

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 Heard Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico.

### History and Description of the Remains

In 1972, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from near Camp Verde in Yavapai County, AZ by Tim Bailey. The human remains are of a child of unknown gender. They were donated to the Heard Museum in 1973, at which time they were assigned the catalog numbers NA-SW-SG-A2-1 and NA-SW-SG-K-2. No known individuals were identified. The 19 associated funerary objects are: One bowl, one pottery sherd, one bead, three fragments of an obsidian tool, two quartzite flakes, 10 animal bones, and one corn cob.

The bowl was identified as Flagstaff Black-on-white. The vessel was re-attributed as Puebloan based on Wood's classification of this type as an Anasazi type (Wood 1987:98). The cultural affiliation of the human remains was changed to Hohokam based on the presence of cremated bone and obsidian lithics. The bowl is a Puebloan pottery type. Possibly, it was a trade item. Alternatively, it is associated with the burial of a Hohokam person outside of his/her culture area whose religious convictions were respected upon death (see Wilcox 1987:135). Based on the cremated bone and pottery type of the cremation vessel, the human remains are not likely to be Sinagua.

The Hohokam lived in central and southern Arizona from about A.D. 1 to 1450. The style of pottery known as Flagstaff Black-on-white was made by Ancestral Puebloans and dates from A.D. 1130 to 1230. In 1990, the Ak-Chin Indian Community, Gila River Indian Community, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community, and Tohono O'odham

Nation adopted a joint statement asserting their cultural affiliation to ancestors described as "Hohokam." In 1994, the Hopi Tribe asserted its cultural affiliation to Hohokam and Hisatsinom (Puebloan). In 1995, the Pueblo of Zuni asserted its cultural affiliation to Hohokam and Puebloan. In 1995, the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe asserted its cultural affiliation to human remains found near the area of Montezuma Well (near Camp Verde).

### Determinations Made by the Heard Museum

Officials of the Heard Museum 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 19 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 Ak-Chin Indian Community (previously listed as the Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona); Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona); and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "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 David Roche, Director/CEO, Heard Museum, 2301 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85004, telephone (602) 252-8840, email

[director@heard.org](mailto:director@heard.org), by October 10, 2018. 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 Heard Museum is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 25, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2018-19542 Filed 9-7-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

---

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0026173; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History 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 the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History. 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 the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History at the address in this notice by October 10, 2018.

**ADDRESSES:** Dr. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Collections, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5120, email [endzweig@uoregon.edu](mailto:endzweig@uoregon.edu).

**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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History, Eugene, OR. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Phoenix, Maricopa County, 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 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 University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

#### History and Description of the Remains

In 1925, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from a location in Phoenix in Maricopa, AZ. In 1984 the human remains were donated to the museum by a private party and accessioned into the collection (museum cat. #11-571). The human remains consist of two individuals, an adult and a child. No known individuals were identified. According to the accession records, the 28 associated funerary objects were contained in a ceramic jug. The associated funerary objects include: One ceramic jug, one bone bead, two bone bead fragments, one bone effigy, two bone awls, two drilled pieces of animal bone, one piece of deer bone, 17 disc beads with cloth, and one projectile point.

Historical documents, ethnographic sources, and oral history indicate that the Pima-Maricopa people have occupied the Phoenix area since precontact times. Based on archeological context, the two individuals above were determined to be of Native American ancestry and

Pima-Maricopa. The Pima-Maricopa are represented today by the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

#### Determinations Made by the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History

Officials of the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History 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(3)(A), the 28 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 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona.

#### 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. Pamela Endzweig, Director of Collections, Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1224, telephone (541) 346-5120, email [endzweig@uoregon.edu](mailto:endzweig@uoregon.edu), by October 10, 2018. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, may proceed.

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History is responsible for notifying the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the Salt River Reservation, Arizona, that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 3, 2018.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2018-19535 Filed 9-7-18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1016 (Modification Proceeding)]

#### Certain Access Control Systems and Components Thereof; Notice of Institution of Modification Proceeding

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to institute a modification proceeding in the above-captioned investigation.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Carl P. Bretscher, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2382. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation 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 at <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://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 instituted this investigation on August 3, 2016, based on a Complaint filed by the Chamberlain Group ("Complainant" or "Chamberlain") of Elmhurst, Illinois. 81 FR 52713 (Aug. 9, 2016). The Complaint alleged that Respondents were violating Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 ("Section 337"), by importing, selling for importation, or selling in the United States after importation garage door opener products ("GDOs") that infringe certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,161,319 ("the '319 patent"), U.S. Patent No. 7,196,611 ("the '611 patent"), and U.S. Patent No. 7,339,336 ("the '336 patent"). The '319 patent is the only patent at issue for purposes of the present petition for a modification proceeding. The asserted claims of the '611 and certain claims of the '336 patent were previously terminated. Notice (Mar. 20, 2017) (*see* Order No.