

## THE FEDERAL ACQUISITION SECURITY COUNCIL

The Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC) in Title 41, Public Contracts. This amendment bolsters protections for acquiring critical information and communications technologies (ICT) in the U.S.G.

### KEY PROVISIONS:

- Council creates criteria for successful SCRM programs
- Information sharing standards for threats to the supply chain
- Provides a range of mitigations to address risky vendors - including exclusion, which are subject to judicial review

### CURRENT STATUS:

OMB is scheduled to convene the FASC meeting in April 2019.

Council will begin working on a strategic plan, identifying executive agencies for information sharing and shared services, and developing criteria for SCRM programs.

## Supply Chain Risk Management

### Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act of 2018 Overview

Title II of the SECURE Technology Act, the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act of 2018, creates the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC). By amending Title 41, Public Contracts, Congress bolstered the U.S. government's acquisition oversight for critical information and communications technologies (ICT). With pervasive cyberattacks, the increased theft of intellectual property, protecting the ICT supply chain is not only a priority it is a necessity.

The FASC, led by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), brings together senior leaders from across the government, including the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, to better protect USG acquisition of ICTs. The Council will develop criteria to assist departments and agencies in:

- Determining the risk to the ICT supply chain
- Disseminating supply chain risk information, and
- Deciding what action to take to mitigate the risk.

Each department and agency will be required to have a supply chain risk management (SCRM) program that meets the FASC developed criteria. In addition to developing uniform criteria for supply chain risk management, the FASC can make specific recommendations for mitigations to address risky vendors, including the exclusion of such vendors from the ICT supply chain. Before the passage of this legislation, the U.S. Government's ability to exclude such vendors was not agile enough to address supply chain risks to all departments and agencies. This FASC legislation arms departments and agencies with the knowledge to assess their own supply chain risk, make more informed decisions to acquire and protect critical ICT components necessary for mission success.



Don't be the weakest link