

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

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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Authority and responsibilities under chapter not limited or repealed by Federal Records Management Amendments of 1976, see section 5(b) of Pub.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 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

“(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 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 1440; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title XI, §1112(e)(1), Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2683; Pub. L. 110-417, [div. A], title IX, §931(b)(4), Oct. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 4575; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (d), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, provided that:

“(1) None of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year may be obligated or expended by any entity of the executive branch for the procurement of any printing related to the production of Government publications (including printed forms), unless such procurement is by or through the Government Publishing Office.

“(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply to (A) individual printing orders costing not more than \$1,000, if the work is not of a continuing or repetitive nature, and, as certified by the Director of the Government Publishing Office, if the work is included in a class of work which cannot be provided more economically through the Government Publishing Office, (B) printing for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, or the National Security Agency, or (C) printing from other sources that is specifically authorized by law.

“(3) As used in this section, the term ‘printing’ includes the processes of composition, platemaking, presswork, duplicating, silk screen processes, binding, microform, and the end items of such processes.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 101-520, title II, §206, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2274; repealed by Pub. L. 102-392, title II, §207(b), Oct. 6, 1992, 106 Stat. 1720.

Pub. L. 101-163, title III, §308, Nov. 21, 1989, 103 Stat. 1065.

Pub. L. 100-458, title III, §309, Oct. 1, 1988, 102 Stat. 2184.

Pub. L. 100-202, §101(i) [title III, §309], Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-310.

§502. Procurement of printing, binding, and blank-book work by Director of the Government Publishing Office

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

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

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111a (Feb. 28, 1929, ch. 367, §1, 45 Stat. 1400).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235, §1301(c), substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” in section catchline and text.

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.

CONTRACT GOAL FOR DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESSES IN PRINTING-RELATED SERVICES

Pub. L. 100-456, div. A, title VIII, §843, Sept. 29, 1988, 102 Stat. 2026, as amended by Pub. L. 101-574, title IV, §401, Nov. 15, 1990, 104 Stat. 2832; Pub. L. 102-484, div. A, title VIII, §§801(h)(6), 806, Oct. 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 2445, 2448, required the Public Printer to 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 for solicitations issued before 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.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1243; Pub. L. 102-54, §13(r), June 13, 1991, 105 Stat. 282.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §111b (June 16, 1933, ch. 101, §1, 48 Stat. 302; Feb. 2, 1935, ch. 3, §1, 49 Stat. 18; Mar. 19, 1936, ch. 156, §1, 49 Stat. 1182).

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 Director of the Government Publishing Office to authorize an executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government to purchase direct for its use such printing, binding, and blank-book work, otherwise authorized by law, as the Government Publishing 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.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1243; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §14 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §12, 28 Stat. 602; July 8, 1935, ch. 374, §1, 49 Stat. 475; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, §3(10), 65 Stat. 708).

AMENDMENTS

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

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.

§ 505. Sale of duplicate plates

The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall sell, under regulations of the Joint Committee on Printing to persons who may apply, additional or duplicate stereotype or electrotype plates 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 filed.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 94-553, §105(a)(1), Oct. 19, 1976, 90 Stat. 2599; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §58 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §52, 28 Stat. 608).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

1976—Pub. L. 94-553 struck out provision that a publication could not be copyrighted if it was reprinted from additional or duplicate plates purchased from the 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office until the illustrations or maps designed for it are ready for publication.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §115 (part) (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §80, 28 Stat. 621).

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

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

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

An order for public printing may not be acted upon by the Director of the Government Pub-

lishing Office after the expiration of one year unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work have been furnished within that period.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §115 (part) (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §80, 28 Stat. 621).

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

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

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

At the beginning of each session of Congress, the Director of the Government Publishing Office 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.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §36 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §26, 28 Stat. 604).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office, 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 applicants by the Director of the Government Publishing Office, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants who desire to bid.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §5 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §3, 28 Stat. 601; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, §1, 43 Stat. 1105).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer” wherever appearing.

NATIONAL POLICY ON PERMANENT PAPERS

Pub. L. 101-423, Oct. 12, 1990, 104 Stat. 912, as amended by Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(b), (d), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537, provided that:

“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 Publishing Office or 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.

“SEC. 3. The Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall jointly monitor the Federal Government’s progress in implementing the national policy declared in section 1 regarding acid free permanent papers and shall report to the Congress regarding such progress on December 31, 1991, December 31, 1993, and December 31, 1995. In carrying out the monitoring

and reporting functions under this section, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the Government Publishing Office may consult with the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, other Federal and State agencies, international organizations, private publishers, paper manufacturers, and other organizations with an interest in preservation of books and historical 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.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1954 ed., § 6 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 4, 28 Stat. 601).

§ 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 committee¹ 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 or dealer in the description of paper or envelopes proposed to be furnished.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 7 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 5, 28 Stat. 602; June 16, 1938, ch. 477, § 3, 52 Stat. 761).

§ 512. Approval of paper contracts; time for performance; bonds

A contract for furnishing paper is not valid until approved by the Joint Committee on Printing. The award of a contract for furnishing paper shall designate a reasonable time for its performance. The contractor shall give bond in an amount fixed and approved by the Committee.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1244.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 8 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 6, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

§ 513. Comparison of paper and envelopes with standard quality

The Director of the Government Publishing Office shall compare every lot of paper and envelopes delivered by a contractor with the stand-

ard of quality fixed upon by the Joint Committee on Printing, and may not accept paper or envelopes which do not conform to it in every particular. A lot of delivered paper or envelopes which does not conform to the standard of quality may be accepted by the Committee at a discount that in its opinion is sufficient to protect the interests of the Government.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 9 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 7, 28 Stat. 602; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, title VIII, § 13, 49 Stat. 1553).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 514. Determination of quality of paper

The Joint Committee on Printing shall determine differences of opinion between the Director of the Government Publishing Office and a contractor for paper respecting the paper’s quality; and the decision of the Committee is final as to the United States.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 10 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 8, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 515. Default of contractor; new contracts and purchase in open market

If a contractor fails to comply with his contract, the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall report the default to the Joint Committee on Printing, and under its direction, enter into a new contract with the lowest, best, and most responsible bidder for the interest of the Government among those whose proposals were rejected at the last opening of bids, or he shall advertise for new proposals, under the regulations provided by sections 509–517 of this title. During the interval that may thus occur he may, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, purchase in open market, at the lowest market price, paper necessary for the public printing.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113–235, div. H, title I, § 1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 11 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 9, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, § 6, 39 Stat. 1121).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113–235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 516. Liability of defaulting contractor

Upon failure to furnish paper, a contractor and his sureties shall be responsible for any increase

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.

of cost to the Government in procuring a supply of the paper consequent upon his default. The Director of the Government Publishing Office 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.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §12 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §10, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, §291, 36 Stat. 1167; May 10, 1934, ch. 277, §512(b), 48 Stat. 759).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

§ 517. Purchase of paper in open market

The Joint Committee on Printing may authorize the Director of the Government Publishing Office 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.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1245; Pub. L. 113-235, div. H, title I, §1301(c)(1), Dec. 16, 2014, 128 Stat. 2537.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., §13 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, §11, 28 Stat. 602; Mar. 3, 1917, ch. 163, §6, 39 Stat. 1121).

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pub. L. 113-235 substituted “Director of the Government Publishing Office” for “Public Printer”.

CHAPTER 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 Director of the Government Publishing Office.
711.	Printing Acts, joint resolutions, and treaties.
712.	Printing of postal conventions.
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.

Sec. 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.
721.	Congressional Directory.
722.	Congressional Directory: sale.
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

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 710.

1996—Pub. L. 104-186, title II, §223(4)(B), Aug. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 1751, substituted “Senators” for “Members of Congress” in item 735.

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: