

Historical Society would be allowed to curate, that means to keep and study those items for as long as they want to keep those, that is on prehistoric items. Section 9, then, deals with the remains that are currently in the possession of the Historical Society and any other publicly funded institution, agency, or organization. This section makes it very clear that the return of the remains and the burial goods is for the purpose of reburial. This was added by the committee at the request of the tribal representatives because there have been a lot of claims out there that these burial goods and remains are going to be loaded onto an 18-wheeler, or whatever, and taken to Oklahoma. Well, this states very specifically that they are going to be for the purposes of reburial. Second change in Section 9 deals with all of the identifiable remains that are held by public entities and says that...the bill right now states that as of the effective date of the bill, one year from the effective date, all remains have to be returned. This says that the date will be, instead, one year from the time that a tribe or a family requests the return. Then from one year after that, then the remains would have to be returned. That gives some time to do scientific research or whatever the Historical Society or other entity might feel is necessary to do on those remains before they are returned. The exception to this, of course, is the case of the Pawnee Tribe and they are the only one that has had a request in prior to January 1st, and the bill would remain that they have to return these after the effective date of the bill, on the effective date of this bill. The Historical Society has had most of this collection for approximately 50 years. It has been subjected to a number of studies and a lot of the studies have already been completed on these remains, but those remains would have to go back on the effective date. Now we will proceed to Section 10. Section 10 of the bill dealt with civil action that could be commenced under this act. The first thing that the committee did was we inserted the word "intentionally" in there, and that was simply to clarify that you would have to show that the actions were intentionally done in violation of this act before they would be subject to suit. Also in Section 10, and the bill had provided that there would be \$500 in statutory damages. We removed the number and said instead that any civil suit, they would have to prove actual damages in order to recover anything from the defendants. We just took out the \$500 and you have to prove actual damages now. Now we will go back to Section 4 of the bill, and this is probably the most significant aspect of the committee amendments. What this does, what this change has made