

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

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§ 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 Americans¹ 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".

¹ So in original. Probably should be "American".