

town’ in section 1805 of the Revised Statutes because of the Act of February 11, 1895 (ch. 79, 28 Stat. 650).

§ 9506. Civil penalty

A person that, without the consent of the Chief of Engineers, taps or opens the mains or pipes laid by the Federal Government is liable to the Government for a civil penalty of at least \$50 and not more than \$500.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1234.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 1: 9506, 40:56, R.S. §1803.

The words ‘in charge of public buildings and works’ in section 1803 of the Revised Statutes are omitted because the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds under the Chief of Engineers was abolished and the functions of the Chief of Engineers with respect to public buildings and works were transferred to the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital by section 3 of the Act of February 26, 1925 (ch. 339, 43 Stat. 983). Those functions subsequently were transferred to the National Park Service by section 2 of Executive Order No. 6166 (eff. June 10, 1933) and the Act of March 2, 1934 (ch. 38, 48 Stat. 389), the Public Buildings Administrator in the Federal Works Agency by sections 301 and 303 of Reorganization Plan No. I of 1939 (eff. July 1, 1939, 53 Stat. 1426, 1427), and the Administrator of General Services by section 103(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (ch. 288, 63 Stat. 380), which is restated as section 303(c) [303(b)] of the revised title. The words ‘or hereafter to be laid’ are omitted as unnecessary. The words ‘is liable to the government for a civil penalty’ are substituted for ‘under a penalty’ for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

§ 9507. Control of expenditures

Unless expressly provided for by law, the Secretary of the Army shall direct the expenditure of amounts appropriated for the Washington Aqueduct and for other public works in the District of Columbia.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1235.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Row 1: 9507, 40:54, R.S. §1802.

The words ‘Secretary of the Army’ are substituted for ‘Department of War’ [subsequently changed to ‘Department of the Army’ because of section 205(a) of the National Security Act of 1947 (ch. 343, 61 Stat. 501)] because of 10:3013(a)(1).

SUBTITLE III—INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Table with 2 columns: Chapter, Sec. 111. GENERAL, 113. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACQUISITIONS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, 115. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION PILOT PROGRAM, 117. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT MATTERS

Chapter

Editorial Notes

Sec.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Pub. L. 107–314, div. A, title VIII, §825(b)(3)(G), Dec. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 2616, and Pub. L. 107–347, title II, §210(h)(3)(H), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2939, amended item for chapter 115 identically, substituting ‘PROGRAM’ for ‘PROGRAMS’.

CHAPTER 111—GENERAL

Sec.

- 11101. Definitions.
11102. Sense of Congress.
11103. Applicability to national security systems.

§ 11101. Definitions

In this subtitle, the following definitions apply:

- (1) COMMERCIAL PRODUCT.—The term ‘commercial product’ has the meaning given that term in section 103 of title 41.
(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41.
(3) INFORMATION RESOURCES.—The term ‘information resources’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44.
(4) INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.—The term ‘information resources management’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44.
(5) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The term ‘information system’ has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44.
(6) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘information technology’—

(A) with respect to an executive agency means any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, used in the automatic acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of data or information by the executive agency, if the equipment is used by the executive agency directly or is used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that requires the use—

- (i) of that equipment; or
(ii) of that equipment to a significant extent in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product;

(B) includes computers, ancillary equipment (including imaging peripherals, input, output, and storage devices necessary for security and surveillance), peripheral equipment designed to be controlled by the central processing unit of a computer, software, firmware and similar procedures, services (including support services), and related resources; but

(C) does not include any equipment acquired by a federal contractor incidental to a federal contract.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1235; Pub. L. 108–199, div. F, title V, §535(b), Jan. 23, 2004, 118 Stat. 345; Pub. L. 111–350, §5(l)(24), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3852; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title VIII, §836(g)(7)(A), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1874.)