

Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas were contacted for consultation purposes but did not attend the consultation meetings.

In 1953, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from an unspecified site, in San Juan County, UT. The human remains were discovered by a seasonal park ranger in a weathering midden 1/2 mile south of the Square Tower Group, which consists of five Pueblo II (A.D. 900–1150) – Pueblo III (A.D. 1150–1300) period complexes. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary object is a crescent shaped cracked wood object with one polished end.

In 1975, following unauthorized disturbance by a pothunter, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from an unspecified site in the Goodman Point Unit, in Montezuma County, CO, by a park employee. The human remains may be associated with Goodman Point Pueblo, which was likely occupied during the Pueblo III period (A.D. 1150–1300). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1976, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were removed from the “Wickiup 1” site, in San Juan County, UT, by San Jose State University. The site dates from the Basketmaker III (A.D. 450–700) through the Pueblo III (A.D. 1150–1300) periods. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Hovenweep National Monument has determined that, due to a lack of contextual information, there is not

sufficient evidence to support a precise cultural affiliation determination for the human remains and associated funerary object.

Officials of Hovenweep National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of Hovenweep National Monument also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the object described above is 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 Hovenweep National Monument have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot reasonably be traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary object and any present-day Indian tribe.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) is responsible for recommending specific actions for disposition of culturally unidentifiable human remains. In February 2009, Hovenweep National Monument requested that the Review Committee recommend disposition of the culturally unidentifiable human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico based on geographic proximity. The Review Committee considered the proposal at its May 23–24, 2009, meeting, and recommended disposition of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico. The National Park Service intends to convey the associated funerary object to the tribes pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 18f–2.

A September 16, 2009, letter from the Designated Federal Officer, writing on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted the authorization for the park to effect disposition of the physical remains of the culturally unidentifiable individuals to the four Indian tribes listed above contingent on the publication of a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register**. This notice fulfills that requirement.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary object should contact Coralee S. Hays, superintendent, Hovenweep National Monument,

McElmo Route, Cortez, CO 81321, telephone (970) 562–4282, before April 26, 2010. Disposition of the human remains to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Hovenweep National Monument is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (formerly the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado; Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah; Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: January 26, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010–6564 Filed 3–24–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–50–S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside, CA

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 and associated funerary objects in the control of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum, Riverside, CA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from San Diego County, CA.

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 museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Riverside Metropolitan Museum professional staff in consultation with the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

At an unknown date, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from an unknown cremation site in the Mason Valley, San Diego County, CA. In 1966, the Riverside Metropolitan Museum purchased the human remains from Fred Bates of Riverside, CA. No known individuals were identified. The 88 associated funerary objects are 1 stone mano, 6 bone awls, 59 shell beads, 1 burnt fiber, 4 metal items, 7 stone artifacts, 4 shells, 3 stone beads, 2 worked wood artifacts, and 1 pipe fragment.

It was determined through collections research and the geographic location that the human remains and associated funerary objects are of Kumeyaay/Diegueño origin. Museum records indicate "Indian Cremation Remains." The Mason Valley is now divided into San Diego and Imperial Counties, as well as Baja Norte. While the nation of original inhabitants has been called Southern Diegueño, Diegueño-Kamia, Ipai-Tipai and Mission Indians, the tribes prefer to be called Kumeyaay. The Kumeyaay are a federation of autonomous, self-governing bands, that have clearly defined territories.

Descendants of the Kumeyaay are represented by the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9–10), the human remains described above represent two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Riverside Metropolitan Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 88 objects described above 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 the Riverside Metropolitan Museum 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 Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of

Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ennette Morton, Museum Director, Riverside Metropolitan Museum, 3580 Mission Inn Ave., Riverside, CA 92501, telephone (951) 826–5273, before April 26, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and/or Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Riverside Metropolitan Museum is responsible for notifying the Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Campo Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California; Inaja Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Posta Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; San Pasqual Band of Diegueño Mission Indians of California; Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation; and Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California, and the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, a non-Federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 2, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-6561 Filed 3-24-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Pierce College District, Lakewood, WA, and Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

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 control of the Pierce College District, Lakewood, WA, and in the physical custody of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (Burke Museum), University of Washington, Seattle, WA. The human remains were most likely removed from Gig Harbor, Pierce 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 museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Pierce College professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Burke Museum and the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

During 1973, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were most likely removed from archeological site 45-PI-13 (Minter II), Gig Harbor, in Pierce County, WA, by Dale McGinnis. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The human remains are from an unspecified excavation and were found in a box labeled "Faunal Midden Remains." Initially, they were determined to be culturally unidentifiable, based on lack of provenience, but additional information was put forward by the Puyallup Tribe and other sources, the preponderance of the evidence now supports a cultural affiliation for the human remains with the Puyallup Tribe.

One of the additional sources was Mike Avey, a former Anthropology Department Chair at Pierce College Fort Steilacoom. In 2006, he stated that the human remains might be from the Minter Bay excavation by Dale McGinnis. There is a dual numbering system present on the remains. It is believed that these human remains initially were numbered while on loan to the University of Oregon, and then were numbered by Pierce College upon their return, as this dual numbering system does not match any of the other archeological collections held by Pierce College. Therefore, the Pierce College District reasonably believes the human remains were removed from the Minter site. The home of the Minter people is an area within the historically and ethnographically documented territory of the Puyallup Tribe. This area has long been occupied by the Shotlemamish, a Southern Lushootseed speaking group, whose descendants are members of the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Officials of the Pierce College District 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. Officials of the Pierce College District also 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 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Chris MacKersie, District Director of Safety & Security and Assistant Director of Facilities, Pierce College District, 9401 Farwest Dr. SW, Lakewood, WA 98498, telephone (253) 912-3655, before April 26, 2010. Repatriation of the human remains to the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Pierce College District is responsible for notifying the Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: March 3, 2010

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2010-6577 Filed 3-24-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-707]

In the Matter of: Certain Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors and Products Containing Same, Including Memory Modules; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on February 19, 2010, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Infineon Technologies AG of Germany and Infineon Technologies North America Corp. of Milpitas, California. An amendment to the complaint was filed on March 12, 2010. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain dynamic random access memory semiconductors and products containing same, including memory modules, by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,480,051; 5,422,309; 5,397,664; and 7,071,074. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainants request that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue an exclusion order and cease and desist orders.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is 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., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the