

paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection to such first-tier subcontractor, or shall incur an obligation to pay a late payment interest penalty to such first-tier subcontractor computed at the rate specified by section 3902(a) of this title.

(g) A written notice of any withholding shall be issued to a subcontractor (with a copy to the Government of any such notice issued by a prime contractor), specifying—

- (1) the amount to be withheld;
- (2) the specific causes for the withholding under the terms of the subcontract; and
- (3) the remedial actions to be taken by the subcontractor in order to receive payment of the amounts withheld.

(h) A prime contractor may not request payment from the agency of any amount withheld or retained in accordance with subsection (d) of this section until such time as the prime contractor has determined and certified to the agency that the subcontractor is entitled to the payment of such amount.

(i) A dispute between a contractor and subcontractor relating to the amount or entitlement of a subcontractor to a payment or a late payment interest penalty under a clause included in the subcontract pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section does not constitute a dispute to which the United States is a party. The United States may not be interpleaded in any judicial or administrative proceeding involving such a dispute.

(j) Except as provided in subsection (i) of this section, this section shall not limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to a contractor or a subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by a prime contractor or deficient subcontract performance or nonperformance by a subcontractor.

(k) A contractor's obligation to pay an interest penalty to a subcontractor pursuant to the clauses included in a subcontract under subsection (b) or (c) of this section may not be construed to be an obligation of the United States for such interest penalty. A contract modification may not be made for the purpose of providing reimbursement of such interest penalty. A cost reimbursement claim may not include any amount for reimbursement of such interest penalty.

(Added Pub. L. 100-496, §9(a)(2), Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2460; amended Pub. L. 107-217, §3(h)(7), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1300.)

Editorial Notes

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 3905 was renumbered section 3906 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (f)(1). Pub. L. 107-217 substituted “section 3133(b) of title 40” for “section 2 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (40 U.S.C. 270b)”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable to payments under contracts awarded, contracts renewed, and contract options exer-

cised during or after the first fiscal quarter which begins more than 90 days after Oct. 17, 1988, see section 14(a) of Pub. L. 100-496, set out as an Effective Date of 1988 Amendment note under section 3902 of this title.

[§ 3906. Repealed. Pub. L. 105-362, title XIII, § 1301(c)(1), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3293]

Section, added Pub. L. 97-452, §1(18)(A), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2476, §3905; renumbered §3906 and amended Pub. L. 100-496, §§9(a)(1), 10, Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2460, 2463, required submission of reports to Director of the Office of Management and Budget by 60th day after end of fiscal year by head of each agency concerning agency's payment practices during that fiscal year.

A prior section 3906 was renumbered section 3907 of this title.

§ 3907. Relationship to other laws

(a) A claim for an interest penalty not paid under this chapter may be filed under section 7103 of title 41.

(b)(1) An interest penalty under this chapter does not continue to accrue—

- (A) after a claim for a penalty is filed under chapter 71 of title 41; or
- (B) for more than one year.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not prevent an interest penalty from accruing under section 7109(a)(1) and (b) of title 41 after a penalty stops accruing under this chapter. A penalty accruing under section 7109(a)(1) and (b) may accrue on an unpaid contract payment and on the unpaid penalty under this chapter.

(c) Except as provided in section 3904 of this title, this chapter does not require an interest penalty on a payment that is not made because of a dispute between the head of an agency and a business concern over the amount of payment or compliance with the contract. A claim related to the dispute, and interest payable for the period during which the dispute is being resolved, is subject to chapter 71 of title 41.

(Added Pub. L. 97-452, §1(18)(A), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2477, §3906; renumbered §3907, Pub. L. 100-496, §9(a)(1), Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2460; amended Pub. L. 111-350, §5(h)(8), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3849.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
3906(a)	31 App.:1803(a)(1).	May 21, 1982, Pub. L. 97-177, §4, 96 Stat. 87.
3906(b)	31 App.:1803(a)(2), (3).	
3906(c)	31 App.:1803(b).	

In the section, the words “be construed to” are omitted as surplus.

In subsection (a), the words “not paid under this chapter” are substituted for “which a Federal agency has failed to pay in accordance with the requirements of section 2 or 3 of this chapter” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In subsection (b)(2), the word “accruing” is added for clarity. The word “both” is omitted as surplus.

In subsection (c), the words “with respect to disputes concerning discounts”, “by the required payment date”, and “other allegations concerning” are omitted as surplus.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2011—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-350, §5(h)(8)(A), substituted “section 7103 of title 41” for “section 6 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 605)”.

Subsec. (b)(1)(A). Pub. L. 111-350, §5(h)(8)(B), substituted “chapter 71 of title 41” for “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 111-350, §5(h)(8)(C), substituted “section 7109(a)(1) and (b) of title 41” for “section 12 of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611)” and “section 7109(a)(1) and (b) may” for “section 12 may”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 111-350, §5(h)(8)(D), substituted “chapter 71 of title 41” for “the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)”.

1988—Pub. L. 100-496 renumbered section 3906 of this title as this section.

SUBTITLE IV—MONEY

Table with 2 columns: Chap. and Sec.
51. Coins and Currency 5101
53. Monetary Transactions 5301

CHAPTER 51—COINS AND CURRENCY

SUBCHAPTER I—MONETARY SYSTEM

Table with 2 columns: Sec. and Description
5101. Decimal system.
5102. Standard weight.
5103. Legal tender.

SUBCHAPTER II—GENERAL AUTHORITY

Table with 2 columns: Sec. and Description
5111. Minting and issuing coins, medals, and numismatic items.
5112. Denominations, specifications, and design of coins.
5113. Tolerances and testing of coins.
5114. Engraving and printing currency and security documents.
5115. United States currency notes.
5116. Buying and selling gold and silver.
5117. Transferring gold and gold certificates.
5118. Gold clauses and consent to sue.
5119. Redemption and cancellation of currency.
5120. Obsolete, mutilated, and worn coins and currency.
5121. Refining, assaying, and valuation of bullion.
5122. Payment to depositors.

SUBCHAPTER III—UNITED STATES MINT

Table with 2 columns: Sec. and Description
5131. Organization.
5132. Administrative.
5133. Settlement of accounts.
5134. Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund.
5135. Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund.¹
5136. United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.²

SUBCHAPTER IV—BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Table with 2 columns: Sec. and Description
5141. Operation of the Bureau.
5142. Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund.
5143. Payment for services.
5144. Providing impressions of portraits and vignettes.

SUBCHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS

Table with 2 columns: Sec. and Description
5151. Conversion of currency of foreign countries.
5152. Value of United States money holdings in international institutions.
5153. Counterfeit currency.
5154. State taxation.
5155. Providing engraved plates of portraits of deceased members of Congress.

¹ So in original. Does not conform to section catchline.
² Editorially supplied. Section added by Pub. L. 104-52 without corresponding amendment of chapter analysis.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1992—Pub. L. 102-390, title II, §§ 221(d), 225(b)(6), 229(b), Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1629, 1630, 1632, substituted “UNITED STATES MINT” for “BUREAU OF THE MINT” in subchapter III heading and added items 5134 and 5135.

SUBCHAPTER I—MONETARY SYSTEM

§ 5101. Decimal system

United States money is expressed in dollars, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths,¹ and mills or thousandths. A dime is a tenth of a dollar, a cent is a hundredth of a dollar, and a mill is a thousandth of a dollar.

(Pub. L. 97-258, Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 980.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large)
5101 31:371. R.S. § 3563.

The word “money” is substituted for “money of account” to eliminate unnecessary words. As far as can be determined, the phrase “money of account” has not been interpreted by any court or Government agency. The phrase was used by Alexander Hamilton in his “Report on the Establishment of the Mint” (1791). In that Report, Hamilton propounded 6 questions, including:

1st. What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?

Thereafter, Hamilton uses the phrases “money unit of the United States” and “money of account” interchangeably and in the sense that the phrases are used to denote the monetary system for keeping financial accounts. In short, the phrases simply indicate that financial accounts are to be based on a decimal money system:

... and it is certain that nothing can be more simple and convenient than the decimal subdivisions. There is every reason to expect that the method will speedily grow into general use, when it shall be seconded by corresponding coins. On this plan the unit in the money of account will continue to be, as established by that resolution [of August 8, 1786], a dollar, and its multiples, dimes, cents, and mills, or tenths, hundredths, [sic] and thousands.

Thus, the phrase “money of account” did not mean, by itself, that dollars or fractions of dollars must be equal to something having intrinsic or “substantive” value. This concept is supported by earlier writings of Thomas Jefferson in his “Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit, and of a Coinage for the United States” (1784), and the 1782 report to the President of the Continental Congress on the coinage of the United States by the Superintendent of Finances, Robert Morris, which was apparently prepared by the Assistant Superintendent, Gouverneur Morris. See Paul L. Ford, *The Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. III (G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 1894) pp. 446-457; William G. Sumner, *The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution*, vol. II (Burt Franklin, 1891, reprinted 1970) pp. 36-47; and George T. Curtis, *History of the Constitution*, vol. I (Harper and Brothers, 1859) p. 443, n2. The words “or units” and “and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation” are omitted as surplus.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE OF 2021 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 116-330, §1, Jan. 13, 2021, 134 Stat. 5101, provided that: “This Act [amending section 5112 of this

¹ So in original. Probably should be “hundredths.”