

building for the Museum, which shall be located at the site designated by the Board of Regents under this paragraph.

**(3) Nonapplicability of provisions relating to monuments and commemorative works**

Chapter 89 of title 40 shall not apply with respect to the Museum.

**(b) Cost sharing**

The Board of Regents shall pay—

- (1) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from Federal funds; and
- (2) 50 percent of the costs of carrying out this section from non-Federal sources.

**(c) Authorization of appropriations**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 108-184, § 8, Dec. 16, 2003, 117 Stat. 2680.)

PROCUREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Pub. L. 112-74, div. E, title III, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 1033, provided in part: “That during fiscal year 2012 and any succeeding fiscal year, a single procurement for construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, as authorized under section 8 of the National Museum of African American History and Culture Act (20 U.S.C. 80r-6), may be issued that includes the full scope of the project”.

**§ 80r-7. Congressional Budget Act compliance**

Authority under this subchapter to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective in any fiscal year only to the extent provided in advance in an appropriations Act, except as provided under section 80r-9(b) of this title.

(Pub. L. 108-184, § 9, Dec. 16, 2003, 117 Stat. 2682.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Congressional Budget Act, referred to in section catchline, probably means the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, which is titles I through IX of Pub. L. 93-344, July 12, 1974, 88 Stat. 297, as amended. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 621 of Title 2, The Congress, and Tables.

**§ 80r-8. Consideration of recommendations of Presidential Commission**

In carrying out their duties under this subchapter, the Council and the Board of Regents shall take into consideration the reports and plans submitted by the National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission under the National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission Act of 2001 (Public Law 107-106).

(Pub. L. 108-184, § 10, Dec. 16, 2003, 117 Stat. 2682.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Museum of African American History and Culture Plan for Action Presidential Commission Act of 2001, referred to in text, is Pub. L. 107-106, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1009, which is not classified to the Code.

**§ 80r-9. Authorization of appropriations**

**(a) In general**

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution to carry out this sub-

chapter, other than sections 80r-5(b) and 80r-6 of this title—

- (1) \$17,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and
- (2) such sums as are necessary for each fiscal year thereafter.

**(b) Availability**

Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

**(c) Use of funds for fundraising**

Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization under this section may be used to conduct fundraising in support of the Museum from private sources.

(Pub. L. 108-184, § 11, Dec. 16, 2003, 117 Stat. 2682.)

SUBCHAPTER XV—CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY PROJECT

**§ 80s. Findings; purpose**

**(a) Findings**

Congress finds as follows:

(1) A fundamental principle of American democracy is that individuals should stand up for their rights and beliefs and fight for justice.

(2) The actions of those who participated in the Civil Rights movement from the 1950s through the 1960s are a shining example of this principle in action, demonstrated in events as varied as the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the sit-ins, the Freedom Rides, the March on Washington, the drive for voting rights in Mississippi, and the March to Selma.

(3) While the Civil Rights movement had many visible leaders, including Thurgood Marshall, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rosa Parks, there were many others whose impact and experience were just as important to the cause but who are not as well known.

(4) The participants in the Civil Rights movement possess an invaluable resource in their first-hand memories of the movement, and the recording of the retelling of their stories and memories will provide a rich, detailed history of our Nation during an important and tumultuous period.

(5) It is in the Nation’s interest to undertake a project to collect oral histories of individuals from the Civil Rights movement so future generations will be able to learn of their struggle and sacrifice through primary-source, eyewitness material. A coordinated Federal project would also focus attention on the efforts undertaken by various public and private entities to collect and interpret articles in all formats relating to the Civil Rights movement, and serve as a model for future projects undertaken in museums, libraries, and universities throughout the Nation.

(6) The Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution are appropriate repositories to collect, preserve, and make available to the public a collection of these oral histories. The Library and Smithsonian have expertise in the management of documentation projects, and experience in the development of cultural and educational programs for the public.

**(b) Purpose**

It is the purpose of this subchapter to create a new federally sponsored, authorized, and fund-