

§ 1325. Annual report

Not later than December 31 of each year, the Chairperson of the Council shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the activities of the Council during the preceding 12-month period.

(Added Pub. L. 115-390, title II, §202(a), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5184.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 90 days after Dec. 21, 2018, and applicable to contracts that are awarded before, on, or after that date, see section 202(c) of Pub. L. 115-390, set out as a note under section 1321 of this title.

Title II of Pub. L. 115-390 effective 90 days after Dec. 21, 2018, see section 205 of Pub. L. 115-390, set out as a note under section 1321 of this title.

§ 1326. Requirements for executive agencies

(a) IN GENERAL.—The head of each executive agency shall be responsible for—

(1) assessing the supply chain risk posed by the acquisition and use of covered articles and avoiding, mitigating, accepting, or transferring that risk, as appropriate and consistent with the standards, guidelines, and practices identified by the Council under section 1323(a)(1); and

(2) prioritizing supply chain risk assessments conducted under paragraph (1) based on the criticality of the mission, system, component, service, or asset.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The responsibility for assessing supply chain risk described in subsection (a) includes—

(1) developing an overall supply chain risk management strategy and implementation plan and policies and processes to guide and govern supply chain risk management activities;

(2) integrating supply chain risk management practices throughout the life cycle of the system, component, service, or asset;

(3) limiting, avoiding, mitigating, accepting, or transferring any identified risk;

(4) sharing relevant information with other executive agencies as determined appropriate by the Council in a manner consistent with section 1323(a) of this title;

(5) reporting on progress and effectiveness of the agency's supply chain risk management consistent with guidance issued by the Office of Management and Budget and the Council; and

(6) ensuring that all relevant information, including classified information, with respect to acquisitions of covered articles that may pose a supply chain risk, consistent with section 1323(a) of this title, is incorporated into existing processes of the agency for conducting assessments described in subsection (a) and ongoing management of acquisition programs, including any identification, investigation, mitigation, or remediation needs.

(c) INTERAGENCY ACQUISITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), in the case of an interagency acquisition, subsection (a) shall be carried out by

the head of the executive agency whose funds are being used to procure the covered article.

(2) ASSISTED ACQUISITIONS.—In an assisted acquisition, the parties to the acquisition shall determine, as part of the interagency agreement governing the acquisition, which agency is responsible for carrying out subsection (a).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms “assisted acquisition” and “interagency acquisition” have the meanings given those terms in section 2.101 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

(d) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may—

(1) assist executive agencies in conducting risk assessments described in subsection (a) and implementing mitigation requirements for information and communications technology; and

(2) provide such additional guidance or tools as are necessary to support actions taken by executive agencies.

(Added Pub. L. 115-390, title II, §202(a), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5184.)

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§ 1327. Judicial review procedures

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b) and chapter 71 of this title, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, an action taken under section 1323 or 4713 of this title, or any action taken by an executive agency to implement such an action, shall not be subject to administrative review or judicial review, including bid protests before the Government Accountability Office or in any Federal court.

(b) PETITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after a party is notified of an exclusion or removal order under section 1323(c)(6) of this title or a covered procurement action under section 4713 of this title, the party may file a petition for judicial review in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit claiming that the issuance of the exclusion or removal order or covered procurement action is unlawful.

(2) STANDARD OF REVIEW.—The Court shall hold unlawful a covered action taken under sections 1323 or 4713 of this title, in response to a petition that the court finds to be—

(A) arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law;

(B) contrary to constitutional right, power, privilege, or immunity;

(C) in excess of statutory jurisdiction, authority, or limitation, or short of statutory right;