

**§ 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”),<sup>1</sup> 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-

<sup>1</sup> So in original. The closing quotation marks probably should precede the closing parenthesis.