

**§ 2719. Gaming on lands acquired after October 17, 1988**

**(a) Prohibition on lands acquired in trust by Secretary**

Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, gaming regulated by this chapter shall not be conducted on lands acquired by the Secretary in trust for the benefit of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988, unless—

(1) such lands are located within or contiguous to the boundaries of the reservation of the Indian tribe on October 17, 1988; or

(2) the Indian tribe has no reservation on October 17, 1988, and—

(A) such lands are located in Oklahoma and—

(i) are within the boundaries of the Indian tribe's former reservation, as defined by the Secretary, or

(ii) are contiguous to other land held in trust or restricted status by the United States for the Indian tribe in Oklahoma; or

(B) such lands are located in a State other than Oklahoma and are within the Indian tribe's last recognized reservation within the State or States within which such Indian tribe is presently located.

**(b) Exceptions**

(1) Subsection (a) of this section will not apply when—

(A) the Secretary, after consultation with the Indian tribe and appropriate State and local officials, including officials of other nearby Indian tribes, determines that a gaming establishment on newly acquired lands would be in the best interest of the Indian tribe and its members, and would not be detrimental to the surrounding community, but only if the Governor of the State in which the gaming activity is to be conducted concurs in the Secretary's determination; or

(B) lands are taken into trust as part of—

(i) a settlement of a land claim,

(ii) the initial reservation of an Indian tribe acknowledged by the Secretary under the Federal acknowledgment process, or

(iii) the restoration of lands for an Indian tribe that is restored to Federal recognition.

(2) Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to—

(A) any lands involved in the trust petition of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin that is the subject of the action filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia entitled *St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin v. United States*, Civ. No. 86-2278, or

(B) the interests of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida in approximately 25 contiguous acres of land, more or less, in Dade County, Florida, located within one mile of the intersection of State Road Numbered 27 (also known as Krome Avenue) and the Tamiami Trail.

(3) Upon request of the governing body of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Secretary shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, accept the transfer by such Tribe to

the Secretary of the interests of such Tribe in the lands described in paragraph (2)(B) and the Secretary shall declare that such interests are held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of such Tribe and that such interests are part of the reservation of such Tribe under sections 465 and 467 of this title, subject to any encumbrances and rights that are held at the time of such transfer by any person or entity other than such Tribe. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the legal description of any lands that are declared held in trust by the Secretary under this paragraph.

**(c) Authority of Secretary not affected**

Nothing in this section shall affect or diminish the authority and responsibility of the Secretary to take land into trust.

**(d) Application of title 26**

(1) The provisions of title 26 (including sections 1441, 3402(q), 6041, and 6050I, and chapter 35 of such title) concerning the reporting and withholding of taxes with respect to the winnings from gaming or wagering operations shall apply to Indian gaming operations conducted pursuant to this chapter, or under a Tribal-State compact entered into under section 2710(d)(3) of this title that is in effect, in the same manner as such provisions apply to State gaming and wagering operations.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law enacted before, on, or after October 17, 1988, unless such other provision of law specifically cites this subsection.

(Pub. L. 100-497, § 20, Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2485.)

**§ 2720. Dissemination of information**

Consistent with the requirements of this chapter, sections 1301, 1302, 1303 and 1304 of title 18 shall not apply to any gaming conducted by an Indian tribe pursuant to this chapter.

(Pub. L. 100-497, § 21, Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2486.)

**§ 2721. Severability**

In the event that any section or provision of this chapter, or amendment made by this chapter, is held invalid, it is the intent of Congress that the remaining sections or provisions of this chapter, and amendments made by this chapter, shall continue in full force and effect.

(Pub. L. 100-497, § 22, Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2486.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original "this Act", meaning Pub. L. 100-497, Oct. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 2467, known as the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2701 of this title and Tables.

**CHAPTER 30—INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT REFORM**

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### § 2801. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter—

(1) The term “Bureau” means the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior.

(2) The term “employee of the Bureau” includes an officer of the Bureau.

(3) The term “enforcement of a law” includes the prevention, detection, and investigation of an offense and the detention or confinement of an offender.

(4) The term “Indian country” has the meaning given that term in section 1151 of title 18.

(5) The term “Indian tribe” has the meaning given that term in section 1301 of this title.

(6) The term “offense” means an offense against the United States and includes a violation of a Federal regulation relating to part or all of Indian country.

(7) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(8) The term “Division of Law Enforcement Services” means the entity established within the Bureau under section 2802(b) of this title.

(9) The term “Branch of Criminal Investigations” means the entity the Secretary is required to establish within the Division of Law Enforcement Services under section 2802(d)(1) of this title.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 2, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 473.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

This chapter, referred to in text, was in the original “this Act”, meaning Pub. L. 101-379, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 473, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out below and Tables.

#### SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 101-379 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter and provisions set out as a note under section 2991a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare] may be cited as the ‘Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act’.”

### § 2802. Indian law enforcement responsibilities

#### (a) Responsibility of Secretary

The Secretary, acting through the Bureau, shall be responsible for providing, or for assisting in the provision of, law enforcement services in Indian country as provided in this chapter.

#### (b) Division of Law Enforcement Services; establishment and responsibilities

There is hereby established within the Bureau a Division of Law Enforcement Services which, under the supervision of the Secretary, or an individual designated by the Secretary, shall be responsible for—

- (1) carrying out the law enforcement functions of the Secretary in Indian country, and
- (2) implementing the provisions of this section.

#### (c) Additional responsibilities of Division

Subject to the provisions of this chapter and other applicable Federal or tribal laws, the re-

sponsibilities of the Division of Law Enforcement Services in Indian country shall include—

(1) the enforcement of Federal law and, with the consent of the Indian tribe, tribal law;

(2) in cooperation with appropriate Federal and tribal law enforcement agencies, the investigation of offenses against criminal laws of the United States;

(3) the protection of life and property;

(4) the development of methods and expertise to resolve conflicts and solve crimes;

(5) the provision of criminal justice remedial actions, correctional and detention services, and rehabilitation;

(6) the reduction of recidivism and adverse social effects;

(7) the development of preventive and outreach programs which will enhance the public conception of law enforcement responsibilities through training and development of needed public service skills;

(8) the assessment and evaluation of program accomplishments in reducing crime; and

(9) the development and provision of law enforcement training and technical assistance.

#### (d) Branch of Criminal Investigations; establishment, responsibilities, regulations, personnel, etc.

(1) The Secretary shall establish within the Division of Law Enforcement Services a separate Branch of Criminal Investigations which, under such inter-agency agreement as may be reached between the Secretary and appropriate agencies or officials of the Department of Justice and subject to such guidelines as may be adopted by relevant United States attorneys, shall be responsible for the investigation, and presentation for prosecution, of cases involving violations of sections 1152 and 1153 of title 18 within Indian country.

(2) The Branch of Criminal Investigations shall not be primarily responsible for the routine law enforcement and police operations of the Bureau in Indian country.

(3) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations which shall establish a procedure for active cooperation and consultation of the criminal investigative employees of the Bureau assigned to an Indian reservation with the governmental and law enforcement officials of the Indian tribe located on such reservation.

(4)(i) Criminal investigative personnel of the Branch shall be subject only to the supervision and direction of law enforcement personnel of the Branch or of the Division. Such personnel shall not be subject to the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Superintendent or Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office Director. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to prohibit cooperation, coordination, or consultation, as appropriate, with nonlaw enforcement Bureau of Indian Affairs personnel at the agency or area levels, or prohibit or restrict the right of a tribe to contract the investigative program under the authority of Public Law 93-638 [25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.] or to maintain its own criminal investigative operations.

(ii) At the end of one year following the date of establishment of the separate Branch of Criminal Investigations, any tribe may, by reso-

lution of the governing body of the tribe, request the Secretary to reestablish line authority through the Agency Superintendent or Bureau of Indian Affairs Area Office Director. In the absence of good cause to the contrary, the Secretary, upon receipt of such resolution, shall reestablish the line authority as requested by the tribe.

**(e) Division of Law Enforcement Services personnel; standards of education, experience, etc.; classification of positions**

(1) The Secretary shall establish appropriate standards of education, experience, training, and other relevant qualifications for law enforcement personnel of the Division of Law Enforcement Services who are charged with law enforcement responsibilities pursuant to section 2803 of this title.

(2) The Secretary shall also provide for the classification of such positions within the Division of Law Enforcement Services at GS grades, as provided in section 5104 of title 5, consistent with the responsibilities and duties assigned to such positions and with the qualifications established for such positions.

(3) In classifying positions in the Division of Law Enforcement Services under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall ensure that such positions are classified at GS grades comparable to those for other Federal law enforcement personnel in other Federal Agencies<sup>1</sup> in light of the responsibilities, duties, and qualifications required of such positions.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 3, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 473.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Public Law 93-638, referred to in subsec. (d)(4)(i), is Pub. L. 93-638, Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2203, as amended, known as the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, 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.

**§ 2803. Law enforcement authority**

The Secretary may charge employees of the Bureau with law enforcement responsibilities and may authorize those employees to—

(1) carry firearms;

(2) execute or serve warrants, summonses, or other orders relating to a crime committed in Indian country and issued under the laws of—

(A) the United States (including those issued by a Court of Indian Offenses under regulations prescribed by the Secretary), or

(B) an Indian tribe if authorized by the Indian tribe;

(3) make an arrest without a warrant for an offense committed in Indian country if—

(A) the offense is committed in the presence of the employee,

(B) the offense is a felony and the employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, or is committing, the felony, or

(C) the offense is a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking,

or violation of a protection order and has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse, parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse, parent or guardian of the victim, and the employee has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to be arrested has committed, or is committing the crime;

(4) offer and pay a reward for services or information, or purchase evidence, assisting in the detection or investigation of the commission of an offense committed in Indian country or in the arrest of an offender against the United States;

(5) make inquiries of any person, and administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, concerning any matter relevant to the enforcement or carrying out in Indian country of a law of either the United States or an Indian tribe that has authorized the employee to enforce or carry out tribal laws;

(6) wear a prescribed uniform and badge or carry prescribed credentials;

(7) perform any other law enforcement related duty; and

(8) when requested, assist (with or without reimbursement) any Federal, tribal, State, or local law enforcement agency in the enforcement or carrying out of the laws or regulations the agency enforces or administers.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 4, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 475; Pub. L. 109-162, title IX, § 908(b), Jan. 5, 2006, 119 Stat. 3083.)

AMENDMENTS

2006-Par. (3)(C). Pub. L. 109-162 added subpar. (C).

**§ 2804. Assistance by other agencies**

**(a) Agreement for use of personnel or facilities of Federal, tribal, State, or other government agency**

The Secretary may enter into an agreement for the use (with or without reimbursement) of the personnel or facilities of a Federal, tribal, State, or other government agency to aid in the enforcement or carrying out in Indian country of a law of either the United States or an Indian tribe that has authorized the Secretary to enforce tribal laws. The Secretary may authorize a law enforcement officer of such an agency to perform any activity the Secretary may authorize under section 2803 of this title.

**(b) Agreement to be in accord with agreements between Secretary and Attorney General**

Any agreement entered into under this section relating to the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States shall be in accord with any agreement between the Secretary and the Attorney General of the United States.

**(c) Limitations on use of personnel of non-Federal agency**

The Secretary may not use the personnel of a non-Federal agency under this section in an

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should not be capitalized.

area of Indian country if the Indian tribe having jurisdiction over such area of Indian country has adopted a resolution objecting to the use of the personnel of such agency. The Secretary shall consult with Indian tribes before entering into any agreement under subsection (a) of this section with a non-Federal agency that will provide personnel for use in any area under the jurisdiction of such Indian tribes.

**(d) Authority of Federal agency head to enter into agreement with Secretary**

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1535 of title 31, the head of a Federal agency with law enforcement personnel or facilities may enter into an agreement (with or without reimbursement) with the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section.

**(e) Authority of Federal agency head to enter into agreement with Indian tribe**

The head of a Federal agency with law enforcement personnel or facilities may enter into an agreement (with or without reimbursement) with an Indian tribe relating to—

- (1) the law enforcement authority of the Indian tribe, or
- (2) the carrying out of a law of either the United States or the Indian tribe.

**(f) Status of person as Federal employee**

While acting under authority granted by the Secretary under subsection (a) of this section, a person who is not otherwise a Federal employee shall be considered to be—

- (1) an employee of the Department of the Interior only for purposes of—
  - (A) the provisions of law described in section 3374(c)(2) of title 5, and
  - (B) sections 111 and 1114 of title 18, and
- (2) an eligible officer under subchapter III of chapter 81 of title 5.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 5, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 476.)

**§ 2805. Regulations**

After consultation with the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary may prescribe under this chapter regulations relating to the enforcement of criminal laws of the United States and regulations relating to the consideration of applications for contracts awarded under the Indian Self-Determination Act [25 U.S.C. 450f et seq.] to perform the functions of the Branch of Criminal Investigations.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 6, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 476.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Indian Self-Determination Act, referred to in text, is title I of Pub. L. 93-638, Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2206, as amended, which is classified principally to part A (§ 450f et seq.) of subchapter II 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.

**§ 2806. Jurisdiction**

**(a) Investigative jurisdiction over offenses against criminal laws**

The Secretary shall have investigative jurisdiction over offenses against criminal laws of

the United States in Indian country subject to an agreement between the Secretary and the Attorney General of the United States.

**(b) Exercise of investigative authority**

In exercising the investigative authority conferred by this section, the employees of the Bureau shall cooperate with the law enforcement agency having primary investigative jurisdiction over the offense committed.

**(c) Law enforcement commission or other delegation of prior authority not invalidated or diminished**

This chapter does not invalidate or diminish any law enforcement commission or other delegation of authority issued under the authority of the Secretary before August 18, 1990.

**(d) Authorities in addition to prior authority; civil or criminal jurisdiction, law enforcement, investigative, or judicial authority, of United States, Indian tribes, States, etc., unaffected**

The authority provided by this chapter is in addition to, and not in derogation of, any authority that existed before August 18, 1990. The provisions of this chapter alter neither the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the United States, Indian tribes, States, or other political subdivisions or agencies, nor the law enforcement, investigative, or judicial authority of any Indian tribe, State, or political subdivision or agency thereof, or of any department, agency, court, or official of the United States other than the Secretary.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 7, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 476.)

**§ 2807. Uniform allowance**

Notwithstanding the limitation in section 5901(a) of title 5, the Secretary may provide a uniform allowance for uniformed law enforcement officers under section 2803 of this title of not more than \$400 a year.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 8, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 477.)

**§ 2808. Source of funds**

Any expenses incurred by the Secretary under this chapter shall be paid from funds appropriated under section 13 of this title.

(Pub. L. 101-379, § 9, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 477.)

**§ 2809. Reports to tribes**

**(a) Reports by law enforcement officials of Bureau or Federal Bureau of Investigation**

In any case in which law enforcement officials of the Bureau or the Federal Bureau of Investigation decline to initiate an investigation of a reported violation of Federal law in Indian country, or terminate such an investigation without referral for prosecution, such officials are authorized to submit a report to the appropriate governmental and law enforcement officials of the Indian tribe involved that states, with particularity, the reason or reasons why the investigation was declined or terminated.

**(b) Reports by United States attorney**

In any case in which a United States attorney declines to prosecute an alleged violation of

Federal criminal law in Indian country referred for prosecution by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Bureau, or moves to terminate a prosecution of such an alleged violation, the United States attorney is authorized to submit a report to the appropriate governmental and law enforcement officials of the Indian tribe involved that states, with particularity, the reason or reasons why the prosecution was declined or terminated.

**(c) Case file included within reports**

In any case—

- (1) in which the alleged offender is an Indian, and
- (2) for which a report is submitted under subsection (a) or (b) of this section,

the report made to the Indian tribe may include the case file, including evidence collected and statements taken, which might support an investigation or prosecution of a violation of tribal law.

**(d) Transfer or disclosure of confidential or privileged communication, information or sources to tribal officials**

Nothing in this section shall require any Federal agency or official to transfer or disclose any confidential or privileged communication, information, or sources to the officials of any Indian tribe. Federal agencies authorized to make reports pursuant to this section shall, by regulations, adopt standards for the protection of such communications, information, or sources.

(Pub. L. 101-379, §10, Aug. 18, 1990, 104 Stat. 477.)

**CHAPTER 31—NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES**

Sec.	
2901.	Findings.
2902.	Definitions.
2903.	Declaration of policy.
2904.	No restrictions.
2905.	Evaluations.
2906.	Use of English.

**§ 2901. Findings**

The Congress finds that—

- (1) the status of the cultures and languages of Native Americans is unique and the United States has the responsibility to act together with Native Americans to ensure the survival of these unique cultures and languages;
- (2) special status is accorded Native Americans in the United States, a status that recognizes distinct cultural and political rights, including the right to continue separate identities;
- (3) the traditional languages of Native Americans are an integral part of their cultures and identities and form the basic medium for the transmission, and thus survival, of Native American cultures, literatures, histories, religions, political institutions, and values;
- (4) there is a widespread practice of treating Native Americans<sup>1</sup> languages as if they were anachronisms;
- (5) there is a lack of clear, comprehensive, and consistent Federal policy on treatment of

Native American languages which has often resulted in acts of suppression and extermination of Native American languages and cultures;

- (6) there is convincing evidence that student achievement and performance, community and school pride, and educational opportunity is clearly and directly tied to respect for, and support of, the first language of the child or student;
- (7) it is clearly in the interests of the United States, individual States, and territories to encourage the full academic and human potential achievements of all students and citizens and to take steps to realize these ends;
- (8) acts of suppression and extermination directed against Native American languages and cultures are in conflict with the United States policy of self-determination for Native Americans;
- (9) languages are the means of communication for the full range of human experiences and are critical to the survival of cultural and political integrity of any people; and
- (10) language provides a direct and powerful means of promoting international communication by people who share languages.

(Pub. L. 101-477, title I, §102, Oct. 30, 1990, 104 Stat. 1153.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 101 of title I of Pub. L. 101-477 provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Native American Languages Act'."

**§ 2902. Definitions**

For purposes of this chapter—

- (1) The term "Native American" means an Indian, Native Hawaiian, or Native American Pacific Islander.
- (2) The term "Indian" has the meaning given to such term under section 7491(3) of title 20.
- (3) The term "Native Hawaiian" has the meaning given to such term by section 7517 of title 20.
- (4) The term "Native American Pacific Islander" means any descendent of the aboriginal people of any island in the Pacific Ocean that is a territory or possession of the United States.
- (5) The terms "Indian tribe" and "tribal organization" have the respective meaning given to each of such terms under section 450b of this title.
- (6) The term "Native American language" means the historical, traditional languages spoken by Native Americans.
- (7) The term "traditional leaders" includes Native Americans who have special expertise in Native American culture and Native American languages.
- (8) The term "Indian reservation" has the same meaning given to the term "reservation" under section 1452 of this title.

(Pub. L. 101-477, title I, §103, Oct. 30, 1990, 104 Stat. 1154; Pub. L. 104-109, §11, Feb. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 765; Pub. L. 107-110, title VII, §702(f), Jan. 8, 2002, 115 Stat. 1947.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Par. (2). Pub. L. 107-110, §702(f)(1), substituted "section 7491(3) of title 20" for "section 7881(4) of title 20".

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Probably should be "American".