

tion board, or the chief of a financial or technical evaluation team in a procurement in which that contractor was selected for award of a contract in excess of \$10,000,000;

(2) served as the program manager, deputy program manager, or administrative contracting officer for a contract in excess of \$10,000,000 awarded to that contractor; or

(3) personally made for the Federal agency a decision to—

(A) award a contract, subcontract, modification of a contract or subcontract, or a task order or delivery order in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor;

(B) establish overhead or other rates applicable to one or more contracts for that contractor that are valued in excess of \$10,000,000;

(C) approve issuance of one or more contract payments in excess of \$10,000,000 to that contractor; or

(D) pay or settle a claim in excess of \$10,000,000 with that contractor.

(b) WHEN COMPENSATION MAY BE ACCEPTED.—Subsection (a) does not prohibit a former official of a Federal agency from accepting compensation from a division or affiliate of a contractor that does not produce the same or similar products or services as the entity of the contractor that is responsible for the contract referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a).

(c) IMPLEMENTING REGULATIONS.—Regulations implementing this section shall include procedures for an official or former official of a Federal agency to request advice from the appropriate designated agency ethics official regarding whether the official or former official is or would be precluded by this section from accepting compensation from a particular contractor.

(d) PERSONS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES.—The following are subject to the penalties and administrative actions set forth in section 2105 of this title:

(1) A former official who knowingly accepts compensation in violation of this section.

(2) A contractor that provides compensation to a former official knowing that the official accepts the compensation in violation of this section.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3729.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
2104(a)	41:423(d)(1).	Pub. L. 93-400, §27(d), as added Pub. L. 100-679, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4063; Pub. L. 101-189, title VIII, §814(a)-(d)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1495; Pub. L. 101-510, title XIV, §1484(D)(6), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1720; Pub. L. 102-25, title VII, §705(d), Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 121; Pub. L. 103-355, title VIII, §8301(e), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, title XLIII, §4304(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 660.
2104(b)	41:423(d)(2).	
2104(c)	41:423(d)(5).	
2104(d)	41:423(d)(3), (4).	

§ 2105. Penalties and administrative actions

(a) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—A person that violates section 2102 of this title to exchange infor-

mation covered by section 2102 of this title for anything of value or to obtain or give a person a competitive advantage in the award of a Federal agency procurement contract shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States against a person that engages in conduct that violates section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title. On proof of that conduct by a preponderance of the evidence—

(1) an individual is liable to the Federal Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation that the individual received or offered for the prohibited conduct; and

(2) an organization is liable to the Federal Government for a civil penalty of not more than \$500,000 for each violation plus twice the amount of compensation that the organization received or offered for the prohibited conduct.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS.—

(1) TYPES OF ACTION THAT FEDERAL AGENCY MAY TAKE.—A Federal agency that receives information that a contractor or a person has violated section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title shall consider taking one or more of the following actions, as appropriate:

(A) Canceling the Federal agency procurement, if a contract has not yet been awarded.

(B) Rescinding a contract with respect to which—

(i) the contractor or someone acting for the contractor has been convicted for an offense punishable under subsection (a); or

(ii) the head of the agency that awarded the contract has determined, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the contractor or a person acting for the contractor has engaged in conduct constituting the offense.

(C) Initiating a suspension or debarment proceeding for the protection of the Federal Government in accordance with procedures in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(D) Initiating an adverse personnel action, pursuant to the procedures in chapter 75 of title 5 or other applicable law or regulation.

(2) AMOUNT GOVERNMENT ENTITLED TO RECOVER.—When a Federal agency rescinds a contract pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), the Federal Government is entitled to recover, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law, the amount expended under the contract.

(3) PRESENT RESPONSIBILITY AFFECTED BY CONDUCT.—For purposes of a suspension or debarment proceeding initiated pursuant to paragraph (1)(C), engaging in conduct constituting an offense under section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title affects the present responsibility of a Federal Government contractor or subcontractor.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3730.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
2105(a)	41:423(e)(1).	Pub. L. 93-400, §27(e), as added Pub. L. 100-679, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4063; Pub. L. 101-189, title VIII, §814(a)-(d)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1495; Pub. L. 101-510, title XIV, §1484(d)(6), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1720; Pub. L. 102-25, title VII, §705(i), Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 121; Pub. L. 103-355, title VIII, §8301(e), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, title XLIII, §4304(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 661.
2105(b)	41:423(e)(2).	
2105(c)	41:423(e)(3).	

In subsection (a), the word “violates” is substituted for “engages in conduct constituting a violation of” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (b), the words “liable to the Federal Government for” are substituted for “subject to” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (c)(1), the words “has violated” are substituted for “has engaged in conduct constituting a violation of” to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 2106. Reporting information believed to constitute evidence of offense

A person may not file a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract alleging a violation of section 2102, 2103, or 2104 of this title, and the Comptroller General may not consider that allegation in deciding a protest, unless the person, no later than 14 days after the person first discovered the possible violation, reported to the Federal agency responsible for the procurement the information that the person believed constitutes evidence of the offense.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3731.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
2106	41:423(g).	Pub. L. 93-400, §27(g), as added Pub. L. 100-679, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4063; Pub. L. 101-189, title VIII, §814(a)-(d)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1495; Pub. L. 101-510, title XIV, §1484(d)(6), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1720; Pub. L. 102-25, title VII, §705(i), Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 121; Pub. L. 103-355, title VIII, §8301(e), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, title XLIII, §4304(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 663.

§ 2107. Savings provisions

This chapter does not—

(1) restrict the disclosure of information to, or its receipt by, a person or class of persons authorized, in accordance with applicable agency regulations or procedures, to receive that information;

(2) restrict a contractor from disclosing its own bid or proposal information or the recipient from receiving that information;

(3) restrict the disclosure or receipt of information relating to a Federal agency procurement after it has been canceled by the Federal

agency before contract award unless the Federal agency plans to resume the procurement;

(4) prohibit individual meetings between a Federal agency official and an offeror or potential offeror for, or a recipient of, a contract or subcontract under a Federal agency procurement, provided that unauthorized disclosure or receipt of contractor bid or proposal information or source selection information does not occur;

(5) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, Congress, a committee or subcommittee of Congress, the Comptroller General, a Federal agency, or an inspector general of a Federal agency;

(6) authorize the withholding of information from, nor restrict its receipt by, the Comptroller General in the course of a protest against the award or proposed award of a Federal agency procurement contract; or

(7) limit the applicability of a requirement, sanction, contract penalty, or remedy established under another law or regulation.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3731.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
2107	41:423(h).	Pub. L. 93-400, §27(h), as added Pub. L. 100-679, §6(a), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4063; Pub. L. 101-189, title VIII, §814(a)-(d)(1), Nov. 29, 1989, 103 Stat. 1495; Pub. L. 101-510, title XIV, §1484(d)(6), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1720; Pub. L. 102-25, title VII, §705(i), Apr. 6, 1991, 105 Stat. 121; Pub. L. 103-355, title VIII, §8301(e), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3397; Pub. L. 104-106, title XLIII, §4304(a), Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 663.

CHAPTER 23—MISCELLANEOUS

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2302.	Rights in technical data.
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2311.	Enhanced transparency on interagency contracting and other transactions.
2312.	Contingency Contracting Corps.
2313.	Database for Federal agency contract and grant officers and suspension and debarment officials.

§ 2301. Use of electronic commerce in Federal procurement

(a) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term “electronic commerce” means electronic techniques for accomplishing business transactions, including electronic mail or