## 1 SEC. 1553. PROTECTING STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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## AND CONTRACTOR WHISTLEBLOWERS.

3 (a) PROHIBITION OF REPRISALS.—An employee of any non-Federal employer receiving covered funds may not 4 5 be discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against as a reprisal for disclosing, including a disclosure 6 made in the ordinary course of an employee's duties, to 7 the Board, an inspector general, the Comptroller General, 8 a member of Congress, a State or Federal regulatory or 9 10 law enforcement agency, a person with supervisory author-11 ity over the employee (or such other person working for 12 the employer who has the authority to investigate, dis-13 cover, or terminate misconduct), a court or grand jury, the head of a Federal agency, or their representatives in-14 15 formation that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of-16

- 17 (1) gross mismanagement of an agency contract18 or grant relating to covered funds;
- 19 (2) a gross waste of covered funds;

20 (3) a substantial and specific danger to public
21 health or safety related to the implementation or use
22 of covered funds;

23 (4) an abuse of authority related to the imple-24 mentation or use of covered funds; or

25 (5) a violation of law, rule, or regulation related
26 to an agency contract (including the competition for

or negotiation of a contract) or grant, awarded or
 issued relating to covered funds.

3 (b) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—A person who believes that 5 the person has been subjected to a reprisal prohib-6 ited by subsection (a) may submit a complaint re-7 garding the reprisal to the appropriate inspector 8 general. Except as provided under paragraph (3), 9 unless the inspector general determines that the 10 complaint is frivolous, does not relate to covered 11 funds, or another Federal or State judicial or ad-12 ministrative proceeding has previously been invoked 13 to resolve such complaint, the inspector general shall 14 investigate the complaint and, upon completion of 15 such investigation, submit a report of the findings of 16 the investigation to the person, the person's em-17 ployer, the head of the appropriate agency, and the 18 Board.

19 (2) TIME LIMITATIONS FOR ACTIONS.—

20 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided
21 under subparagraph (B), the inspector general
22 shall, not later than 180 days after receiving a
23 complaint under paragraph (1)—

24 (i) make a determination that the25 complaint is frivolous, does not relate to

1	covered funds, or another Federal or State
2	judicial or administrative proceeding has
3	previously been invoked to resolve such
4	complaint; or
5	(ii) submit a report under paragraph
6	(1).
7	(B) EXTENSIONS.—
8	(i) Voluntary extension agreed
9	TO BETWEEN INSPECTOR GENERAL AND
10	COMPLAINANT.—If the inspector general is
11	unable to complete an investigation under
12	this section in time to submit a report
13	within the 180-day period specified under
14	subparagraph (A) and the person submit-
15	ting the complaint agrees to an extension
16	of time, the inspector general shall submit
17	a report under paragraph (1) within such
18	additional period of time as shall be agreed
19	upon between the inspector general and
20	the person submitting the complaint.
21	(ii) EXTENSION GRANTED BY INSPEC-
22	TOR GENERAL.—If the inspector general is
23	unable to complete an investigation under
24	this section in time to submit a report
25	within the 180-day period specified under

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1 subparagraph (A), the inspector general 2 may extend the period for not more than 3 180 days without agreeing with the person 4 submitting the complaint to such extension, provided that the Inspector General 5 provides a written explanation (subject to 6 7 the authority to exclude information under 8 paragraph (4)(C)) for the decision, which 9 shall be provided to both the person sub-10 mitting the complaint and the non-Federal 11 employer. 12 (iii) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT ON EX-13 TENSIONS.—The inspector general shall in-14 clude in semi-annual reports to Congress a 15 list of those investigations for which the in-16 spector general received an extension. 17 (3) DISCRETION NOT TO INVESTIGATE COM-18 PLAINTS .---19 (A) IN GENERAL.—The inspector general 20 may decide not to conduct or continue an inves-21 tigation under this section upon providing to 22 the person submitting the complaint and the non-Federal employer a written explanation 23 24 (subject to the authority to exclude information 25

under paragraph (4)(C)) for such decision.

1 (B) ASSUMPTION OF RIGHTS TO CIVIL 2 REMEDY.—Upon receipt of an explanation of a 3 decision not to conduct or continue an inves-4 tigation under subparagraph (A), the person 5 submitting a complaint shall immediately as-6 sume the right to a civil remedy under sub-7 section (c)(3) as if the 210-day period specified 8 under such subsection has already passed. 9 (C) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The inspector general shall include in semi-annual reports to 10 11 Congress a list of those investigations the in-12 spector general decided not to conduct or con-13 tinue under this paragraph. 14 (4) ACCESS TO INVESTIGATIVE FILE OF IN-15 SPECTOR GENERAL.— 16 (A) IN GENERAL.—The person alleging a 17 reprisal under this section shall have access to 18 the investigation file of the appropriate inspec-19 tor general in accordance with section 552a of 20 title 5, United States Code (commonly referred 21 to as the "Privacy Act"). The investigation of 22 the inspector general shall be deemed closed for purposes of disclosure under such section when 23 24 an employee files an appeal to an agency head

or a court of competent jurisdiction.

1	(B) CIVIL ACTION.—In the event the per-	
2	son alleging the reprisal brings suit under sub-	
3	section $(c)(3)$ , the person alleging the reprisal	
4	and the non-Federal employer shall have access	
5	to the investigative file of the Inspector General	
6	in accordance with the Privacy Act.	
7	(C) EXCEPTION.—The inspector general	
8	may exclude from disclosure—	
9	(i) information protected from disclo-	
10	sure by a provision of law; and	
11	(ii) any additional information the in-	
12	spector general determines disclosure of	
13	which would impede a continuing investiga-	
14	tion, provided that such information is dis-	
15	closed once such disclosure would no longer	
16	impede such investigation, unless the in-	
17	spector general determines that disclosure	
18	of law enforcement techniques, procedures,	
19	or information could reasonably be ex-	
20	pected to risk circumvention of the law or	
21	disclose the identity of a confidential	
22	source.	
23	(5) PRIVACY OF INFORMATION.—An inspector	
24	general investigating an alleged reprisal under this	
25	section may not respond to any inquiry or disclose	

1	any information from or about any person alleging
2	such reprisal, except in accordance with the provi-
3	sions of section 552a of title 5, United States Code,
4	or as required by any other applicable Federal law.
5	(c) Remedy and Enforcement Authority.—
6	(1) BURDEN OF PROOF.—
7	(A) DISCLOSURE AS CONTRIBUTING FAC-
8	TOR IN REPRISAL.—
9	(i) IN GENERAL.—A person alleging a
10	reprisal under this section shall be deemed
11	to have affirmatively established the occur-
12	rence of the reprisal if the person dem-
13	onstrates that a disclosure described in
14	subsection (a) was a contributing factor in
15	the reprisal.
16	(ii) USE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVI-
17	DENCE.—A disclosure may be dem-
18	onstrated as a contributing factor in a re-
19	prisal for purposes of this paragraph by
20	circumstantial evidence, including—
21	(I) evidence that the official un-
22	dertaking the reprisal knew of the dis-
23	closure; or
24	(II) evidence that the reprisal oc-
25	curred within a period of time after

the disclosure such that a reasonable
 person could conclude that the disclo sure was a contributing factor in the
 reprisal.

5 (B) OPPORTUNITY FOR REBUTTAL.—The 6 head of an agency may not find the occurrence 7 of a reprisal with respect to a reprisal that is 8 affirmatively established under subparagraph 9 (A) if the non-Federal employer demonstrates 10 by clear and convincing evidence that the non-11 Federal employer would have taken the action 12 constituting the reprisal in the absence of the 13 disclosure.

14 (2) AGENCY ACTION.—Not later than 30 days 15 after receiving an inspector general report under 16 subsection (b), the head of the agency concerned 17 shall determine whether there is sufficient basis to 18 conclude that the non-Federal employer has subjected the complainant to a reprisal prohibited by 19 20 subsection (a) and shall either issue an order deny-21 ing relief in whole or in part or shall take 1 or more 22 of the following actions:

23 (A) Order the employer to take affirmative24 action to abate the reprisal.

1 (B) Order the employer to reinstate the 2 person to the position that the person held be-3 fore the reprisal, together with the compensa-4 tion (including back pay), compensatory dam-5 ages, employment benefits, and other terms and 6 conditions of employment that would apply to 7 the person in that position if the reprisal had 8 not been taken.

9 (C) Order the employer to pay the com-10 plainant an amount equal to the aggregate 11 amount of all costs and expenses (including at-12 tornevs' fees and expert witnesses' fees) that 13 were reasonably incurred by the complainant 14 for, or in connection with, bringing the com-15 plaint regarding the reprisal, as determined by 16 the head of the agency or a court of competent 17 jurisdiction.

18 (3) CIVIL ACTION.—If the head of an agency 19 issues an order denying relief in whole or in part 20 under paragraph (1), has not issued an order within 21 210 days after the submission of a complaint under 22 subsection (b), or in the case of an extension of time 23 under subsection (b)(2)(B)(i), within 30 days after 24 the expiration of the extension of time, or decides 25 under subsection (b)(3) not to investigate or to dis-

1 continue an investigation, and there is no showing 2 that such delay or decision is due to the bad faith 3 of the complainant, the complainant shall be deemed 4 to have exhausted all administrative remedies with 5 respect to the complaint, and the complainant may 6 bring a de novo action at law or equity against the 7 employer to seek compensatory damages and other 8 relief available under this section in the appropriate 9 district court of the United States, which shall have 10 jurisdiction over such an action without regard to 11 the amount in controversy. Such an action shall, at 12 the request of either party to the action, be tried by 13 the court with a jury.

14 (4)JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER.---15 Whenever a person fails to comply with an order 16 issued under paragraph (2), the head of the agency 17 shall file an action for enforcement of such order in 18 the United States district court for a district in 19 which the reprisal was found to have occurred. In 20 any action brought under this paragraph, the court 21 may grant appropriate relief, including injunctive re-22 lief, compensatory and exemplary damages, and at-23 torneys fees and costs.

24 (5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any person adversely
25 affected or aggrieved by an order issued under para-

graph (2) may obtain review of the order's conform-1 2 ance with this subsection, and any regulations issued 3 to carry out this section, in the United States court 4 of appeals for a circuit in which the reprisal is al-5 leged in the order to have occurred. No petition 6 seeking such review may be filed more than 60 days 7 after issuance of the order by the head of the agen-8 cy. Review shall conform to chapter 7 of title 5, 9 United States Code.

10 (d) NONENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS
11 WAIVING RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OR REQUIRING ARBI12 TRATION OF DISPUTES.—

(1) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—Except as provided under paragraph (3), the rights and
remedies provided for in this section may not be
waived by any agreement, policy, form, or condition
of employment, including by any predispute arbitration agreement.

19 (2) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—
20 Except as provided under paragraph (3), no
21 predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or
22 enforceable if it requires arbitration of a dispute
23 arising under this section.

24 (3) EXCEPTION FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
25 AGREEMENTS.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (1)

and (2), an arbitration provision in a collective bar gaining agreement shall be enforceable as to dis putes arising under the collective bargaining agree ment.

5 (e) REQUIREMENT TO POST NOTICE OF RIGHTS AND
6 REMEDIES.—Any employer receiving covered funds shall
7 post notice of the rights and remedies provided under this
8 section.

9 (f) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

10 (1) NO IMPLIED AUTHORITY TO RETALIATE 11 FOR NON-PROTECTED DISCLOSURES.—Nothing in 12 this section may be construed to authorize the dis-13 charge of, demotion of, or discrimination against an 14 employee for a disclosure other than a disclosure 15 protected by subsection (a) or to modify or derogate 16 from a right or remedy otherwise available to the employee. 17

18 (2) RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAWS.—Nothing
19 in this section may be construed to preempt, pre20 clude, or limit the protections provided for public or
21 private employees under State whistleblower laws.

22 (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) ABUSE OF AUTHORITY.—The term "abuse
of authority" means an arbitrary and capricious exercise of authority by a contracting official or em-

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1	ployee that adversely affects the rights of any per-
2	son, or that results in personal gain or advantage to
3	the official or employee or to preferred other per-
4	sons.
5	(2) COVERED FUNDS.—The term "covered
9 6	funds" in this section means any contract, grant, or
7	other payment received by any non-Federal employer
8	if—
9	(A) the Federal Government provides any
10	portion of the money or property that is pro-
11	vided, requested, or demanded; and
12	(B) at least some of the funds are appro-
13	priated or otherwise made available by this Act.
14	(3) EMPLOYEE.—The term "employee"—
15	(A) except as provided under subparagraph
16	(B), means an individual performing services on
17	behalf of an employer; and
18	(B) does not include any Federal employee
19	or member of the uniformed services (as that
20	term is defined in section $101(a)(5)$ of title 10,
21	United States Code).
22	(4) NON-FEDERAL EMPLOYER.—The term
23	"non-Federal employer"—
24	(A) means any employer—
25	(i) with respect to covered funds—

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1	(I) the contractor, subcontractor,
2	grantee, or recipient, as the case may
3	be, if the contractor, grantee, or re-
4	cipient is an employer; and
5	(II) any professional membership
6	organization, certification or other
7	professional body, any agent or li-
8	censee of the Federal government, or
9	any person acting directly or indi-
10	rectly in the interest of an employer
11	receiving covered funds; or
12	(ii) with respect to covered funds re-
13	ceived by a State or local government, the
14	State or local government receiving the
15	funds and any contractor or subcontractor
16	of the State or local government; and
17	(B) does not mean any department, agen-
18	cy, or other entity of the Federal Government.
19	(5) STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term
20	"State or local government" means—
21	(A) the government of each of the several
22	States, the District of Columbia, the Common-
23	wealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa,
24	the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Is-

Subcontractor

Commonwealth of the

lands, or any other territory or possession of
 the United States; or

3 (B) the government of any political sub4 division of a government listed in subparagraph

5 (A).

## 6 SEC. 1554. SPECIAL CONTRACTING PROVISIONS.

7 To the maximum extent possible, contracts funded 8 under this Act shall be awarded as fixed-price contracts 9 through the use of competitive procedures. Any contract 10 awarded with such funds that is not fixed-price and not 11 awarded using competitive procedures shall be posted in 12 a special section of the website established in section 1526.

