

§ 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.)

Editorial Notes

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 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 funded project that will coordinate at a national level the collection of video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the American Civil Rights movement that will build upon and complement previous and ongoing documentary work on this subject, and to assist and encourage local efforts to preserve the memories of such individuals so that Americans of all current and future generations may hear from them directly and better appreciate the sacrifices they made.

(Pub. L. 111–19, §2, May 12, 2009, 123 Stat. 1612.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 111–19, §1, May 12, 2009, 123 Stat. 1612, provided that: “This Act [enacting this subchapter] may be cited as the ‘Civil Rights History Project Act of 2009.’”

§ 80s–1. Establishment of joint project at Library of Congress and National Museum of African American History and Culture to collect video and audio recordings of histories of participants in American Civil Rights movement

(a) Establishment of project

(1) In general

Within the limits of available funds, the Librarian of Congress (hereafter referred to as the “Librarian”) and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (hereafter referred to as the “Secretary”),¹ acting jointly, shall establish an oral history project—

(A) to survey, during the initial phase of the project, collections of audio and video recordings of the reminiscences of partici-

¹ So in original. The closing quotation marks probably should precede the closing parenthesis.

pants in the Civil Rights movement that are housed in archives, libraries, museums, and other educational institutions, as well as ongoing documentary work, in order to augment and complement these endeavors and avoid duplication of effort;

(B) to solicit, reproduce, and collect—

(i) video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the Civil Rights movement, and

(ii) visual and written materials (such as letters, diaries, photographs, and ephemera) relevant to the personal histories of individuals;

(C) to create a collection of the recordings and other materials obtained, and to catalog and index the collection in a manner the Librarian and the Secretary consider appropriate; and

(D) to make the collection available for public use through the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African American History and Culture, as well as through such other methods as the Librarian and the Secretary consider appropriate.

(2) Role of Director of museum

The Secretary shall carry out the Secretary's duties under this subchapter through the Director of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

(b) Use of and consultation with other entities

The Librarian and the Secretary may carry out the activities described in subsection (a)(1) through agreements and partnerships entered into with other government and private entities, and may otherwise consult with interested persons (within the limits of available resources) and develop appropriate guidelines and arrangements for soliciting, acquiring, and making available recordings under the project under this subchapter.

(c) Services of experts and consultants; acceptance of volunteer services; advance payments

In carrying out activities described in subsection (a)(1), the Librarian and the Secretary may—

(1) procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109 of title 5;

(2) accept and utilize the services of volunteers and other uncompensated personnel and reimburse them for travel expenses, including per diem, as authorized under section 5703 of title 5; and

(3) make advances of money and payments in advance in accordance with section 3324 of title 31.

(d) Timing

As soon as practicable after May 12, 2009, the Librarian and the Secretary shall begin collecting video and audio recordings and other materials under subsection (a)(1), and shall attempt to collect the first such recordings from the oldest individuals involved.

(e) Definition

In this subchapter, the term “Civil Rights movement” means the movement to secure ra-

cial equality in the United States for African Americans that, focusing on the period 1954 through 1968, challenged the practice of racial segregation in the Nation and achieved equal rights legislation for all American citizens.

(Pub. L. 111-19, §3, May 12, 2009, 123 Stat. 1613.)

§ 80s-2. Private support for civil rights history project

(a) Encouraging solicitation and acceptance of donations

The Librarian of Congress and the Secretary are encouraged to solicit and accept donations of funds and in-kind contributions to support activities under section 80s-1 of this title.

(b) Dedication of funds provided to Library of Congress

Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) any funds donated to the Librarian of Congress to support the activities of the Librarian under section 80s-1 of this title shall be deposited entirely into an account established for such purpose;

(2) the funds contained in such account shall be used solely to support such activities; and

(3) the Librarian of Congress may not deposit into such account any funds donated to the Librarian which are not donated for the exclusive purpose of supporting such activities.

(Pub. L. 111-19, §4, May 12, 2009, 123 Stat. 1614.)

§ 80s-3. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subchapter—

(1) \$500,000 for fiscal year 2010; and

(2) such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

(Pub. L. 111-19, §5, May 12, 2009, 123 Stat. 1615.)

SUBCHAPTER XVI—WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM

§ 80t. Findings

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since its founding, the United States has greatly benefitted from the contributions of women.

(2) Historical accounts, monuments, memorials, and museums disproportionately represent men's achievements and contributions and often neglect those of women. For example—

(A) a study of 18 United States history textbooks concluded that 10 percent of the material documented contributions of women;

(B) 9 statues out of 91 in the United States Capitol's National Statuary Hall depict women; and

(C) only one of the 44 monuments operated by the National Park Service specifically honors the achievements of women after the 2016 designation of the Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument.

(3) There exists no national museum in the United States that is devoted to the docu-