

Determinations Made by the Utah Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Utah Museum of Natural History have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry, based on dental morphology.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes))).

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes))).

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes))).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Michelle Knoll, Utah Museum of Natural History, 301 Wakara Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108, telephone (801) 581-3876, email mknoll@nhmu.utah.edu, by March 26,

2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes (formerly Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits Band of Paiutes))) may proceed.

The Utah Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 2, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-03754 Filed 2-22-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0024990;
PPWOCRADNO-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society (SLOCAS), assisted by the Fowler Museum at UCLA, has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is a cultural affiliation between the human remains and present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to SLOCAS. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to SLOCAS at the address in this notice by March 26, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Christina MacDonald, SLOCAS, P.O. Box 109, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406, telephone (805) 549-3493, email christina@slocas.org.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 under the control of SLOCAS, San Luis Obispo, CA. The human remains were removed from Los Osos, San Luis Obispo 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. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA professional staff in consultation with representatives of Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, and the Northern Chumash Tribe, a non-federally recognized Indian group.

History and Description of the Remains

In 2014, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were identified in an archived collection at SLOCAS from CA-SLO-14, also known as the Sweet Springs and/or the Cypress Village site, which is located in Los Osos, San Luis Obispo County, CA. Between 1970 and 1975, Jay Von Werlhoff directed excavations at CA-SLO-14 with the assistance of his students at Cuesta College and Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, as well as members of SLOCAS. Following completion of the excavation, SLOCAS took possession of the collection. Neither Von Werlhoff nor SLOCAS ever published a report on this work. Later work at the site produced material that yielded a radiocarbon date of 3706 BP.

Between 2005 and 2014, archeological studies were conducted at CA-SLO-14 by Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., as part of a wastewater management (sewer) project undertaken by San Luis Obispo (SLO) County Public Works. Far Western and SLO County contacted SLOCAS and arranged the loan of the materials collected from CA-SLO-14 by Jay Von Werlhoff in the 1970s. Far Western used the Von Werlhoff collection for comparison with the collection recovered as part of the SLO County

Public Works project. As part of mitigation of the effect of the SLO County project on CA-SLO-14, Far Western reanalyzed the Von Werlhoff collection faunal material. As a result, Far Western discovered that human remains had been incorrectly identified as faunal material. Wendy Teeter of The Fowler Museum at UCLA and Karimah Kennedy Richardson of the Autry Museum performed a human remains analysis of these materials on July 21, 2017. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

SLOCAS determined the human remains from CA-SLO-14 are culturally affiliated with the Chumash due to past consultation efforts of SLO County regarding human remains from CA-SLO-14. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (SYBCI) is the only federally recognized Chumash tribe. In an MOA between SLO County and SYBCI, the SYBCI were identified as the federally recognized tribe with cultural affiliation to CA-SLO-14. Ethnographic evidence also points to the Chumash as being culturally affiliated with the area where CA-SLO-14 is located as it is near the village site of *Petpatsu* which has been attributed to the Chumash in Randall Milliken and John Johnson's 2005 publication *An Ethnogeography of Salinan and Northern Chumash Communities—1769 to 1810* (p. 87, 100).

Determinations Made by SLOCAS

Officials of SLOCAS have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry.
- 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 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Christina MacDonald, SLOCAS, P.O. Box 109, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406, telephone (805) 549-3493, email christina@slocas.org, by March 26, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Santa Ynez Band

of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, may proceed.

SLOCAS is responsible for notifying the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the Santa Ynez Reservation, California, and the Northern Chumash Tribe, a non-federally recognized Indian group, that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 2, 2018.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2018-03755 Filed 2-22-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1031]

Certain UV Curable Coatings for Optical Fibers, Coated Optical Fibers, and Products Containing Same; Notice of Request for Statements on the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") has issued a recommended determination on remedy and bonding in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting comments on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief. The ALJ recommended that a limited exclusion order issue against certain UV curable coatings for optical fibers imported by respondent Momentive UV Coatings (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. of Shanghai, China ("MUV"). The ALJ found no violation of section 337 by respondent OFS Fitel, LLC of Norcross, Georgia ("OFS"). However, should the Commission find a violation of section 337 by OFS, the ALJ recommends that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order against certain coated optical fibers imported by OFS, and that a cease and desist order issue to OFS. This notice is soliciting public interest comments from the public only. Parties are to file public interest submissions pursuant to the Commission's Rules.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron Traud, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3427. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation, including the complaint and the public record, can be accessed on the Commission's electronic docket

(EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>, and 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 (<https://www.usitc.gov>). Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that if the Commission finds a violation it shall exclude the articles concerned from the United States:

unless, after considering the effect of such exclusion upon the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, it finds that such articles should not be excluded from entry.

19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1). A similar provision applies to cease and desist orders. 19 U.S.C. 1337(f)(1).

The Commission is interested in further development of the record on the public interest in these investigations. Accordingly, members of the public are invited to file submissions of no more than five (5) pages, inclusive of attachments, concerning the public interest in light of the ALJ's recommended determination on remedy and bonding issued in this investigation on February 15, 2018. Comments should address whether issuance of a limited exclusion order and a cease and desist order in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

- (i) explain how the articles potentially subject to the recommended orders are used in the United States;
- (ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the recommended orders;
- (iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;
- (iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant's licensees, and/or third