

**(j) Issuance of permits to State Governors for archaeological activities on behalf of States or their educational institutions**

Upon the written request of the Governor of any State, the Federal land manager shall issue a permit, subject to the provisions of subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) of this section for the purpose of conducting archaeological research, excavation, removal, and curation, on behalf of the State or its educational institutions, to such Governor or to such designee as the Governor deems qualified to carry out the intent of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 96-95, §4, Oct. 31, 1979, 93 Stat. 722.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of June 8, 1906, referred to in subsecs. (g)(1) and (h), is act June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, known as the Antiquities Act of 1906, which is classified generally to sections 431, 432, and 433 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 431 of this title and Tables.

Following the enactment of this chapter, referred to in subsec. (h)(2), means following the enactment of Pub. L. 96-95, approved Oct. 31, 1979.

**§ 470dd. Custody of archaeological resources**

The Secretary of the Interior may promulgate regulations providing for—

(1) the exchange, where appropriate, between suitable universities, museums, or other scientific or educational institutions, of archaeological resources removed from public lands and Indian lands pursuant to this chapter, and

(2) the ultimate disposition of such resources and other resources removed pursuant to the Act of June 27, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 469-469c) [16 U.S.C. 469-469c-1] or the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431-433).

Any exchange or ultimate disposition under such regulation of archaeological resources excavated or removed from Indian lands shall be subject to the consent of the Indian or Indian tribe which owns or has jurisdiction over such lands. Following promulgation of regulations under this section, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such regulations shall govern the disposition of archaeological resources removed from public lands and Indian lands pursuant to this chapter.

(Pub. L. 96-95, §5, Oct. 31, 1979, 93 Stat. 724.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Act of June 27, 1960 (16 U.S.C. 469-469c), referred to in par. (2), is act June 27, 1960, Pub. L. 86-523, 74 Stat. 220, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 469 to 469c-1 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431-433), referred to in par. (2), is act June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, known as the Antiquities Act of 1906, which is classified generally to sections 431, 432, and 433 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 431 of this title and Tables.

**§ 470ee. Prohibited acts and criminal penalties**

**(a) Unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources**

No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface, or attempt to exca-

vate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is pursuant to a permit issued under section 470cc of this title, a permit referred to in section 470cc(h)(2) of this title, or the exemption contained in section 470cc(g)(1) of this title.

**(b) Trafficking in archaeological resources the excavation or removal of which was wrongful under Federal law**

No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange any archaeological resource if such resource was excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands in violation of—

(1) the prohibition contained in subsection (a) of this section, or

(2) any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under any other provision of Federal law.

**(c) Trafficking in interstate or foreign commerce in archaeological resources the excavation, removal, sale, purchase, exchange, transportation or receipt of which was wrongful under State or local law**

No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange, in interstate or foreign commerce, any archaeological resource excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received in violation of any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under State or local law.

**(d) Penalties**

Any person who knowingly violates, or counsels, procures, solicits, or employs any other person to violate, any prohibition contained in subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both: *Provided, however,* That if the commercial or archaeological value of the archaeological resources involved and the cost of restoration and repair of such resources exceeds the sum of \$500, such person shall be fined not more than \$20,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent such violation upon conviction such person shall be fined not more than \$100,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

**(e) Effective date**

The prohibitions contained in this section shall take effect on October 31, 1979.

**(f) Prospective application**

Nothing in subsection (b)(1) of this section shall be deemed applicable to any person with respect to an archaeological resource which was in the lawful possession of such person prior to October 31, 1979.

**(g) Removal of arrowheads located on ground surface**

Nothing in subsection (d) of this section shall be deemed applicable to any person with respect to the removal of arrowheads located on the surface of the ground.

(Pub. L. 96-95, §6, Oct. 31, 1979, 93 Stat. 724; Pub. L. 100-588, §1(b), (c), Nov. 3, 1988, 102 Stat. 2983.)