

enactment of this Act, Newtok expresses to the Secretary in writing its intent to enter into a land exchange with the United States, the Secretary shall accept from Newtok a valid, unencumbered conveyance, by limited warranty deed, of the Newtok lands previously conveyed to Newtok. The Secretary shall also accept from Newtok a relinquishment of irrevocable prioritized selections for approximately 4,956 acres for those validly selected lands not yet conveyed to Newtok.

(b) LANDS EXCHANGED TO NEWTOK.—In exchange for the Newtok lands conveyed and selections relinquished under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, subject to valid existing rights and notwithstanding section 14(f) of ANCSA, convey to Newtok the surface and subsurface estates of the Identified Lands. The conveyance shall be by interim conveyance. Subsequent to the interim conveyance, the Secretary shall survey identified Lands at no cost to Newtok and issue a patent to the Identified Lands subject to the provisions of ANCSA and this Act.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE.

(a) TIMING.—The Secretary shall issue interim conveyances pursuant to subsection 2(b) at the earliest possible time after acceptance of the Newtok conveyance and relinquishment of selections under subsection 2(a).

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO ANCSA.—Lands conveyed to Newtok under this Act shall be treated as having been conveyed under the provisions of ANCSA, except that the provisions of 14(c) and 22g of ANCSA shall not apply to these lands. Consistent with section 103(c) of ANILCA, these lands shall not be included as a portion of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and shall not be subject to regulations applicable solely to public lands within this Conservation System Unit.

(c) EFFECT ON ENTITLEMENT.—Except as otherwise provided, nothing in this Act shall be construed to change the total acreage of land to which Newtok is entitled under ANCSA.

(d) EFFECT ON NEWTOK LANDS.—The Newtok Lands shall be included in the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge as of the date of acceptance of the conveyance of those lands from Newtok, except that residents of the Village of Newtok, Alaska, shall retain access rights to subsistence resources on those Newtok lands as guaranteed under section 811 of ANILCA (16 U.S.C. 3121), and to subsistence uses, such as traditional subsistence fishing, hunting and gathering, consistent with section 803 of ANILCA (16 U.S.C. 3113).

(e) ADJUSTMENT TO CALISTA CORPORATION ANCSA ENTITLEMENT FOR RELINQUISHED NEWTOK SELECTIONS.—To the extent that Calista subsurface rights are affected by this Act, Calista shall be entitled to an equivalent acreage of in lieu subsurface entitlement for the Newtok selections relinquished in the exchange as set forth in subsection 2(a) of this Act. This equivalent entitlement shall come from subsurface lands already selected by Calista, but which have not been conveyed. If Calista does not have sufficient subsurface selections to accommodate this additional entitlement, Calista Corporation is hereby authorized to make an additional in lieu selection for the deficient acreage from lands within the region but outside any conservation system unit.

(f) ADJUSTMENT TO EXCHANGE.—If requested by Newtok, the Secretary may consider and make adjustments to the exchange to meet the purposes of this Act, subject to all the same terms and conditions of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman

from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 924 is sponsored by Senator LISA MURKOWSKI of the State of Alaska. This legislation provides for a land exchange between the Newtok Native Corporation and the United States.

Newtok is a village in western Alaska located on a river that is rapidly eroding. Within several years, experts believe the river will eventually wash away key areas of the village. Newtok is inhabited by the Yupik Eskimo people who still live a natural subsistence lifestyle and they exist below the poverty line.

In order to avoid the problems the eroding river is going to cause, local leaders have chosen to relocate Newtok to another site. This is by no means an easy process, and there are many steps to get this done. The first step is in the hands of the Congress.

Because the 19 million-acre Yukon National Wildlife Refuge surrounds the existing village and the site identified for the relocation, a land exchange is necessary. After much work and negotiations between the villagers, the corporation, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the environmental community an agreement was worked out.

The land exchange described in S. 924 is the product of that compromise. It will enable Newtok to relocate once it has secured the funds necessary to do so, and the United States will acquire lands of high value for waterfowl habitat. More importantly, this legislation helps people who wish to continue living in the environment their ancestors have inhabited for thousands of years.

All sides involved should be commended for fashioning a good agreement that is noncontroversial. I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of S. 924. This legislation would ratify a land exchange negotiated between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Newtok Native Corporation.

The negotiation and resulting land exchange agreement was motivated by

the current state of the Newtok village site. The village is rapidly eroding and is threatened by flooding. The 300 residents of the Yupik Eskimo village of Newtok live a largely subsistence lifestyle, which is heavily dependent upon fish and wildlife resources of the Yukon delta area of western Alaska.

Under S. 924, the Fish and Wildlife Service would convey about 11,000 acres to the Newtok Native Corporation, which would allow the village to relocate to safer ground. It is my understanding that the Newtok Native Corporation intends to donate the lands received under the exchange to the community.

In return, the Fish and Wildlife Service will receive over 12,000 acres of corporation lands which will be managed in the future as part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. In addition to the clear public interest in allowing the village to move to a safer location, the Fish and Wildlife Service will acquire high-priority lands for the refuge and, overall, considers this to be a fair exchange.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, we thank the Alaska delegation for this worthy legislation.

Mr. Speaker, having no additional speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I also yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 924.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GALISTEO BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PROTECTION ACT

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 506) to provide for the protection of archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 506

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—*The Congress finds that—*
(1) *the Galisteo Basin and surrounding area of New Mexico is the location of many well preserved prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of Native American and Spanish colonial cultures;*

(2) *these resources include the largest ruins of Pueblo Indian settlements in the United States, spectacular examples of Native American rock art, and ruins of Spanish colonial settlements; and*

(3) these resources are being threatened by natural causes, urban development, vandalism, and uncontrolled excavations.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to provide for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the nationally significant archaeological resources in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico.

SEC. 3. GALISTEO BASIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the following archaeological sites located in the Galisteo Basin in the State of New Mexico, totaling approximately 4,591 acres, are hereby designated as Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites:

Name	Acres
Arroyo Hondo Pueblo	21
Burnt Corn Pueblo	110
Chamisa Locita Pueblo	16
Comanche Gap Petroglyphs	764
Espinoso Ridge Site	160
La Cienega Pueblo & Petroglyphs	126
La Cienega Pithouse Village	179
La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs/Camino Real Site	531
La Cieneguilla Pueblo	11
Lamy Pueblo	30
Lamy Junction Site	80
Las Huertas	44
Pa'ako Pueblo	29
Petroglyph Hill	130
Pueblo Blanco	878
Pueblo Colorado	120
Pueblo Galisteo/Las Madres	133
Pueblo Largo	60
Pueblo She	120
Rote Chert Quarry	5
San Cristobal Pueblo	520
San Lazaro Pueblo	360
San Marcos Pueblo	152
Upper Arroyo Hondo Pueblo	12
Total Acreage	4,591

(b) AVAILABILITY OF MAPS.—The archaeological protection sites listed in subsection (a) are generally depicted on a series of 19 maps entitled "Galisteo Basin Archaeological Protection Sites" and dated July, 2002. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall keep the maps on file and available for public inspection in appropriate offices in New Mexico of the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

(c) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make minor boundary adjustments to the archaeological protection sites by publishing notice thereof in the Federal Register.

(d) WITHDRAWAL OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Upon the written request of an owner of private property included within the boundary of an archaeological site protected under this Act, the Secretary shall immediately remove that private property from within that boundary.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(1) continue to search for additional Native American and Spanish colonial sites in the Galisteo Basin area of New Mexico; and

(2) submit to Congress, within three years after the date funds become available and thereafter as needed, recommendations for additions to, deletions from, and modifications of the boundaries of the list of archaeological protection sites in section 3 of this Act.

(b) ADDITIONS ONLY BY STATUTE.—Additions to or deletions from the list in section 3 shall be made only by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) The Secretary shall administer archaeological protection sites located on Federal land in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), and other applicable laws in

a manner that will protect, preserve, and maintain the archaeological resources and provide for research thereon.

(2) The Secretary shall have no authority to administer archaeological protection sites which are on non-Federal lands except to the extent provided for in a cooperative agreement entered into between the Secretary and the landowner.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend the authorities of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 or the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act to private lands which are designated as an archaeological protection site.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Within three complete fiscal years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives, a general management plan for the identification, research, protection, and public interpretation of—

(A) the archaeological protection sites located on Federal land; and

(B) for sites on State or private lands for which the Secretary has entered into cooperative agreements pursuant to section 6 of this Act.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The general management plan shall be developed by the Secretary in consultation with the Governor of New Mexico, the New Mexico State Land Commissioner, affected Native American pueblos, and other interested parties.

SEC. 6. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

The Secretary is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with owners of non-Federal lands with regard to an archaeological protection site, or portion thereof, located on their property. The purpose of such an agreement shall be to enable the Secretary to assist with the protection, preservation, maintenance, and administration of the archaeological resources and associated lands. Where appropriate, a cooperative agreement may also provide for public interpretation of the site.

SEC. 7. ACQUISITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the archaeological protection sites, including access thereto, by donation, by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange.

(b) CONSENT OF OWNER REQUIRED.—The Secretary may only acquire lands or interests therein with the consent of the owner thereof.

(c) STATE LANDS.—The Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof only by donation or exchange, except that State trust lands may only be acquired by exchange.

SEC. 8. WITHDRAWAL.

Subject to valid existing rights, all Federal lands within the archaeological protection sites are hereby withdrawn—

(1) from all forms of entry, appropriation, or disposal under the public land laws and all amendments thereto;

(2) from location, entry, and patent under the mining law and all amendments thereto; and

(3) from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, and all amendments thereto.

SEC. 9. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to authorize the regulation of privately owned lands within an area designated as an archaeological protection site;

(2) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate any use of privately owned lands;

(3) to modify, enlarge, or diminish any authority of Federal, State, tribal, or local governments to manage or regulate any use of land as provided for by law or regulation; or

(4) to restrict or limit a tribe from protecting cultural or religious sites on tribal lands.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for introducing H.R. 506, as amended, by the committee, which would establish 24 archaeological-protected sites in the Galisteo Basin in New Mexico to provide for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of nationally significant resources located in the basin. These sites contain the ruins of Indian pueblos dating back almost 900 years and are the largest pueblo ruin ever discovered.

In addition, the agreement that was agreed to by the committee assures landowners within the Galisteo Basin that their private property rights will not be compromised under this bill.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 506, as amended, is supported by the majority and the minority of the committee, and I urge passage of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House has the opportunity today to consider this important legislation. H.R. 506 is a companion bill to S. 210 introduced by Senator JEFF BINGAMAN. S. 210 passed in March of this year and a similar version passed in the Senate in the 107th Congress.

Although I also introduced a similar version of this bill in the 106th and 107th Congresses, it has never been discharged by the House Committee on Resources or been taken up by the full House.

The Galisteo Basin, located in northern New Mexico, possesses a rich cultural heritage and is considered one of the Nation's most beautiful natural settings. The area is comprised of 24 archaeological sites containing artifacts and ruins of 17th century Spanish missions and impressive examples of Native American rock art and pueblo architecture.

H.R. 506 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative

agreements with willing private and State landowners who are interested in protecting, preserving, and maintaining these important archaeological sites. It also authorizes the Secretary to purchase such lands from willing sellers.

Each cooperative agreement or land acquisition would be strictly voluntary and would be negotiated by each landowner to contain only the terms and conditions that are agreed to by both parties.

H.R. 506 has been carefully crafted to protect private landowners. Numerous safeguards prevent the Secretary from forcing cooperative agreements on the private property owner or forcing a landowner to sell the rights to the land to the Federal Government. Under H.R. 506, any action affecting the disposition of a private landowner's rights is purely in the discretion of that private party.

H.R. 506 strikes an exacting balance between protecting and preserving these delicate archaeological sites in the Galisteo Basin and protecting the rights of the State and private landowners with property interests in these sites.

Considering this, I urge my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to support the preservation of the natural beauty and cultural significance of the Galisteo Basin.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL), a fellow member of the House Committee on Resources.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I want to also thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I will be brief; but I did want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) for his work on behalf of this important piece of legislation and commend my cousin, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), for bringing this bill forward.

Those of us who live in the greater Southwest know that these archaeological sites are not only great attractions but they add to our quality of life and our sense of history in the greater Southwest. We also understand that these sites have much to teach us about what the people who lived in the Southwest experienced 1,000 and more years in the past, and I think they successfully lived on the land; but they also, in the long run, did not survive, it appears, or they moved to other parts of North America, and the lessons that are hidden in these ruins and these archaeological sites I think can help us be better stewards and live on the land lightly in the Southwest.

I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), as well, because we understand this is a great example

of a public-private cooperative effort where landowners' rights are acknowledged and respected but also the interests of the public, and the public good are acknowledged in this important legislation.

So I rise in support and urge the House to adopt this significant piece of legislation for all of us who live in the Southwest.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Let me congratulate the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) and the other Members of the House Committee on Resources and the staff for their hard work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, having no additional speakers, I yield back all remaining time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I also yield back my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 506, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARIFICATION OF TAX TREATMENT OF BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 982) to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 982

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF TAX TREATMENT OF BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS ISSUED BY GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA.

(a) EXEMPTION OF ALL BONDS FROM INCOME TAXATION BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Subsection (b) of section 202 of Public Law 98-454 (48 U.S.C. 1670) is amended to read as follows:

“(b) EXEMPTION OF ALL BONDS FROM INCOME TAXATION BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The interest on any bond or other obligation issued by or on behalf of the Government of American Samoa shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of American Samoa and the governments of any of the several States, the District of Columbia, any territory or possession of the United States, and any subdivision thereof.

“(2) EXEMPTION APPLICABLE ONLY TO INCOME TAXES.—The exemption provided by paragraph (1) shall not apply to gift, estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or other wealth transfer taxes.”.

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall apply to obligations issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ar-

izona (Mr. RENZI) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 982, a bill to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa. This bill, introduced by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), will permit the interest earned on bonds issued by the American Samoa Government to be exempt from both State and local taxation. Passage of H.R. 982 will provide parity in the tax treatment of their bonds with other territories in the United States.

It is my hope that this legislation would help to provide more funding to the American Samoa Government as well as putting this territory on the same playing field with others when investors look to the islands for economic development.

At this time, the House Committee on the Judiciary has also passed this legislation with strong bipartisan support by their Members. In the 107th Congress, we also passed this bill under suspension of the rules near the end of that Congress.

I thank the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) for his work with us to move this bill more quickly during this session, and I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) for his cooperation in bringing this bill to the floor today. I ask Members to adopt H.R. 982.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1730

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. UDALL of New Mexico asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 982, sponsored by our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), is intended to remove a barrier to economic development in the U.S. Territory of American Samoa.

In essence, H.R. 982 provides American Samoa parity with other U.S. Territories whose bonds are not taxed by the State or local governments. I congratulate the gentleman from American Samoa for his work on this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this measure.