

(7) The benefits, if any, which the applicant expects the public to derive from his proposed use of the invention

(b) It shall be the duty of the Solicitor, after consultation with the bureau most directly interested in the patent or invention involved in an application for a license, and with the Evaluation Committee if royalties are to be charged, to determine whether the license shall be granted. If he determines that a license is to be granted, he shall execute on behalf of the Secretary, an appropriate license.

#### § 6.57 Evaluation Committee.

At the request of the Solicitor, an Evaluation Committee will be appointed by the Secretary to recommend royalty rates with respect to any patents or inventions for which royalties may be charged.

## PART 7—PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### Subpart A—Uniform Regulations

- Sec.
- 7.1 Purpose.
  - 7.2 Authority.
  - 7.3 Definitions.
  - 7.4 Prohibited acts and criminal penalties.
  - 7.5 Permit requirements and exceptions.
  - 7.6 Application for permits and information collection.
  - 7.7 Notification to Indian tribes of possible harm to, or destruction of, sites on public lands having religious or cultural importance.
  - 7.8 Issuance of permits.
  - 7.9 Terms and conditions of permits.
  - 7.10 Suspension and revocation of permits.
  - 7.11 Appeals relating to permits.
  - 7.12 Relationship to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.
  - 7.13 Custody of archaeological resources.
  - 7.14 Determination of archaeological or commercial value and cost of restoration and repair.
  - 7.15 Assessment of civil penalties.
  - 7.16 Civil penalty amounts.
  - 7.17 Other penalties and rewards.
  - 7.18 Confidentiality of archaeological resource information.
  - 7.19 Report.
  - 7.20 Public awareness programs.
  - 7.21 Surveys and schedules.

### Subpart B—Department of the Interior Supplemental Regulations

- 7.31 Scope and authority.

- 7.32 Supplemental definitions.
- 7.33 Determination of loss or absence of archaeological interest.
- 7.34 Procedural information for securing permits.
- 7.35 Permitting procedures for Indian lands.
- 7.36 Permit reviews and disputes.
- 7.37 Civil penalty hearings procedures.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 96-95, 93 Stat. 721, as amended; 102 Stat. 2983 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) (Sec. 10(a)). Related authority: Pub. L. 59-209, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 432,433); Pub. L. 86-523; 74 Stat. 220, 221 (16 U.S.C. 469), as amended; 88 Stat. 174 (1974); Pub. L. 89-665, 80 Stat. 915 (16 U.S.C. 470a-t), as amended, 84 Stat. 204 (1970), 87 Stat. 139 (1973), 90 Stat. 1320 (1976), 92 Stat. 3467 (1978), 94 Stat. 2987 (1980); Pub. L. 95-341, 92 Stat. 469 (42 U.S.C. 1996).

### Subpart A—Uniform Regulations

SOURCE: 49 FR 1027, Jan. 6, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 7.1 Purpose.

(a) The regulations in this part implement provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) by establishing the uniform definitions, standards, and procedures to be followed by all Federal land managers in providing protection for archaeological resources, located on public lands and Indian lands of the United States. These regulations enable Federal land managers to protect archaeological resources, taking into consideration provisions of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (92 Stat. 469; 42 U.S.C. 1996), through permits authorizing excavation and/or removal of archaeological resources, through civil penalties for unauthorized excavation and/or removal, through provisions for the preservation of archaeological resource collections and data, and through provisions for ensuring confidentiality of information about archaeological resources when disclosure would threaten the archaeological resources.

(b) The regulations in this part do not impose any new restrictions on activities permitted under other laws, authorities, and regulations relating to mining, mineral leasing, reclamation,