

116TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H.R.943

AN ACT

- To authorize the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support Holocaust education programs, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - ${\it 2\ tives\ of\ the\ United\ States\ of\ America\ in\ Congress\ assembled},$

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- This Act may be cited as the "Never Again Education
- 3 Act".

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4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 5 The Congress finds the following:
- 6 (1) The United States has demonstrated a com-7 mitment to remembrance and education about the 8 Holocaust through bilateral relationships and en-9 gagement in international organizations such as the 10 United Nations and the International Holocaust Re-11 membrance Alliance; the United States works to 12 promote Holocaust education as a means to under-13 stand the importance of democratic principles, use 14 and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about 15 the importance of genocide prevention today.
 - (2) The Congress has played a critical role in preserving the memory of the Holocaust and promoting awareness, including by authorizing the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum as an independent establishment of the Federal Government to ensure that "the study of the Holocaust become part of the curriculum in every school system in the country", as well as by establishing a national Holocaust Remembrance Day in 1978.
- (3) 75 years after the conclusion of World War
 II, with the decreasing number of eyewitnesses and

growing distance of students and their families from this history, it is important to institutionalize education about the events of the Holocaust such as the German Nazis' racist ideology, propaganda, and plan to lead a state to war and, with their collaborators, kill millions—including the systematic murder of 6,000,000 Jewish people; as well as the persecution and murder of millions of others in the name of racial purity, political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Roma, the disabled, the Slavs, Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals.

- (4) As intolerance, antisemitism, and bigotry are promoted by hate groups, Holocaust education provides a context in which to learn about the danger of what can happen when hate goes unchallenged and there is indifference in the face of the oppression of others; learning how and why the Holocaust happened is an important component of the education of citizens of the United States.
- (5) Today, those who deny that the Holocaust occurred or distort the true nature of the Holocaust continue to find forums, especially online; this denial and distortion dishonors those who were persecuted, and murdered, making it even more of a national

- imperative to educate students in the United States
 so that they may explore the lessons that the Holocaust provides for all people, sensitize communities
 to the circumstances that gave rise to the Holocaust,
 and help youth be less susceptible to the falsehood
 of Holocaust denial and distortion and to the destructive messages of hate that arise from Holocaust
 denial and distortion.
 - (6) Currently, 12 States (California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island) require by law that schools teach students about the Holocaust; more schools and teachers, including those in underserved communities, can and should deliver quality Holocaust education.
 - (7) For more than 30 years, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has worked to build and support the field of Holocaust education, and advance the quality and sustainability of Holocaust education at the local, State, and national levels, by engaging teachers and students across disciplines and grade levels.
 - (8) The Federal Government, through support for educational activities of national museums estab-

1 lished under Federal law, can assist teachers in ef-2 forts to incorporate historically accurate instruction 3 on human rights atrocities, including the Holocaust, in curricula. 4 5 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS. 6 In this Act: 7 (1) Antisemitism.—The term "antisemitism" 8 means a certain perception of Jews, which may be 9 expressed as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and 10 physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed 11 toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals or their 12 property, toward Jewish community institutions and 13 religious facilities. 14 (2) Director.—The term "Director" means 15 the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 16 17 ELIGIBLE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT.—The 18 term "eligible program participant" means— 19 (A) a high school teacher, a teacher of one 20 of the middle grades, or a school leader of a 21 high school or a school that includes one of the 22 middle grades (as such terms are defined in 23 section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary

Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801));

- 1 (B) an educational leader or expert who is
 2 not employed by a local educational agency (as
 3 defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and
 4 Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C.
 5 7801)) or an elementary school or secondary
 6 school (as such terms are so defined) that is
 7 independent of any local educational agency; or
 - (C) a prospective teacher enrolled in a program of postsecondary education coursework or preservice clinical education.
 - (4) Holocaust.—The term "the Holocaust" means the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazi regime and its allies and collaborators. During the era of the Holocaust, German authorities also targeted other groups because of their perceived "racial inferiority", such as Roma, the disabled, and Slavs. Other groups were persecuted on political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals.
 - (5) Holocaust denial and distortion" means discourse and propaganda that deny the historical reality and the extent of the extermination of the

- Jews by the Nazis and their accomplices during World War II, known as the Holocaust. Holocaust denial refers specifically to any attempt to claim that the Holocaust did not take place. Holocaust distortion refers to efforts to excuse or minimize the events of the Holocaust or its principal elements, in-cluding collaborators and allies of Nazi Germany, to blame the Jews for causing their own genocide, or to portray the Holocaust as a positive historical event.
 - (6) Holocaust education center" means an institution that furthers the teaching and learning about the Holocaust by offering programs for students and training for teachers and other types of professional leadership audiences.
 - (7) Holocaust education program" means a program that has as its specific and primary purpose to improve awareness and understanding of the Holocaust and educate individuals on the lessons of the Holocaust as a means to raise awareness about the importance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against any group of people.

1 SEC. 4. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

2	(a) Authorization of Appropriations.—There
3	are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act
4	\$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and each of the 4 suc-
5	ceeding fiscal years.
6	(b) Donations, Gifts, Bequests, and Devises of
7	Property.—In accordance with chapter 23 of title 36,
8	United States Code, and in furtherance of the purposes
9	of this Act, the Director is authorized to solicit, accept,
10	hold, administer, invest, and use donated funds and gifts,
11	bequests, and devises of property, both real and personal.
12	(c) Use of Funds.—The Director, using funds ap-
13	propriated under subsection (a) and resources received
14	under subsection (b), and including through the engage-
15	ment of eligible program participants as appropriate—
16	(1) shall develop and nationally disseminate ac-
17	curate, relevant, and accessible resources to promote
18	understanding about how and why the Holocaust
19	happened, which shall include digital resources and
20	may include other types of resources, such as print
21	resources and traveling exhibitions; and
22	(2) may carry out one or more of the following
23	Holocaust education program activities:
24	(A) Development, dissemination, and im-
25	plementation of principles of sound pedagogy
26	for teaching about the Holocaust.

1	(B) Provision of professional development
2	for eligible program participants, such as
3	through—
4	(i) local, regional, and national work-
5	shops;
6	(ii) teacher trainings in conjunction
7	with Holocaust education centers and
8	other appropriate partners;
9	(iii) engagement with—
10	(I) local educational agencies (as
11	defined in section 8101 of the Ele-
12	mentary and Secondary Education
13	Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 21 7801));
14	and
15	(II) high schools and schools that
16	include one of the middle grades (as
17	so defined) that are independent of
18	any local educational agency; and
19	(iv) operation and expansion of a
20	teacher fellowship program to cultivate and
21	support leaders in Holocaust education.
22	(C) Engagement with State and local edu-
23	cation leaders to encourage the adoption of re-
24	sources supported under this Act into curricula
25	across diverse disciplines.

- 1 (D) Evaluation and research to assess the 2 effectiveness and impact of Holocaust education 3 programs, which may include completion of the 4 report required under section 8.
- 5 (d) APPLICATIONS.—The Director may seek the en-6 gagement of an eligible program participant under sub-7 section (c) by requiring submission of an application to 8 the Director at such time, in such manner, and based on 9 such competitive criteria as the Director may require.

10 SEC. 5. ONLINE HOLOCAUST EDUCATION RESOURCES.

- 11 (a) Website.—The Director shall maintain on the 12 website of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- 13 a special section designated for Holocaust education re-
- 14 sources to improve awareness and understanding of the
- 15 Holocaust and educate individuals on the lessons of the
- 16 Holocaust as a means to raise awareness about the impor-
- 17 tance of preventing genocide, hate, and bigotry against
- 18 any group of people. The website and resources shall be
- 19 made publically available.
- 20 (b) Information Distribution.—The Director
- 21 shall distribute information about the activities funded
- 22 under this Act through the website of the United States
- 23 Holocaust Memorial Museum, and shall respond to inquir-
- 24 ies for supplementary information concerning such activi-
- 25 ties.

- 1 (c) Best Practices.—The information distributed
- 2 by the Director shall include best practices for educators.
- 3 SEC. 6. UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL.
- 4 The United States Holocaust Memorial Council es-
- 5 tablished under section 2302 of title 36, United States
- 6 Code, shall have governance responsibility for the pro-
- 7 grams and activities carried out under this Act in accord-
- 8 ance with chapter 23 of title 36, United States Code.
- 9 SEC. 7. ENGAGEMENT OF ELIGIBLE PROGRAM PARTICI-
- 10 PANTS.
- 11 (a) IN GENERAL.—An eligible program participant
- 12 shall be engaged at the discretion of the Director to par-
- 13 ticipate in Holocaust education program activities author-
- 14 ized under this Act and approved by the Director pursuant
- 15 to an application described in section 4(d).
- 16 (b) Engagement of eligible
- 17 program participants under this Act shall be for a period
- 18 determined by the Director.
- 19 (c) Priority.—In engaging eligible program partici-
- 20 pants under section 4, the Director shall give priority to
- 21 applications from such participants who work for or with
- 22 a local educational agency, or a school that is independent
- 23 of any local educational agency, that does not, at the time
- 24 application is made, offer any Holocaust education pro-
- 25 gramming.

1 SEC. 8. ANNUAL REPORT.

- 2 Not later than February 1 of each year, the Director
- 3 shall submit to the Congress a report describing the activi-
- 4 ties carried out under this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives January 27, 2020.

Attest:

Clerk.

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