

Site (45-SJ-25) in San Juan County, WA, during a summer field school in archeology under the direction of Professor Carroll Burroughs of the University of Washington. The North Garrison Bay Site is a prehistoric village site north of both the Guss Island Site and English Camp Site referred to previously. The fragmentary human remains were transferred to the Burke Museum and accessioned by the National Park Service. No known individuals were identified. The eight associated funerary objects are one shell fragment, one fused non-human radius and ulna, one deer ulna, one carnivore mandible fragment, one non-human rib fragment, and three lots of organic matter.

Based upon non-destructive osteological analysis, archeological data, geographic context and accession data, the 34 individuals from the four San Juan Island sites are of Native American ancestry. Arden King's analysis of archeological data from Cattle Point resulted in the identification of three prehistoric phases, with the most recent representing a maritime adaptation that is ancestral to historic native populations in the United States and Canada. Archeological research and analysis indicates continuous habitation of San Juan Island, including the four sites mentioned here, from approximately 2,000 years ago through the mid-19th century. Anthropologist Wayne Suttles has identified the occupants of San Juan Island as Northern Straits language-speaking people, a linguistic subset of a larger Central Coast Salish population, who were ancestors of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Furthermore, Suttles' anthropological research in the late 1940s confirmed that the Lummi primarily occupied San Juan Island and other nearby islands in the contact period and during the early history of the Lummi Reservation that was established on the mainland in 1855 through Article II of the Treaty of Point Elliott. San Juan Island is within the aboriginal territory of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Lummi oral tradition, history and anthropological data clearly associate the Lummi with San Juan Island.

The Samish Indian Tribe, Washington is closely associated with the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington linguistically and culturally, and the Samish regard San Juan Island to be within the usual and accustomed territory shared by both tribes at the time of the Point Elliott Treaty negotiations in 1855. In 2006, the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington and

the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington entered into a cooperative agreement to have the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington take the lead in receiving repatriated human remains and funerary objects from San Juan Island National Historical Park. The traditional territory of the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington is on the mainland in the vicinity of La Conner, WA, on Whidbey Island and Fidalgo Island, the site of their reservation.

Officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of 34 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 140 associated funerary objects are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Peter Dederich, superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park, P.O. Box 429, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-04289, telephone (360) 378-2240, before August 18, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

San Juan Island National Historical Park is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 10, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

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**BILLING CODE 4312-50-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA and Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, and in the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, San Juan Island National Historical Park, Friday Harbor, WA. The human remains were removed from a prehistoric archeological site within the boundaries of San Juan Island National Historical Park, San Juan County, WA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Arizona State Museum and San Juan Island National Historical Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington.

In 1970, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the English Camp Site (45-SJ-24) in San Juan County, WA, during University of Idaho field school excavations directed by Dr. Roderick Sprague. The human remains were loaned to the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona for non-destructive osteological analysis by physical anthropologist Walter Birkby. Detailed University of Arizona, Physical Anthropology Laboratory data sheets were completed for both sets of remains in May 1974. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1995, the remains were listed on the Arizona State Museum NAGPRA inventory as culturally unidentifiable. In March 2005 National Park Service staff informed Arizona State Museum that the remains were in control of San

Juan Island National Historical Park and should be included on the park's inventory. National Park Service staff also informed Arizona State Museum that cultural affiliation could be determined for these remains.

Based upon skeletal morphology, archeological data, geographic context and accession documents, the two individuals from the English Camp Site are of Native American ancestry. Arden King's analysis of archeological data from another site on San Juan Island resulted in the identification of three prehistoric phases, with the most recent representing a maritime adaptation that is ancestral to historic native populations in the United States and Canada. Archeological research and analysis indicates continuous habitation of San Juan Island from approximately 2,000 years ago through the mid-19th century. Recent analysis of shell middens at the English Camp Site by Professor Julie Stein of the University of Washington confirms site formation processes for a 2,000 year period. Anthropologist Wayne Suttles has identified the occupants of San Juan Island as Northern Straits language-speaking people, a linguistic subset of a larger Central Coast Salish population, who were ancestors of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Furthermore, Suttles' anthropological research in the late 1940s confirmed that the Lummi primarily occupied San Juan Island and other nearby islands in the contact period and during the early history of the Lummi Reservation that was established on the mainland in 1855 through Article II of the Treaty of Point Elliott. San Juan Island is within the aboriginal territory of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Lummi oral tradition, history and anthropological data clearly associate the Lummi with San Juan Island.

The National Park Service and the Arizona State Museum consulted with the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington of Anacortes, WA, and the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington, of La Conner, WA, because of their potential cultural affiliation and their expressed interests in the human remains and associated funerary objects from San Juan Island at the Arizona State Museum, as well as in an inadvertent discovery of Native American human remains at San Juan Island National Historical Park in 2003. The Samish Indian Tribe, Washington is closely associated with the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington linguistically and culturally, and the Samish regard San Juan Island to be within the usual and accustomed

territory shared by both tribes at the time of the Point Elliott Treaty negotiations in 1855. In 2006, the Samish Indian Tribe, Washington and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington entered into a cooperative agreement to have the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington take the lead in receiving repatriated human remains and funerary objects from San Juan Island National Historical Park. The traditional territory of the Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington is on the mainland in the vicinity of La Conner, WA, on Whidbey Island and Fidalgo Island, the site of their reservation.

Officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Lastly, officials of San Juan Island National Historical Park have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Peter Dederich, superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park, P.O. Box 429, Friday Harbor, WA 98250-04289, telephone (360) 378-2240, before August 18, 2008. Repatriation of the human remains to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

San Juan Island National Historical Park is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington; Samish Indian Tribe, Washington; and Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 10, 2008

**Sherry Hutt,**

*Manager, National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. E8-16463 Filed 7-17-08; 8:45 am]

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-630]

### In the Matter of Certain Semiconductor Chips With Minimized Chip Package Size and Products Containing Same (III); Notice of Commission Determination Not To Review an Initial Determination Granting Joint Motion To Terminate Investigation as to One Respondent Based on Consent Order and Settlement Agreement

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review an initial determination ("ID") (Order No. 17) granting a joint motion to terminate the investigation as to one respondent based on a consent order and settlement agreement.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** James A. Worth, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3065. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at (202) 205-1810.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** This investigation was instituted on January 14, 2008, based upon a complaint filed on behalf of Tessera, Inc. of San Jose, California ("Tessera"), on December 21, 2007, and supplemented on December 28, 2007. 73 FR 2276 (January 14, 2008). The complaint alleged violations of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337) in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain semiconductor chips with minimized chip package size or products containing same by reason of infringement of various claims of