiyear contract that employs economic order quantity procurement in excess of \$20 million in any one year (10 U.S.C. 2306b(l)(1)(A)).

(b) Before initiating an advance procurement, the contracting officer must verify that it is consistent with DoD policy (e.g., Part 3 of DoD 5000.2-R, Mandatory Procedures for Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information System (MAIS) Acquisition Programs, and the full funding policy in Volume 2A, Chapter 1, of DoD 7000.14-R, Financial Management Regulation).