

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—

(A) emphasizes management, protection, and rehabilitation of habitat for these raptors and of other resources and values of the area;

(B) provides for continued military use, consistent with the requirements of section 460iii-3(e) of this title, of the Orchard Training Area by reserve components of the Armed Forces;

(C) addresses the need for public educational and interpretive opportunities;

(D) allows for diverse appropriate uses of lands in the area to the extent consistent with the maintenance and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and protection and sound management of other resources and values of the area; and

(E) demonstrates management practices and techniques that may be useful to other areas of the public lands and elsewhere.

(6) There exists near the conservation area a facility, the World Center for Birds of Prey operated by The Peregrine Fund, Inc., where research, public education, recovery, and reestablishment operations exist for endangered raptor species. There also exists at Boise State University a raptor study program which attracts national and international graduate and undergraduate students.

(7) The Bureau of Land Management and Boise State University, together with other State, Federal, and private entities, have formed the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center to be housed at Boise State University, which provides a unique adjunct to the conservation area for raptor management, recovery, research, and public visitation, interpretation, and education.

(8) Consistent with requirements of sections 1712 and 1732 of title 43, the Secretary has developed a comprehensive management plan and, based on such plan, has implemented a management program for the public lands included in the conservation area established by this subchapter.

(9) Additional authority and guidance must be provided to assure that essential raptor

habitat remains in public ownership, to facilitate sound and effective planning and management, to provide for effective public interpretation and education, to ensure continued study of the relationship of humans and these raptors, to preserve the unique and irreplaceable habitat of the conservation area, and to conserve and properly manage the other natural resources of the area in concert with maintenance of this habitat.

(10) An ongoing research program funded by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Guard is intended to provide information to be used in connection with future decisionmaking concerning management of all uses, including continued military use, of public lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area.

(11) Public lands in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area have been used for domestic livestock grazing for more than a century, with resultant benefits to community stability and contributions to the local and State economies. It has not been demonstrated that continuation of this use would be incompatible with appropriate protection and sound management of raptor habitat and the other resource values of these lands; therefore, subject to the determination provided for in section 460iii-3(f) of this title, it is expected that such grazing will continue in accordance with applicable regulations of the Secretary and the management plan for the conservation area.

(12) Hydroelectric facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity exist within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area pursuant to a license(s) issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or its predecessor, the Federal Power Commission.

(Pub. L. 103-64, §1, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 302.)

#### CHANGE OF NAME

Pub. L. 111-11, title II, §2301(b), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1101, provided that: "Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area shall be deemed to be a reference to the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area."

#### SHORT TITLE OF 2017 AMENDMENT

Section 1 of H.R. 2104, One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, as introduced on Apr. 20, 2017, which was enacted into law by Pub. L. 115-31, div. G, title IV, §431(a)(1), May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 502, provided that: "This Act [enacting provisions set out as a note under section 460iii-4 of this title] may be cited as the 'Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Boundary Modification Act of 2017'."

#### § 460iii-1. Definitions

As used in this subchapter:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The term "conservation area" means the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area established by section 460iii-2 of this title.

(3) The term "raptor" or "raptors" means individuals or populations of eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, and other birds of prey.

(4) The term "raptor habitat" includes the habitat of the raptor prey base as well as the

nesting and hunting habitat of raptors within the conservation area.

(5) The term “Memorandum of Understanding” means the Memorandum of Understanding #ID-237, dated May 1985, between the State of Idaho Military Division and the Bureau of Land Management.

(6) The term “Orchard Training Area” means that area generally so depicted on the map referred to in section 460iii-2(b) of this title, and as described in the Memorandum of Understanding as well as the air space over the same.

(7) The term “Impact Area” means that area which was used for the firing of live artillery projectiles and is used for live fire ranges of all types and, therefore, poses a danger to public safety and which is generally so depicted on the map referred to in section 460iii-2(b) of this title.

(8) The term “Artillery Impact Area” means that area within the Impact Area into which live projectiles are fired, which is generally described as that area labeled as such on the map referred to in section 460iii-2(b) of this title.

(9) The term “the plan” means the comprehensive management plan developed for the conservation area, dated August 30, 1985, together with such revisions thereto as may be required in order to implement this subchapter.

(10) The term “hydroelectric facilities” means all facilities related to the generation, transmission, and distribution of hydroelectric power and which are subject to, and authorized by, a license(s), and any and all amendments thereto, issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

(Pub. L. 103-64, §2, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 304; Pub. L. 111-11, title II, §2301(a)(1), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1101.)

#### AMENDMENTS

2009—Par. (2). Pub. L. 111-11 inserted “Morley Nelson” before “Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area”.

### § 460iii-2. Establishment

#### (a) In general

(1) There is hereby established the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

(2) The purposes for which the conservation area is established, and shall be managed, are to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations and habitats and the natural and environmental resources and values associated therewith, and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources and values of the public lands in the conservation area.

(3) Subject to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and section 460iii-3 of this title, uses of the public lands in the conservation area existing on August 4, 1993, shall be allowed to continue.

#### (b) Area included

The conservation area shall consist of approximately 482,457 acres of federally owned lands and

interests therein managed by the Bureau of Land Management as generally depicted on the map entitled “Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area”, dated November 1991.

#### (c) Map and legal description

As soon as is practicable after August 4, 1993, the map referred to in subsection (b) and a legal description of the conservation area shall be filed by the Secretary with the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each such map shall have the same force and effect as if included in this subchapter; except that the Secretary may correct clerical and typographical errors in such map and legal description. Each such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director and the Idaho State Director of the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.

#### (d) Withdrawals

Subject to valid existing rights, the Federal lands within the conservation area are hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws; and from entry, application, and selection under the Act of March 3, 1877 (Ch. 107, 19 Stat. 377, 43 U.S.C. 321 et seq.; commonly referred to as the “Desert Lands Act”), section 641 of title 43, the Act of July 3, 1890 (Ch. 656, 26 Stat. 215; commonly referred to as the “State of Idaho Admissions Act”), section 851 of title 43, and section 852 of title 43. The Secretary shall return to the applicants any such applications pending on August 4, 1993, without further action. Subject to valid existing rights, as of August 4, 1993, lands within the Birds of Prey Conservation Area are withdrawn from location under the general mining laws, the operation of the mineral and geothermal leasing laws, and the mineral material disposal laws, except that mineral materials subject to disposal may be made available from existing sites to the extent compatible with the purposes for which the conservation area is established.

(Pub. L. 103-64, §3, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 304; Pub. L. 111-11, title II, §2301(a)(2), (c)(1), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1101.)

#### REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of March 3, 1877, referred to in subsec. (d), is act Mar. 3, 1877, ch. 107, 19 Stat. 377, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 321 to 323, 325, and 327 to 329 of Title 43. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

Act of July 3, 1890, referred to in subsec. (d), is not classified to the Code.

#### AMENDMENTS

2009—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 111-11 inserted “Morley Nelson” before “Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area” and struck out “(hereafter referred to as the ‘conservation area’)” before period at end.

### § 460iii-3. Management and use

#### (a) In general

(1)(A) Within 1 year after August 4, 1993, the Secretary shall make any revisions in the existing management plan for the conservation area