§ 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.


§ 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.


§ 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.


§ 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.


§ 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 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 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 26 (relating to tort claims).


CHAPTER 5—PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT OF PRINTING AND BINDING

Sec.
503. Printing in veterans’ hospitals.
504. Sale of duplicate plates.
505. Time for printing documents or reports which include illustrations or maps.
506. Orders for printing to be acted upon within one year.
507. 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. 2. Findings and purposes.

Amendments of 1976, see section 5(b) of Pub. L. 94–575, set out as a note under section 2901 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 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.


Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part)

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Determination of quality of paper.

Default of contractor; new contracts and purchases in open market.

Liability of defaulting contractor.

Purchase of paper in open market.

Amendments


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.


Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part)

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Determination of quality of paper.

Default of contractor; new contracts and purchases in open market.

Liability of defaulting contractor.

Purchase of paper in open market.

Amendments


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.


Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part)

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Determination of quality of paper.

Default of contractor; new contracts and purchases in open market.

Liability of defaulting contractor.

Purchase of paper in open market.

Amendments


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.


Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part)

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Determination of quality of paper.

Default of contractor; new contracts and purchases in open market.

Liability of defaulting contractor.

Purchase of paper in open market.

Amendments


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.


Historical and Revision Notes

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111 and 116 (part)

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Title 44, Government, Printing and Documents

Determination of quality of paper.

Default of contractor; new contracts and purchases in open market.

Liability of defaulting contractor.

Purchase of paper in open market.

Amendments

§ 502. Procurement of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Public Printer

Printing, binding, and blank-book work authorized by law, which the Public Printer is not able or equipped to do at the Government Printing Office, may be produced elsewhere under contracts made by him with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


CONTRACT GOAL FOR DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESSES IN PRINTING-RELATED SERVICES


“(a) Test Program.—The Public Printer shall establish and carry out a test program for increasing its award of contracts to small and disadvantaged businesses for the printing, binding, and related services needed by the Department of Defense. The program shall have a goal of procuring in each such fiscal year by such businesses printing, binding, and related services equivalent to not more than 5 percent of the value of the printing, binding, and related services which were procured in the preceding fiscal year by the Government Printing Office from non-Government sources for the Department of Defense. The Public Printer may use such procurement procedures as he considers necessary to facilitate achievement of such goal.

“(b) Covered Entities.—In this section, the term ‘small and disadvantaged businesses’ means the small business concerns, historically Black colleges and universities, and minority institutions described in section 2323(a) of title 10, United States Code.

“(c) Enforcement.—Any person who, for the purpose of securing a contract under subsection (a), misrepresents the status of any concern or person as a small business concern referred to in subsection (b), is subject to the penalties set forth in section 2323(f) of title 10, United States Code.

“(d) Department of Defense Goals.—For the purpose of determining whether the Department of Defense has attained the goals set forth in section 2323 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may count any procurements by the Public Printer in the program established under subsection (a).

“(e) Duration of Test.—The test program established by subsection (a) shall not apply to solicitations issued on or after October 1, 2000.”

§ 503. Printing in veterans’ hospitals

(a) Notwithstanding section 501 of this title, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may use the equipment described in subsection (b) for printing and binding that the Secretary finds advisable for the use of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) The equipment referred to in subsection (a) is the printing and binding equipment that the various hospitals and homes of the Department of Veterans Affairs use for occupational therapy.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


AMENDMENTS

1991—Pub. L. 102–54 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, section read as follows: “Notwithstanding section 501 of this title, the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs may utilize the printing and binding equipment that the various hospitals and homes of the Veterans’ Administration use for occupational therapy, for printing and binding which he finds advisable for the use of the Veterans’ Administration.”

§ 504. Direct purchase of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Government agencies

The Joint Committee on Printing may permit the Public Printer to authorize an executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government to purchase direct for its use printing, binding, and blank-book work, otherwise authorized by law, as the Government Printing Office is not able or suitably equipped to execute or as may be more economically or in the better interest of the Government executed elsewhere.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

§ 505. Sale of duplicate plates

The Public Printer shall sell, under regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing to persons who may apply, additional or duplicate stereotype or electrotypes from which a Government publication is printed, at a price not to exceed the cost of composition, the metal, and making to the Government, plus 10 per centum, and the full amount of the price shall be paid when the order is filled.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94–553 struck out provision that a publication could not be copyrighted if it was reprinted from Government from which Government publications had been printed or if it was reprinted from other Government publications.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1976 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 94–553 effective Jan. 1, 1978, see section 102 of Pub. L. 94–553, set out as an Effective Date note preceding section 101 of Title 17, Copyrights.

§ 506. Time for printing documents or reports which include illustrations or maps

A document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps may not be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designated for it are ready for publication.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


This section incorporates only the first clause of former section 115. The balance will be found in section 507 of the revision.

§ 507. Orders for printing to be acted upon within one year

An order for public printing may not be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work have been furnished within that period.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


This section incorporates only the second clause of former section 115. The balance will be found in section 506 of the revision.

§ 508. Annual estimates of quantity of paper required for public printing and binding

At the beginning of each session of Congress, the Public Printer shall submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


§ 509. Standards of paper; advertisements for proposals; samples

The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer, under their direction, shall advertise in six newspapers or trade journals, published in different cities, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished by the Public Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. The Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants who desire to bid.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES


NATIONAL POLICY ON PERMANENT PAPERS


"Whereas it is now widely recognized and scientifically demonstrated that the acidic papers commonly used for more than a century in documents, books, and other publications are self-destructing and will continue to self destruct;

"Whereas Americans are facing the prospect of continuing to lose national, historical, scientific, and scholarly records, including government records, faster than salvage efforts can be mounted despite the dedicated efforts of many libraries, archives, and agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the National Archives and Records Administration;

"Whereas nationwide hundreds of millions of dollars will have to be spent by the Federal, State, and local governments and private institutions to salvage the most essential books and other materials in the libraries and archives of government, academic, and private institutions;

"Whereas paper manufacturers can produce a sufficient supply of acid free permanent papers with a life of several hundred years, at prices competitive with acid papers, if publishers would specify the use of such papers, and some publishers and many university presses are already publishing on acid free permanent papers;

"Whereas most Government agencies do not require the use of acid free permanent papers for appropriate Federal records and publications;

"Whereas librarians, publishers, and other professional groups have urged the use of acid free permanent papers;

"Whereas even when books are printed on acid free permanent paper this fact is often not made known to libraries by notations in the book or by notations in standard bibliographic listings; and

"Whereas there is an urgent need to prevent the continuance of the acid paper problem in the future: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"SECTION 1. It is the policy of the United States that Federal records, books, and publications of enduring value be produced on acid free permanent papers.

"SEC. 2. The Congress of the United States urgently recommends that—

"(1) Federal agencies require the use of acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value produced by the Government Printing Office or pro-
produced by Federal grant or contract, using the specifications for such paper established by the Joint Committee on Printing."

(2) Federal agencies require the use of archival quality acid free papers for permanently valuable Federal records and confer with the National Archives and Records Administration on the requirements for paper quality;

(3) American publishers and State and local governments use acid free permanent papers for publications of enduring value, in voluntary compliance with the American National Standard;

(4) all publishers, private and governmental, prominently note the use of acid free permanent paper in books, advertisements, catalogs, and standard bibliographic listings; and

(5) the Secretary of State, Librarian of Congress, Archivist of the United States, and other Federal officials make known the national policy regarding acid free permanent papers to foreign governments and appropriate international agencies since the acid paper problem is worldwide and essential foreign materials being imported by our libraries are printed on acid papers.

§ 510. Specifications in advertisements for paper

The advertisements for proposals shall specify the minimum portion of each quality of paper required for either three months, six months, or one year, as the Joint Committee on Printing determines; but when the minimum portion so specified exceeds, in any case, one thousand reams, it shall state that proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more.


§ 511. Opening bids; bonds

The sealed proposals to furnish paper and envelopes shall be opened in the presence of the Joint Committee on Printing who shall award the contracts to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The committee may not consider a proposal that is not accompanied by a bond with security or certified check in the amount of $5,000, guaranteeing that the bidder if his proposal is accepted, will enter into a formal contract with the United States to furnish the paper or envelopes specified. The Committee may not consider a proposal from a person unknown to it unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that he is a manufacturer of or dealer in the description of paper or envelopes proposed to be furnished.


1 So in original. Probably should be capitalized.
§ 516. Liability of defaulting contractor

Upon failure to furnish paper, a contractor and his sureties shall be responsible for any increase of cost to the Government in procuring a supply of the paper consequent upon his default. The Public Printer shall report every default, with a full statement of all the facts in the case, to the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, who shall prosecute the defaulting contractor and his sureties upon their bond in the district court of the United States in the district in which the defaulting contractor resides.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTESThis section is effective March 1, 1978.

§ 517. Purchase of paper in open market

The Joint Committee on Printing may authorize the Public Printer to purchase paper in open market when they consider the quantity required so small or the want so immediate as not to justify advertisement for proposals.


HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTESThis section is effective March 1, 1978.

CHAPIER 7—CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

Sec. 701. “Usual number” of documents and reports; distribution of House and Senate documents and reports; binding; reports on private bills; number of copies printed; distribution.

702. Extra copies of documents and reports.

703. Printing extra copies.

704. Reprinting bills, laws, and reports from committees not exceeding fifty pages.

705. Duplicate orders to print.

706. Bills and resolutions: number and distribution.

707. Bills and resolutions: style and form.

708. Bills and resolutions: binding sets for Congress.

709. Public and private laws, postal conventions, and treaties.

710. Copies of Acts furnished to Public Printer.


713. Journals of Houses of Congress.

714. Printing documents for Congress in two or more editions; printing of full number and allotment of full quota.

715. Senate and House documents and reports for Department of State.

716. Printing of documents not provided for by law.

717. Appropriation chargeable for printing of document or report by order of Congress.

718. Lapse of authority to print.

719. Classification and numbering of publications ordered printed by Congress; designation of publications of departments; printing of committee hearings.

720. Senate and House Manuals.


Sec. 723. Memorial addresses: preparation; distribution.

724. Memorial addresses: illustrations.

725. Statement of appropriations; “usual number”.

726. Printing for committees of Congress.

727. Committee reports: indexing and binding.

728. United States Statutes at Large: distribution.

729. United States Statutes at Large: references in margins.

730. Distribution of documents to Members of Congress.

731. Allotments of public documents printed after expiration of terms of Members of Congress; rights of retiring Members to documents.

732. Time for distribution of documents by Members of Congress extended.

733. Documents and reports ordered by Members of Congress; franks and envelopes for Members of Congress.

734. Stationery and blank books for Congress.

735. Binding for Senators.

736. Binding at expense of Members of Congress.

737. Binding for Senate library.

738. Binding of publications for distribution to libraries.

739. Senate and House document rooms; superintendents.

740. Senate Service Department and House Publications Distribution Service; superintendents.

741. Disposition of documents stored at Capitol.

AMENDMENTS


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.

§ 701. “Usual number” of documents and reports; distribution of House and Senate documents and reports; binding; reports on private bills; number of copies printed; distribution

(a) The order by either House of Congress to print a document or report shall signify the “usual number” of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them. A greater number may not be printed unless ordered by either House, or as provided by this section. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered.

(b) The “usual number” of documents and reports shall be one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be printed at one time and distributed as follows:

Of the House documents and reports, unbound—to the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, not to exceed five hundred copies; to the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, twenty copies; to the Library of Congress, ten copies, as provided by section 1718 of this title.

Of the Senate documents and reports, unbound—to the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary