

(2) For purposes of chapter 171 of title 28 (commonly referred to as the “Federal Tort Claims Act”), a volunteer under this subsection shall be considered an employee of the government (as defined in section 2671 of such title).

(3) For purposes of subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, relating to compensation to Federal employees for work injuries, a volunteer under this subsection shall be considered an employee (as defined in section 8101 of title 5).

(Pub. L. 101–628, title XI, §1105, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4502.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The provisions of title 5 governing appointments in the competitive service, referred to in subsec. (a), are classified generally to section 3301 et seq. of Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 4605. Authority to execute contracts

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements and generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to further the purposes of the TPIA Program.

(Pub. L. 101–628, title XI, §1106, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4503.)

§ 4606. Distribution of appropriate items

The Secretary is authorized to distribute pamphlets and other such appropriate items in order to promote the purposes of the TPIA Program.

(Pub. L. 101–628, title XI, §1107, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4503.)

§ 4607. Slogan and logo

The “Take Pride in America” slogan and logo, which are registered by the Department of the Interior, and the goodwill associated with such slogan and logo, shall be administered pursuant to the TPIA Program.

(Pub. L. 101–628, title XI, §1108, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4503.)

§ 4608. Authorization of appropriations

(a) Department of the Interior

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter, not to exceed the amount expended for such purposes for fiscal year 1990.

(b) Other Federal agencies

There are authorized to be appropriated to other Federal departments and agencies such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of any other Take Pride in America programs established by such departments or agencies.

(Pub. L. 101–628, title XI, §1109, Nov. 28, 1990, 104 Stat. 4503.)

CHAPTER 67—AQUATIC NUISANCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
4701. Findings and purposes.

Sec.
4702. Definitions.
SUBCHAPTER II—PREVENTION OF UNINTENTIONAL INTRODUCTIONS OF NONINDIGENOUS AQUATIC SPECIES

4711. Aquatic nuisance species in waters of United States.
4712. National ballast water management information.
4713. Armed services ballast water programs.
4714. Ballast water management demonstration program.

SUBCHAPTER III—PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES DISPERSAL

4721. Establishment of Task Force.
4722. Aquatic nuisance species program.
4723. Regional coordination.
4724. State aquatic nuisance species management plans.
4725. Relationship to other laws.
4726. International cooperation.
4727. Intentional introductions policy review.
4728. Brown tree snake control program.

SUBCHAPTER IV—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

4741. Authorization of appropriations.

SUBCHAPTER V—COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

4751. Environmental impact analyses.

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 4701. Findings and purposes

(a) Findings

The Congress finds that—

(1) the discharge of untreated water in the ballast tanks of vessels and through other means results in unintentional introductions of nonindigenous species to fresh, brackish, and saltwater environments;

(2) when environmental conditions are favorable, nonindigenous species become established, may compete with or prey upon native species of plants, fish, and wildlife, may carry diseases or parasites that affect native species, and may disrupt the aquatic environment and economy of affected nearshore areas;

(3) the zebra mussel was unintentionally introduced into the Great Lakes and has infested—

(A) waters south of the Great Lakes, into a good portion of the Mississippi River drainage;

(B) waters west of the Great Lakes, into the Arkansas River in Oklahoma; and

(C) waters east of the Great Lakes, into the Hudson River and Lake Champlain;

(4) the potential economic disruption to communities affected by the zebra mussel due to its colonization of water pipes, boat hulls and other hard surfaces has been estimated at \$5,000,000,000 by the year 2000, and the potential disruption to the diversity and abundance of native fish and other species by the zebra mussel and ruffe, round goby, and other nonindigenous species could be severe;

(5) the zebra mussel was discovered on Lake Champlain during 1993 and the opportunity exists to act quickly to establish zebra mussel controls before Lake Champlain is further infested and management costs escalate;