

(1) direct the advance of funds which may be deposited in commercial banks or other financial institutions;

(2) use appropriations for payment for information, rewards, or evidence concerning violations, without reference to any rewards to which such persons may otherwise be entitled by law, and any moneys subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the current appropriation; and

(3) use appropriations to establish or acquire proprietary corporations or business entities as part of an undercover operation, operate such corporations or business entities on a commercial basis, lease space and make other necessary expenditures, and use the proceeds from such undercover operations to offset necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in such operations: *Provided*, That at the conclusion of each such operation the proceeds shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(Pub. L. 95-616, §3 (less (e)-(j)), Nov. 8, 1978, 92 Stat. 3110; Pub. L. 97-396, §7, Dec. 31, 1982, 96 Stat. 2006; Pub. L. 105-328, §3, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 3058.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This section, referred to in subsec. (d), means section 3 of Pub. L. 95-616, which in addition to enacting this section, enacted section 712 of this title and amended sections 460k-3, 668dd, 690e, 706, and 718f of this title and sections 1114 and 3112 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of subsecs. (a) to (d) and (k) of section 3 of Pub. L. 95-616, as amended. For classification of subsecs. (e) through (j) of section 3, see References in Text note above and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1998—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 105-328 designated existing provisions as par. (1) and inserted heading, substituted “Subject to paragraph (2), notwithstanding” for “Notwithstanding”, and added pars. (2) and (3).

1982—Subsec. (k). Pub. L. 97-396 added subsec. (k).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

Pub. L. 105-328, §2, Oct. 30, 1998, 112 Stat. 3057, provided that:

“(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 aban-

doned 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.”

§ 742I-1. Authority to use available law enforcement funds

In fiscal year 2023 and hereafter of the amount available for law enforcement, up to \$750,000, 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; Pub. L. 117-328, div. G, title I, Dec. 29, 2022, 136 Stat. 4765.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2022—Pub. L. 117-328 substituted “2023” for “2012” and “\$750,000” for “\$400,000”.

§ 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 acceptance 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.