

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Sections 182a to 182d of this title, referred to in subsec. (a), was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 106–481, Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2187, known as the Library of Congress Fiscal Operations Improvement Act of 2000, which enacted this section and sections 182b to 182d of this title, amended section 154 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under this section and section 154 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 182a of this title and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable with respect to fiscal year 2002 and each succeeding fiscal year, see section 105 of Pub. L. 106–481, set out as a note under section 182a of this title.

§ 182d. Audits by Comptroller General

Each of the revolving funds established under sections 182a to 182d of this title shall be subject to audit by the Comptroller General at the Comptroller General’s discretion.

(Pub. L. 106–481, title I, §104, Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2190.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section applicable with respect to fiscal year 2002 and each succeeding fiscal year, see section 105 of Pub. L. 106–481, set out as a note under section 182a of this title.

§ 183. Written history of the House of Representatives**(a) In general**

Subject to available funding and in accordance with the requirements of this section and section 183a of this title, the Librarian of Congress shall prepare, print, distribute, and arrange for the funding of, a new and complete written history of the House of Representatives, in consultation with the Committee on House Administration. In preparing this written history, the Librarian of Congress shall consult, commission, or engage the services or participation of, eminent historians, Members, and former Members of the House of Representatives.

(b) Guidelines

In carrying out subsection (a) of this section, the Librarian of Congress shall take into account the following:

- (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 recol-

lection 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.)

§ 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;
- (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) “Library 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 au-

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