tying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any hazardous chemical, extremely hazardous substance, or toxic chemical.

(9) State

The term ''State'' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

(10) Toxic chemical

The term ''toxic chemical'' means a substance on the list described in section 11023(c) of this title.

(Pub. L. 99–499, title III, § 329, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1757.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 13102 of this title.

§ 11050. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1986, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 99–499, title III, § 330, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1758.)

CHAPTER 117—ENCOURAGING GOOD FAITH PROFESSIONAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES

Sec.
11101. Findings.

SUBCHAPTER I—PROMOTION OF PROFESSIONAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES

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11137. Miscellaneous provisions.
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11151. Definitions.
11152. Reports and memoranda of understanding.
(a) Annual reports to Congress.
(b) Memoranda of understanding.
(c) Memorandum of understanding with Drug Enforcement Administration.

CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in section 1396r–2 of this title.

§ 11101. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The increasing occurrence of medical malpractice and the need to improve the quality of medical care have become nationwide problems that warrant greater efforts than those that can be undertaken by any individual State.

(2) There is a national need to restrict the ability of incompetent physicians to move from State to State without disclosure or discovery of the physician's previous damaging or incompetent performance.

(3) This nationwide problem can be remedied through effective professional peer review.

(4) The threat of private money damage liability under Federal laws, including treble damage liability under Federal antitrust law, unreasonably discourages physicians from participating in effective professional peer review.

(5) There is an overriding national need to provide incentive and protection for physicians engaging in effective professional peer review.

(Pub. L. 99–660, title IV, § 402, Nov. 14, 1986, 100 Stat. 3784.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal antitrust laws, referred to in par. (4), are classified generally to chapter 1 (§ 1 et seq.) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

SHORT TITLE

Section 401 of title IV of Pub. L. 99–660 provided that: ''This title [enacting this chapter and provisions set