

individuals and legal entities who would reasonably be expected to submit offers or bids for Federal Government contracts.

(2) **POLITICAL INFORMATION.**—The term “political information” means information relating to political spending, including any payment consisting of a contribution, expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering communication that is made by the contractor, any of its partners, officers, directors or employees, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to a candidate or on behalf of a candidate for election for Federal office, to a political committee, to a political party, to a third party entity with the intention or reasonable expectation that it would use the payment to make independent expenditures or electioneering communications, or that is otherwise made with respect to any election for Federal office, party affiliation, and voting history.

(3) **OTHER TERMS.**—Each of the terms “contribution”, “expenditure”, “independent expenditure”, “candidate”, “election”, “electioneering communication”, and “Federal office” has the meaning given that term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431 et seq.).¹

(Added Pub. L. 112–81, div. A, title VIII, § 823(a), Dec. 31, 2011, 125 Stat. 1502; amended Pub. L. 113–291, div. A, title X, § 1071(f)(17), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3511.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, referred to in subsecs. (c)(1) and (d)(3), is Pub. L. 92–225, Feb. 7, 1972, 86 Stat. 3, which was formerly classified principally to chapter 14 (§ 431 et seq.) of Title 2, The Congress, prior to editorial reclassification and renumbering in Title 52, Voting and Elections, and is now classified principally to chapter 301 (§ 30101 et seq.) of Title 52. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 113–291, § 1071(f)(17)(A), redesignated last sentence as par. (3).

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 113–291, § 1071(f)(17)(B)(ii), (iii), substituted “that term” for “the term” and “Federal Election Campaign” for “Federal Campaign”.

Pub. L. 113–291, § 1071(f)(17)(B)(i), which directed amendment of par. (3) by inserting “OTHER TERMS.—” before “each of”, was executed by making the insertion before “Each of” to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 113–291, § 1071(f)(17)(A), redesignated last sentence of par. (2) as (3).

[§ 2336. Renumbered § 2679]

§ 2337. Life-cycle management and product support

(a) **GUIDANCE ON LIFE-CYCLE MANAGEMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense shall issue and maintain comprehensive guidance on life-cycle management and the development and implementation of product support strategies for major weapon systems. The guidance issued pursuant to this subsection shall—

(1) maximize competition and make the best possible use of available Department of Defense and industry resources at the system, subsystem, and component levels; and

(2) maximize value to the Department of Defense by providing the best possible product support outcomes at the lowest operations and support cost.

(b) **PRODUCT SUPPORT MANAGERS.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Defense shall require that each major weapon system be supported by a product support manager in accordance with this subsection.

(2) **RESPONSIBILITIES.**—A product support manager for a major weapon system shall—

(A) develop and implement a comprehensive product support strategy for the weapon system;

(B) use appropriate predictive analysis and modeling tools that can improve material availability and reliability, increase operational availability rates, and reduce operation and sustainment costs;

(C) conduct appropriate cost analyses to validate the product support strategy, including cost-benefit analyses as outlined in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–94;

(D) ensure achievement of desired product support outcomes through development and implementation of appropriate product support arrangements;

(E) adjust performance requirements and resource allocations across product support integrators and product support providers as necessary to optimize implementation of the product support strategy;

(F) periodically review product support arrangements between the product support integrators and product support providers to ensure the arrangements are consistent with the overall product support strategy;

(G) prior to each change in the product support strategy or every five years, whichever occurs first, revalidate any business-case analysis performed in support of the product support strategy;

(H) ensure that the product support strategy maximizes small business participation at the appropriate tiers; and

(I) ensure that product support arrangements for the weapon system describe how such arrangements will ensure efficient procurement, management, and allocation of Government-owned parts inventories in order to prevent unnecessary procurements of such parts.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **PRODUCT SUPPORT.**—The term “product support” means the package of support functions required to field and maintain the readiness and operational capability of major weapon systems, subsystems, and components, including all functions related to weapon system readiness.

(2) **PRODUCT SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT.**—The term “product support arrangement” means a contract, task order, or any type of other contractual arrangement, or any type of agreement or non-contractual arrangement within the Federal Government, for the performance of sustainment or logistics support required for major weapon systems, subsystems, or components. The term includes arrangements for any of the following: