

retary of the Interior acknowledges to exist as an Indian tribe.

(3) The term “list” means the list of recognized tribes published by the Secretary pursuant to section 479a-1 of this title.

(Pub. L. 103-454, title I, §102, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4791.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This title, referred to in introductory provisions, is title I of Pub. L. 103-454, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4791, which enacted this section, section 479a-1 of this title, and provisions set out as notes below. For complete classification of this title to the Code, see Short Title note below and Tables.

SHORT TITLE

Section 101 of title I of Pub. L. 103-454 provided that: “This title [enacting this section and section 479a-1 of this title and provisions set out below] may be cited as the ‘Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994.’”

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Section 103 of Pub. L. 103-454 provided that: “The Congress finds that—

“(1) the Constitution, as interpreted by Federal case law, invests Congress with plenary authority over Indian Affairs;

“(2) ancillary to that authority, the United States has a trust responsibility to recognized Indian tribes, maintains a government-to-government relationship with those tribes, and recognizes the sovereignty of those tribes;

“(3) Indian tribes presently may be recognized by Act of Congress; by the administrative procedures set forth in part 83 of the Code of Federal Regulations denominated ‘Procedures for Establishing that an American Indian Group Exists as an Indian Tribe;’ or by a decision of a United States court;

“(4) a tribe which has been recognized in one of these manners may not be terminated except by an Act of Congress;

“(5) Congress has expressly repudiated the policy of terminating recognized Indian tribes, and has actively sought to restore recognition to tribes that previously have been terminated;

“(6) the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the responsibility of keeping a list of all federally recognized tribes;

“(7) the list published by the Secretary should be accurate, regularly updated, and regularly published, since it is used by the various departments and agencies of the United States to determine the eligibility of certain groups to receive services from the United States; and

“(8) the list of federally recognized tribes which the Secretary publishes should reflect all of the federally recognized Indian tribes in the United States which are eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.’”

§ 479a-1. Publication of list of recognized tribes

(a) Publication of list

The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a list of all Indian tribes which the Secretary recognizes to be eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(b) Frequency of publication

The list shall be published within 60 days of November 2, 1994, and annually on or before every January 30 thereafter.

(Pub. L. 103-454, title I, §104, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4792.)

§ 480. Indians eligible for loans

On and after May 10, 1939, no individual of less than one-quarter degree of Indian blood shall be eligible for a loan from funds made available in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986) [25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.], and the Act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967) [25 U.S.C. 501 et seq.].

(May 10, 1939, ch. 119, §1, 53 Stat. 698.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of June 18, 1934, referred to in text, popularly known as the Indian Reorganization Act, is classified generally to this subchapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 461 of this title and Tables.

Act of June 26, 1936, referred to in text, popularly known as the Oklahoma Welfare Act, is classified generally to subchapter VIII (§501 et seq.) of this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 501 of this title and Tables.

§ 481. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, act July 2, 1942, ch. 473, §1, 56 Stat. 513, which related to an allowance to Indians traveling away from home involved in tribal organization work, was from the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, and was not repeated in subsequent appropriations acts.

§ 482. Revolving fund; loans; regulations

The Secretary of the Interior, or his designated representative, is authorized, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to make loans from the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984) [25 U.S.C. 461 et seq.], and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967) [25 U.S.C. 501 et seq.], to tribes, bands, groups, and individual Indians, not otherwise eligible for loans under said Acts: *Provided*, That no portion of these funds shall be loaned to Indians of less than one-quarter Indian blood.

(May 7, 1948, ch. 266, 62 Stat. 211.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of June 18, 1934, referred to in text, popularly known as the Indian Reorganization Act, is classified generally to this subchapter. Provisions of the Act establishing the revolving fund are set out in section 470 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 461 of this title and Tables.

Act of June 26, 1936, referred to in text, popularly known as the Oklahoma Welfare Act, is classified generally to subchapter VIII (§501 et seq.) of this chapter. Provisions of the Act relating to the revolving fund appear in section 506 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 501 of this title and Tables.

Funds in the revolving fund authorized by these Acts, and certain other sums, to be administered after Apr. 12, 1974, as a single Indian Revolving Loan Fund, see section 1461 of this title.

§ 483. Sale of land by individual Indian owners

The Secretary of the Interior, or his duly authorized representative, is authorized in his dis-