

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1242; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

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

CHANGE OF NAME

“Government Publishing Office” substituted for “Government Printing Office” in section catchline and text on authority of section 1301(b) of Pub. L. 113-235, set out as a note preceding section 301 of this title.

**§ 317. Special policemen**

The Director of the Government Publishing Office or a delegate of the Director may designate employees of the Government Publishing 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 Publishing Office. Under regulations to be prescribed by the Director of the Government Publishing Office, 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office, including the removal from Government Publishing Office premises of individuals who violate such regulations. The jurisdiction of special policemen in premises occupied by or under the control of the Government Publishing 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; amended Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (c)(1), (i)(9), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, 2539.)

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235, §1301(i)(9), substituted “a delegate of the Director” for “his delegate”.

Pub. L. 113-235, §1301(c)(1), substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” wherever appearing.

CHANGE OF NAME

“Government Publishing Office” substituted for “Government Printing Office” in text on authority of section 1301(b) of Pub. L. 113-235, set out as a note preceding section 301 of this title.

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

(a) The Director of the Government Publishing Office may—

(1) transfer or donate surplus Government publications and condemned Government Publishing 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; amended Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 113-235, §1301(c)(1), substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” in introductory provisions.

CHANGE OF NAME

“Government Publishing Office” substituted for “Government Printing Office” in subsec. (a)(1) on authority of section 1301(b) of Pub. L. 113-235, set out as a note preceding section 301 of this title.

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

Sec.

501. Government printing, binding, and blank-book work to be done at Government Publishing Office.
502. Procurement of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Director of the Government Publishing Office.
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.
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

2014—Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” in item 502.

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

CHANGE OF NAME

“Government Publishing Office” substituted for “Government Printing Office” in item 501 on authority of section 1301(b) of Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, set out as a note preceding section 301 of this title.

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 Publishing 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 Publishing 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 Publishing Office only when authorized by law.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1243; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

**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.

**CHANGE OF NAME**

“Government Publishing Office” substituted for “Government Printing Office” in section catchline and text on authority of section 1301(b) of Pub. L. 113-235, set out as a note preceding section 301 of this title.

**VEGETABLE INK PRINTING**

Pub. L. 103-348, Oct. 6, 1994, 108 Stat. 3133, as amended by Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (d), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, 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 Publishing 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office 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 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

“(2) an establishment or component of the legislative or judicial branch of the Government.”

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS: PRINTING; GPO PROCUREMENT; EXECUTIVE BRANCH PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN KINDS OF PRINTING; “PRINTING” DEFINED**

Pub. L. 102-392, title II, §207(a), Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1719, as amended by Pub. L. 103-283, title II, §207, July