

of the 100th Congress) [Pub. L. 100-199, Dec. 21, 1987, 101 Stat. 1326].”

Pub. L. 100-202, §101(n), Dec. 22, 1987, 101 Stat. 1329-432, provided that:

“(1) Upon the enactment of this resolution enrolled as a hand enrollment, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare a printed enrollment of this resolution as in the case of a bill or joint resolution to which sections 106 and 107 of title 1, United States Code, apply. Such enrollment shall be a correct enrollment of this resolution as enrolled in the hand enrollment.

“(2) A printed enrollment prepared pursuant to subsection (n)(1) may, in order to conform to customary style for printed laws, include corrections in spelling, punctuation, indentation, type face, and type size and other necessary stylistic corrections to the hand enrollment. Such a printed enrollment shall include notations (in the margins or as otherwise appropriate) of all such corrections.

“(3) A printed enrollment prepared pursuant to subsection (n)(1) shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress as a correct printing of the hand enrollment of this resolution and shall be transmitted to the President.

“(4) Upon certification by the President that a printed enrollment transmitted pursuant to subsection (n)(3) is a correct printing of the hand enrollment of this resolution, such printed enrollment shall be considered for all purposes as the original enrollment of this resolution and as valid evidence of the enactment of this resolution.

“(5) A printed enrollment certified by the President under subsection (n)(4) shall be transmitted to the Archivist of the United States, who shall preserve it with the hand enrollment. In preparing this resolution for publication in slip form and in the United States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall use the printed enrollment certified by the President under subsection (n)(4) in lieu of the hand enrollment.

“(6) As used in this section, the term ‘hand enrollment’ means enrollment in a form other than the printed form required by sections 106 and 107 of title 1, United States Code, as authorized by the joint resolution entitled ‘Joint resolution authorizing the hand enrollment of the budget reconciliation bill and of the full-year continuing resolution for fiscal year 1988’, approved December 1987 (H.J. Res. 426 of the 100th Congress) [Pub. L. 100-199, Dec. 21, 1987, 101 Stat. 1326].”

Executive Documents

CERTIFICATION OF PRINTED ENROLLMENTS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LAWS

Memorandum of the President of the United States, Jan. 10, 1991, 56 F.R. 1481, provided:

Memorandum for the Archivist of the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby authorize you to ascertain whether the printed enrollment of H.R. 5835, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508), approved on November 5, 1990, is a correct printing of the hand enrollment and if so to make on my behalf the certification specified in Section 2(c) of H.J. Res. 682 (Public Law 101-466) [set out as a note above].

Attached is the printed enrollment that was received at the White House on January 7, 1991.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

GEORGE BUSH.

Memorandum of the President of the United States, Dec. 12, 1988, 53 F.R. 50373, provided:

Memorandum for the Archivist of the United States
By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including

Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby authorize you to ascertain whether the printed enrollments of H.R. 4637, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), H.R. 4776, the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-462), and H.R. 4781, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-463), are correct printings of the hand enrollments, which were approved on October 1, 1988, and if so to make on my behalf the certifications required by Section 2(c) of H.J. Res. 665 (Public Law 100-454) [set out as a note above].

Attached are the printed enrollments of H.R. 4637, H.R. 4776, and H.R. 4781, which were received at the White House on December 1, 1988.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN.

Memorandum of the President of the United States, Jan. 28, 1988, 53 F.R. 2816, provided:

Memorandum for the Archivist of the United States

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby authorize you to ascertain whether the printed enrollments of H.J. Res. 395, Joint Resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1988 (Public Law 100-202), and H.R. 3545, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-203), are correct printings of the hand enrollments, which were approved on December 22, 1987, and if so to make on my behalf the certifications required by Section 101(n)(4) of H.J. Res. 395 and Section 8004(c) of H.R. 3545 [set out as notes above].

Attached are the printed enrollments of H.J. Res. 395 and H.R. 3545, which were received at the White House on January 27, 1988.

This memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register.

RONALD REAGAN.

§ 106a. Promulgation of laws

Whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, having been approved by the President, or not having been returned by him with his objections, becomes a law or takes effect, it shall forthwith be received by the Archivist of the United States from the President; and whenever a bill, order, resolution, or vote is returned by the President with his objections, and, on being reconsidered, is agreed to be passed, and is approved by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and thereby becomes a law or takes effect, it shall be received by the Archivist of the United States from the President of the Senate, or Speaker of the House of Representatives in whichever House it shall last have been so approved, and he shall carefully preserve the originals.

(Added Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, §2(b), 65 Stat. 710; amended Pub. L. 98-497, title I, §107(d), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2291.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-497 substituted “Archivist of the United States” for “Administrator of General Services” in two places.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-497 effective Apr. 1, 1985, see section 301 of Pub. L. 98-497, set out as a note under section 2102 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS; REPEAL; SAVING CLAUSE; DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS; TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL

Similar provisions were contained in R.S. §204; act Dec. 28, 1874, ch. 9, §2, 18 Stat. 294; 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, §1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272, which with the exception of the reorganization plan, were repealed by section 56(h) of act Oct. 31, 1951. Subsec. (i) of that section 56 provided that the repeal should not affect any rights or liabilities existing under those statutes on the effective date of the repeal (Oct. 31, 1951). For delegation of functions under the repealed statutes, and transfer of records, property, personnel, and funds, see sections 3 and 4 of 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 106b. Amendments to Constitution

Whenever official notice is received at the National Archives and Records Administration that any amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States has been adopted, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the Archivist of the United States shall forthwith cause the amendment to be published, with his certificate, specifying the States by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

(Added Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, §2(b), 65 Stat. 710; amended Pub. L. 98-497, title I, §107(d), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2291.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1984—Pub. L. 98-497 substituted “National Archives and Records Administration” and “Archivist of the United States” for “General Services Administration” and “Administrator of General Services”, respectively.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-497 effective Apr. 1, 1985, see section 301 of Pub. L. 98-497, set out as a note under section 2102 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS; REPEAL; SAVING CLAUSE; DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS; TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL

Similar provisions were contained in R.S. §205; 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, §1, eff. May 24, 1950, 15 F.R. 3178, 64 Stat. 1272. R.S. §205 was repealed by section 56(h) of act Oct. 31, 1951. Subsec. (i) of section 56 provided that the repeal should not affect any rights or liabilities existing under the repealed statute on the effective date of the repeal (Oct. 31, 1951). For delegation of functions under the repealed statute, and transfer of records, property, personnel, and funds, see sections 3 and 4 of 1950 Reorg. Plan No. 20, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 107. Parchment or paper for printing enrolled bills or resolutions

Enrolled bills and resolutions of either House of Congress shall be printed on parchment or paper of suitable quality as shall be determined by the Joint Committee on Printing.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 108. Repeal of repealing act

Whenever an Act is repealed, which repealed a former Act, such former Act shall not thereby

be revived, unless it shall be expressly so provided.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 109. Repeal of statutes as affecting existing liabilities

The repeal of any statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the repealing Act shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability. The expiration of a temporary statute shall not have the effect to release or extinguish any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under such statute, unless the temporary statute shall so expressly provide, and such statute shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper action or prosecution for the enforcement of such penalty, forfeiture, or liability.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 110. Saving clause of Revised Statutes

All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings, or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in the Revised Statutes and covered by the repeal contained therein, shall not be affected thereby, but all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising, or acts done or committed prior to said repeal, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time as if said repeal had not been made.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

§ 111. Repeals as evidence of prior effectiveness

No inference shall be raised by the enactment of the Act of March 3, 1933 (ch. 202, 47 Stat. 1431), that the sections of the Revised Statutes repealed by such Act were in force or effect at the time of such enactment: *Provided, however*, That any rights or liabilities existing under such repealed sections shall not be affected by their repeal.

(July 30, 1947, ch. 388, 61 Stat. 635.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of March 3, 1933, referred to in text, was repealed by section 2 of act July 30, 1947, section 1 of which enacted this title.

§ 112. Statutes at Large; contents; admissibility in evidence

The Archivist of the United States shall cause to be compiled, edited, indexed, and published, the United States Statutes at Large, which shall contain all the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during each regular session of Congress; all proclamations by the President in the numbered series issued since the date of the adjournment of the regular session of Congress next preceding; and also any amendments to the Con-