

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.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1915, human remains representing, at minimum, one adult individual were removed from Pine Island in Marshall County, AL by John H. Gunter and donated to the Peabody Museum of Natural History. No known individuals were identified. The 82 associated funerary objects are one ceramic vessel fragment, parts of two flint-lock muskets, two lead balls, 65 brass tinklers, one lot of blue and white glass trade beads, two brass bells (variety Circarch), four ramrod thimbles, two metal springs, and three textile fragments.

Historical and archeological documentation has identified the early inhabitants of the Guntersville Basin as the Koasati (as called by the English) or Kaskinampo (as called by the French), with the Cherokee moving into the region later in the 18th century. Archeological investigations on Pine Island in the late 1800s and again in the 1930s identified both proto-historic and historic occupations. The historic McKee Island Phase occupation dates to approximately A.D. 1650 to 1715. After 1715, it is believed the Koasati abandoned the island and moved south to the Coosa-Tallapoosa River junction. The associated funerary objects are consistent with the earlier historic McKee Island phase occupation of Pine Island by the Koasati. Historical, linguistic, and tribal evidence indicates that descendants of the Koasati are members of four federally recognized tribes: The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal

Town, Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma.

Determinations made by the Peabody Museum of Natural History

Officials of the Peabody 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.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 82 objects described in this notice 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.
- 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 remain and associated funerary objects and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma.

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 the human remain and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Professor David Skelly, Director, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, CT 06520-8118, telephone (203) 432-3752, by February 8, 2016. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remain and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas, the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Natural History is responsible for notifying Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas; the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; the Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma; the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana; the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: December 8, 2015.

Amberleigh Malone,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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BILLING CODE 4312-50-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

A Centennial History of the United States International Trade Commission

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Call for submissions.

SUMMARY: The United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) is requesting submissions to form parts of a planned Centennial History of the United States International Trade Commission.

DATES: Submissions will be accepted if:

1. The author provides written notice to the Secretary to the Commission by January 29, 2016, of the intent to file a submission.
2. The author files the submission by April 29, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Documents responsive to this notice should be filed with Lisa R. Barton, Secretary, preferably by electronic mail to secretary@usitc.gov. If electronic transmission is not available, documents can be mailed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW., Washington, DC 20436.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lisa R. Barton, Secretary, telephone (202) 205-2000, United States International Trade Commission. Hearing-impaired individuals 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 its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Commission was created by Public Law 64-271 enacted on September 8, 1916. The Commission is planning to commemorate the 100th anniversary of its founding by publishing a Centennial History of the agency.

The Commission’s strategic plan describes the agency in the following terms: “For decades, the Commission, an independent, nonpartisan agency, has fulfilled its mandate to provide Congress and the President with objective, thorough, and succinct analysis on the most critical trade issues of the day.” The Commission seeks to place the agency and its mandate for

independence, lack of partisanship, and objectivity in its historical context. The Commission intends to focus on this mandate as a theme of the book.

The book is planned to include the following chapters:

Chapter 1. Introduction

The agency and its mission 100 years on
An independent, nonpartisan agency:
A technical, not policy, mission
aspects of independence (budget, litigation,
etc.)
The framework of the book; summary of
chapters

Chapter 2. The Creation of the Tariff Commission

The perceived need for an agency
President Wilson's initiative
Communications between Administration
and Congress
Evolution of organic legislation
The Tariff Commission opens its doors

Chapter 3. Evolution of the Agency, 1917–2016

Early activities
Debates over the number of Commissioners
Tie-breaker provisions
Debate over the strong Chairmanship
Issues with Commissioner and Chairman
appointments
Old DC and NYC offices, new building,
libraries
Agency alumni strengthen the trade
community

Chapter 4. Tariff-Related Proceedings

Tariffs before the creation of the Tariff
Commission
Early Tariff Commission activities
Commission role in the drafting of the 1930,
1962 (TSUS), and 1988 (HTS) tariff
schedules
The Tariff Schedule of the United States
The Harmonized Tariff Schedule
World Customs Organization activities
The 484(f) Committee
Miscellaneous tariff bills
Recommendations to the President updating
the HTS

Chapter 5. Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations

The problems of dumping and subsidization
Antidumping and countervailing duty
activities prior to the 1979 Act
Practice from the 1979 Act to the Uruguay
Round Implementation Act
Practice since the URAA
Litigation

Chapter 6. Safeguards

Development of the concept under domestic
law (the Reciprocal Trade Agreements
Act and various extensions)
Inclusion of the concept in international
agreements (the GATT and WTO
Safeguards Agreement and in bilateral
free trade agreements)
Commission investigations under executive
orders and U.S. trade legislation (the
1951, 1962, 1974, 1988, and 1994 trade
legislation)
Three prominent cases—footwear (1968),

autos (1980), and steel (2001)
China safeguards
The lack of cases in recent years

Chapter 7. Intellectual Property Investigations

The problem of unfair imports
The first statute
Section 337
Patent infringement
Trademark infringement
Non-IP investigations
The evolution of the injury requirement
The surge of investigations
Presidential overrides; the Samsung/Apple
case
Selected recent developments: e.g., domestic
industry, public interest
Litigation

Chapter 8. Industry and Economic Analysis for Congress

Reports prepared for Congress vs. reports for
the President
Fact-finding investigations under the 1916
act and section 332 of the Tariff Act
Fact-finding investigations under other
authorities
Economic modeling

Chapter 9. Industry and Economic Analysis for the Executive Branch

Role prior to World War II, war time role, and
supporting role in trade negotiations
Role in supporting STR and USTR with fact-
finding reports and trade negotiation
advice

Chapter 10. Conclusion

Summary of the book

This table of contents is preliminary
and has not yet been finalized. The
Commission is willing to entertain
suggestions from prospective authors for
modifications to the table.

The Commission is seeking authors to
prepare chapters for the book (other
than the Conclusion). Each submission
for a chapter on one of the
Commission's functions would need to
address the following: Why Congress
felt the need for legislation on the
subject of the chapter (e.g., antidumping
and countervailing duty
determinations); why the Commission
was selected to provide such
determinations (such as the need for
objectivity); and how the Commission
has implemented the law. The
Commission is willing to accept
submissions that are a joint effort of two
or more co-authors. Submissions should
be consistent with the above-described
mandate of non-partisanship and
objectivity.

Once filed, each submission will
undergo an extensive review process.
The Commission reserves the right to
edit each submission for form, style, and
content. The agency provides no
guarantee that a submission will be
published in the Centennial History.

Publication of a chapter will not result
in monetary remuneration.

The Commission is considering
convening a conference at which
submissions for the Centennial History
would be discussed. All authors whose
contributions have been accepted for the
book would have an opportunity to
participate in the conference. In
addition, authors whose contributions
do not become part of the book may be
permitted to participate. Their
contributions would also be considered
for inclusion in the proceedings of the
conference.

As stated above, a prospective author
must provide written notice to the
Commission by January 29, 2016, of the
intent to file a submission. This intent
to file must include the following
information:

1. Name(s)
2. Institutional Affiliation(s)
3. Status (e.g., doctoral student,
Assistant Professor, practitioners)
4. Email address(es)
5. Mailing Address(es)
6. One (1) page single-spaced abstract of
the chapter(s) in Microsoft Word
format.

Once the Commission has received
the notices, each author will receive a
packet including: A tentative offer to
publish, a voluntary services agreement,
and guidelines on editorial styles and
compliance with section 508 of the
Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 4, 2016.

William R. Bishop,

*Supervisory Hearings and Information
Officer.*

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BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Hearings of the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure

AGENCY: Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Judicial Conference of the United States.
ACTION: Notice of cancellation of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The following public hearing on proposed amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure has been canceled: Bankruptcy Rules Hearing on January 29, 2016, in Pasadena, California. Announcements for this meeting were previously published in 80 FR 48120, 80 FR 50324 and 80 FR 51604.