

(c) Compensation

The members of the advisory committee shall receive no compensation from the Government of the United States for their services as such members. Not more than ten members of all the committees, designated by the committees and approved by the United States Section, may be paid by the Government of the United States for transportation expenses and per diem incident to attendance at the annual meeting of the Commission or of the United States Section.

(d) Meetings

The members of the advisory committee for each lake shall be invited to attend all non-executive meetings of the United States Section relating to that lake and at such meetings shall be granted opportunity to examine and be heard on all proposed recommendations, programs, and activities relating to that lake.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 4, 70 Stat. 242; Pub. L. 107-228, div. A, title II, § 208, Sept. 30, 2002, 116 Stat. 1364.)

AMENDMENTS

2002—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 107-228, which directed the substitution of “ten” for “five” and “the annual” for “each” in subsec. (c) of section 4 of the Great Lakes Fisheries Act of 1956, was executed by making the substitutions in subsec. (c) of this section, which is section 4 of the Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Advisory committees in existence on Jan. 5, 1973, to terminate not later than the expiration of the 2-year period following Jan. 5, 1973, unless, in the case of a committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such committee is renewed by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such 2-year period, or in the case of a committee established by the Congress, its duration is otherwise provided by law. See section 14 of Pub. L. 92-463, Oct. 6, 1972, 86 Stat. 776, set out in the Appendix to Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 934. Repealed. Pub. L. 92-471, title II, § 203(a), Oct. 9, 1972, 86 Stat. 787

Section, act June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 5, 70 Stat. 243, provided that service of individuals appointed as United States Commissioners shall not be treated as service for the purposes of certain sections of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and Title 5, Government Organization and Employees.

§ 935. Acquisition of real property; construction and operation of lamprey control works; entry into agreements for construction and operation of works

In order to carry out the obligations of the United States under the Convention, the United States Section is authorized—

(a) to acquire any real property, or any interest therein, by purchase, exchange, gift, dedication, condemnation, or otherwise;

(b) to construct, operate, and maintain any project or works designed to facilitate compliance with the provisions of the Convention relating to the sea lamprey control program; and

(c) to enter into contract or agreement with any State or other public agency or private

agency or individual for the construction, operation, or maintenance of any such project or works.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 6, 70 Stat. 243.)

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE; WORK ON SEA LAMPREY PROGRAM; REIMBURSEMENTS

Pub. L. 101-512, title I, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1918, provided in part that: “beginning October 1, 1990, and thereafter, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service can perform work for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, authorized by 16 U.S.C. 931-939c, Great Lakes Fisheries [Fishery] Act of 1956, on the sea lamprey program on a reimbursable basis: *Provided further*, That such reimbursements are to be treated as Intragovernmental funds as defined in the publication titled ‘A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process.’”

§ 936. Secretary of the Interior; authority to transfer lamprey control projects and act on behalf of United States Section

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon the request of the United States Section—

(a) to transfer to the United States Section any lamprey control project or works under his jurisdiction now existing or now under construction; and

(b) to act for or on behalf of the United States Section in the exercise of the powers granted by this chapter.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 7, 70 Stat. 243.)

§ 937. United States Section as agency of United States

The United States Section shall, for the purposes of these¹ provisions of title 28, relating to claims against the United States and tort claims procedure, be deemed to be an agency of the United States.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 8, 70 Stat. 243.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Provisions of title 28, relating to claims against the United States, referred to in text, include sections 1346(b), 2501 et seq., and 2671 et seq., of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

§ 938. Notice of proposals

At least thirty days before approving a proposal to utilize a lamprey control measure or install a device in any stream, the United States Section shall cause notice of such proposal to be sent to the official agency having jurisdiction over fisheries in each of the States through which the stream flows.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 9, 70 Stat. 243.)

§ 939. Transmission of recommendations

The Secretary of State shall upon the receipt from the Commission of any recommendation of a conservation measure made in accordance with article IV of the Convention transmit a copy of the recommendation with his comments thereon to the Governor of each Great Lakes State for consideration and such action as may be found to be appropriate. The Secretary of State shall also inform such other public agencies as he may deem appropriate.

¹ So in original. Probably should be “those”.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 10, 70 Stat. 244.)

§ 939a. Cooperation with other agencies

Any agency of the United States Government is authorized to cooperate with the United States Section in the conduct of research programs and related activities and, on a reimbursable or other basis, to enter into agreements with the United States Section for the purpose of assisting it in carrying out the program for the control of lamprey populations.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 11, 70 Stat. 244.)

§ 939b. State laws and regulations

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing any of the Great Lakes States from making or enforcing laws or regulations within their respective jurisdictions so far as such laws or regulations do not conflict with the Convention or this chapter.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 12, 70 Stat. 244.)

§ 939c. Authorization of appropriations

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Convention and this chapter.

(June 4, 1956, ch. 358, § 13, 70 Stat. 244.)

CHAPTER 15B—GREAT LAKES FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

Sec.	
941.	Findings.
941a.	Purpose.
941b.	Definitions.
941c.	Identification, review, and implementation of proposals and regional projects.
941d.	Goals of United States Fish and Wildlife Service programs related to Great Lakes fish and wildlife resources.
941e.	Establishment of offices.
941f.	Reports.
941g.	Authorization of appropriations.
941h.	Great Lakes monitoring, assessment, science, and research.

§ 941. Findings

Congress finds that—

- (1) the Great Lakes have fish and wildlife communities that are structurally and functionally changing;
- (2) successful fish and wildlife management focuses on the lakes as ecosystems, and effective management requires the coordination and integration of efforts of many partners;
- (3) additional actions and better coordination are needed to protect and effectively manage the fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats on which the resources depend, in the Great Lakes Basin; and
- (4) this chapter allows Federal agencies, States, and Indian tribes to work in an effective partnership by providing the funding for restoration work.

(Pub. L. 101-537, title I, § 1002, as added Pub. L. 114-322, title III, § 3901(b), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1848.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 941, Pub. L. 101-537, title I, § 1002, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2370; Pub. L. 101-646, title II, § 2002, Nov.

29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4773; Pub. L. 104-332, § 2(h)(1), Oct. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 4091; Pub. L. 105-265, § 3(b), Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358, related to Congressional findings, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 114-322, title III, § 3901(b), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1848.

SHORT TITLE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 109-326, § 1, Oct. 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 1761, provided that: “This Act [amending sections 941b to 941g of this title and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the ‘Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 2006’.”

SHORT TITLE OF 1998 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 105-265, § 1, Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358, provided that: “This Act [amending this section and sections 941 to 941g of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under this section] may be cited as the ‘Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1998’.”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 101-537, title I, § 1001, Nov. 8, 1990, 104 Stat. 2370, and Pub. L. 101-646, title II, § 2001, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4773, as amended by Pub. L. 104-332, § 2(h)(1), Oct. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 4091, provided that: “This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990.’” Title II of Pub. L. 101-646 was repealed by Pub. L. 105-265, § 3(b), Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358.

CONTINUED MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF STUDY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Pub. L. 109-326, § 8, Oct. 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 1766, which required the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to monitor fish and wildlife resources of the Great Lakes Basin and to update findings and recommendations of the Great Lakes Fishery Resources Restoration Study, was repealed by Pub. L. 114-322, title III, § 3901(h), Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1851.

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 109-326, § 2, Oct. 11, 2006, 120 Stat. 1761, provided that: “Congress finds that—

- “(1) the Great Lakes have fish and wildlife communities that are structurally and functionally changing;
- “(2) successful fish and wildlife management focuses on the lakes as ecosystems, and effective management requires the coordination and integration of efforts of many partners;
- “(3) it is in the national interest to undertake activities in the Great Lakes Basin that support sustainable fish and wildlife resources of common concern provided under the recommendations of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration authorized under Executive Order 13340 (69 Fed. Reg. 29043; relating to the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force) [33 U.S.C. 1268 note];
- “(4) additional actions and better coordination are needed to protect and effectively manage the fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats upon which the resources depend, in the Great Lakes Basin;
- “(5) as of the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 11, 2006], actions are not funded that are considered essential to meet the goals and objectives in managing the fish and wildlife resources, and the habitats upon which the resources depend, in the Great Lakes Basin; and
- “(6) the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act [of 1990] (16 U.S.C. 941 et seq.) allows Federal agencies, States, and tribes to work in an effective partnership by providing the funding for restoration work.”

Pub. L. 105-265, § 2, Oct. 19, 1998, 112 Stat. 2358, provided that: “Congress finds that—

- “(1) the Great Lakes Fishery Resources Restoration Study, for which a report was submitted to Congress in 1995, was a comprehensive study of the status, and