

(c) **COORDINATION WITH CHAPTER 81.**—An employee of a private sector organization assigned to an agency under this chapter who suffers disability or dies as a result of personal injury sustained while performing duties during the assignment shall be treated, for the purpose of subchapter I of chapter 81, as an employee as defined by section 8101 who had sustained the injury in the performance of duty, except that, if the employee or the employee's dependents receive from the private sector organization any payment under an insurance policy for which the premium is wholly paid by the private sector organization, or other benefit of any kind on account of the same injury or death, then, the amount of such payment or benefit shall be credited against any compensation otherwise payable under subchapter I of chapter 81.

(d) **PROHIBITION AGAINST CHARGING CERTAIN COSTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.**—A private sector organization may not charge the Federal Government, as direct or indirect costs under a Federal contract, the costs of pay or benefits paid by the organization to an employee assigned to an agency under this chapter for the period of the assignment.

(Added Pub. L. 107-347, title II, §209(c)(1), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2928; amended Pub. L. 111-350, §5(a)(6), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3841.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Tort Claims Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(D), is title IV of act Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, 60 Stat. 842, which was classified principally to chapter 20 (§§ 921, 922, 931-934, 941-946) of former Title 28, Judicial Code and Judiciary. Title IV of act Aug. 2, 1946, was substantially repealed and reenacted as sections 1346(b) and 2671 et seq. of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, by act June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 992, the first section of which enacted Title 28. The Federal Tort Claims Act is also commonly used to refer to chapter 171 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. For complete classification of title IV to the Code, see Tables. For distribution of former sections of Title 28 into the revised Title 28, see Table at the beginning of Title 28.

The Ethics in Government Act of 1978, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(E), is Pub. L. 95-521, Oct. 26, 1978, 92 Stat. 1824. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 101 of Pub. L. 95-521 in the Appendix to this title and Tables.

Section 1043 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(F), is classified to section 1043 of Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

#### AMENDMENTS

2011—Subsec. (b)(2)(G). Pub. L. 111-350 substituted “chapter 21 of title 41” for “section 27 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act”.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 120 days after Dec. 17, 2002, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 107-347, set out as a note under section 3601 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

### § 3705. Application to Office of the Chief Technology Officer of the District of Columbia

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chief Technology Officer of the District of Columbia may arrange for the assignment of an employee of the Office of the Chief Technology Officer to a private sector organization, or an employee of a private sector organization to such Office, in the same manner as the head of an agency under this chapter.

(b) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—An assignment made pursuant to subsection (a) shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as an assignment made by the head of an agency under this chapter, except that in applying such terms and conditions to an assignment made pursuant to subsection (a), any reference in this chapter to a provision of law or regulation of the United States shall be deemed to be a reference to the applicable provision of law or regulation of the District of Columbia, including the applicable provisions of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 (sec. 1-601.01 et seq., D.C. Official Code) and section 601 of the District of Columbia Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest Act (sec. 1-1106.01, D.C. Official Code).

(c) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this section, the term “Office of the Chief Technology Officer” means the office established in the executive branch of the government of the District of Columbia under the Office of the Chief Technology Officer Establishment Act of 1998 (sec. 1-1401 et seq., D.C. Official Code).

(Added Pub. L. 107-347, title II, §209(c)(1), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2929.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

The District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, referred to in subsec. (b), is an act of the District of Columbia and is not classified to the Code.

The District of Columbia Campaign Finance Reform and Conflict of Interest Act, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 93-376, Aug. 14, 1974, 88 Stat. 447, as amended, which is not classified to the Code.

The Office of the Chief Technology Officer Establishment Act of 1998, referred to in subsec. (c), is an act of the District of Columbia and is not classified to the Code.

#### EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective 120 days after Dec. 17, 2002, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 107-347, set out as a note under section 3601 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

### § 3706. Reporting requirement

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Office of Personnel Management shall, not later than April 30 and October 31 of each year, prepare and submit to the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate a semiannual report summarizing the operation of this chapter during the immediately preceding 6-month period ending on March 31 and September 30, respectively.

(b) **CONTENT.**—Each report shall include, with respect to the 6-month period to which such report relates—

(1) the total number of individuals assigned to, and the total number of individuals assigned from, each agency during such period;

(2) a brief description of each assignment included under paragraph (1), including—

(A) the name of the assigned individual, as well as the private sector organization and the agency (including the specific bureau or other agency component) to or from which such individual was assigned;

(B) the respective positions to and from which the individual was assigned, including