

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
2306	41:412(b).	Pub. L. 93-400, §14(b), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800; Pub. L. 96-83, §9, Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 652.

§ 2307. Comptroller General's access to information

The Administrator and personnel in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy shall furnish information the Comptroller General may require to discharge the responsibilities of the Comptroller General. For this purpose, the Comptroller General or representatives of the Comptroller General shall have access to all books, documents, papers, and records of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3737.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
2307	41:412(a).	Pub. L. 93-400, §14(a), Aug. 30, 1974, 88 Stat. 800.

SENATE REVISION AMENDMENT

In text, “representatives of the Comptroller General” substituted for “his representatives” by S. Amdt. 4726 (111th Cong.). See 156 Cong. Rec. 18682 (2010).

§ 2308. Modular contracting for information technology

(a) USE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the head of an executive agency should use modular contracting for an acquisition of a major system of information technology.

(b) MODULAR CONTRACTING DESCRIBED.—Under modular contracting, an executive agency's need for a system is satisfied in successive acquisitions of interoperable increments. Each increment complies with common or commercially accepted standards applicable to information technology so that the increments are compatible with other increments of information technology comprising the system.

(c) PROVISIONS IN FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall provide that—

(1) under the modular contracting process, an acquisition of a major system of information technology may be divided into several smaller acquisition increments that—

(A) are easier to manage individually than would be one comprehensive acquisition;

(B) address complex information technology objectives incrementally in order to enhance the likelihood of achieving workable solutions for attaining those objectives;

(C) provide for delivery, implementation, and testing of workable systems or solutions in discrete increments, each of which comprises a system or solution that is not dependent on a subsequent increment in order to perform its principal functions; and

(D) provide an opportunity for subsequent increments of the acquisition to take advantage of any evolution in technology or needs that occurs during conduct of the earlier increments;

(2) to the maximum extent practicable, a contract for an increment of an information technology acquisition should be awarded within 180 days after the solicitation is issued and, if the contract for that increment cannot be awarded within that period, the increment should be considered for cancellation; and

(3) the information technology provided for in a contract for acquisition of information technology should be delivered within 18 months after the solicitation resulting in award of the contract was issued.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3737.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
2308	41:434.	Pub. L. 93-400, §38, formerly §35, as added Pub. L. 104-106, title LII, §5202(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 690; renumbered §38, Pub. L. 104-201, title X, §1074(d)(1), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2660.

§ 2309. Protection of constitutional rights of contractors

(a) PROHIBITION ON REQUIRING WAIVER OF RIGHTS.—A contractor may not be required, as a condition for entering into a contract with the Federal Government, to waive a right under the Constitution for a purpose relating to the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6701 et seq.) or the Chemical Weapons Convention (as defined in section 3 of that Act (22 U.S.C. 6701)).

(b) PERMISSIBLE CONTRACT CLAUSES.—Subsection (a) does not prohibit an executive agency from including in a contract a clause that requires the contractor to permit inspections to ensure that the contractor is performing the contract in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3738.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
2309	41:436.	Pub. L. 93-400, §40, formerly §39, as added Pub. L. 105-277, title III, §308(a), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-879; renumbered §40, Pub. L. 108-136, title XIV, §1431(d)(2), Nov. 24, 2003, 117 Stat. 1672.

In subsection (a), the reference is to the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998 rather than the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997 to correct an error in the source provision.

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998, referred to in subsec. (a), is Pub. L. 105-277, div. I, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-856, which is classified principally to chapter 75 (§6701 et seq.) of Title 22, Foreign Relations and Intercourse. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 6701 of Title 22 and Tables.