

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to valid existing rights and except as provided in subsection (b), all Federal lands within the Recreation Area are withdrawn from—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

(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 live-

stock 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.)

#### Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

##### 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

Pub. L. 115-31, div. G, title IV, § 431(a)(1) [§ 1], May 5, 2017, 131 Stat. 502, 842A-3, 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.