erred under contract, or by purchase or other-
wise, 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 Pub-
lic Printer, shall determine the condition of
presses and other machinery and material used
in the Government Printing Office, with a view
to condemnation.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 49 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23,
§ 32, 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 connec-
tion with its work may be furnished to depart-
ments and other establishments of the Govern-
ment upon requisition, and payment made from
appropriations available.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


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 Gov-
ernment Printing Office may not be established un-
less specifically authorized by law.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

223, § 1, 38 Stat. 673).

§ 316. Detail of employees of Government Print-
ing Office to other Government establish-
ments

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


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

384, § 1, 36 Stat. 970).

§ 317. Special policemen

The Public Printer or his delegate may design-
ate employees of the Government Printing Of-
ce 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, employ-
ees designated as special policemen are author-
ized 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 regula-
tions of the Public Printer, including the re-
moval from Government Printing Office prem-
ises of individuals who violate such regulations.
The jurisdiction of special policemen in prem-
ises occupied by or under the control of the Gov-
ernment Printing Office and adjacent areas shall
be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the re-
pective 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 Print-
ing Office machinery, material, equip-
ment, and supplies to—
(A) other Federal entities;
(B) any organization described under sec-
tion 501(c)(3) or (4) of the Internal Revenue
Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under
section 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 un-
compensated services under subsection (a)(2)
shall not be considered Federal employees, ex-
cept for purposes of chapter 81 of title 5 (relat-
ing to compensation for work injuries) and chapter
171 of title 26 (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 Print-
ing 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 re-
quired for public printing and binding.

509. Standards of paper; advertisements for pro-
posed proposals; samples.

510. Specifications in advertisements for paper.

511. Opening bids; bonds.

512. Approval of paper contracts; time for per-
formance; bonds.

513. Comparison of paper and envelopes with
standard quality.
SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

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

SEC. 3. FEDERAL PRINTING REQUIREMENTS.

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

(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 crop 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 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.

(3) THE 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) NOTIFICATION 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