

PART 816—TYPES OF CONTRACTS

Subpart 816.70—Unauthorized Agreements

Subpart 816.1—Selecting Contract Types

816.7001 Letters of availability.

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Subpart 816.70—Unauthorized Agreements

816.7001 Letters of availability.

AUTHORITY: 38 U.S.C. 501 and 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

Subpart 816.1—Selecting Contract Types

816.102 Policies.

(a) Contracts which include an economic price adjustment provision other than those contracts awarded by the National Cemetery System for monuments or those contracts that contain the clause for service contracts (FAR 22.1006(c)) require the prior approval of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management (90). The request for approval shall clearly set forth the need for the provision.

(b) Any contract involving direct obligation of appropriations and which extends beyond the appropriation of the year in which the contract period begins or which is for more than one fiscal year, is to contain provisions to the effect that:

(1) It is made for the period covered by the contract, subject to the availability of appropriations in the ensuing year(s), and

(2) No service is to be performed by the contractor after September 30 of each fiscal year unless and until specifically authorized by the contracting officer or representative.

(c) Architect-engineer contracts, construction contracts, or professional engineer contracts, financed by "no year appropriations" are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section.

[49 FR 12607, Mar. 29, 1984, as amended at 50 FR 792, Jan. 7, 1985; 54 FR 30045, July 18, 1989; 61 FR 20492, May 7, 1996]

(a) *Description.* A letter of availability (sometimes inappropriately called a letter of intent) is a letter to a supplier primarily for the purpose of obtaining a place on the supplier's production or delivery schedule for long lead time items. Such a letter typically indicates that products or services are being considered for procurement, but that the statement of intent is not to be construed as a commitment. Such letters of availability are sometimes solicited by prospective contractors, or they may be originated by Government personnel. A letter of availability is distinguished from a letter contract which is specifically authorized in FAR 16.603.

(b) *Policy.* (1) Unless specifically authorized by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management, letters of availability are not to be utilized for the following reasons:

(i) While such letters of availability may disclaim Government liability, they may induce potential contractors to initiate costly preparations in anticipation of contract award.

(ii) Procurements announced in such letters do not always materialize. The result may be costly to the Government, the prospective contractor, or both. If the author of the letter of availability is an authorized contracting officer of the Department, the Government may be bound by action, even though the action is contrary to sound procurement practices and/or fiscal regulations. If the author of the letter of availability lacks procurement authority, the prospective contractor may incur substantial expenditures which may not be recovered from the Government, but for which the prospective contractor may seek to hold the unauthorized author personally liable.

(iii) The issuance of a letter of availability may violate the "Anti-Deficiency Act" (31 U.S.C. 1341).

(2) It is recognized that potential contractors have a need to obtain procurement information at the earliest possible moment in order to make timely preparations. To this end, procurement personnel are expected to act as efficiently and expeditiously as possible on all procurement actions.

[49 FR 12607, Mar. 29, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 30044, July 18, 1989; 54 FR 40064, Sept. 29, 1989]

PART 817—SPECIAL CONTRACTING METHODS

Subpart 817.1—Multi-Year Contracting

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817.102 Policy.
817.102-1 Uses.

Subpart 817.2—Options

817.202 Use of options.

Subpart 817.4—Leader Company Contracting

817.402 Limitations.

AUTHORITY: 38 U.S.C. 501 and 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

SOURCE: 49 FR 12608, Mar. 29, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 817.1—Multi-Year Contracting

817.102 Policy.

817.102-1 Uses.

(a) Pursuant to Title 38, United States Code, Chapter 1, Section 114 (as amended by Pub. L. 101–237), multiyear contracting not exceeding 5 years is authorized for obtaining supplies and services when the Secretary has made the following determinations:

(1) Appropriations are available for obligation for the total payments for the fiscal year the contract is entered into plus the estimated amount of any cancellation charges.

(2) The contract is in the best interest of the Government due to the effect it would have in:

- (i) Reducing cost;
- (ii) Achieving contract administration and other efficiencies;
- (iii) Increasing quality contract performance;

(iv) Encouraging effective competition.

(3) During the contract period:

(i) There is a continuing need for the supplies or services;

(ii) There is little likelihood of substantial changes in need for the supplies and services in terms of quantity or rate of delivery; and

(iii) The specifications for the supplies or services are expected to be reasonably stable.

(4) The risks relating to a prospective contractor's ability to perform in accordance with the specifications and other contract terms are not excessive;

(5) The use of a multiyear contract will not inhibit competition from small business firms;

(6) In the case of a pharmaceutical item for which a patent has expired less than 4 years before the solicitation issue date, there is no substantial likelihood that increased competition will occur during the term of the contract that would make the contract prices higher than would be reasonable.

(b) The authority of the Secretary to enter into multiyear contracts and to make the determinations specified in 817.102-1(a) of this section is delegated as follows:

(1) *Heads of contracting activities.* For contracts not requiring legal/technical reviews pursuant to 801.602-70 (for purposes of determining applicability of the thresholds, the total dollar amount of the contract over its full multiyear term will be used), and which do not contain a first year cancellation ceiling which exceeds 20 percent of the total dollar amount of the contract over the full multi-year term.

(2) *Assistant Secretary for Acquisition and Materiel Management.* will approve all proposed uses of multiyear contracts not authorized for approval by heads of contracting activities. For approval purposes, the head of the contracting activity will justify and document the use of a multiyear contract against each of the criteria specified in 817.102-1 (a)(1) through (a)(6) of this section. The justification will additionally delineate the cancellation ceiling and the method used for calculating that ceiling and will specify the advantages of multiyear contracts over other