

**Editorial Notes**

## 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 Publishing 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.

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**§ 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).

**Editorial Notes**

## 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).

**Editorial Notes**

## AMENDMENTS

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

**Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries**

## 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