

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1281.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 91 (Jan. 12, 1895, ch. 23, § 75, 28 Stat. 620).

§ 1718. Distribution of Government publications to the Library of Congress

There shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in the District of Columbia not to exceed twenty-five copies of:

- House documents and reports, bound;
- Senate documents and reports, bound;
- Senate and House journals, bound;
- public bills and resolutions;
- the United States Code and supplements, bound; and

- all other publications and maps which are printed, or otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the requisition of a Congressional committee, executive department, bureau, independent office, establishment, commission, or officer of the Government.

Confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character shall be excepted.

In addition, there shall be delivered as printed to the Library of Congress:

- ten copies of each House document and report, unbound;
- ten copies of each Senate document and report, unbound; and
- ten copies of each private bill and resolution and fifty copies of the laws in slip form.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1282; Pub. L. 97-276, § 101(e), Oct. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 1189.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 139 (Jan. 28, 1899, No. 12, 30 Stat. 1388; Mar. 2, 1901, No. 16, §§ 1, 2, 31 Stat. 1464; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, title IV, § 6, 49 Stat. 1550).

Reference to the Official Register is omitted as obsolete. The authorization for its compilation was repealed by Public Law 88-626.

CODIFICATION

The 1982 amendment by Pub. L. 97-276 is based on section 305(a) of S. 2939, Ninety-seventh Congress, 2d Session, as reported Sept. 22, 1982, and incorporated by reference in section 101(e) of Pub. L. 97-276, to be effective as if enacted into law.

AMENDMENTS

1982—Pub. L. 97-276 substituted “not to exceed twenty-five copies of” for “, and for international exchange as provided by section 1719 of this title, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 701, 906 of this title.

§ 1719. International exchange of Government publications

For the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall be supplied to the Superintendent of Documents not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Con-

gressional Record, for distribution to those foreign governments which agree, as indicated by the Library of Congress, to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress. Confidential matter, blank forms, circular letters not of a public character, publications determined by their issuing department, office, or establishment to be required for official use only or for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value, and publications classified for reasons of national security shall be exempted from this requirement. The printing, binding, and distribution costs of any publications distributed in accordance with this section shall be charged to appropriations provided the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose.

(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1282; Pub. L. 97-276, § 101(e), Oct. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 1189; Pub. L. 99-500, § 101(j), Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-287, and Pub. L. 99-591, § 101(j), Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-287, as amended Pub. L. 100-71, title I, July 11, 1987, 101 Stat. 425.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964, ed., § 139a (Mar. 2, 1901, No. 16, § 3, 31 Stat. 1465; Mar. 3, 1925, ch. 421, § 7, 43 Stat. 1106; June 20, 1936, ch. 630, title IV, § 6, 49 Stat. 1550).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

There were two conventions concluded at Brussels on Mar. 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President on Jan. 15, 1889: one was a convention “for the international exchange of official documents, scientific, and literary publications”; the other was “for the immediate exchange of the official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents.”

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 99-591 is a corrected version of Pub. L. 99-500.

The 1986 amendment is based on section 306 of title III of H.R. 5203 (see House Report 99-805 as filed in the House on Aug. 15, 1986), and incorporated by reference in section 101(j) of Pub. L. 99-500 and 99-591, as amended by Pub. L. 100-71, to be effective as if enacted into law.

The 1982 amendment by Pub. L. 97-276 is based on section 305(b) of S. 2939, Ninety-seventh Congress, 2d Session, as reported Sept. 22, 1982, and incorporated by reference in section 101(e) of Pub. L. 97-276, to be effective as if enacted into law.

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-500 and 99-591, as amended by Pub. L. 100-71, amended last sentence generally, substituting “charged to appropriations provided the Superintendent of Documents for that purpose” for “chargeable to the department, office, or establishment issuing the publication”. See Codification note above.

1982—Pub. L. 97-276 substituted “Superintendent of Documents” for first reference to “Library of Congress” and “for distribution to those foreign governments which agree, as indicated by the Library of Congress, to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress” for “for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to foreign governments which agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress”, and inserted “Confidential matter, blank forms, circular letters not of a public character, publications determined by their issuing department, office, or establishment to be required for official use only or for strictly administrative or operational purposes which have no public interest or educational value, and publi-