

§ 3802. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(1) The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(2) The term “dam” has the same meaning given such term by section 467 of title 33.

(3) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The term “Indian tribe” means any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.], which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indian tribes because of their status as Indians.

(Pub. L. 103-302, §3, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1560; Pub. L. 104-303, title II, §215(d), Oct. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 3694.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, referred to in par. (4), is Pub. L. 92-203, Dec. 18, 1971, 85 Stat. 688, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 33 (§1601 et seq.) of Title 43, Public Lands. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1601 of Title 43 and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Par. (2). Pub. L. 104-303 made technical amendment to reference in original act which appears in text as reference to section 467 of title 33.

§ 3803. Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program**(a) Establishment**

The Secretary shall establish a dam safety maintenance and repair program within the Bureau to ensure maintenance and monitoring of the condition of each dam identified pursuant to subsection (e) of this section necessary to maintain the dam in a satisfactory condition on a long-term basis.

(b) Transfer of existing functions and personnel

All functions performed before August 23, 1994, pursuant to the Dam Safety Program established by the Secretary of the Interior by order dated February 28, 1980, and all Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel assigned to such program as of August 23, 1994, are hereby transferred to the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program. Any reference in any law, regulation, executive order, reorganization plan, or delegation of authority to the Dam Safety Program is deemed to be a reference to the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program.

(c) Rehabilitation

Under the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program, the Secretary shall perform such rehabilitation work as is necessary to bring the dams identified pursuant to subsection (e) of this section to a satisfactory condition. In addition, each dam located on Indian lands shall be regularly maintained pursuant to the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Maintenance action plan

The Secretary shall develop a maintenance action plan, which shall include a prioritization of

actions to be taken, for those dams with a risk hazard rating of high or significant as identified pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(e) Identification of dams**(1) Development of list**

The Secretary shall develop a comprehensive list of dams located on Indian lands that describes the dam safety condition classification of each dam, as specified in paragraph (2), the risk hazard classification of each dam, as specified in paragraph (3), and the conditions resulting from maintenance deficiencies.

(2) Dam safety condition classifications

The dam safety condition classification referred to in paragraph (1) is one of the following classifications:

(A) Satisfactory

No existing or potential dam safety deficiencies are recognized. Safe performance is expected under all anticipated conditions.

(B) Fair

No existing dam safety deficiencies are recognized for normal loading conditions. Infrequent hydrologic or seismic events would probably result in a dam safety deficiency.

(C) Conditionally poor

A potential dam safety deficiency is recognized for unusual loading conditions that may realistically occur during the expected life of the structure.

(D) Poor

A potential dam safety deficiency is clearly recognized for normal loading conditions. Immediate actions to resolve the deficiency are recommended; reservoir restrictions may be necessary until resolution of the problem.

(E) Unsatisfactory

A dam safety deficiency exists for normal loading conditions. Immediate remedial action is required for resolution of the problem.

(3) Risk hazard classification

The risk hazard classification referred to in paragraph (1) is one of the following classifications:

(A) High

Six or more lives would be at risk or extensive property damage could occur if the dam failed.

(B) Significant

Between one and six lives would be at risk or significant property damage could occur if the dam failed.

(C) Low

No lives would be at risk and limited property damage would occur if the dam failed.

(f) Limitation on program authorization

Work authorized by this chapter shall be for the purpose of dam safety maintenance and structural repair. The Secretary may authorize, upon request of an Indian tribe, up to 20 percent of the cost of repairs to be used to provide additional conservation storage capacity or develop-

ing benefits beyond those provided by the original dams and reservoirs. This chapter is not intended to preclude development of increased storage or benefits under any other authority or to preclude measures to protect fish and wildlife.

(g) Technical assistance

To carry out the purposes of this chapter, the Secretary may obtain technical assistance on a nonreimbursable basis from other departments and agencies. Notwithstanding any such technical assistance, the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program established under subsection (a) of this section shall be under the direction and control of the Bureau.

(h) Contract authority

In addition to any other authority established by law, the Secretary is authorized to contract with Indian tribes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) to carry out the Dam Safety Maintenance and Repair Program established under this chapter.

(i) Annual report

The Secretary shall submit an annual report on the implementation of this chapter. The report shall include—

- (1) the list of dams and their status on the maintenance action plan developed under this section; and
- (2) the projected total cost and a schedule of the projected annual cost of rehabilitation or repair for each dam under this section.

The report shall be submitted at the time the budget is required to be submitted under section 1105 of title 31 to the Subcommittee on Native American Affairs of the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(Pub. L. 103-302, § 4, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1561; Pub. L. 104-109, § 3, Feb. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 764.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, referred to in subsec. (h), is Pub. L. 93-638, Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2203, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter II (§ 450 et seq.) of chapter 14 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 450 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 104-109 substituted “under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.)” for “(under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e))), as amended.”.

CHANGE OF NAME

Subcommittee on Native American Affairs changed to Subcommittee on Native American and Insular Affairs.

§ 3804. Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this chapter. Funds provided under this chapter are to be considered nonreimbursable.

(Pub. L. 103-302, § 5, Aug. 23, 1994, 108 Stat. 1563.)

CHAPTER 41—INDIAN LANDS OPEN DUMP CLEANUP

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§ 3901. Findings and purposes

(a) Findings

The Congress finds that—

- (1) there are at least 600 open dumps on Indian and Alaska Native lands;
- (2) these dumps threaten the health and safety of residents of Indian and Alaska Native lands and contiguous areas;
- (3) many of these dumps were established or are used by Federal agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service;
- (4) these dumps threaten the environment;
- (5) the United States holds most Indian lands in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes and Indian individuals; and
- (6) most Indian tribal governments and Alaska Native entities lack the financial and technical resources necessary to close and maintain these dumps in compliance with applicable Federal laws.

(b) Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are to—

- (1) identify the location of open dumps on Indian lands and Alaska Native lands;
- (2) assess the relative health and environmental hazards posed by such dumps; and
- (3) provide financial and technical assistance to Indian tribal governments and Alaska Native entities, either directly or by contract, to close such dumps in compliance with applicable Federal standards and regulations, or standards promulgated by an Indian tribal government or Alaska Native entity, if such standards are more stringent than the Federal standards.

(Pub. L. 103-399, § 2, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4164.)

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 103-399, § 1, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4164, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994.’”

§ 3902. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) Closure or close

The term “closure or close” means the termination of operations at open dumps on Indian land or Alaska Native land and bringing such dumps into compliance with applicable Federal standards and regulations, or standards promulgated by an Indian tribal government or Alaska Native entity, if such standards are more stringent than the Federal standards and regulations.