

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(C), is Pub. L. 96-95, Oct. 31, 1979, 93 Stat. 721, as amended, which is classified generally to chapter 1B (§470aa et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 470aa of this title and Tables.

The National Historic Preservation Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(C) and (3), is Pub. L. 89-665, Oct. 15, 1966, 80 Stat. 915, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter II (§470 et seq.) of chapter 1A of this title. Title II of the Act is classified generally to part B (§470i et seq.) of subchapter II of chapter 1A of this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 470(a) of this title and Tables.

§ 460hhh-5. Acquisition of lands**(a) In general**

The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the Recreation Area by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or transfer from another Federal agency, except that such lands or interests owned by the State of Nevada or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(b) Incorporation of acquired lands

Any lands, waters, or interests in lands or interests therein located within the Recreation Area that are acquired by the United States or administratively transferred to the Secretary after August 4, 1993, shall be incorporated into the Recreation Area and managed in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the National Forest System and the provisions of this subchapter.

(c) Land and Water Conservation Fund

For purposes of section 460l-9 of this title, where such boundaries are established for units of the National Forest System, such established boundaries shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of the National Forests as of January 1, 1965. Money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund shall be available for the acquisition of lands and interests therein in furtherance of the purposes of this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 103-63, §7, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 300.)

§ 460hhh-6. Withdrawal**(a) In general**

Subject to valid existing rights and except for lands described in subsection (b) of this section, all Federal lands within the Recreation Area are withdrawn from—

- (1) all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws;
- (2) location, entry, and patent under the mining laws; and
- (3) operation under the mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws.

(b) Exception

The lands referred to in subsection (a) of this section are described as follows:

W½E½ and W½, Sec. 27, T23S, R58E, Mt. Diablo Meridian.

(Pub. L. 103-63, §8, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 300.)

§ 460hhh-7. Cooperative agreements

In order to encourage unified and cost-effective management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources in southern Nevada, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, and local agencies, and with nonprofit entities, that provide for the management and interpretation of natural and cultural resources.

(Pub. L. 103-63, §9, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 300.)

§ 460hhh-8. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 103-63, §10, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 301.)

SUBCHAPTER CXX—MORLEY NELSON
SNAKE RIVER BIRDS OF PREY NATIONAL
CONSERVATION AREA**§ 460iii. Findings**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the State of Idaho within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area contain one of the densest known nesting populations of eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, and other birds of prey (raptors) in North America.

(2) These public lands constitute a valuable national biological and educational resource since birds of prey are important components of the ecosystem and indicators of environmental quality, and contribute significantly to the quality of wildlife and human communities.

(3) These public lands also contain important historic and cultural resources (including significant archaeological resources) as well as other resources and values, all of which should be protected and appropriately managed.

(4) A military training area within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area, known as the Orchard Training Area, has been used since 1953 by reserve components of the Armed Forces. Military use of this area is currently governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau of Land Management and the State of Idaho Military Division, dated May 1985. Operating under this Memorandum of Understanding, the Idaho National Guard has provided valuable assistance to the Bureau of Land Management with respect to fire control and other aspects of management of the Orchard Training Area and the other lands in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area. Military use of the lands within the Orchard Training Area should continue in accordance with such Memorandum of Understanding (or extension or renewal thereof), to the extent consistent with section 460iii-3(e) of this title, because this would be in the best interest of training of the reserve components (an important aspect of national security) and of the local economy.

(5) Protection of the conservation area as a home for raptors can best and should be accomplished by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, under a management plan that—