

(4) publication of notice in newspapers of general circulation in the appropriate area.
(Pub. L. 98-500, § 5, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2318.)

§ 2305. Discharge and barring of claims

(a) Payment and acceptance

The payment and acceptance of any claim, after its determination in accordance with this chapter, shall be a full discharge to the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof of all claims and demands touching any of the matters involved in the controversy.

(b) Claims filed prior to October 19, 1984

The provisions of this chapter shall not affect claims arising from any unauthorized disbursement which were filed in any court of competent jurisdiction prior to October 19, 1984.

(Pub. L. 98-500, § 6, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2318.)

§ 2306. Authorization of appropriations

(a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter \$2,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and such sums as may be necessary for any subsequent fiscal year. The amounts appropriated under the authority of this subsection shall remain available without fiscal year limitation for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this chapter until all claims filed under this chapter have been resolved.

(b) Funds necessary to pay the expenses of administering this chapter shall be appropriated and expended under the authority of section 13 of this title.

(Pub. L. 98-500, § 7, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2318.)

§ 2307. Treatment of funds

Funds distributed under the provisions of this chapter shall not be considered as income or resources nor otherwise utilized as the basis for denying or reducing the financial assistance or other benefits to which such household or member would otherwise be entitled under the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] or, except for per capita shares in excess of \$2,000, any Federal or federally assisted program.

(Pub. L. 98-500, § 8, Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2319.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Social Security Act, referred to in text, is act Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, 49 Stat. 620, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 7 (§ 301 et seq.) of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1305 of Title 42 and Tables.

CHAPTER 26—INDIAN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 2401. Congressional findings.
- 2402. Purpose.
- 2403. Definitions.

SUBCHAPTER II—COORDINATION OF RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS

- 2411. Inter-departmental Memorandum of Agreement.

- Sec. 2412. Tribal Action Plans.
- 2413. Departmental responsibility.
- 2414. Congressional intent in construction of laws.
- 2414a. Review of programs.
- 2415. Federal facilities, property, and equipment; leasing of tribal property.
- 2416. Newsletter.

SUBCHAPTER III—INDIAN YOUTH PROGRAMS

- 2431. Review of programs.
- 2432. Indian education programs.
- 2433. Emergency shelters.
- 2434. Social services reports.

SUBCHAPTER IV—LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL SERVICES

- 2441. Review of programs.
- 2442. Illegal narcotics traffic on Tohono O'odham and St. Regis Reservations; source eradication.

SUBCHAPTER V—BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 2451. Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement and judicial training.
- 2452. Medical assessment and treatment of juvenile offenders.
- 2453. Juvenile detention centers.
- 2454. Model Indian Juvenile Code.
- 2455. Law enforcement and judicial report.

SUBCHAPTER VI—INDIAN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

2471 to 2478. Transferred or Repealed.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 2401. Congressional findings

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the Federal Government has a historical relationship and unique legal and moral responsibility to Indian tribes and their members,

(2) included in this responsibility is the treaty, statutory, and historical obligation to assist the Indian tribes in meeting the health and social needs of their members,

(3) alcoholism and alcohol and substance abuse is the most severe health and social problem facing Indian tribes and people today and nothing is more costly to Indian people than the consequences of alcohol and substance abuse measured in physical, mental, social, and economic terms,

(4) alcohol and substance abuse is the leading generic risk factor among Indians, and Indians die from alcoholism at over 4 times the age-adjusted rates for the United States population and alcohol and substance misuse results in a rate of years of potential life lost nearly 5 times that of the United States,

(5) 4 of the top 10 causes of death among Indians are alcohol and drug related injuries (18 percent of all deaths), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (5 percent), suicide (3 percent), and homicide (3 percent),

(6) primarily because deaths from unintentional injuries and violence occur disproportionately among young people, the age-specific death rate for Indians is approximately double the United States rate for the 15 to 45 age group,

(7) Indians between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age are more than 2 times as likely to