

CFR 169 implement the statutory authority. BIA uses the information it collects to determine whether or not to grant a right-of-way, the value of the right-of-way, the appropriate compensation due to landowners, the amount of administrative fees that must be levied, and the penalties, if any, that should be assessed for violations of the right-of-way provisions.

*Title of Collection:* Rights-of-Way on Indian Land.

*OMB Control Number:* 1076–0181.

*Form Number:* Right-of-Way Application.

*Type of Review:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents/Affected Public:* Tribes, Indian landowners and the public.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents:* 3,200.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 3,200.

*Estimated Completion Time per Response:* Varies from 15 minutes to 35 hours (for the application).

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 39,050.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Required to Obtain a Benefit.

*Frequency of Collection:* On occasion.  
*Total Estimated Annual Nonhour Burden Cost:* \$1,100,000.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

**Elizabeth K. Appel,**

*Director, Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action—Indian Affairs.*

[FR Doc. 2019–23090 Filed 10–22–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4337–15–P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0029003; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

#### Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument, Flagstaff, AZ

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that

there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. 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 should submit a written request to Wupatki National Monument. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

**DATES:** 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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Wupatki National Monument at the address in this notice by November 22, 2019.

**ADDRESSES:** Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument, 6400 N Highway 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004, telephone (928) 526–1157 ext. 227, email [Kayci\\_Cook@nps.gov](mailto:Kayci_Cook@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 under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument, Flagstaff, AZ. The human remains were removed from within the boundaries of Wupatki National Monument, Coconino 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) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument.

#### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Wupatki National Monument professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; San

Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, 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 the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

#### History and Description of the Remains

Prior to 1950, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unknown location within Wupatki National Monument in Coconino County, AZ. The right calcaneus of a three-to-five year old individual was misidentified as faunal until 2018 when faunal analysts from Northern Arizona University correctly identified the bone as human, sex-indeterminate. The remains were found in a box labeled with several different archeological sites, making it difficult to determine exact provenience. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

#### Determinations Made by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument

Officials of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on the expert opinions of bio-archeologists at the Museum of Northern Arizona.

- 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(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- According to final judgements of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation,

Arizona; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona).

• Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona; Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Arizona; Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico; Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, Arizona; Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona; Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona; White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona; Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona; and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe (previously listed as the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona) hereafter referred to as “The Aboriginal Land Tribes.”

• Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to The Aboriginal Land Tribes.

#### Additional Requestors and Disposition

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 should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Kayci Cook Collins, Superintendent, Wupatki National Monument, 6400 N Highway 89, Flagstaff, AZ 86004, telephone (928) 526-1157 ext. 227, email [Kayci\\_Cook@nps.gov](mailto:Kayci_Cook@nps.gov), by November 22, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to The Aboriginal Land Tribes may proceed.

The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Wupatki National Monument is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 26, 2019.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2019-23078 Filed 10-22-19; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1100]

### Certain Microfluidic Systems and Components Thereof and Products Containing Same; Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding a Violation of Section 337 and To Extend the Target Date; Schedule for Filing Written Submissions

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review in part the Administrative Law Judge’s (“ALJ”) final initial determination (“ID”), issued on July 12, 2019, finding a violation of section 337 in the above-referenced investigation and to extend the target date for completion of the above-referenced investigation to December 19, 2019. The Commission requests briefing from the parties on certain issues under review, as indicated in this notice.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Benjamin S. Richards, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-5453. 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:** On February 21, 2018, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed by 10X Genomics, Inc. of Pleasanton, CA. 83 FR 7491 (Feb. 21,

2018). The complaint alleges violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain microfluidic systems and components thereof and products containing same by reason of infringement of one or more claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,644,204 (“the ’204 patent”); 9,689,024 (“the ’024 patent”); 9,695,468 (“the ’468 patent”); and 9,856,530 (“the ’530 patent”). *Id.* The Commission’s notice of investigation named as the sole respondent Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. of Hercules, CA. *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations (“OUII”) is participating in this investigation. *Id.*

On July 12, 2019, the ALJ issued the final ID. The ID found a violation of section 337 by virtue of Bio-Rad’s indirect infringement of the ’024, the ’468, and the ’530 patents. The ID found that 10X had not established a violation with respect to the ’204 patent. The ID also found that Bio-Rad failed to establish invalidity of any of the asserted claims of any patent. The ID further found that the domestic industry requirement was satisfied for each of the asserted patents. Finally, the ID found that Bio-Rad had not carried its burden with respect to various additional affirmative defenses, including improper inventorship and ownership.

On July 25, 2019, the ALJ issued her recommended determination on remedy and bonding. The ALJ recommended, upon a finding of violation, that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order, issue a cease and desist order, and impose a bond in the amount of twenty-five percent of the entered value of any covered products imported during the period of Presidential review.

On July 29, 2019, 10X, Bio-Rad, and OUII submitted petitions seeking review of the ID. On August 6, 2019, 10X, Bio-Rad, and OUII submitted responses to the others’ petitions. On August 26, 2019, 10X and Bio-Rad submitted comments on the public interest pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50(a)(4).

Having examined the record of this investigation, including the ID, the petitions for review, and the responses thereto, the Commission has determined to review the ID with respect to (1) all findings related to a violation based on the ’024 patent; (2) all findings related to a violation based on the ’468 patent; (3) noninfringement of the ’204 patent; (4) all findings related to a violation based on the ’530 patent; (5) Bio-Rad’s inventorship and ownership defenses; and (6) a typographical error on page 91.