

(iv) The Chair of the Building and Site Subcommittee of the Presidential Commission referred to in section 80r-8 of this title.

(v) The Chair and ranking minority member of each of the following Committees:

(I) The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

(II) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(III) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(IV) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(V) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(2) Construction of building

The Board of Regents, in consultation with the Council, may plan, design, and construct a 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 subchapter, 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 individ-