

ered under contract, or by purchase or otherwise, at the Government Printing Office.

The Deputy Public Printer, the superintendent of binding, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board to examine and report in writing on material, except paper, for the use of the bindery.

The Deputy Public Printer, the superintendent of printing, and a person designated by the Joint Committee on Printing shall constitute a board of condemnation, who, upon the call of the Public Printer, shall determine the condition of presses and other machinery and material used in the Government Printing Office, with a view to condemnation.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1242.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 49 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 20, 28 Stat. 603; May 27, 1908, ch. 200, § 1, 35 Stat. 382; June 7, 1924, ch. 303, § 1, 43 Stat. 509).

### § 314. Inks, glues, and other supplies furnished to other Government agencies: payment

Inks, glues, and other supplies manufactured by the Government Printing Office in connection with its work may be furnished to departments and other establishments of the Government upon requisition, and payment made from appropriations available.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1242.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 62 (June 30, 1932, ch. 314; pt. I, § 1, 47 Stat. 397).

### § 315. Branches of Government Printing Office; limitations

Money appropriated by any Act may not be used for maintaining more than one branch of the Government Printing Office in any one building occupied by an executive department of the Government, and a branch of the Government Printing Office may not be established unless specifically authorized by law.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1242.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 61 (Aug. 1, 1914, ch. 223, § 1, 38 Stat. 673).

### § 316. Detail of employees of Government Printing Office to other Government establishments

An employee of the Government Printing Office may not be detailed to duties not pertaining to the work of public printing and binding in an executive department or other Government establishment unless expressly authorized by law.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1242.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 47 (June 25, 1910, ch. 384, § 1, 36 Stat. 770).

### § 317. Special policemen

The Public Printer or his delegate may designate employees of the Government Printing Office to serve as special policemen to protect

persons and property in premises and adjacent areas occupied by or under the control of the Government Printing Office. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Public Printer, employees designated as special policemen are authorized to bear and use arms in the performance of their duties; make arrest for violations of laws of the United States, the several States, and the District of Columbia; and enforce the regulations of the Public Printer, including the removal from Government Printing Office premises of individuals who violate such regulations. The jurisdiction of special policemen in premises occupied by or under the control of the Government Printing Office and adjacent areas shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the respective law enforcement agencies where the premises are located.

(Added Pub. L. 91-359, § 1(a), July 31, 1970, 84 Stat. 668.)

### § 318. Transfer of surplus property; acceptance of voluntary services

(a) The Public Printer may—

(1) transfer or donate surplus Government publications and condemned Government Printing Office machinery, material, equipment, and supplies to—

(A) other Federal entities;

(B) any organization described under section 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under 501(a) of such Code; or

(C) State or local governments; and

(2) accept voluntary and uncompensated services, notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31.

(b) Individuals providing voluntary and uncompensated services under subsection (a)(2) shall not be considered Federal employees, except for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5 (relating to compensation for work injuries) and chapter 171 of title 28 (relating to tort claims).

(Added Pub. L. 108-83, title I, § 1302(a), Sept. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 1033.)

## CHAPTER 5—PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF PRINTING AND BINDING

Sec.

- 501. Government printing, binding, and blank-book work to be done at Government Printing Office.
- 502. Procurement of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Public Printer.
- 503. Printing in veterans' hospitals.
- 504. Direct purchase of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Government agencies.
- 505. Sale of duplicate plates.
- 506. Time for printing documents or reports which include illustrations or maps.
- 507. Orders for printing to be acted upon within one year.
- 508. Annual estimates of quantity of paper required for public printing and binding.
- 509. Standards of paper; advertisements for proposals; samples.
- 510. Specifications in advertisements for paper.
- 511. Opening bids; bonds.
- 512. Approval of paper contracts; time for performance; bonds.
- 513. Comparison of paper and envelopes with standard quality.

Sec.	
514.	Determination of quality of paper.
515.	Default of contractor; new contracts and purchase in open market.
516.	Liability of defaulting contractor.
517.	Purchase of paper in open market.

## AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-553, §105(a)(2), Oct. 19, 1976, 90 Stat. 2599, struck out “; copyright” after “plates” in item 505.

## FEDERAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS WITHOUT EFFECT ON CHAPTER

Authority and responsibilities under chapter not limited or repealed by Federal Records Management Amendments of 1976, see section 5(b) of Pub. L. 94-575, set out as a note under section 2901 of this title.

### § 501. Government printing, binding, and blank-book work to be done at Government Printing Office

All printing, binding, and blank-book work for Congress, the Executive Office, the Judiciary, other than the Supreme Court of the United States, and every executive department, independent office and establishment of the Government, shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except—

- (1) classes of work the Joint Committee on Printing considers to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewhere; and
- (2) printing in field printing plants operated by an executive department, independent office or establishment, and the procurement of printing by an executive department, independent office or establishment from allotments for contract field printing, if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Printing or binding may be done at the Government Printing Office only when authorized by law.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1243.)

## HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part) (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §§86, 87, 28 Stat. 662; Mar. 1, 1919, ch. 86, §11, 40 Stat. 1270; July 5, 1949, ch. 296, 63 Stat. 405).

This section incorporates only the first sentence of former section 116. The balance will be found in section 1123 of the revision.

## VEGETABLE INK PRINTING

Pub. L. 103-348, Oct. 6, 1994, 108 Stat. 3133, provided that:

## “SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

“This Act may be cited as the ‘Vegetable Ink Printing Act of 1994.’”

## “SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

“(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

- “(1) More than 95 percent of Federal printing involving documents or publications is performed using lithographic inks.
- “(2) Various types of oil, including petroleum and vegetable oil, are used in lithographic ink.
- “(3) Increasing the amount of vegetable oil used in a lithographic ink would—
  - “(A) help reduce the Nation’s use of nonrenewable energy resources;
  - “(B) result in the use of products that are less damaging to the environment;
  - “(C) result in a reduction of volatile organic compound emissions; and

“(D) increase the use of renewable agricultural products.

“(4) The technology exists to use vegetable oil in lithographic ink and, in some applications, to use lithographic ink that uses no petroleum distillates in the liquid portion of the ink.

“(5) Some lithographic inks have contained vegetable oils for many years; other lithographic inks have more recently begun to use vegetable oil.

“(6) According to the Government Printing Office, using vegetable oil-based ink appears to add little if any additional cost to Government printing.

“(7) Use of vegetable oil-based ink in Federal Government printing should further develop—

“(A) the commercial viability of vegetable oil-based ink, which could result in demand, for domestic use alone, for 2,500,000,000 pounds of vegetable crops or 500,000,000 pounds of vegetable oil; and

“(B) a product that could help the United States retain or enlarge its share of the world market for vegetable oil-ink.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to require that all lithographic printing using ink containing oil that is performed or procured by a Federal agency shall use ink containing the maximum amounts of vegetable oil and materials derived from other renewable resources that—

“(1) are technologically feasible, and

“(2) result in printing costs that are competitive with printing using petroleum-based inks.

## “SEC. 3. FEDERAL PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding any other law, and except as provided in subsection (b), a Federal agency may not perform or procure lithographic printing that uses ink containing oil if the ink contains less than the following percentage of vegetable oil:

“(1) In the case of news ink, 40 percent.

“(2) In the case of sheet-fed ink, 20 percent.

“(3) In the case of forms ink, 20 percent.

“(4) In the case of heat-set ink, 10 percent.

“(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(1) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to lithographic printing performed or procured by a Federal agency, if—

“(A) the head of the agency determines, after consultation with the Public Printer and within the 3-year period ending on the date of the commencement of the printing or the date of that procurement, respectively, that vegetable oil-based ink is not suitable to meet specific, identified requirements of the agency related to the printing; or

“(B) the Public Printer determines—

“(i) within the 3-month period ending on the date of the commencement of the printing, in the case of printing of materials that are printed at intervals of less than 6 months, or

“(ii) before the date of the commencement of the printing, in the case of printing of materials that are printed at intervals of 6 months or more; that the cost of performing the printing using vegetable oil-based ink is significantly greater than the cost of performing the printing using other available ink.

“(2) NOTICE TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after making a determination under paragraph (1)(A), the head of a Federal agency shall report the determination to the Committee on Government Operations [now Committee on Oversight and Government Reform] and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Rules of the Senate.

“(c) FEDERAL AGENCY DEFINED.—In this Act, the term ‘Federal agency’ means—

“(1) an executive department, military department, Government corporation, Government-controlled corporation, or other establishment in the executive branch of the Government (including the Executive Office of the President), or any independent regulatory agency; and