

§ 6307. Contracts with Federal Government-owned establishments and availability of appropriations

An order or contract placed with a Federal Government-owned establishment for work, material, or the manufacture of material pertaining to an approved project is deemed to be an obligation in the same manner that a similar order or contract placed with a commercial manufacturer or private contractor is an obligation. Appropriations remain available to pay an obligation to a Federal Government-owned establishment just as appropriations remain available to pay an obligation to a commercial manufacturer or private contractor.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3806.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6307: 41:23, June 5, 1920, ch. 240, (last par. under heading "Purchase of Articles Manufactured at Government Arsenals"), 41 Stat. 975. July 1, 1922, ch. 259, (1st proviso on p. 812), 42 Stat. 812.

The words "heretofore or" are omitted as obsolete. The word "hereafter" is omitted as unnecessary because the provision is restated as permanent law rather than as part of a fiscal year appropriation.

§ 6308. Contracts for transportation of Federal Government securities

When practicable, a contract for transporting bullion, cash, or securities of the Federal Government shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after notice to all parties with means of transportation.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3806.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6308: 41:24, July 7, 1884, ch. 332, (words after "fifty five thousand dollars" in 3d par. under heading "Miscellaneous Objects Under the Treasury Department"), 23 Stat. 204.

The words "bullion, cash, or securities of the Federal Government" are substituted for "moneys, bullion, coin, notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and paper" to eliminate unnecessary words. The word "awarded" is substituted for "let" to use more modern terminology.

§ 6309. Honorable discharge certificate in lieu of birth certificate

(a) IN GENERAL.—An employer described in subsection (b) may not deny employment, on account of failure to produce a birth certificate, to an individual who submits, in lieu of the birth certificate, an honorable discharge certificate (or certificate issued in lieu of an honorable discharge certificate) from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States, unless the honorable discharge certificate shows on its face that the individual may have been an alien at the time of its issuance.

(b) EMPLOYERS TO WHICH SECTION APPLIES.—An employer referred to in subsection (a) is an employer—

(1) engaged in—

(A) the production, maintenance, or storage of arms, armament, ammunition, implements of war, munitions, machinery, tools, clothing, food, fuel, or any articles or supplies, or parts or ingredients of any articles or supplies; or

(B) the construction, reconstruction, repair, or installation of a building, plant, structure, or facility; and

(2) engaged in the activity described in paragraph (1) under—

(A) a contract with the Federal Government; or

(B) any contract that the President, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating certifies to the employer to be necessary to the national defense.

(Pub. L. 111-350, §3, Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3806.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 6309(a): 41:49, June 22, 1942, ch. 432, §1, 56 Stat. 375. Row 6309(b): 41:50, June 22, 1942, ch. 432, §2, 56 Stat. 376; Pub. L. 97-31, §12(16), Aug. 6, 1981, 95 Stat. 154.

In subsection (a), the words "Air Force" are added because of section 207(a) and (f) of the National Security Act of 1947 (ch. 343, 61 Stat. 502, 503). Section 207(a) and (f) was repealed by section 53 of the Act of August 10, 1956 (ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 676). Section 1 of the Act of August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 1) enacted Title 10, "Armed Forces" and under subtitle D of title 10 the Department of the Air Force remained an independent administrative entity in the Department of Defense.

Subsection (b)(2)(B) is set out as a separate provision to clarify that the certification applies only to contracts other than contracts with the Federal Government. If the certification were to be construed as applying to all contracts, then the words "under a contract with the United States or" in section 2 of the Act of June 22, 1942, would be rendered meaningless.

In subsection (b)(2)(B), the words "Secretary of the Army" are substituted for "Secretary of War", and the words "Secretary of the Air Force" are added, because of sections 205(a) and 207(a) and (f) of the National Security Act of 1947 (ch. 343, 61 Stat. 501, 502, 503). Sections 205(a) and 207(a) and (f) were repealed by section 53 of the Act of August 10, 1956 (ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 676). Section 1 of the Act of August 10, 1956 (70A Stat. 1) enacted Title 10, "Armed Forces" and under sections 3010 to 3013 and 8010 to 8013 the Departments of the Army and Air Force remained under the administrative supervision of the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, respectively. The words "Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating" are substituted for "Secretary of Transportation" because of 6:468(b) and (h), 551(d), and 552(d), 14:1 and 3, and the Department of Homeland Security Reorganization Plan of November 25, 2002 (H. Doc. No. 108-16, 108th Cong., 1st Sess. (6 U.S.C. 542 note)).

CHAPTER 65—CONTRACTS FOR MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, ARTICLES, AND EQUIPMENT EXCEEDING \$10,000

Sec. 6501. Definitions.