

HCR004S01 compared with HCR004

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HCR004 but was deleted in HCR004S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in HCR004 but was inserted into HCR004S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Phil Lyman proposes the following substitute bill:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ~~{ENCOURAGING}~~CALLING FOR PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

2022 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Karen Kwan

Senate Sponsor: ~~{~~ David P. Hinkins

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This concurrent resolution addresses the protection of archaeological sites.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- ▶ describes the significance of archaeological sites in Utah;
- ▶ provides examples of laws that address the protection of archaeological sites;
- ▶ ~~{encourages law enforcement to enforce existing laws to protect Utah's archaeological sites;~~

~~— encourages}~~ calls for the federal government to ~~{protect}~~ responsibly fund the

HCR004S01 compared with HCR004

protection of archaeologically significant sites ~~{within its jurisdiction}~~ on lands managed by the federal government;

- ▶ ~~{encourages}~~ calls for the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement working with other government agencies to responsibly protect archaeological sites on state lands; and
- ▶ ~~{encourages}~~ calls for education of the public.

Special Clauses:

None

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:

WHEREAS, Utah has over 100,000 known archaeological sites with over 13,000 years of human history represented in all 29 counties and all land jurisdictions;

WHEREAS, in Utah Code Section 9-8-401 the Legislature determines and declares "that the public has a vital interest in all antiquities, historic and prehistoric ruins, and historic sites, buildings, and objects which, when neglected, desecrated, destroyed or diminished in aesthetic value, result in an irreplaceable loss to the people of this state";

WHEREAS, in Utah Code Section 9-8-301 the Legislature declares "that the general public and the beneficiaries of the school and institutional land grants have an interest in the preservation and protection of the state's archaeological and anthropological resources and a right to the knowledge derived and gained from scientific study of those resources";

WHEREAS, the state of Utah's Resource Management Plan celebrates the significance of archaeological and historical values within Utah's communities, finds these values benefit the quality of life in Utah, and establishes an objective to partner with federal agencies for archaeological site protections;

WHEREAS, recreational activities and visitation on Utah's public lands and school and institutional trust lands is increasing at an exponential rate;

WHEREAS, in recent years there have been multiple, publicized acts of vandalism on Utah's irreplaceable cultural resources from defacement and theft of cultural patrimony;

WHEREAS, laws exist to provide for the prosecution of vandalism and looting of archaeological sites;

WHEREAS, Utah Code, Title 76, Chapter 6, Part 9, Cultural Sites Protection, which

HCR004S01 compared with HCR004

applies to state and private lands in the state, makes it unlawful for a person to intentionally alter, remove, injure, or destroy antiquities without the landowner's consent;

WHEREAS, Utah has provisions protecting ancient Native American human remains from abuse or desecration from grave-robbing or disturbance;

WHEREAS, the United States federal government has laws protecting archaeological resources such as the Archeological Resources Protection Act, which provides for the prosecution of unauthorized excavation, removal, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources;

WHEREAS, many archaeological resources have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to some or all of Utah's eight federally recognized Indian Tribes, and executive agencies, with the assistance of the Division of Indian Affairs when needed, are directed to consult with Indian Tribes when engaging in a state action with tribal implications; and

WHEREAS, Indian Tribes, visitors and tourists, all Utahns, and descendant communities have a stake in the preservation and protection of the legacy of previous generations who called what is now known as Utah home:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, ~~{encourages law enforcement to enforce existing laws to protect Utah's archaeological sites.~~

~~—————BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature and Governor encourage}~~ calls for the federal government to ~~{protect}~~ responsibly fund the protection of archaeologically significant sites ~~{within the jurisdiction}~~ on lands managed by of the federal government.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature and Governor ~~{encourage}~~ call for the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement, working with other government agencies, to responsibly protect archaeological sites on state lands.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature and Governor ~~{encourage}~~ call for efforts to educate the public, especially the youth, on the importance of protecting cultural heritage and archaeological sites, including education efforts by the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement, other government agencies, non-profits, and other interested parties.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Department of Cultural and Community Engagement, the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office, the

HCR004S01 compared with HCR004

Office of Economic Opportunity, Utah's Office of Tourism, School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, Utah's congressional delegation, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the director of the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and the chief of the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.