

In 1965, Ripley P. Bullen carried out excavations on the island prior to the deposition of dredge spoil from the barge canal. The site was to be destroyed by dredge in late 1965. He collected over 3000 artifacts and encountered a deposit of disarticulated human remains.

Crystal River 8CI0001: Human remains representing at least 142 individuals have been identified from two mounds at the site (Mound G MNI=59; Main Complex MNI=83). The 7,589 catalogs, 13 thin sections, and one box of associated funerary objects include fauna, shells, pottery, charcoal, lithic, and plant material. The site is located four miles east of the Gulf of Mexico on the north bank of the Crystal River. The site consists of a "complex" of shell and sand works including two flat-topped pyramid mounds with ascending ramps, two stone stelae, two burial mounds, and a large midden. C.B. Moore conducted the first excavations at Crystal River beginning in 1903. By the end of his third visit in 1918, he recovered the remains of at least 429 individuals. Subsequent investigations were limited until Ripley P. Bullen began extensive excavations between 1951 to 1960. Based on this work, Bullen concluded that the site was occupied and constructed during three periods: Santa-Rosa Swift Creek, Weeden Island, and late Weeden Island or Safety Harbor.

Homosassa Site 8CIxxxx: Human remains representing, at least five individuals have been identified. The 409 associated funerary objects include pottery. The site was surface collected from islands in Gulf of Mexico near mouths of Little Homosassa and St. Martin rivers by George and David Cantlin. The collection was donated to FLMNH in 1964 by Georgia and David Canlin.

Mullet Key 8CI0022: Human remains representing at least one individual has been identified. The one associated funerary object is a pottery fragment. The site is on an island within the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve/Crystal River State Buffer Preserve in Citrus County. It is the furthest island out into the Gulf in the preserve. The collection was presented to FLMNH by Mrs. Cathy Patrick, n.d.

Starke Site 8CI0089: Human remains representing at least two individuals have been identified. The nine associated funerary include pottery fragments. The site is a shell midden located on the southeastern tip of the northern portion of Shell Island and is described as badly eroded. The Ancestors were presented to the Florida Museum in 1973 by Wallace Starke.

Casey Key/Synder Site 8SO17: Human remains representing, at least, seven individuals have been identified from the in Sarasota County, Florida. There are no new AFOs to report in this notice. This burial mound and accompanying shell ridge were located along the water's edge. Ripley P. Bullen and Adelaide K. Bullen visited the site in 1959, learning that the site had been looted by school students in the 1940s. In 1985 Marquardt again assessed the sites history while conducting archaeological reconnaissance on Casey Key, Sarasota, Florida. The site came to the FLMNH through various accessions (Acc. 3923, 3942, 76-70, 71-51, 2000-4, 2002-63) between 1954 and 2003. An additional 13 individuals were reported in a Notice of Inventory Completion published in the **Federal Register** on May 8, 2025 (90 FR 19527) making a total of 20 Ancestors and 80 associated funerary objects present at FLMNH.

Cultural Affiliation

Based on the information available and the results of consultation, cultural affiliation is reasonably identified by the geographical location or acquisition history of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice.

Determinations

The FLMNH has determined that:

- The human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 416 individuals of Native American ancestry.
- The 21,895 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- There is a connection between the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice and Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida.

Requests for Repatriation

Written requests for repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects in this notice must be sent to the authorized representative identified in this notice under **ADDRESSES**. Requests for repatriation may be submitted by:

1. Any one or more of the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.
2. Any lineal descendant, Indian Tribe, or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice who shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the requestor is a lineal descendant or an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization with cultural affiliation.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects described in this notice to a requestor may occur on or after March 23, 2026. If competing requests for repatriation are received, the FLMNH must determine the most appropriate requestor prior to repatriation. Requests for joint repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects are considered a single request and not competing requests. The FLMNH is responsible for sending a copy of this notice to the Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations identified in this notice.

Authority: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3003, and the implementing regulations, 43 CFR 10.10.

Dated: February 13, 2026.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2026-03223 Filed 2-18-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1236 (Modification)]

Certain Polycrystalline Diamond Compacts and Articles Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determination To Institute a Modification Proceeding and To Grant a Joint Motion for Limited Service of Confidential Exhibit; Modification of the Limited Exclusion Order; Termination of Modification Proceeding

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission ("Commission") has determined to institute a modification proceeding based on a joint petition to rescind the limited exclusion order ("LEO") as to respondent Shenzhen Haimingrun Superhard Materials Co., Ltd. ("Haimingrun"), and grant the joint motion for limited service of the confidential exhibit. The LEO is modified to remove reference to Haimingrun. The modification proceeding is terminated.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Cathy Chen, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2392. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this

investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.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 December 29, 2020, based on a complaint filed by US Synthetic Corporation (“USS” or “Complainant”) of Orem, Utah. 85 FR 85661 (Dec. 29, 2020). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain polycrystalline diamond compacts and articles containing same by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 10,508,502 (“the ‘502 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 10,507,565 (“the ‘565 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 8,616,306 (“the ‘306 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 9,932,274 (“the ‘274 patent”); and U.S. Patent No. 9,315,881 (“the ‘881 patent”). *Id.* The notice of investigation named as respondents: SF Diamond Co., Ltd. of Henan, China, and SF Diamond USA, Inc. of Spring, Texas (together, “SF Diamond”); Element Six Abrasives Holdings Ltd. of London, United Kingdom, Element Six Global Innovation Centre of Oxfordshire, United Kingdom, Element Six GmbH of Burghaun, Germany, Element Six Limited of Springs, South Africa, Element Six Production (Pty) Limited of Shannon, Ireland, Element Six Hard Materials (Wuxi) Co. Limited of Meicun, China, Element Six Trading (Shanghai) Co. of Shanghai, China, Element Six Technologies US Corporation of Santa Clara, California, Element Six US Corporation of Spring, Texas, ServSix US of Orem, Utah, and Synergy Materials Technology Limited of Hong Kong, China (collectively, “Element Six”); Iljin Diamond Co., Ltd. of Seoul, Republic of Korea, Iljin Holdings Co., Ltd. of Seoul, Republic of Korea, Iljin USA Inc. of Houston, Texas, Iljin Europe GmbH of Eschborn, Germany, Iljin Japan Co., Ltd. of Tokyo, Japan, Iljin China Co., Ltd. of Shanghai, China (collectively, “Iljin”); Henan Jingrui New Material Technology Co., Ltd. (“Jingrui”) of Henan, China; Zhenzhou New Asia Superhard Materials

Composite Co., Ltd. (“New Asia”) of Henan, China; International Diamond Services, Inc. (“IDS”) of Houston, Texas; CR Gems Superabrasives Co., Ltd. (“CR Gems”) of Shanghai, China; FIDC Beijing Fortune International Diamond (“FIDC”) of Beijing, China; Fujian Wanlong Superhard Material Technology Co., Ltd. (“Wanlong”) of Fujian, China; Zhuhai Juxin Technology of Guangdong, China; and Haimingrun of Guangdong, China. *Id.* at 85662. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations did not participate in the investigation. *Id.*

Respondents Element Six and FIDC were terminated from the investigation before the evidentiary hearing. *See* Order No. 6 (Feb. 1, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Feb. 16, 2021); Order No. 10 (Feb. 24, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Mar. 15, 2021); and Order No. 16 (Apr. 1, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Apr. 15, 2021). On February 8, 2021, Guangdong Juxin Materials Technology Co., Inc. (“Juxin”) was substituted in place of Zhuhai Juxin Technology. *See* Order No. 8 (Feb. 8, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Feb. 24, 2021). The ‘274 and ‘881 patents and certain other asserted patent claims were terminated from the investigation. *See* Order No. 26 (Jul. 14, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Aug. 11, 2021); Order No. 32 (Aug. 9, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Aug. 20, 2021); and Order No. 57 (Oct. 19, 2021), *unreviewed* by Comm’n Notice (Nov. 4, 2021).

An evidentiary hearing took place during the week of October 18–22, 2021. On March 3, 2022, the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”) issued his final initial determination (“ID”), finding no violation of section 337 by Iljin, SF Diamond, New Asia, IDS, Haimingrun, Juxin, CR Gems, Jingrui, and Wanlong (together, “Respondents”) as to the asserted claims of the ‘565, ‘502, and ‘306 patents.

On May 9, 2022, the Commission adopted the final ID’s finding of no violation as to the ‘306 patent and reviewed certain findings of the final ID with respect to the ‘565 patent and the ‘502 patent. 87 FR 29375–377 (May 13, 2022). *Id.* The Commission also asked the parties to brief certain issues under review and requested the parties, interested government agencies, and other interested persons to brief issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding. The parties filed timely initial submissions and reply submissions. The Commission did not receive comments from the public on any public interest issues raised by the ALJ’s recommended relief.

On October 3, 2022, the Commission issued a final determination affirming with modifications the final ID’s finding that all asserted claims are patent ineligible under 35 U.S.C. 101, that the asserted claims of the ‘565 patent are invalid as anticipated, and that Respondents failed to prove the asserted claims were not enabled under 35 U.S.C. 112. Having affirmed the final ID’s findings that the asserted claims were patent ineligible and/or invalid, the Commission took no position on the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement. Accordingly, the Commission found no violation of section 337 as to the ‘565 and the ‘502 patents and terminated the investigation.¹

USS timely appealed the Commission’s patent ineligibility findings with respect to the ‘502 patent, but did not appeal the ‘565 patent, to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (“Federal Circuit” or “Court”). Respondents Iljin, SF Diamond, New Asia, IDS, Haimingrun, and Juxin (collectively, “Intervenors”) intervened in the appeal and argued in the alternative that the asserted claims of the ‘502 patent are not enabled under section 112.

On February 13, 2025, the Federal Circuit reversed the Commission’s conclusion that the asserted claims of the ‘502 patent are patent ineligible under section 101 and affirmed the Commission’s enablement conclusion. The Court remanded for further proceedings.

Intervenors filed a combined petition for panel rehearing and rehearing en banc, which the Court denied on May 20, 2025. Intervenors also filed a motion to stay the mandate, which was denied on May 29, 2025. The Court issued its formal mandate on May 29, 2025, returning jurisdiction to the Commission for further proceedings.

On June 5, 2025, the Commission requested written submissions from the parties to address the specific proceedings to be conducted on remand. USS and Respondents filed timely initial and response submissions.

On December 4, 2025, the Commission found Respondents Iljin, SF Diamond, New Asia, IDS, Haimingrun, Juxin, CR Gems, Jingrui, and Wanlong violated section 337 by importing into the United States, selling for importation, or selling in the United States after importation certain polycrystalline diamond compacts and articles containing the same that

¹ Commissioner Schmidlein dissented from the Majority’s decision to affirm the final ID’s section 101 findings.

infringe one or more of the asserted claims 1, 2, 11, 15 and 21 of the '502 patent. The Commission affirmed the final ID's finding that the economic prong has been satisfied under prong (B) of section 337(a)(3) and takes no position on prongs (A) and (C) of section 337(a)(3). The Commission determined that the appropriate remedy was: (i) an LEO prohibiting Respondents from importing certain polycrystalline diamond compacts and articles containing the same that infringe one or more of the asserted claims 1, 2, 11, 15, and 21 of the '502 patent; and (ii) a cease and desist order against SF Diamond USA, Inc. The Commission also determined that the public interest factors did not preclude issuance of a remedy. The Commission further determined to set a bond in the amount of zero percent (0%) of the entered value of the infringing products imported during the period of Presidential review (19 U.S.C. 1337(j)).

On January 22, 2026, USS and Haimingrun² ("Petitioners") jointly petitioned under 19 U.S.C. 1337(k) and 19 CFR 210.76(a)(1) to rescind the LEO as to Haimingrun's infringing products. The joint petition further requests that service of the unredacted version of the settlement agreement between USS and Haimingrun be limited to USS and Haimingrun. The joint petition states that the requested rescission of the LEO as to Haimingrun is warranted because "the Settlement Agreement provides [Haimingrun] with a license to the patents underlying the LEO, covering certain polycrystalline diamond compacts and articles containing same," and thus the "Settlement Agreement fully resolves the disputes before the Commission and authorizes conduct previously prohibited under the LEO." *Jt. Pet.* at 1. The joint petition argues that the settlement agreement constitutes a changed condition of fact and law justifying rescission of the LEO as to Haimingrun. *Id.* at 2. In accordance with Commission Rule 210.76(a)(3), the joint petition includes confidential and public versions of the settlement agreement and states that "[t]here are no other agreements, written or oral, express or implied between US Synthetic and [Haimingrun] concerning the subject matter of the Investigation." *Id.* at 1; 19 CFR 210.76(a)(3).

The Commission has determined that the joint petition satisfies the requirements of Commission Rule 210.76(a)(3), 19 CFR 210.76(a)(3). The

Commission has further determined that the conditions justifying the LEO against Haimingrun no longer exist, and, therefore, granting the joint petition is warranted under section 337(k) (19 U.S.C. 1337(k)), and Commission Rule 210.76(a)(3). The Commission has thus determined to institute a modification proceeding and to modify the LEO to remove Haimingrun based on the settlement agreement. The Commission also finds that Petitioners have shown the requisite good cause under Commission Rule 210.76(a)(3) to grant their motion for limited service of confidential Exhibit A. The Commission issues a modified LEO and an order herewith setting forth its determinations.

The modification proceeding is terminated.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on February 13, 2026.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and in Part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR part 210.

Issued: February 13, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026-03229 Filed 2-18-26; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

[NARA-2026-007]

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Advisory Committee Meeting

AGENCY: Office of Government Information Services (OGIS), National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

ACTION: Notice of Federal advisory committee meetings.

SUMMARY: We are announcing five upcoming Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Advisory Committee meetings in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the second United States Open Government National Action Plan.

DATES: The meetings will be on Thursday, March 5, 2026; Thursday, April 2, 2026; Thursday, May 7, 2026; Thursday, June 11, 2026; and Thursday, July 16, 2026 from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Eastern Time (ET). You must register to attend. (See registration information below.)

ADDRESSES: These meetings will be virtual. We will send access instructions for the meetings to those who register according to the instructions below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kirsten Mitchell, Designated Federal Officer for this committee, by email at foia-advisory-committee@nara.gov, or by telephone at 202.741.5770.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: These meetings will be the final five of the sixth term of the 2024–2026 FOIA Advisory Committee. The purpose of the March 5, April 7, May 7 and June 11 meetings will be to consider and possibly vote on draft recommendations from the three subcommittees: Implementation, Statutory Reform, and Volume and Frequency. The purpose of the July 16 meeting, the final of the 2024–2026 term, will be to consider the Committee's final draft report and recommendations.

Procedures: These meetings are open to the public in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, (5 U.S.C. 1001–1014). If you wish to offer oral public comments during the public comments periods of the meetings, you must register in advance.

(1) https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_Ulco0gMLQ7udQnPRaDTKzg for the March 5, 2026 meeting;

(2) https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_myh7wfVOQU2xDwKmp8afEg for the April 2, 2026 meeting;

(3) https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_q-evvGwaQZKWW8k3Y5jclw for the May 7, 2026 meeting;

(4) https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_wovn0drVTIGgMYwJXSc09w for the June 11, 2026 meeting; and

(5) https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_DVjloDkwt96otgBjXQ9VTQ for the July 16, 2026 meeting.

You will be provided with information to access the meeting online. Public comments will be limited to three minutes per individual. Written public comments may be submitted at any time to <https://www.archives.gov/ogis/public-comments> and will be posted if they meet OGIS's posting policy. We will also live-stream the meeting on the National Archives YouTube channel, <https://www.youtube.com/user/usnationalarchives>, and include a captioning option. To request additional accommodations, email foia-advisory-committee@nara.gov or call 202.741.5770. Those who are unable to register online, and those who require

²In November 2022, respondent Shenzhen Haimingrun Superhard Materials Co., Ltd. changed its English name to Haimingrun Co., Ltd. Haimingrun Co., Ltd. jointly filed the petition and entered into the settlement agreement with USS.