

Michigan; the Sokagon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation; and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Indian Tribe, Minnesota.

In 1937, human remains representing two individuals were transferred to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology from the Robert S. Peabody Museum, Andover, MA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The date, location, and identity of the collector of these human remains are unknown. The Robert S. Peabody Museum catalog record designates these individuals as "Sauk Indians." Based on this specific cultural attribution, the human remains probably date around the time of sustained European contact with Sauk communities in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Based on the specific cultural attribution in museum records, geographical, and historic evidence, these human remains are considered to be culturally affiliated with the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. This notice has been sent to officials of the the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin; the Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Reservation, Michigan; the Boise Fort Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma; the Fond du Lac Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; the Forest County Potawatomi Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin; the Grand Portage Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of

Michigan; the Hannahville Indian Community of Wisconsin Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan; the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community of L'Anse and Ontonagon Band of Chippewa Indians of the L'Anse Reservation, Michigan; the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation of Wisconsin; the Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Leech Lake Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians of Michigan; the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan; the Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan; the Mille Lacs Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota; the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma; the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan; the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians, Kansas; the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota; the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan, Isabella Reservation; the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Sokagon Chippewa Community of the Mole Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin; St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Reservation; and the White Earth Band of the Minnesota Chippewa Indian Tribe, Minnesota. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before April 25, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; the Sac and Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-7435 Filed 3-23-01 ; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary object" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The six cultural items are five metal brooch fragments and red pigment powder.

Prior to 1900, these cultural items were collected by Rev. J.W. Millar from a grave near Harbor Springs, Emmet County, MI. In 1909, these cultural items were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology by Lewis H. Farlow.

Museum records indicate that these cultural items are "Chippewa" and were "supposed to be 150 years old in 1899." This specific cultural attribution indicates that the collector was aware of the culture of the burial and suggests that it dated to historic times. The style of these brooch fragments are consistent with metal trade items of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these six cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably

traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan. This notice has been sent to officials of the Bay Mills Indian Community of the Sault Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Bay Mills Reservation, Michigan; the Grand Traverse Band of Ottaawa and Chippewa Indians of Michigan; the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan; the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota; and the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Michigan. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2254, before April 25, 2001. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians of Michigan may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 7, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-7437 Filed 3-23-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and

associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak.

Prior to 1878, human remains representing one individual [Cat. 112-3487] were recovered from the "Aleutian Islands (Nutchuk Id), Aleut" (now known as Hinchinbrook Island), Prince William Sound, AK, by B.G. McIntyre of the Alaska Commercial Company. In 1913, these human remains were donated to the University of California Anthropology Museum (now the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology) by the Bancroft Library of the University of California. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on geographic evidence, linguistic evidence, published folklore, and archeological evidence indicating over 2,000 years of cultural continuity, this individual has been determined to be Native American affiliated with Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak. This notice has been sent to officials of Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact C. Richard Hitchcock, Interim NAGPRA Coordinator, Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, telephone (510) 643-7884, before April 25, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to Chugach Alaska Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 9, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-7436 Filed 3-23-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-443]

### **In the Matter of Certain Flooring Products; Notice of Commission Decision Not To Review an Initial Determination Amending the Complaint and Notice of Investigation To Add Certain Claims of a Recently Issued Patent**

**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 the presiding administrative law judge's ("ALJ's") initial determination ("ID") amending the complaint and notice of investigation in the above-captioned investigation to add allegations of infringement by twelve claims (1, 8, 13, 14, 21, 26, 27, 34, 39, 40, 41 and 48) of a recently issued patent, U.S. Letters Patent 6,182,410 ("410 patent").

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robin L. Turner, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, tel. (202) 205-3096. Hearing impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at (202) 205-1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing the Commission's internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS-ON-LINE) at <http://www.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Commission instituted this investigation on December 29, 2000, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Alloc, Inc., Berry Finance N.V., and Valinge Aluminum AB. The seven respondents are Unilin Decor N.V., BHK of America, Meister-Leisten Schulte GmbH, Roysol, Akzenta Paneele + Profile GmbH, Tarkett, Inc., and Pergo, Inc.

On February 16, 2001, complainants moved to amend the complaint and notice of investigation to add allegations of infringement by twelve claims in the