

Act is classified generally to subchapter III (§1521 et seq.) of chapter 32 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1501 of this title and Tables.

Federal reclamation law, referred to in text, is defined in section 390aa of this title.

§ 390ss. Religious or charitable organizations

An individual religious or charitable entity or organization (including but not limited to a congregation, parish, school, ward, or chapter) which is exempt from taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. 501), and which owns, operates, or leases any lands within a district shall be treated as an individual under the provisions of this subchapter regardless of such entity or organization's affiliation with a central organization or its subjugation to a hierarchical authority of the same faith and regardless of whether or not the individual entity is the owner of record if—

(1) the agricultural produce and the proceeds of sales of such produce are directly used only for charitable purposes;

(2) said land is operated by said individual religious or charitable entity or organization (or subdivisions thereof); and

(3) no part of the net earnings of such religious or charitable entity or organization (or subdivision thereof) shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(Pub. L. 97-293, title II, §219, Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1271; Pub. L. 99-514, §2, Oct. 22, 1986, 100 Stat. 2095.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1986—Pub. L. 99-514 substituted “Internal Revenue Code of 1986” for “Internal Revenue Code of 1954”.

§ 390tt. Contract required

Irrigation water temporarily made available from reclamation facilities in excess of ordinary quantities not otherwise storable for project purposes or at times when such irrigation water would not have been available without the operations of those facilities, may be used for irrigation, municipal, or industrial purposes only to the extent covered by a contract requiring payment for the use of such irrigation water, executed in accordance with the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 [43 U.S.C. 485 et seq.], or other applicable provisions of Federal reclamation law.

(Pub. L. 97-293, title II, §220, Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1271.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Reclamation Project Act of 1939, referred to in text, is act Aug. 4, 1939, ch. 418, 53 Stat. 1187, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter X (§485 et seq.) of this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 485k of this title and Tables.

Federal reclamation law, referred to in text, is defined in section 390aa of this title.

§ 390uu. Waiver of sovereign immunity

Consent is given to join the United States as a necessary party defendant in any suit to adju-

cate, confirm, validate, or decree the contractual rights of a contracting entity and the United States regarding any contract executed pursuant to Federal reclamation law. The United States, when a party to any suit, shall be deemed to have waived any right to plead that it is not amenable thereto by reason of its sovereignty, and shall be subject to judgments, orders, and decrees of the court having jurisdiction, and may obtain review thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as a private individual under like circumstances. Any suit pursuant to this section may be brought in any United States district court in the State in which the land involved is situated.

(Pub. L. 97-293, title II, §221, Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1271.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Federal reclamation law, referred to in text, is defined in section 390aa of this title.

§ 390vv. Excess crop restrictions

(a) Report to Congress on production of surplus crops on acreage served by irrigation water

Within one year of October 12, 1982, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Secretary of the Interior, shall transmit to the Congress a report on the production of surplus crops on acreage served by irrigation water. The report shall include—

(1) data delineating the production of surplus crops on lands served by irrigation water;

(2) the percentage of participation of farms served by irrigation water in set-aside programs, by acreage, crop, and State;

(3) the feasibility and appropriateness of requiring the participation in acreage set-aside programs of farms served by irrigation water and the costs of such a requirement; and

(4) any recommendations concerning how to coordinate national reclamation policy with agriculture policy to help alleviate recurring problems of surplus crops and low commodity prices.

(b) Restrictions prohibiting delivery of irrigation water for production of excess basic agricultural commodities

In addition, notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any Federal reclamation project authorized before October 12, 1982, any restriction prohibiting the delivery of irrigation water for the production of excess basic agricultural commodities shall extend for a period no longer than ten years after the date of the initial authorization of such project.

(Pub. L. 97-293, title II, §222, Oct. 12, 1982, 96 Stat. 1272.)

§ 390ww. Administrative provisions

(a) Existing Federal reclamation law

The provisions of Federal reclamation law shall remain in full force and effect, except to the extent such law is amended by, or is inconsistent with, this subchapter.