

use in the development or modification of a Tribal Action Plan under section 2412 of this title.

(Pub. L. 99-570, title IV, § 4211, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-143; Pub. L. 111-211, title II, § 241(a)(6), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2289.)

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-211 inserted “, the Attorney General,” after “the Secretary of the Interior” in introductory provisions.

§ 2432. Indian education programs

(a) Summer youth programs

(1) In general

The head of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, shall develop and implement programs in tribal schools and schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education (subject to the approval of the local school board or contract school board) to determine the effectiveness of summer youth programs in advancing the purposes and goals of this Act.

(2) Costs

The head of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program and the Assistant Secretary shall defray all costs associated with the actual operation and support of the summer youth programs in a school from funds appropriated to carry out this subsection.

(3) Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the programs under this subsection \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

(b) Use of funds

Federal financial assistance made available to public or private schools because of the enrollment of Indian children pursuant to—

(1) the Act of April 16, 1934, as amended by the Indian Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 452 et seq.),¹

(2) the Indian Elementary and Secondary School Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 241aa et seq.),¹ and

(3) the Indian Education Act (20 U.S.C. 3385),¹

may be used to support a program of instruction relating to alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.

(Pub. L. 99-570, title IV, § 4212, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-144; Pub. L. 100-690, title II, § 2206, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4218; Pub. L. 102-573, title VII, § 703(4), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4583; Pub. L. 111-211, title II, § 241(b), July 29, 2010, 124 Stat. 2289.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is Pub. L. 99-570, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207, known as the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1986 Amendment note set out under section 801 of Title 21, Food and Drugs, and Tables.

Act of April 16, 1934, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is act Apr. 16, 1934, ch. 147, 48 Stat. 596, popularly known

¹ See References in Text note below.

as the Johnson-O'Malley Act, which was classified generally to section 452 et seq. of this title prior to editorial reclassification as section 5342 et seq. of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5301 of this title and Tables.

The Indian Education Assistance Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(1), is title II of Pub. L. 93-638, Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2213, which enacted subchapter III (§5349 et seq.) of chapter 46 of this title, sections 5345 to 5347 of this title, and provisions set out as a note under section 5347 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 5301 of this title and Tables.

The Indian Elementary and Secondary School Assistance Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(2), is title III of act Sept. 30, 1950, ch. 1124, as added by Pub. L. 92-318, title IV, § 411(a), June 23, 1972, 86 Stat. 334, as amended, which was classified generally to subchapter III (§ 241aa et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 20, Education, and was repealed by Pub. L. 100-297, title V, § 5352(1), Apr. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 414.

The Indian Education Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(3), is title IV of Pub. L. 92-318, June 23, 1972, 86 Stat. 334, as amended. Section 3385 of Title 20, which was enacted by section 421(a) of the Act, was repealed by Pub. L. 100-297, title V, § 5352(2), Apr. 28, 1988. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 111-211, § 241(b), which directed amendment of “[s]ection 4212 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act of 1986”, was executed to this section, which is section 4212 of the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986, to reflect the probable intent of Congress. See 2010 Amendment note below.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 111-211 added subsec. (a) and struck out former subsec. (a). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs shall develop and implement pilot programs in selected schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (subject to the approval of the local school board or contract school board) to determine the effectiveness of summer youth programs in furthering the purposes and goals of this chapter. The Assistant Secretary shall defray all costs associated with the actual operation and support of the pilot programs in the school from funds appropriated for this section. For the pilot programs there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000.” See Codification note above.

1992—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 102-573 substituted “1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000” for “1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992”.

1988—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 100-690 substituted “1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992” for “1987, 1988, and 1989”.

§ 2433. Emergency shelters

(a) In general

A Tribal Action Plan adopted pursuant to section 2412 of this title may make such provisions as may be necessary and practical for the establishment, funding, licensing, and operation of emergency shelters or half-way houses for Indian youth who are alcohol or substance abusers, including youth who have been arrested for offenses directly or indirectly related to alcohol or substance abuse. Half-way houses may be used as either intake facilities or aftercare facilities for youth admitted, or to be admitted, for long-term treatment of substance abuse. The Indian Health Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the tribes are authorized to use their