

the definition of sacred object. However, if an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization does not agree with this decision, it has recourse to challenge directly the decision of the museum or Federal agency. The Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may seek the involvement of the Review Committee if it is unsuccessful in its direct appeal to the museum or Federal agency.

Six commenters recommended changes to the definition of objects of cultural patrimony in § 10.2 (b)(6) (renumbered § 10.2 (d)(4)). One commenter recommended deleting the word "cultural" from the term "cultural items" in the first sentence, in that the current phrasing is circular. The word has been deleted. One commenter cautioned that the definition does not recognize that internal disagreements may occur within an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization about the importance of an object of cultural patrimony. Another commenter recommended broadening the definition to include those objects of ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to any sub-group of an Indian tribe, such as a band, clan, lineage, ceremonial society, or other subdivisions. Claims for human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony by such sub-groups must be made through an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.

One commenter requested clarification of the example of the Zuni War Gods that appear to be both objects of cultural patrimony and sacred objects. An object can fit both categories depending upon the nature of the traditional religion and the system of property rights used by a particular Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization. Zuni War Gods present such a case. In other cases, sacred objects may have been owned privately and, thus, are not considered objects of cultural patrimony. One commenter requested clarification as to who is responsible for making the determination that a particular item fits the definition of object of cultural patrimony. In all cases, the museum or Federal agency official has the initial responsibility for deciding whether an object in its possession or control fits the definition of object of cultural patrimony. However, if an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization does not agree with this decision, it has recourse to challenge directly the decision with the museum or Federal agency.

Section 10.2 (e) includes the definition of cultural affiliation. One

commenter recommended deleting reference to Native Hawaiian organizations as they are included under the definition of Indian tribe in § 10.2 (b)(2). The text has been changed to read "Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization" throughout the regulations. One commenter requested inclusion of a short characterization of the threshold criteria applicable to determining cultural affiliation. A second sentence clarifying this threshold has been added to the definition. Three commenters requested additional clarification of the definition of cultural affiliation. Procedures for determining cultural affiliation are included in § 10.14 (c).

Section 10.2 (f) includes definitions of the types of lands that the excavation and discovery provisions of these regulations apply.

Six commenters asked for clarification regarding the applicability of statutory provisions for intentional excavation or inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony to private lands. Unlike provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) that are applicable to Federal undertakings regardless of who owns the land on which the project is being conducted, the intentional excavation and inadvertent discovery provisions of these regulations apply only to Federal and tribal lands.

Five commenters recommended changes to the definition of Federal lands in § 10.2 (d)(1) (renumbered § 10.2 (f)(1)). One commenter recommended deleting the definition of "control" as it will require Federal bureaucrats to make complicated legal determinations as to what is "a sufficient legal interest to permit it to apply these regulations without abrogating the rights of a person." Another commenter recognized the need for a definition of Federal "control," but suggested that the present definition fails to clarify the issue. Another commenter requested clarification whether Federal control, and thus the intentional excavation and inadvertent discovery provisions of these regulations, extends to the Wetlands Reserve Program or to the Forest Legacy Program. One commenter requested clarification of the applicability of Federal control to real property instruments such as easements, rights-of-way, and rights-of-entry for performance of specific activities. One commenter requested clarification of the applicability of Federal control to private lands through issuance of a Federal permit, license, or funding. One commenter recommended including the existence of a long term lease by a

Federal agency or an interest under which the land owner has authorized the United States to undertake intentional excavation or other land disturbance as under Federal control. As indicated above, the intentional excavation and inadvertent discovery provisions of the Act apply only to Federal and tribal lands. Whether Federal control of programs such as those mentioned above is sufficient to apply these regulations to the lands covered by the program depends on the circumstances of the Federal agency authority and on the nature of state and local jurisdiction. Such determinations must necessarily be made on a case-by-case basis. Generally, however, a Federal agency will only have sufficient legal interest to "control" lands it does not own when it has some other form of property interest in the land such as a lease or easement. The fact that a Federal permit is required to undertake and activity on non-Federal land generally is not sufficient legal interest in and of itself to "control" the land within the meaning of these regulations and the Act. In situations when two or more Federal agencies share regulatory or management jurisdiction over Federal land, the Federal agency with primary management authority will generally have control for purposes of implementing the Act.

Nineteen commenters recommended changes to the definition of tribal lands in § 10.2 (c)(2) (renumbered § 10.2 (f)(2)). One commenter recommended broadening the exclusion of privately owned lands within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation to encompass state and Federal land holdings. Thirteen commenters objected to the exclusion of privately owned lands within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation and recommended returning to the statutory language. The proposed exclusion was intended to rectify a contradiction between the statutory definition of tribal lands in section 2 (15) of the Act and the guarantee in section 2 (13) of the Act that no taking of property without compensation within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution is intended. The drafters concur with the majority of commenters that the blanket exclusion of private lands within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation from the intentional excavation and inadvertent discovery provisions of the regulations is overly broad. The exclusion was deleted and a new subsection added at § 10.2 (f)(2)(iv) stating that the regulations will not apply to tribal lands to the extent that any particular action