

“(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(1) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (referred to in this Act [amending this section and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 742a of this title] as the ‘Service’)—

“(A) is responsible for storage and disposal of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants, including eagles and eagle parts, and other items that have become the property of the United States through abandonment or forfeiture under applicable laws relating to fish, wildlife, or plants;

“(B) distributes many of those items for educational and scientific uses and for religious purposes of Native Americans; and

“(C) unless otherwise prohibited by law, may dispose of some of those items by sale, except items derived from endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, and migratory birds;

“(2) under law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 30, 1998], the revenue from sale of abandoned items is not available to the Service, although approximately 90 percent of the items in possession of the Service have been abandoned; and

“(3) making revenue from the sale of abandoned items available to the Service will enable the Service—

“(A) to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants; and

“(B) to make more extensive distributions of those items for educational, scientific, and Native American religious purposes.

“(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to make proceeds from sales of abandoned items derived from fish, wildlife, and plants available to the Service and to authorize the use of those proceeds to cover costs incurred in shipping, storing, and disposing of those items.”

§ 742l–1. Authority to use available law enforcement funds

In fiscal year 2012 and hereafter of the amount available for law enforcement, up to \$400,000, to remain available until expended, may at the discretion of the Secretary be used for payment for information, rewards, or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Service, and miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activity, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary’s certificate.

(Pub. L. 112–74, div. E, title I, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 988.)

§ 742m. Relinquishment of exclusive legislative jurisdiction

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, may relinquish to a State, or to a Commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States, the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the United States over all or part of any United States Fish and Wildlife Service lands or interests therein, including but not limited to National Wildlife Refuge System and National Fish Hatchery System lands, in that State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession. Relinquishment of exclusive legislative jurisdiction under this subsection may be accomplished (1) by filing with the Governor (or, if none, the chief executive officer) of the State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession concerned, a notice of relinquishment to take effect upon ac-

ceptance thereof, or (2) as the laws of the State, Commonwealth, territory, or possession may otherwise provide.

(Pub. L. 100–653, title IX, § 901, Nov. 14, 1988, 102 Stat. 3834.)

§ 743. Repealed. Pub. L. 93–280, § 1(2), May 10, 1974, 88 Stat. 123

Section, act Mar. 3, 1885, ch. 360, § 1(1), 23 Stat. 494, renumbered by Pub. L. 93–280, § 1(1), May 10, 1974, 88 Stat. 123, was part of a paragraph entitled: “Propagation of Food Fishes” in the Sundry Civil Expenses Appropriation Act, 1886. It authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to detail Coast Guard personnel to the Fish and Wildlife Services for duty. See section 743a of this title.

§ 743a. Detail of personnel and loan of equipment to Director of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

(a) “Agency” defined

As used in this section, the term “agency” means the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

(b) Personnel and equipment available

The chief executive officer of each agency may from time to time—

(i) detail from the agency for duty under the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, such commissioned and enlisted personnel and civilian employees as may be spared for such duty; and

(ii) consonant with the operational needs of the agency, loan equipment of the agency to the Director.

(c) Reports to Congress

The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall make a report to Congress at the end of any fiscal year that the provisions of this section are utilized, which describes the use of the provisions of this section, and the additional cost, if any, to the Federal Government resulting therefrom. Such report shall be referred in the Senate to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and in the House of Representatives to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

(Mar. 3, 1885, ch. 360, § 1(2), as added Pub. L. 93–280, § 1(3), May 10, 1974, 88 Stat. 123; amended Pub. L. 96–470, title II, § 206(a), Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2244; Pub. L. 103–437, § 6(t), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4587.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, referred to in subsec. (b), was replaced and succeeded by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. See section 742b(c) of this title.

AMENDMENTS

1994—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 103–437 substituted “Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation” for “Committee on Commerce”.

1980—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 96–470 substituted provision requiring that a report to Congress be made at the end