

(1) The history should be an illustrated, narrative history of the House of Representatives, organized chronologically.

(2) The history's intended audience is the general reader, as well as Members of Congress and their staffs.

(3) The history should include a discussion of the First and Second Continental Congresses and the Constitutional Convention, especially with regard to their roles in creating the House of Representatives.

(c) Printing

(1) In general

The Librarian of Congress shall arrange for the printing of the history.

(2) Printing arrangements

The printing may be performed—

(A) by the Public Printer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 5 of title 44;

(B) under a cooperative arrangement among the Librarian of Congress, a private funding source obtained pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, and a publisher in the private sector; or

(C) under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(3) Internet dissemination

Any arrangement under paragraph (2) shall include terms for dissemination of excerpts of the history over the Internet via facilities maintained by the United States Government.

(4) Member copies

To the extent that the history is printed by the Public Printer, copies of the history provided to the Congress under subsection (d) of this section shall be charged to the Government Printing Office's congressional allotment for printing and binding.

(d) Distribution

The Librarian of Congress shall make the history available for sale to the public, and shall make available, free of charge, 5 copies to each Member of the House of Representatives and 250 copies to the Senate.

(e) Private funding

The Librarian of Congress shall solicit and accept funding for the preparation, publication, marketing, and public distribution of the history from private individuals, organizations, or entities.

(Pub. L. 106-99, §2, Nov. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1330; Pub. L. 108-7, div. H, title I, §1305, Feb. 20, 2003, 117 Stat. 379.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This section and section 183a of this title, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 106-99, which enacted this section and section 183a of this title and provisions set out as a note under this section. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under this section and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2003—Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 108-7 inserted “excerpts of” after “dissemination of”.

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 106-99, §1, Nov. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1330, provided that: “This Act [enacting this section and section

183a of this title] may be cited as the ‘History of the House Awareness and Preservation Act’.”

§ 183a. Oral history of the House of Representatives

(a) In general

The Librarian of Congress shall accept for deposit, preserve, maintain, and make accessible an oral history of the House of Representatives, as told by its Members and former Members, compiled and updated (on a voluntary or contract basis) by the United States Association of Former Members of Congress or other private organization. In carrying out this section, the Librarian of Congress may enlist the voluntary aid or assistance of such organization, or may contract with it for such services as may be necessary.

(b) Definition of oral history

In this section, the term “oral history” means a story or history consisting of personal recollection as recorded by any one or more of the following means:

(1) Interviews.

(2) Transcripts.

(3) Audio recordings.

(4) Video recordings.

(5) Such other form or means as may be suitable for the recording and preservation of such information.

(Pub. L. 106-99, §3, Nov. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1331.)

§ 184. Incorporation of digital collections into educational curricula

(a) Short title

This section may be cited as the “Library of Congress Digital Collections and Educational Curricula Act of 2005”.

(b) Program

The Librarian of Congress shall administer a program to teach educators and librarians how to incorporate the digital collections of the Library of Congress into educational curricula.

(c) Educational consortium

In administering the program under this section, the Librarian of Congress may—

(1) establish an educational consortium to support the program; and

(2) make funds appropriated for the program available to consortium members, educational institutions, and libraries.

(d) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section for fiscal year 2006 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(Pub. L. 109-55, title I, §1306, Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 583.)

CODIFICATION

Section is from the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006.

§ 185. Inspector General of the Library of Congress

(a) Short title

This section may be cited as the “Library of Congress Inspector General Act of 2005”.

(b) Office of Inspector General

There is an Office of Inspector General within the Library of Congress which is an independent objective office to—

(1) conduct and supervise audits and investigations (excluding incidents involving violence and personal property) relating to the Library of Congress, except that nothing in this paragraph may be construed to authorize the Inspector General to audit or investigate any operations or activities of the United States Capitol Police;

(2) provide leadership and coordination and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and

(3) provide a means of keeping the Librarian of Congress and the Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration and operations of the Library of Congress.

(c) Appointment of Inspector General; supervision; removal**(1) Appointment and supervision****(A) In general**

There shall be at the head of the Office of Inspector General, an Inspector General who shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of integrity and demonstrated ability in accounting, auditing, financial analysis, law, management analysis, public administration, or investigations. The Inspector General shall report to, and be under the general supervision of, the Librarian of Congress.

(B) Audits, investigations, and reports

The Librarian of Congress shall have no authority to prevent or prohibit the Inspector General from—

- (i) initiating, carrying out, or completing any audit or investigation;
- (ii) issuing any subpoena during the course of any audit or investigation; or
- (iii) issuing any report.

(2) Removal

The Inspector General may be removed from office by the Librarian of Congress. The Librarian of Congress shall, promptly upon such removal, communicate in writing the reasons for any such removal to each House of the Congress.

(d) Duties, responsibilities, authority, and reports**(1) In general**

Sections 4, 5 (other than subsections¹ (a)(13)), 6(a) (other than paragraphs (7) and (8) thereof), and 7 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Inspector General of the Library of Congress and the Office of such Inspector General and such sections shall be applied to the Library of Congress and the Librarian of Congress by substituting—

- (A) “Librarian of Congress” for “establishment”; and

(B) “Librarian of Congress” for “head of the establishment”.

(2) Employees

The Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this section, is authorized to select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees (including consultants) as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General subject to the provisions of law governing selections, appointments, and employment in the Library of Congress.

(e) Transfers

All functions, personnel, and budget resources of the Office of Investigations of the Library of Congress are transferred to the Office of Inspector General.

(f) Incumbent

The individual who serves in the position of Inspector General of the Library of Congress on August 2, 2005, shall continue to serve in that position, subject to removal in accordance with this section.

(g) References

References in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, or delegation of authority, or any document of or relating to the Inspector General of the Library of Congress shall be deemed to refer to the Inspector General of the Library of Congress as set forth under this section.

(h) Effective date

This section shall be effective on August 2, 2005.

(Pub. L. 109-55, title I, §1307, Aug. 2, 2005, 119 Stat. 583; Pub. L. 110-161, div. H, title I, §1004(d)(3), Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2234; Pub. L. 110-178, §4(c), Jan. 7, 2008, 121 Stat. 2552; Pub. L. 111-145, §6(d)(1), Mar. 4, 2010, 124 Stat. 54.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Inspector General Act of 1978, referred to in subsec. (d)(1), is Pub. L. 95-452, Oct. 12, 1978, 92 Stat. 1101, as amended, which is set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

CODIFICATION

Section is from the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 111-145 repealed Pub. L. 110-161, §1004(d)(3). See 2007 Amendment note below.

2008—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 110-178 inserted “, except that nothing in this paragraph may be construed to authorize the Inspector General to audit or investigate any operations or activities of the United States Capitol Police” before semicolon at end.

2007—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 110-161, §1004(d)(3), which made amendment identical to that made by Pub. L. 110-178, was repealed by Pub. L. 111-145. See Effective Date of 2010 Amendment note below.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2010 AMENDMENT

Repeal of section 1004 of Pub. L. 110-161 by Pub. L. 111-145 effective as if included in the enactment of Pub. L. 110-161 and provisions amended by section 1004 of Pub. L. 110-161 to be restored as if such section had not been enacted, and repeal to have no effect on the enactment or implementation of any provision of Pub. L.

¹ So in original. Probably should be “subsection”.

110-178, see section 6(d) of Pub. L. 111-145, set out as a note under section 1901 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 110-178 effective Oct. 1, 2009, see section 4(d) of Pub. L. 110-178, set out as an Effective Date of Repeal note under former section 167 of this title.

CHAPTER 6—CONGRESSIONAL AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE; INVESTIGATIONS

Sec.

190 to 190c. Repealed.

190d. Legislative review by standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

190e. Repealed.

190f. General appropriation bills.

190g. Nonconsideration of certain private bills and resolutions.

190h to 190k. Repealed.

190l. Private claims pending before Congress; taking of testimony.

190m. Subpoena for taking testimony; compensation of officers and witnesses; return of depositions.

191. Oaths to witnesses.

192. Refusal of witness to testify or produce papers.

193. Privilege of witnesses.

194. Certification of failure to testify or produce; grand jury action.

194a. Request by Congressional committees to officers or employees of Federal departments, agencies, etc., concerned with foreign countries or multilateral organizations for expression of views and opinions.

194b. Omitted.

195. Fees of witnesses in District of Columbia.

195a. Restriction on payment of witness fees or travel and subsistence expenses to persons subpoenaed by Congressional committees.

195b. Fees for witnesses requested to appear before Majority Policy Committee or Minority Policy Committee.

196. Senate resolutions for investigations; limit of cost.

197. Compensation of employees.

198. Adjournment.

199. Member of commission, board, etc., appointed by President pro tempore of Senate; recommendation process; applicability.

§ 190. Repealed. S. Res. 4, § 301(b), Feb. 4, 1977

Section, act Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 137, 60 Stat. 832, directed that controversies arising as to the jurisdiction of any standing committee of the Senate with respect to any proposed legislation be decided by the presiding officer of the Senate in favor of the committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter which predominated in the proposed legislation.

§§ 190a to 190a-2. Repealed. S. Res. 274, § 2(a), Nov. 14, 1979

Section 190a, acts Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 133, 60 Stat. 381; Oct. 26, 1970, Pub. L. 91-510, title I, §§ 102(a), 103(a), 104(a), 105(a), 106(a), 107(a), 108(a), 110(a), 84 Stat. 1143-1149; Dec. 16, 1970, Pub. L. 91-552, § 1(2), 84 Stat. 1440; Oct. 11, 1971, Pub. L. 92-136, § 3(a), (b), 85 Stat. 377; S. Res. 9, § 2, Nov. 5, 1975, related to meetings of the standing committees of the Senate. See the Standing Rules of the Senate.

Section 190a-1, act Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 133A, as added Oct. 26, 1970, Pub. L. 91-510, title I, §§ 111(a)(1), 112(a), 113(a), 114(a), 115(a), 116(a), 84 Stat. 1151-1153; S. Res. 9, § 2, Nov. 5, 1975, related to Senate committee hearing procedures. See Standing Rules of the Senate.

Section 190a-2, act Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 133B, as added Oct. 26, 1970, Pub. L. 91-510, title I, § 130(a), 84 Stat. 1163, related to Senate committee rules. See Standing Rules of the Senate.

§ 190a-3. Repealed. S. Res. 9, § 2, Nov. 5, 1975

Section, Pub. L. 93-344, title I, § 102(d), July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 301, provided that meetings of Senate Committee on the Budget or any subcommittee thereof be open to public except in certain specified instances.

§§ 190b, 190c. Repealed. S. Res. 274, § 2(a), Nov. 14, 1979

Section 190b, acts Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 134(a), (c), 60 Stat. 831, 832; Oct. 26, 1970, Pub. L. 91-510, title I, § 117(a), 84 Stat. 1155; Dec. 16, 1970, Pub. L. 91-552, § 1(6), 84 Stat. 1440; July 12, 1974, Pub. L. 93-344, title IX, § 903(a), 88 Stat. 331; S. Res. 4, § 402(c), Feb. 4, 1977, related to authority of Senate standing committees and subcommittees. See Standing Rules of the Senate.

Section 190c, acts Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 135, 60 Stat. 832; Oct. 26, 1970, Pub. L. 91-510, title I, § 125(a)(2), 84 Stat. 1159, related to Senate conference reports. See Standing Rules of the Senate.

§ 190d. Legislative review by standing committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives

(a) Scope of assistance

In order to assist the Congress in—

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of the application, administration, and execution of the laws enacted by the Congress, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modifications of or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate,

each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, and execution of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee. Such committees may carry out the required analysis, appraisal, and evaluation themselves, or by contract, or may require a Government agency to do so and furnish a report thereon to the Congress. Such committees may rely on such techniques as pilot testing, analysis of costs in comparison with benefits, or provision for evaluation after a defined period of time.

(b) Reports to the Senate and the House of Representatives

In each odd-numbered year beginning on or after January 1, 1973, each standing committee of the Senate shall submit, not later than March 31, to the Senate, and each standing committee of the House shall submit, not later than January 2, to the House, a report on the activities of that committee under this section during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(c) Exceptions

The preceding provisions of this section do not apply to the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, House Oversight, Rules, and Standards of Official Conduct of the House.

(Aug. 2, 1946, ch. 753, title I, § 136, 60 Stat. 832; Pub. L. 91-510, title I, § 118(a)(1), Oct. 26, 1970, 84