

process, and at the request of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Ninilchik Indian Tribe, and the Native Village of Nanwalek (IRA Council), the human remains described in this notice will be repatriated to the Seldovia Village Tribe for reburial.

History and Description of the Remains

In 1982, a human remain representing one individual (HM-82-165-1) was found at Bishop's Beach, Kachemak Bay, in Homer, AK. On February 11, 1982, the skull was brought to the museum by Teri Dobbs. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The card catalog indicates that the skull was found following a mudslide, approximately 1 mile north of Bishop's Beach. Originally identified as "Caucasian," the museum now concludes that this single cranium belongs to a person of "Caucasian admixture, possibly Caucasian-Negroid or Caucasian-Mongoloid"; the facial flattening indicates Mongoloid (Asian or Native) characteristics. Based on the general appearance and condition of the skull, death occurred anywhere from 50 to 125 years ago. Although there are no known historic cemeteries in the area, remains belonging to a Native Alaskan were subsequently recovered from the same general location as this skull. The Native Alaskan community in this area has a history of mixed European and Native Alaskan heritage. For example, populations having Russian fathers and Native Alaskan mothers were common. Therefore, the museum believes the preponderance of the evidence shows that these remains are Native Alaskan. This determination of Native Alaskan ancestry is outlined in a December 17, 2010, report produced by the Office of History and Archaeology.

In 1993, human remains representing one individual were recovered from a bluff at Bishop's Beach, Kachemak Bay, in Homer, AK, by a private individual. The human remains were given to the museum under a 1993 Gift Agreement (PM-1993-4). No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

The archeological and historical documentary evidence show that Kachemak Bay was used by both Dena'ina Athabascan and Sugpiaq Alutiiq ancestors. The relatively recent date for these crania (estimated postmortem interval in the 50-125 year range) suggests that these two individuals may have been associated with a nearby, large early 20th century coal mining venture or an unmarked Native cemetery.

Determinations Made by the Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum

Officials of the Homer Society of Natural History, Pratt Museum have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of mixed 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 Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Native Village of Nanwalek (IRA Council), Ninilchik Village, Native Village of Port Graham, and/or Seldovia Village Tribe.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the Native American human remains should contact Dr. Cusack-McVeigh, Pratt Museum, 3779 Bartlett St., Homer, AK 99603, telephone (907) 435-3338, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the human remains to the Seldovia Village Tribe may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Pratt Museum is responsible for notifying the Kenaitze Indian Tribe, Native Village of Nanwalek (IRA Council), Ninilchik Village, Native Village of Port Graham, and Seldovia Village Tribe that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011

Sangita Chari,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[2253-665]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Fowler Museum at UCLA, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes, has determined that the cultural items meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects and repatriation to the Indian tribes stated below may occur if no additional claimants come forward. Representatives of any Indian tribe that

believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the cultural items may contact the Fowler Museum at UCLA.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe that believes it has a cultural affiliation with the cultural items should contact the Fowler Museum at UCLA at the address below by August 22, 2011.

ADDRESSES: Wendy G. Teeter, PhD, Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Fowler Museum at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, that meet the definition of unassociated funerary objects under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1940, unassociated funerary objects were removed from the Van Liere Ranch Site, in Maricopa County, AZ, during excavations by J.W. Simmons. The collection was donated to the Fowler Museum at UCLA by Thomas Hinton in 1956. The 69 unassociated funerary objects are 17 clay plaques, 1 shell bead, 8 slate palettes, 1 shell, 1 ceramic sherd, 1 small ceramic bowl, 3 stone gaming pieces, 2 stone plaque fragments, 3 red clay vessels, 16 shell disc beads, 1 lead globular, 2 pieces of ochre, 4 organic fossils, and 9 awl fragments.

The Van Liere Ranch site was a burial ground with numerous Hohokam cremations and other features. This site is dated from A.D. 300-1500 based on the cultural materials found at the site, which are identified by archeologists and cultural experts as consistent with Hohokam culture. There are burial records that describe the excavation of each burial and include field and artifact photos, drawings, and site maps. Except for an infant tooth that is not associated with these funerary objects, the human remains were not removed from the ground. The unassociated funerary objects are identified based on their contextual burial designations and burial excavation notes and photos.

The Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, has submitted a repatriation claim for the cultural items described in this notice, on behalf of itself and the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; and Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona (hereinafter referred to as "The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona"). The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona assert a "close relationship of shared group identity that can be traced both historically and prehistorically between the Four Southern Tribes of Arizona and the people that inhabited south central Arizona and the northern region of present day Mexico from time immemorial." Therefore, The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona claim cultural affiliation to the cultural items based on geographical, archeological, linguistic, oral tradition, and historical evidence.

The Hopi Tribe "claims cultural and ancestral affiliation to all human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that were collected from Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Hisatsinom (Anasazi), Mogollon, Hohokam, Sinaguan, Fremont, Mimbres, and Salado, prehistoric and historic cultures of the Southwest."

Based on, "Zuni oral teachings and tradition, ethnohistoric documentation, historic documentation, archaeological documentation, and other evidence, the Zuni Tribe claims cultural affiliation with prehistoric cultures of the Southwestern United States that include, and are known as, Paleo Indian, Archaic, Basketmaker, Puebloan, Freemont, Anasazi, Mogollon (including Mimbres and Jornada), Hohokam, Sinagua, Western Pueblo, and Salado."

Therefore, the oral tradition, kinship system, and archeology all indicate that The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, identify with the archeological Hohokam tradition. Finally, multiple lines of evidence, including treaties, Acts of Congress, and Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the cultural items were removed is the aboriginal land of The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Determinations Made by the Fowler Museum at UCLA

Officials of the Fowler Museum at UCLA have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(B), the 69 cultural items 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 and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of a Native American individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Wendy G. Teeter, PhD, Curator of Archaeology, Fowler Museum at UCLA, Box 951549, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549, telephone (310) 825-1864, before August 22, 2011. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, on behalf of The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Fowler Museum at UCLA is responsible for notifying The Four Southern Tribes of Arizona, Hopi Tribe of Arizona, and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico, that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 14, 2011.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Notice of Receipt of Complaint; Solicitation of Comments Relating to the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has received a complaint entitled *In Re Certain Light-Emitting Diodes and Products Containing Same,*

DN 2831; the Commission is soliciting comments on any public interest issues raised by the complaint.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

James R. Holbein, Secretary to the Commission, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-2000. The public version of the complaint can be accessed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>, and 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 on (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission has received a complaint filed on behalf of Samsung LED Co., Ltd. and Samsung Led America, Inc. on July 15, 2011. The complaint alleges violations 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 light-emitting diodes and products containing same. The complaint names as respondents OSRAM GmbH of Germany, OSRAM Opto Semiconductors GmbH of Germany; OSRAM Opto Semiconductors Inc. of Sunnyvale, CA and OSRAM Sylvania Inc. of Danvers, MA.

The complainant, proposed respondents, other interested parties, and members of the public are invited to file comments, not to exceed five pages in length, on any public interest issues raised by the complaint. Comments should address whether issuance of an exclusion order and/or a cease and desist order in this investigation would negatively 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: