

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
7109(a)(1)	41:611 (1st sentence).	Pub. L. 95-563, §12, Nov. 1, 1978, 92 Stat. 2389.
7109(a)(2)	41:611 note.	Pub. L. 102-572, title IX, §907(a)(3), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4518.
7109(b)	41:611 (last sentence).	

In subsection (a)(2), the words “on or after the date of the enactment of this Act”, “the later of”, and “or the date of the enactment of this Act” are omitted as obsolete.

Subsection (b) is substituted for “The interest provided for in this section shall be paid at the rate established by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to Public Law 92-41 (85 Stat. 97) for the Renegotiation Board” to eliminate obsolete language and to codify the criteria under which the interest rate is computed. Section 2(a)(3) of the Act of July 1, 1971 (Pub. L. 92-41, 85 Stat. 97), amended section 105(b)(2) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (Mar. 23, 1951, ch. 15, 65 Stat. 13) by adding provisions substantially similar to those enacted here. However, the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (Mar. 23, 1951, ch. 15, 65 Stat. 7) was omitted from the Code pursuant to section 102(c)(1) of the Act (65 Stat. 8), amended several times, the last being Public Law 94-185 (89 Stat. 1061), which provided that most provisions of that Act do not apply to receipts and accruals attributable to contract performance after September 30, 1976, and in view of the termination of the Renegotiation Board and the transfer of property and records of the Board to the Administrator of the General Services Administration on March 31, 1979, pursuant to Public Law 95-431 (92 Stat. 1043). Although the Renegotiation Board is no longer in existence, Federal agencies, including the General Services Administration, are required to use interest rates that are computed under the criteria set out in this subsection. See 31:3902(a) and the website of the Bureau of the Public Debt, available at <http://www.publicdebt.treas.gov/opd/opdprmt2.htm>. For an example of publication of rates under the criteria enacted here, see Federal Register, volume 67, number 247, page 78566, December 24, 2002.

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CHAPTER 81—DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE

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§ 8101. Definitions and construction

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this chapter:

(1) CONTRACTOR.—The term “contractor” means the department, division, or other unit of a person responsible for the performance under the contract.

(2) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.—The term “controlled substance” means a controlled substance in schedules I through V of section 202

of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 812).

(3) CONVICTION.—The term “conviction” means a finding of guilt (including a plea of nolo contendere), an imposition of sentence, or both, by a judicial body charged with the responsibility to determine violations of Federal or State criminal drug statutes.

(4) CRIMINAL DRUG STATUTE.—The term “criminal drug statute” means a criminal statute involving manufacture, distribution, dispensation, use, or possession of a controlled substance.

(5) DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE.—The term “drug-free workplace” means a site of an entity—

(A) for the performance of work done in connection with a specific contract or grant described in section 8102 or 8103 of this title; and

(B) at which employees of the entity are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in accordance with the requirements of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, 102 Stat. 4181).

(6) EMPLOYEE.—The term “employee” means the employee of a contractor or grantee directly engaged in the performance of work pursuant to the contract or grant described in section 8102 or 8103 of this title.

(7) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term “Federal agency” means an agency as defined in section 552(f) of title 5.

(8) GRANTEE.—The term “grantee” means the department, division, or other unit of a person responsible for the performance under the grant.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—This chapter does not require law enforcement agencies to comply with this chapter if the head of the agency determines it would be inappropriate in connection with the agency’s undercover operations.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3826.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8101(a)(1)	41:706(7).	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §§5157, 5158, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4308.
8101(a)(2)	41:706(3).	
8101(a)(3)	41:706(4).	
8101(a)(4)	41:706(5).	
8101(a)(5)	41:706(1).	
8101(a)(6)	41:706(2).	
8101(a)(7)	41:706(8).	
8101(a)(8)	41:706(6).	
8101(b)	41:707.	

§ 8102. Drug-free workplace requirements for Federal contractors

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PERSONS OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS.—A person other than an individual shall not be considered a responsible source (as defined in section 113 of this title) for the purposes of being awarded a contract for the procurement of any property or services of a value greater than the simplified acquisition threshold (as defined in section 134 of this title) by a Federal agency, other than a contract for the procure-

ment of commercial items (as defined in section 103 of this title), unless the person agrees to provide a drug-free workplace by—

(A) publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the person's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of the prohibition;

(B) establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—

(i) the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(ii) the person's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(iii) available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(iv) the penalties that may be imposed on employees for drug abuse violations;

(C) making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the contract be given a copy of the statement required by subparagraph (A);

(D) notifying the employee in the statement required by subparagraph (A) that as a condition of employment on the contract the employee will—

(i) abide by the terms of the statement; and

(ii) notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after the conviction;

(E) notifying the contracting agency within 10 days after receiving notice under subparagraph (D)(ii) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of a conviction;

(F) imposing a sanction on, or requiring the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by, any employee who is convicted, as required by section 8104 of this title; and

(G) making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of subparagraphs (A) to (F).

(2) INDIVIDUALS.—A Federal agency shall not make a contract with an individual unless the individual agrees not to engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in the performance of the contract.

(b) SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, OR DEBARMENT OF CONTRACTOR.—

(1) GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, OR DEBARMENT.—Payment under a contract awarded by a Federal agency may be suspended and the contract may be terminated, and the contractor or individual who made the contract with the agency may be suspended or debarred in accordance with the requirements of this section, if the head of the agency determines that—

(A) the contractor is violating, or has violated, the requirements of subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) of subsection (a)(1); or

(B) the number of employees of the contractor who have been convicted of viola-

tions of criminal drug statutes for violations occurring in the workplace indicates that the contractor has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace as required by subsection (a).

(2) CONDUCT OF SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, AND DEBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.—A contracting officer who determines in writing that cause for suspension of payments, termination, or suspension or debarment exists shall initiate an appropriate action, to be conducted by the agency concerned in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation and applicable agency procedures. The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to include rules for conducting suspension and debarment proceedings under this subsection, including rules providing notice, opportunity to respond in writing or in person, and other procedures as may be necessary to provide a full and fair proceeding to a contractor or individual.

(3) EFFECT OF DEBARMENT.—A contractor or individual debarred by a final decision under this subsection is ineligible for award of a contract by a Federal agency, and for participation in a future procurement by a Federal agency, for a period specified in the decision, not to exceed 5 years.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3827.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8102	41:701.	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §5152, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4304; Pub. L. 103-355, title IV, §4104(d), title VIII, §8301(f), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3342, 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, div. D, title XLIII, §§4301(a)(3), 4321(i)(13), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 656, 677.

§ 8103. Drug-free workplace requirements for Federal grant recipients

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) PERSONS OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS.—A person other than an individual shall not receive a grant from a Federal agency unless the person agrees to provide a drug-free workplace by—

(A) publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violations of the prohibition;

(B) establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—

(i) the dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(ii) the grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(iii) available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(iv) the penalties that may be imposed on employees for drug abuse violations;

(C) making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of

the grant be given a copy of the statement required by subparagraph (A);

(D) notifying the employee in the statement required by subparagraph (A) that as a condition of employment in the grant the employee will—

(i) abide by the terms of the statement; and

(ii) notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than 5 days after the conviction;

(E) notifying the granting agency within 10 days after receiving notice under subparagraph (D)(ii) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of a conviction;

(F) imposing a sanction on, or requiring the satisfactory participation in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program by, any employee who is convicted, as required by section 8104 of this title; and

(G) making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of subparagraphs (A) to (F).

(2) INDIVIDUALS.—A Federal agency shall not make a grant to an individual unless the individual agrees not to engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting an activity with the grant.

(b) SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, OR DEBARMENT OF GRANTEE.—

(1) GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, OR DEBARMENT.—Payment under a grant awarded by a Federal agency may be suspended and the grant may be terminated, and the grantee may be suspended or debarred, in accordance with the requirements of this section, if the head of the agency or the official designee of the head of the agency determines in writing that—

(A) the grantee is violating, or has violated, the requirements of subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), or (G) of subsection (a)(1); or

(B) the number of employees of the grantee who have been convicted of violations of criminal drug statutes for violations occurring in the workplace indicates that the grantee has failed to make a good faith effort to provide a drug-free workplace as required by subsection (a)(1).

(2) CONDUCT OF SUSPENSION, TERMINATION, AND DEBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.—A suspension of payments, termination, or suspension or debarment proceeding subject to this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with applicable law, including Executive Order 12549 or any superseding executive order and any regulations prescribed to implement the law or executive order.

(3) EFFECT OF DEBARMENT.—A grantee debarred by a final decision under this subsection is ineligible for award of a grant by a Federal agency, and for participation in a future grant by a Federal agency, for a period specified in the decision, not to exceed 5 years.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3828.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8103	41:702.	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §5153, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4306; Pub. L. 105-35, div. A, title VIII, §809, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1838.

§ 8104. Employee sanctions and remedies

Within 30 days after receiving notice from an employee of a conviction pursuant to section 8102(a)(1)(D)(ii) or 8103(a)(1)(D)(ii) of this title, a contractor or grantee shall—

(1) take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination; or

(2) require the employee to satisfactorily participate in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for those purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3830.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8104	41:703.	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §5154, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4307.

§ 8105. Waiver

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of an agency may waive a suspension of payments, termination of the contract or grant, or suspension or debarment of a contractor or grantee under this chapter with respect to a particular contract or grant if—

(1) in the case of a contract, the head of the agency determines under section 8102(b)(1) of this title, after a final determination is issued under section 8102(b)(1), that suspension of payments, termination of the contract, suspension or debarment of the contractor, or refusal to permit a person to be treated as a responsible source for a contract would severely disrupt the operation of the agency to the detriment of the Federal Government or the general public; or

(2) in the case of a grant, the head of the agency determines that suspension of payments, termination of the grant, or suspension or debarment of the grantee would not be in the public interest.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY MAY NOT BE DELEGATED.—The authority of the head of an agency under this section to waive a suspension, termination, or debarment shall not be delegated.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3830.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8105	41:704.	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §5155, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4307.

§ 8106. Regulations

Government-wide regulations governing actions under this chapter shall be issued pursuant to division B of subtitle I of this title.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3830.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8106	41:705.	Pub. L. 100-690, title V, §5156, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4308.

The words “Not later than 90 days after November 18, 1988, the” are omitted as obsolete.

CHAPTER 83—BUY AMERICAN

Sec.	
8301.	Definitions.
8302.	American materials required for public use.
8303.	Contracts for public works.
8304.	Waiver rescission.
8305.	Annual report.

§ 8301. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) PUBLIC BUILDING, PUBLIC USE, AND PUBLIC WORK.—The terms “public building”, “public use”, and “public work” mean a public building of, use by, and a public work of, the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

(2) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” includes any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3830.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8301	41:10c.	Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, title III, §1, 47 Stat. 1520; Pub. L. 86-70, §43, June 25, 1959, 73 Stat. 151; Pub. L. 86-624, §28, July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 419; Pub. L. 100-418, title VII, §7005(a), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1552.

In paragraph (1), the words “the Philippine Islands” are omitted because of Proclamation No. 2695 (22 U.S.C. 1394 note). The words “the Canal Zone” are omitted because of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977.

In paragraph (2), the words “when used in a geographical sense” are omitted as unnecessary.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BUY AMERICAN ACT WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS

Pub. L. 100-371, title V, §508, July 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 875, provided that:

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520; [former] 41 U.S.C. 10a-10c) [see 41 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.], commonly known as the Buy American Act, a cofferdam or any other temporary structure to be constructed by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, shall be treated in the same manner as a permanent dam constructed by the Secretary of the Army.

“(b) APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (a) shall only apply to contracts entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act [July 19, 1988].”

§ 8302. American materials required for public use

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ALLOWABLE MATERIALS.—Only unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies that have been mined or produced in the United States, and only manufactured articles, materials, and supplies that have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States, shall be acquired for public use unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned determines their acquisition to be inconsistent with the public interest or their cost to be unreasonable.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—This section does not apply—

(A) to articles, materials, or supplies for use outside the United States;

(B) if articles, materials, or supplies of the class or kind to be used, or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured, are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and are not of a satisfactory quality; and

(C) to manufactured articles, materials, or supplies procured under any contract with an award value that is not more than the micro-purchase threshold under section 1902 of this title.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the end of each of fiscal years 2009 through 2011, the head of each Federal agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives a report on the amount of the acquisitions made by the agency in that fiscal year of articles, materials, or supplies purchased from entities that manufacture the articles, materials, or supplies outside of the United States.

(2) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall separately include, for the fiscal year covered by the report—

(A) the dollar value of any articles, materials, or supplies that were manufactured outside the United States;

(B) an itemized list of all waivers granted with respect to the articles, materials, or supplies under this chapter, and a citation to the treaty, international agreement, or other law under which each waiver was granted;

(C) if any articles, materials, or supplies were acquired from entities that manufacture articles, materials, or supplies outside the United States, the specific exception under this section that was used to purchase the articles, materials, or supplies; and

(D) a summary of—

(i) the total procurement funds expended on articles, materials, and supplies manufactured inside the United States; and

(ii) the total procurement funds expended on articles, materials, and supplies manufactured outside the United States.

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The head of each Federal agency submitting a report under

paragraph (1) shall make the report publicly available to the maximum extent practicable.

(4) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—This subsection shall not apply to acquisitions made by an agency, or component of an agency, that is an element of the intelligence community as specified in, or designated under, section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401a).

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3831.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8302	41:10a.	Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, title III, §2, 47 Stat. 1520; Pub. L. 100-418, title VII, §7005(b), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1553; Pub. L. 103-355, title IV, §4301(b), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3347; Pub. L. 110-28 title VIII, §8306, May 25, 2007, 121 Stat. 211.

In subsection (a), the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of law” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b)(1), reference to fiscal years 2007 and 2008 is omitted as obsolete.

§ 8303. Contracts for public works

(a) IN GENERAL.—Every contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States shall contain a provision that in the performance of the work the contractor, subcontractors, material men, or suppliers shall use only—

(1) unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies that have been mined or produced in the United States; and

(2) manufactured articles, materials, and supplies that have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This section does not apply—

(A) to articles, materials, or supplies for use outside the United States;

(B) if articles, materials, or supplies of the class or kind to be used, or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured, are not mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and are not of a satisfactory quality; and

(C) to manufactured articles, materials, or supplies procured under any contract with an award value that is not more than the micro-purchase threshold under section 1902 of this title.

(2) PARTICULAR ARTICLE, MATERIAL, OR SUPPLY.—If the head of the department or independent establishment making the contract finds that it is impracticable to comply with subsection (a) for a particular article, material, or supply or that it would unreasonably increase the cost, an exception shall be noted in the specifications for that article, material, or supply and a public record of the findings that justified the exception shall be made.

(3) INCONSISTENT WITH PUBLIC INTEREST.—Subsection (a) shall be regarded as requiring the purchase, for public use within the United States, of articles, materials, or supplies manufactured in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality, unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned determines their purchase to be inconsistent with the public interest or their cost to be unreasonable.

(c) RESULTS OF FAILURE TO COMPLY.—If the head of a department, bureau, agency, or independent establishment that has made a contract containing the provision required by subsection (a) finds that there has been a failure to comply with the provision in the performance of the contract, the head of the department, bureau, agency, or independent establishment shall make the findings public. The findings shall include the name of the contractor obligated under the contract. The contractor, and any subcontractor, material man, or supplier associated or affiliated with the contractor, shall not be awarded another contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work for 3 years after the findings are made public.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3832.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8303(a)	41:10b(a) (words before “except as provided”).	Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, title III, §3, 47 Stat. 1520; Pub. L. 100-418, title VII, §7005(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1553.
8303(b)(1)	41:10b(a) (“except as provided in section 10a of this title”).	
8303(b)(2)	41:10b(a) (proviso).	Oct. 29, 1949, ch. 787, title VI, §633, 63 Stat. 1024; Pub. L. 100-418, title VII, §7005(d), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1553.
8303(b)(3)	41:10d.	
8303(c)	41:10b(b).	

In subsection (a), before paragraph (1), the words “growing out of an appropriation heretofore made or hereafter to be made” are omitted as unnecessary.

Subsection (b)(1) is substituted for “except as provided in section 10a of this title” for clarity.

In subsection (b)(3), the words “In order to clarify the original intent of Congress, hereafter, section 10a of this title” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (c), the words “in the United States or elsewhere” are omitted as unnecessary.

EX. ORD. NO. 10582. UNIFORM PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATIONS

Ex. Ord. No. 10582, Dec. 17, 1954, 19 F.R. 8723, as amended by Ex. Ord. No. 11051, Sept. 27, 1962, 27 F.R. 9683; Ex. Ord. No. 12148, July 20, 1979, 44 F.R. 43239; Ex. Ord. No. 12608, Sept. 9, 1987, 52 F.R. 34617, provided:

SECTION 1. As used in this order, (a) the term “materials” includes articles and supplies, (b) the term “executive agency” includes executive department, independent establishment, and other instrumentality of the executive branch of the Government, and (c) the term “bid or offered price of materials of foreign origin” means the bid or offered price of such materials delivered at the place specified in the invitation to bid including applicable duty and all costs incurred after arrival in the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purposes of this order materials shall be considered to be of foreign origin if the cost of

the foreign products used in such materials constitutes fifty per centum or more of the cost of all the products used in such materials.

(b) For the purposes of the said act of March 3, 1933 [probably means act Mar. 3, 1933, ch. 212, title III, 47 Stat. 1520, see 41 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.], and the other laws referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble of this order, the bid or offered price of materials of domestic origin shall be deemed to be unreasonable, or the purchase of such materials shall be deemed to be inconsistent with the public interest, if the bid or offered price thereof exceeds the sum of the bid or offered price of like materials of foreign origin and a differential computed as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(c) The executive agency concerned shall in each instance determine the amount of the differential referred to in subsection (b) of this section on the basis of one of the following-described formulas, subject to the terms thereof:

(1) The sum determined by computing six per centum of the bid or offered price of materials of foreign origin.

(2) The sum determined by computing ten per centum of the bid or offered price of materials of foreign origin exclusive of applicable duty and all costs incurred after arrival in the United States: provided that when the bid or offered price of materials of foreign origin amounts to less than \$25,000, the sum shall be determined by computing ten per centum of such price exclusive only of applicable duty.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this order shall affect the authority or responsibility of an executive agency:

(a) To reject any bid or offer for reasons of the national interest not described or referred to in this order; or

(b) To place a fair proportion of the total purchases with small business concerns in accordance with section 302(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended [former 41 U.S.C. 252(b)] [now 41 U.S.C. 3104], [former] section 2(b) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, as amended, and [former] section 202 of the Small Business Act of 1953; or

(c) To reject a bid or offer to furnish material of foreign origin in any situation in which the domestic supplier offering the lowest price for furnishing the desired materials undertakes to produce substantially all of such materials in areas of substantial unemployment, as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with such appropriate regulations as he may establish and during such period as the President may determine that it is in the national interest to provide to such areas preference in the award of Government contracts: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the rejection of a bid or offered price which is excessive; or

(d) To reject any bid or offer for materials of foreign origin if such rejection is necessary to protect essential national-security interests after receiving advice with respect thereto from the President or from the Director [now Administrator] of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In providing this advice the Director [Administrator] shall be governed by the principle that exceptions under this section shall be made only upon a clear showing that the payment of a greater differential than the procedures of this section generally prescribe is justified by consideration of national security.

SEC. 4. The head of each executive agency shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to insure that procurement practices under his jurisdiction conform to the provisions of this order.

SEC. 5. This order shall apply only to contracts entered into after the date hereof. In any case in which the head of an executive agency proposing to purchase domestic materials determines that a greater differential than that provided in this order between the cost of such materials of domestic origin and materials of foreign origin is not unreasonable or that the purchase of materials of domestic origin is not inconsistent with the public interest, this order shall not apply. A written report of the facts of each case in which such a de-

termination is made shall be submitted to the President through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by the official making the determination within 30 days thereafter.

§ 8304. Waiver rescission

(a) TYPE OF AGREEMENT.—An agreement referred to in subsection (b) is a reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived this chapter for certain products in that country.

(b) DETERMINATION BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country that is party to an agreement described in subsection (a) has violated the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of this chapter with respect to those types of products produced in that country.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3833.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8304(a)	41:10b-2(a)(2), (b).	Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title VIII, §849(c), (d), Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1725.
8304(b)	41:10b-2(a)(1).	

In subsection (a), the text of 41:10b-2(b) is omitted as unnecessary.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

Provisions similar to those in this section and section 8305 of this title were contained in the following acts:

Pub. L. 111-118, div. A, title VIII, §8030, Dec. 19, 2009, 123 Stat. 3435.

Pub. L. 110-329, div. C, title VIII, §8030, Sept. 30, 2008, 122 Stat. 3627.

Pub. L. 110-116, div. A, title VIII, §8029, Nov. 13, 2007, 121 Stat. 1321.

Pub. L. 109-289, div. A, title VIII, §8027, Sept. 29, 2006, 120 Stat. 1279.

Pub. L. 109-148, div. A, title VIII, §8030, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2705.

Pub. L. 108-287, title VIII, §8032, Aug. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 977.

Pub. L. 108-87, title VIII, §8033, Sept. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 1079.

Pub. L. 107-248, title VIII, §8033, Oct. 23, 2002, 116 Stat. 1544.

Pub. L. 107-117, div. A, title VIII, §8036, Jan. 10, 2002, 115 Stat. 2255.

Pub. L. 106-259, title VIII, §8036, Aug. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 682.

Pub. L. 106-79, title VIII, §8038, Oct. 25, 1999, 113 Stat. 1239.

Pub. L. 105-262, title VIII, §8038, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2305.

Pub. L. 105-56, title VIII, §8040, Oct. 8, 1997, 111 Stat. 1229.

Pub. L. 104-208, div. A, title I, §101(b) [title VIII, §8042], Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009-71, 3009-97.

Pub. L. 104-61, title VIII, §8051, Dec. 1, 1995, 109 Stat. 662.

Pub. L. 103-335, title VIII, §8058, Sept. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 2631.

Pub. L. 103-139, title VIII, §8069, Nov. 11, 1993, 107 Stat. 1455.

Pub. L. 102-396, title IX, § 9096, Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1924, as amended by Pub. L. 103-355, title VII, § 7206(b), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3382.
 Pub. L. 102-190, div. A, title VIII, § 833, Dec. 5, 1991, 105 Stat. 1447.
 Pub. L. 102-172, title VIII, § 8123, Nov. 26, 1991, 105 Stat. 1205.
 Pub. L. 101-189, div. A, title VIII, § 823, Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1504.

§ 8305. Annual report

Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the amount of purchases by the Department of Defense from foreign entities in that fiscal year. The report shall separately indicate the dollar value of items for which this chapter was waived pursuant to—

- (1) a reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding described in section 8304(a) of this title;
- (2) the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.); or
- (3) an international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3833.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8305	41:10b-3.	Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title VIII, § 827, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2611; Pub. L. 105-85, div. A, title VIII, § 846, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 1845; Pub. L. 105-261, div. A, title VIII, § 812, Oct. 17, 1998, 112 Stat. 2086.

CHAPTER 85—COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

Sec.	
8501.	Definitions.
8502.	Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.
8503.	Duties and powers of the Committee.
8504.	Procurement requirements for the Federal Government.
8505.	Audit.
8506.	Authorization of appropriations.

§ 8501. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) **BLIND.**—The term “blind” refers to an individual or class of individuals whose central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses or whose visual acuity, if better than 20/200, is accompanied by a limit to the field of vision in the better eye to such a degree that its widest diameter subtends an angle of no greater than 20 degrees.

(2) **COMMITTEE.**—The term “Committee” means the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled established under section 8502 of this title.

(3) **DIRECT LABOR.**—The term “direct labor”—

(A) includes all work required for preparation, processing, and packing of a product, or work directly relating to the performance of a service; but

(B) does not include supervision, administration, inspection, or shipping.

(4) **ENTITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—The terms “entity of the Federal Government” and “Federal Government” include an entity of the legislative or judicial branch, a military department or executive agency (as defined in sections 102 and 105 of title 5, respectively), the United States Postal Service, and a nonappropriated fund instrumentality under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces.

(5) **OTHER SEVERELY DISABLED.**—The term “other severely disabled” means an individual or class of individuals under a physical or mental disability, other than blindness, which (according to criteria established by the Committee after consultation with appropriate entities of the Federal Government and taking into account the views of non-Federal Government entities representing the disabled) constitutes a substantial handicap to employment and is of a nature that prevents the individual from currently engaging in normal competitive employment.

(6) **QUALIFIED NONPROFIT AGENCY FOR OTHER SEVERELY DISABLED.**—The term “qualified nonprofit agency for other severely disabled” means an agency—

(A)(i) organized under the laws of the United States or a State;

(ii) operated in the interest of severely disabled individuals who are not blind; and

(iii) of which no part of the net income of the agency inures to the benefit of a shareholder or other individual;

(B) that complies with any applicable occupational health and safety standard prescribed by the Secretary of Labor; and

(C) that in the production of products and in the provision of services (whether or not the products or services are procured under this chapter) during the fiscal year employs blind or other severely disabled individuals for at least 75 percent of the hours of direct labor required for the production or provision of the products or services.

(7) **QUALIFIED NONPROFIT AGENCY FOR THE BLIND.**—The term “qualified nonprofit agency for the blind” means an agency—

(A)(i) organized under the laws of the United States or a State;

(ii) operated in the interest of blind individuals; and

(iii) of which no part of the net income of the agency inures to the benefit of a shareholder or other individual;

(B) that complies with any applicable occupational health and safety standard prescribed by the Secretary of Labor; and

(C) that in the production of products and in the provision of services (whether or not the products or services are procured under this chapter) during the fiscal year employs blind individuals for at least 75 percent of the hours of direct labor required for the production or provision of the products or services.

(8) **SEVERELY DISABLED INDIVIDUAL.**—The term “severely disabled individual” means an

individual or class of individuals under a physical or mental disability, other than blindness, which (according to criteria established by the Committee after consultation with appropriate entities of the Federal Government and taking into account the views of non-Federal Government entities representing the disabled) constitutes a substantial handicap to employment and is of a nature that prevents the individual from currently engaging in normal competitive employment.

(9) STATE.—The term “State” includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3833.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8501(1)	41:48b(1).	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, § 5, 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, § 1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 81; Pub. L. 93-358, § 1(3), July 25, 1974, 88 Stat. 393; Pub. L. 94-273, § 3(22), Apr. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 377.
8501(2)	41:46(a) (words in parentheses before par. (1)).	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, § 1(a) (words in parentheses before par. (1)), 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, § 1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 77.
8501(3)	41:48b(5).	
8501(4)	41:48b(7).	
8501(5)	41:48b(2).	
8501(6)	41:48b(4).	
8501(7)	41:48b(3).	
8501(8)	41:48b(2).	
8501(9)	41:48b(8).	

In this chapter, the word “disabled” is substituted for “handicapped” for consistency with the name of the Committee. The word “product” is substituted for “commodity” to reflect the current usage of the items produced in the Committee’s program.

In this section, the text of 41:48b(6) is omitted as unnecessary.

In paragraph (9), the words “the Northern Mariana Islands” are substituted for “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” because the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands terminated. See 48 U.S.C. note prec. 1681. However, section 502(a)(2) of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America (48 U.S.C. 1801 note) provided that laws in existence on the effective date of section 502 that were applicable to Guam and that were of general application to the several States would apply to the Northern Mariana Islands. The Marshall Islands, Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia are not included because although they were part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, they are independent entities and not part of the United States.

CONTRACTING WITH EMPLOYERS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

(Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title VIII, § 856(a), (d), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2347, 2349, provided that:

“(a) INAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS.—

“(1) INAPPLICABILITY OF THE RANDOLPH-SHEPPARD ACT TO CONTRACTS AND SUBCONTRACTS FOR MILITARY DINING FACILITY SUPPORT SERVICES COVERED BY JAVITS-WAGNER-O’DAY ACT.—The Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107 et seq.) does not apply to full food services, mess attendant services, or services supporting the operation of a military dining facility that, as of the date of the enactment of this Act [Oct. 17, 2006], were services on the procurement list established under section 2 of the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act ([former] 41 U.S.C. 47) [now 41 U.S.C. 8503].

“(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF THE JAVITS-WAGNER-O’DAY ACT TO CONTRACTS FOR THE OPERATION OF A MILITARY

DINING FACILITY.—(A) The Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act ([former] 41 U.S.C. 46 et seq.) [now 41 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.] does not apply at the prime contract level to any contract entered into by the Department of Defense as of the date of the enactment of this Act with a State licensing agency under the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107 et seq.) for the operation of a military dining facility.

“(B) The Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act [now 41 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.] shall apply to any subcontract entered into by a Department of Defense contractor for full food services, mess attendant services, and other services supporting the operation of a military dining facility.

“(3) REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.—[Repealed section 853(a), (b) of Pub. L. 108-375, 118 Stat. 2021.]

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) The term ‘State licensing agency’ means any agency designated by the Secretary of Education under section 2(a)(5) of the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107a(a)(5)).

“(2) The term ‘military dining facility’ means a facility owned, operated, leased, or wholly controlled by the Department of Defense and used to provide dining services to members of the Armed Forces, including a cafeteria, military mess hall, military troop dining facility, or any similar dining facility operated for the purpose of providing meals to members of the Armed Forces.”

STATEMENT OF POLICY AND REPORT CONCERNING THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN MILITARY FACILITIES REGARDING THE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

(Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title VIII, § 848(b), (c), Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3395, provided that:

“(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Chairman of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled shall jointly issue a statement of policy related to the implementation of the Randolph-Sheppard Act (20 U.S.C. 107 et seq.) and the Javits-Wagner-O’Day Act ([former] 41 U.S.C. 46 [46 et seq.]) [now 41 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.] within the Department of Defense and the Department of Education. The joint statement of policy shall specifically address the application of those Acts to both operation and management of all or any part of a military mess hall, military troop dining facility, or any similar dining facility operated for the purpose of providing meals to members of the Armed Forces, and shall take into account and address, to the extent practicable, the positions acceptable to persons representing programs implemented under each Act.

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than April 1, 2006, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Education, and the Chairman of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives a report describing the joint statement of policy issued under subsection (b), with such findings and recommendations as the Secretaries consider appropriate.”

§ 8502. Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is a Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Committee consists of 15 members appointed by the President as follows:

(1) One officer or employee from each of the following, nominated by the head of the department or agency:

- (A) The Department of Agriculture.
- (B) The Department of Defense.
- (C) The Department of the Army.
- (D) The Department of the Navy.
- (E) The Department of the Air Force.
- (F) The Department of Education.
- (G) The Department of Commerce.
- (H) The Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (I) The Department of Justice.
- (J) The Department of Labor.
- (K) The General Services Administration.

(2) One member from individuals who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government and who are conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind.

(3) One member from individuals who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government and who are conversant with the problems incident to the employment of other severely disabled individuals.

(4) One member from individuals who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government and who represent blind individuals employed in qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind.

(5) One member from individuals who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government and who represent severely disabled individuals (other than blind individuals) employed in qualified nonprofit agencies for other severely disabled individuals.

(c) TERMS OF OFFICE.—Members appointed under paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (b) shall be appointed for terms of 5 years and may be reappointed if the member meets the qualifications prescribed by those paragraphs.

(d) CHAIRMAN.—The members of the Committee shall elect one of the members to be Chairman.

(e) VACANCY.—

(1) MANNER IN WHICH FILLED.—A vacancy in the membership of the Committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(2) UNFULFILLED TERM.—A member appointed under paragraph (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (b) to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which the predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of the term. The member may serve after the expiration of a term until a successor takes office.

(f) PAY AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(1) AMOUNT TO WHICH MEMBERS ARE ENTITLED.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), members of the Committee are entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule for each day (including travel-time) during which they perform services for the Committee. A member is entitled to travel expenses, including a per diem allowance instead of subsistence, as provided under section 5703 of title 5.

(2) OFFICERS OR EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—Members who are officers or employees of the Federal Government may not receive additional pay because of their service on the Committee.

(g) STAFF.—

(1) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.—Subject to rules the Committee may adopt and to chapters 33 and 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, the Chairman may appoint and fix the pay of personnel the Committee determines are necessary to assist it in carrying out this chapter.

(2) PERSONNEL FROM OTHER ENTITIES.—On request of the Committee, the head of an entity of the Federal Government may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any personnel of the entity to the Committee to assist it in carrying out this chapter.

(h) OBTAINING OFFICIAL INFORMATION.—The Committee may secure directly from an entity of the Federal Government information necessary to enable it to carry out this chapter. On request of the Chairman, the head of the entity shall furnish the information to the Committee.

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Committee, on a reimbursable basis, administrative support services the Committee requests.

(j) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Committee shall transmit to the President a report that includes the names of the Committee members serving in the prior fiscal year, the dates of Committee meetings in that year, a description of the activities of the Committee under this chapter in that year, and any recommendations for changes in this chapter which the Committee determines are necessary.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3835.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8502(a), (b)	41:46(a) (less words in parentheses before par. (1)).	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, §1 (less (a) (words in parentheses before par. (1))), 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, §1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 77; Pub. L. 93-358, §1(1), (2), July 25, 1974, 88 Stat. 392; Pub. L. 94-273, §8(2), Apr. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 378; Pub. L. 102-54, §13(p), June 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 278; Pub. L. 102-569, title IX, §911(a), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4486; Pub. L. 103-73, title III, §301, Aug. 11, 1993, 107 Stat. 736.
8502(c)	41:46(d)(1), (2), (4).	
8502(d)	41:46(c).	
8502(e)(1)	41:46(b).	
8502(e)(2)	41:46(d)(3).	
8502(f)	41:46(e).	
8502(g)	41:46(f).	
8502(h)	41:46(g).	
8502(i)	41:46(h).	
8502(j)	41:46(i).	

In subsection (b)(1)(F), the words “Department of Education” are substituted for “Department of Health and Human Services” in 41:46(a)(1) to correct a mistake in the United States Code. In the amendment to the original provision by section 1 of Public Law 92-28 (85 Stat. 77), an officer or employee of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was one of the members appointed to the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, because the Department, through the Rehabilitation Services Administration, had the major governmental function in the field of vocational rehabilitation for the blind and other severely handicapped and administered related vocational rehabilitation programs for individuals with disabilities. See House Report 92-228. Under section

301(a)(4)(A) and (C) and (b)(3) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20:3441(a)(4)(A) and (C) and (b)(3)), the functions and offices of the Department and the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Commissioner of Rehabilitation Services were transferred to the Department or Secretary of Education. Section 509 of the Act (20:3508) redesignated the Department and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as the Department and Secretary of Health and Human Services, respectively, and provided that references to the Department and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare were deemed to be references to the Department or Secretary of Health and Human Services except to the extent a reference was to a function of the Department or Secretary of Education. The reference in 41:46(a)(1) was changed to “Department of Health and Human Services” but should have been changed to “Department of Education”. Furthermore, the regulations of the Committee include the Department of Education in the list of members of the Committee. See 41 CFR 51-2.1.

In subsection (c), the text of 41:46(d)(2) and (4) is omitted as obsolete.

In subsection (f)(1), the reference to section 5376 of title 5 is substituted for the reference to grade GS-18 of the General Schedule because of section 529 [title I, §101(c)(1)] of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-509, 104 Stat. 1442, 5 U.S.C. 5376 note). The word “actual” is omitted as unnecessary. The words “A member is entitled to travel expenses, including a per diem allowance instead of subsistence, as provided under section 5703 of title 5” are substituted for 41:46(e)(3) to eliminate unnecessary words. The reference to section 5703 of title 5 is substituted for the reference to section 5703(b) of title 5 because of the amendment to section 5703 by section 4 of the Travel Expense Amendments Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-22, 89 Stat. 85).

In subsection (g), the words “its duties and powers” are omitted as surplus.

In subsection (g)(1), the reference to chapter 33 of title 5 is substituted for “the provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service” for clarity and for consistency with other titles of the United States Code. The words “relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (j), the words “and to the Congress” are omitted pursuant to section 3003 of the Federal Reports Elimination and Sunset Act of 1995 (31 U.S.C. 1113 note). See, also, page 199 of House Document No. 103-7.

SENATE REVISION AMENDMENT

In subsec. (f)(1), “for level IV of the Executive Schedule” substituted for “under section 5376 of title 5” by S. Amdt. 4726 (111th Cong.). See 156 Cong. Rec. S8442, Dec. 2, 2010 (daily ed.).

§ 8503. Duties and powers of the Committee

(a) PROCUREMENT LIST.—

(1) MAINTENANCE OF LIST.—The Committee shall maintain and publish in the Federal Register a procurement list. The list shall include the following products and services determined by the Committee to be suitable for the Federal Government to procure pursuant to this chapter:

(A) Products produced by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or by a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely disabled.

(B) The services those agencies provide.

(2) CHANGES TO LIST.—The Committee may, by rule made in accordance with the requirements of section 553(b) to (e) of title 5, add to and remove from the procurement list products so produced and services so provided.

(b) FAIR MARKET PRICE.—The Committee shall determine the fair market price of products and services contained on the procurement list that are offered for sale to the Federal Government by a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely disabled. The Committee from time to time shall revise its price determinations with respect to those products and services in accordance with changing market conditions.

(c) CENTRAL NONPROFIT AGENCY OR AGENCIES.—The Committee shall designate a central nonprofit agency or agencies to facilitate the distribution, by direct allocation, subcontract, or any other means, of orders of the Federal Government for products and services on the procurement list among qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or qualified nonprofit agencies for other severely disabled.

(d) REGULATIONS.—The Committee—

(1) may prescribe regulations regarding specifications for products and services on the procurement list, the time of their delivery, and other matters as necessary to carry out this chapter; and

(2) shall prescribe regulations providing that when the Federal Government purchases products produced and offered for sale by qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind or qualified nonprofit agencies for other severely disabled, priority shall be given to products produced and offered for sale by qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind.

(e) STUDY AND EVALUATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Committee shall make a continuing study and evaluation of its activities under this chapter to ensure effective and efficient administration of this chapter. The Committee on its own or in cooperation with other public or nonprofit private agencies may study—

(1) problems related to the employment of the blind and other severely disabled individuals; and

(2) the development and adaptation of production methods that would enable a greater utilization of the blind and other severely disabled individuals.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3836.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8503(a)	41:47(a).	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, § 2, 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, §1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 79.
8503(b)	41:47(b).	
8503(c)	41:47(c).	
8503(d)	41:47(d).	
8503(e)	41:47(e).	

In subsection (a), the text of 41:47(a)(1) (last sentence) is omitted as obsolete. The words “procurement list” are substituted for “(hereafter in sections 46 to 48c of this title referred to as the ‘procurement list’)” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (d)(2), the text of 41:47(d)(2)(B) is omitted as obsolete.

§ 8504. Procurement requirements for the Federal Government

(a) IN GENERAL.—An entity of the Federal Government intending to procure a product or

service on the procurement list referred to in section 8503 of this title shall procure the product or service from a qualified nonprofit agency for the blind or a qualified nonprofit agency for other severely disabled in accordance with regulations of the Committee and at the price the Committee establishes if the product or service is available within the period required by the entity.

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section does not apply to the procurement of a product that is available from an industry established under chapter 307 of title 18 and that is required under section 4124 of title 18 to be procured from that industry.

(Pub. L. 111–350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3837.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8504	41:48.	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, §3, 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, §1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 80.

In subsection (a), the words “referred to in section 8503 of this title” are added for clarity because of the restatement of 41:47(a) in section 8503(a) of the revised title.

In subsection (b), the words “for procurement” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 8505. Audit

For the purpose of audit and examination, the Comptroller General shall have access to the books, documents, papers, and other records of—

(1) the Committee and of each central nonprofit agency the Committee designates under section 8503(c) of this title; and

(2) qualified nonprofit agencies for the blind and qualified nonprofit agencies for other severely disabled that have sold products or services under this chapter to the extent those books, documents, papers, and other records relate to the activities of the agency in a fiscal year in which a sale was made under this chapter.

(Pub. L. 111–350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3838.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8505	41:48a.	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, §4, 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, §1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 81.

In this section, before paragraph (1), the words “or any of his duly authorized representatives” are omitted because of 31:711(2). In paragraph (1), the words “central nonprofit” are added for clarity.

§ 8506. Authorization of appropriations

Necessary amounts may be appropriated to the Committee to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 111–350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3838.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8506	41:48c.	June 25, 1938, ch. 697, §6, 52 Stat. 1196; Pub. L. 92-28, §1, June 23, 1971, 85 Stat. 82; Pub. L. 93-76, July 30, 1973, 87 Stat. 176; Pub. L. 93-358, §1(4), July 25, 1974, 88 Stat. 393.

The reference to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 is omitted as obsolete.

CHAPTER 87—KICKBACKS

Sec.	
8701.	Definitions.
8702.	Prohibited conduct.
8703.	Contractor responsibilities.
8704.	Inspection authority.
8705.	Administrative offsets.
8706.	Civil actions.
8707.	Criminal penalties.

§ 8701. Definitions

In this chapter:

(1) CONTRACTING AGENCY.—The term “contracting agency”, when used with respect to a prime contractor, means a department, agency, or establishment of the Federal Government that enters into a prime contract with a prime contractor.

(2) KICKBACK.—The term “kickback” means any money, fee, commission, credit, gift, gratuity, thing of value, or compensation of any kind that is provided to a prime contractor, prime contractor employee, subcontractor, or subcontractor employee to improperly obtain or reward favorable treatment in connection with a prime contract or a subcontract relating to a prime contract.

(3) PERSON.—The term “person” means a corporation, partnership, business association of any kind, trust, joint-stock company, or individual.

(4) PRIME CONTRACT.—The term “prime contract” means a contract or contractual action entered into by the Federal Government to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind.

(5) PRIME CONTRACTOR.—The term “prime contractor” means a person that has entered into a prime contract with the Federal Government.

(6) PRIME CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE.—The term “prime contractor employee” means an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a prime contractor.

(7) SUBCONTRACT.—The term “subcontract” means a contract or contractual action entered into by a prime contractor or subcontractor to obtain supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind under a prime contract.

(8) SUBCONTRACTOR.—The term “subcontractor”—

(A) means a person, other than the prime contractor, that offers to furnish or furnishes supplies, materials, equipment, or services of any kind under a prime contract or a subcontract entered into in connection with the prime contract; and

(B) includes a person that offers to furnish or furnishes general supplies to the prime contractor or a higher tier subcontractor.

(9) SUBCONTRACTOR EMPLOYEE.—The term “subcontractor employee” means an officer, partner, employee, or agent of a subcontractor.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3838.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8701	41:52.	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §2, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3523.

In this section, the text of 41:52(3) is omitted because of the definition of “person” in 1:1.

In paragraph (2), the words “directly or indirectly” are omitted as unnecessary.

SENATE REVISION AMENDMENT

Senate amendment 4726 (111th Cong.) added par. (3) and redesignated former pars. (3) to (8) as (4) to (9), respectively. See 156 Cong. Rec. S8442, Dec. 2, 2010 (daily ed.).

§ 8702. Prohibited conduct

A person may not—

- (1) provide, attempt to provide, or offer to provide a kickback;
- (2) solicit, accept, or attempt to accept a kickback; or
- (3) include the amount of a kickback prohibited by paragraph (1) or (2) in the contract price—
 - (A) a subcontractor charges a prime contractor or a higher tier subcontractor; or
 - (B) a prime contractor charges the Federal Government.

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3839.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8702	41:53.	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §3, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3524.

In paragraph (3), before subparagraph (A), the words “directly or indirectly” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 8703. Contractor responsibilities

(a) REQUIREMENTS INCLUDED IN CONTRACTS.—Each contracting agency shall include in each prime contract awarded by the agency a requirement that the prime contractor shall—

- (1) have in place and follow reasonable procedures designed to prevent and detect violations of section 8702 of this title in its own operations and direct business relationships; and
- (2) cooperate fully with a Federal Government agency investigating a violation of section 8702 of this title.

(b) FULL COOPERATION REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), a prime contractor shall cooperate fully with a Federal Government agency investigating a violation of section 8702 of this title.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—A prime contractor or subcontractor that has reasonable grounds to be-

lieve that a violation of section 8702 of this title may have occurred shall promptly report the possible violation in writing to the inspector general of the contracting agency, the head of the contracting agency if the agency does not have an inspector general, or the Attorney General.

(2) SUPPLYING INFORMATION AS FAVORABLE EVIDENCE.—In an administrative or contractual action to suspend or debar a person who is eligible to enter into contracts with the Federal Government, evidence that the person has supplied information to the Federal Government pursuant to paragraph (1) is favorable evidence of the person’s responsibility for the purposes of Federal procurement laws and regulations.

(d) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN PRIME CONTRACTS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to a prime contract—

- (1) that is not greater than \$100,000; or
- (2) for the acquisition of commercial items (as defined in section 103 of this title).

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3839.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8703(a)	41:57(a), (b).	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §7, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3525; Pub. L. 103-355, title IV, §4104(a), title VIII, §8301(c)(1), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3341, 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, div. D, title XLIII, §4321(g), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 675.
8703(b)	41:57(e).	
8703(c)	41:57(c).	
8703(d)	41:57(d).	

In subsection (c)(1), the words “Attorney General” are substituted for “Department of Justice” because of 28:503.

§ 8704. Inspection authority

(a) IN GENERAL.—To ascertain whether there has been a violation of section 8702 of this title with respect to a prime contract, the Comptroller General and the inspector general of the contracting agency, or a representative of the contracting agency designated by the head of the agency if the agency does not have an inspector general, shall have access to and may inspect the facilities and audit the books and records, including electronic data or records, of a prime contractor or subcontractor under a prime contract awarded by the agency.

(b) EXCEPTION.—This section does not apply to a prime contract for the acquisition of commercial items (as defined in section 103 of this title).

(Pub. L. 111-350, § 3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3839.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8704	41:58.	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §§, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3525; Pub. L. 103-355, title VIII, §8301(c)(2), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3397.

In subsection (a), the words “Comptroller General” are substituted for “General Accounting Office” because of 31:702.

§ 8705. Administrative offsets

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “contracting officer” has the meaning given that term in chapter 71 of this title.

(b) OFFSET AUTHORITY.—A contracting officer of a contracting agency may offset the amount of a kickback provided, accepted, or charged in violation of section 8702 of this title against amounts the Federal Government owes the prime contractor under the prime contract to which the kickback relates.

(c) DUTIES OF PRIME CONTRACTOR.—

(1) WITHHOLDING AND PAYING OVER OR RETAINING AMOUNTS.—On direction of a contracting officer of a contracting agency with respect to a prime contract, the prime contractor shall withhold from amounts owed to a subcontractor under a subcontract of the prime contract the amount of a kickback which was or may be offset against the prime contractor under subsection (b). The contracting officer may order that amounts withheld—

(A) be paid over to the contracting agency; or

(B) be retained by the prime contractor if the Federal Government has already offset the amount against the prime contractor.

(2) NOTICE.—The prime contractor shall notify the contracting officer when an amount is withheld and retained under paragraph (1)(B).

(d) OFFSET, DIRECTION, OR ORDER IS CLAIM OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—An offset under subsection (b) or a direction or order of a contracting officer under subsection (c) is a claim by the Federal Government for the purposes of chapter 71 of this title.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3840.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8705(a)	41:56(d).	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §6, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3524.
8705(b)	41:56(a).	
8705(c)	41:56(b).	
8705(d)	41:56(c).	

§ 8706. Civil actions

(a) AMOUNT.—The Federal Government in a civil action may recover from a person—

(1) that knowingly engages in conduct prohibited by section 8702 of this title a civil penalty equal to—

(A) twice the amount of each kickback involved in the violation; and

(B) not more than \$10,000 for each occurrence of prohibited conduct; and

(2) whose employee, subcontractor, or subcontractor employee violates section 8702 of this title by providing, accepting, or charging a kickback a civil penalty equal to the amount of that kickback.

(b) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—A civil action under this section must be brought within 6 years after the later of the date on which—

(1) the prohibited conduct establishing the cause of action occurred; or

(2) the Federal Government first knew or should reasonably have known that the prohibited conduct had occurred.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3840.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8706	41:55.	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §5, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3524.

§ 8707. Criminal penalties

A person that knowingly and willfully engages in conduct prohibited by section 8702 of this title shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3841.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
8707	41:54.	Mar. 8, 1946, ch. 80, §4, 60 Stat. 37; Pub. L. 86-695, Sept. 2, 1960, 74 Stat. 740; Pub. L. 99-634, §2(a), Nov. 7, 1986, 100 Stat. 3524.