

middle-aged male, three young adult males, two middle-aged females, three young-middle adult females, one young adult female, one female 17 to 18 years old, and one child 11 to 12 years old (Burial Project 3362). No known individuals were identified. The 101 associated funerary objects are eight beads, 17 buttons, six fabric scraps, 10 fragments of a bone object, three leather belts (partial), four shoe soles/fragments, one lead bullet, two coffin handles (one partial), one coffin lace, one coffin plaque fragment, 26 square cut nails, two screws, 14 fragments of coffin wood, one iron brace, one iron bracket, and four ceramic sherds.

Based on the presence of square cut nails, the site is roughly dated to A.D. 1800–1900. Graves with Prosser buttons post-date 1840, while the burial with the mass-produced coffin handle likely dates between 1860 and 1880. A European-tradition burial position (supine and extended) in wooden coffins and the mix of ancestry apparent from osteological analysis lend support to the identification of this site as the burial ground of a small French and Native American community mentioned in a county history as having emerged in the 1850s. Not all individuals excavated from this cemetery were identified as Native American. Four individuals were identified as Native American through facial morphology and cranial metrics. Two individuals, a young adult male and female, were determined to have African American ancestry, possibly with Native American admixture, based on cranial metrics and dental morphology. Two individuals, a young adult male and the 11- to 12-year-old child, were determined to be Euroamerican based on facial and dental morphology. Ancestry could not be determined osteologically for the four individuals whose crania were not present, however, after discussion with tribal representatives, they are considered to be Native American. The *Past and Present of Woodbury County* (Constant R. Marks, 1904) does not specify the tribal affiliation of all the individuals living in the area, but one household included a daughter of War Eagle, and the Sioux and Dakota are mentioned.

#### **Determinations Made by the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program**

Officials of the Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of ten

individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 101 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 remains and associated funerary objects and The Tribes.

#### **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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Dr. Lara Noldner, Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program, University of Iowa, 700 S Clinton Street, Iowa City, IA 52242, telephone (319) 384–0740, email [lara-noldner@uiowa.edu](mailto:lara-noldner@uiowa.edu), by July 5, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Office of the State Archaeologist Bioarchaeology Program is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 14, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019–11541 Filed 6–3–19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

### **National Park Service**

**[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027844; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]**

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park, Petrified Forest, AZ; Correction**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice; correction.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park has completed an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects, 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 associated funerary

objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request to Petrified Forest National Park. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Petrified Forest National Park at the address in this notice by July 5, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Brad Traver, Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park, Box 2217, Petrified Forest, AZ 86028, telephone (928) 524–6228 Ext. 225, email [brad\\_traver@nps.gov](mailto:brad_traver@nps.gov).

**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 and associated funerary objects under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Petrified Forest National Park, Petrified Forest, AZ. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Petrified Forest National Park, Apache and Navajo Counties, AZ.

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 Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park.

This notice corrects the minimum number of individuals and number of associated funerary objects reported in two previously published notices: Notice of Inventory Completion (80 FR 23573–23574, April 28, 2015); and corrected Notice of Inventory Completion (80 FR 32602–32603, June 9, 2015). This notice replaces both the original Notice of Inventory Completion of April 28, 2015 and the corrected Notice of Inventory Completion of June 9, 2015. A re-assessment of human remains previously determined to be

culturally unidentifiable resulted in determinations of cultural affiliation. The additional associated funerary objects were discovered during preparation for repatriation. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Petrified Forest National Park professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

The following tribes were invited to consult, but did not participate: Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California & Nevada; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas Indian Colony, Nevada; Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River Indian Reservation, Nevada; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); 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)); Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona; 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 Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of

Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; and Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona (hereafter referred to as "The Invited Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1933–1934 human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from AZ Q:1:23 in Navajo County, AZ, during legally authorized activities to restore the site architecture and interpret the site for visitors. The human remains are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1953, human remains representing, at minimum, six individuals were removed from AZ Q:1:3 in Apache County, AZ, by Fred Wendorf as part of his doctoral research at Harvard University. The human remains and associated funerary objects are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) in Flagstaff, AZ. No known individuals were identified. The 2,201 associated funerary objects are 13 pottery bowls, one mineral (galena), six pottery jars (some fragmentary), 2,083 shell beads, one stone pendant, two stone scrapers, one shell pendant, 25 basket fragments, one blanket, and 68 pottery sherds.

In 1967, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals were removed from AZ Q:1:22 in Apache County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations conducted by Calvin Jennings of the Museum of Northern Arizona. The human remains are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1968, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from AZ Q:1:3 in Apache County, AZ, by the Chief Naturalist at Petrified Forest National Park during regular site monitoring. The human remains are in the physical custody of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, AZ. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1985, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from AZ Q:1:58 in Apache County, AZ, during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The two associated funerary objects are one pottery bowl and one charcoal sample.

In 1988, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from AZ Q:1:226 in Navajo County, AZ, during legally authorized

archeological survey and site recordation. No known individuals were identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are two pottery bowls, three pottery jars, and six shell beads.

Archeological site context and types of funerary objects suggest that all five sites were occupied by ancestral Puebloan peoples. Ethnographic and archeological evidence, including burial orientation, body position, and the type and placement of the associated funerary objects, indicates that the mortuary practices of these ancestral Puebloan peoples correspond closely with those of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

### Determinations Made by Petrified Forest National Park

Officials of Petrified Forest National Park have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 14 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 2,214 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 remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

### 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 and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Brad Traver, Superintendent, Petrified Forest National Park, Box 2217, Petrified Forest, AZ 86028, telephone (928) 524–6228 Ext. 225, email [brad\\_traver@nps.gov](mailto:brad_traver@nps.gov), by July 5, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed.

Petrified Forest National Park is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Invited Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 2, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-11537 Filed 6-3-19; 8:45 am]

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-453 and 731-TA-1136-1137 (Second Review)]

### Sodium Nitrite From China and Germany Scheduling of Expedited Five-Year Reviews

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of expedited reviews pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on sodium nitrite from China and the antidumping order on sodium nitrite from Germany would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

**DATES:** April 12, 2019

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Christopher W. Robinson (202-205-2542), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter 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 (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these reviews may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

*Background.*—On April 12, 2019, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (84 FR 6, January 2, 2019) of the subject five-year reviews was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other circumstances that would warrant conducting full reviews.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly,

<sup>1</sup> A record of the Commissioners’ votes, the Commission’s statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner’s statements will be

the Commission determined that it would conduct expedited reviews pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)).

For further information concerning the conduct of these reviews and rules of general application, consult the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

*Staff report.*—A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the reviews will be placed in the nonpublic record on June 12, 2019, and made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for these reviews. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to section 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission’s rules.

*Written submissions.*—As provided in section 207.62(d) of the Commission’s rules, interested parties that are parties to the reviews and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,<sup>2</sup> and any party other than an interested party to the reviews may file written comments with the Secretary on what determinations the Commission should reach in the reviews. Comments are due on or before June 20, 2019 and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year reviews nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the reviews by June 20, 2019. However, should the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) extend the time limit for its completion of the final results of its reviews, the deadline for comments (which may not contain new factual information) on Commerce’s final results is three business days after the issuance of Commerce’s results. If comments contain business proprietary information (BPI), they must conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission’s rules. The Commission’s rules with respect to filing were revised effective July 25, 2014. See 79 FR 35920 (June 25, 2014), and the revised Commission Handbook on E-filing, available from the Commission’s website at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the reviews must be

available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission’s website.

<sup>2</sup> The Commission has found the response submitted by Chemtrade Chemicals US LLC (“Chemtrade”) to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (see 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).

served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

*Determination.*—The Commission has determined these reviews are extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

**Authority:** These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission’s rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: May 29, 2019.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2019-11562 Filed 6-3-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1159]

### Certain Lithium Ion Batteries, Battery Cells, Battery Modules, Battery Packs, Components Thereof, and Processes Thereof; Institution of Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on April 29, 2019, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of LG Chem, Ltd. of South Korea and LG Chem Michigan, Inc. of Holland, Michigan. Supplements were filed on May 13, and 15, 2019. The complaint, as supplemented, 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 lithium ion batteries, battery cells, battery modules, battery packs, components thereof, and processes therefor by reason of the misappropriation of trade secrets, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure an industry in the United States.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders.

**ADDRESSES:** The complaint, except for any confidential information contained