

ary 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; Pub. L. 113–287, § 5(d)(3), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3264.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 113–287, which directed substitution of “section 100506 of title 54” for “section 460l–9 of this title” in section 7 of the Springs Mountain National Recreation Area Act, was executed to this section, which is section 7 of the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area Act, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

§ 460hhh–6. Withdrawal

(a) In general

Subject to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (b), all Federal lands within the Recreation Area are withdrawn from—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) Exceptions

(1) In general

Notwithstanding subsection (a), W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, T. 23 S., R. 58 E., Mt. Diablo Meridian is not subject to withdrawal under that subsection.

(2) Effect of entry under public land laws

Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a), the following are not subject to withdrawal under that paragraph:

(A) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that qualifies for conveyance under Public Law 97–465 (commonly known as the “Small Tracts Act”) (16 U.S.C. 521c et seq.), which, notwithstanding section 7 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 521i), may be conveyed under that Act.

(B) Any Federal land in the Recreation Area that the Secretary determines to be appropriate for conveyance by exchange for non-Federal land within the Recreation Area under authorities generally providing for the exchange of National Forest System land.

(Pub. L. 103–63, § 8, Aug. 4, 1993, 107 Stat. 300; Pub. L. 113–291, div. B, title XXX, § 3092(f), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3872.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Public Law 97–465 (commonly known as the “Small Tracts Act”), referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(A), is Pub. L. 97–465, Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2535, which enacted sections 521c to 521i of this title and amended section 484a of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 113–291, § 3092(f)(1), substituted “as provided” for “for lands described” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 113–291, § 3092(f)(2), added subsec. (b) and struck out former subsec. (b). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The lands referred to in subsection (a) of this section are described as follows: “W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 27, T23S, R58E, Mt. Diablo Meridian.”

§ 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.