

duced 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 Public Printer 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 Public Printer 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 of or dealer in the description of paper or envelopes proposed to be furnished.

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

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.

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 Public Printer shall compare every lot of paper and envelopes delivered by a contractor with the standard 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.)

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).

§ 514. Determination of quality of paper

The Joint Committee on Printing shall determine differences of opinion between the Public Printer 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.)

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).

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

If a contractor fails to comply with his contract, the Public Printer 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.)

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).