

“(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 Printing 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 Public Printer, if the work is included in a class of work which cannot be provided more economically through the Government Printing 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 L. 101-520, title II, § 206, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2274; repealed by Pub.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 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.

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

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

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

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, provided that:

“(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 from 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.

(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 Public Printer 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 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.

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

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).

§ 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 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.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

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

AMENDMENTS

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 Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed for it are ready for publication.

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

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.

§ 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.

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

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.

§ 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.

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

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

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

§ 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 applicants 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.

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

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).

NATIONAL POLICY ON PERMANENT PAPERS

Pub. L. 101-423, Oct. 12, 1990, 104 Stat. 912, 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 Printing 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;