

(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.

(2) Director

The term “Director” means the Director of the Indian Health Service.

(3) Indian land

The term “Indian land” means—

(A) land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation;

(B) dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State; and

(C) Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through such allotments.

(4) Alaska Native land

The term “Alaska Native land” means (A) land conveyed or to be conveyed pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.], including any land reconveyed under section 14(c)(3) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1613(c)(3)), and (B) land conveyed pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1966 (16 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.; commonly known as the “Fur Seal Act of 1966”).

(5) Indian tribal government

The term “Indian tribal government” means the governing body of any Indian tribe, band, nation, pueblo, or other organized group or community which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.