

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of at least five individuals of Native American ancestry. Historic Site officials have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A) and (B), the 970 items listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at or near the time of death as part of the death rite or ceremony. Historic Site officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the four Native American human remains and 970 associated funerary objects from the site one half mile from Hubbell Trading Post and the Hopi Tribe and the Zuni Tribe. Further, Historic Site officials have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between the one individual from Wide Reed and the Hopi Tribe, the Zuni Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma, the Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Tribe, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe, the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Kaibab Paiute Tribe, the Navajo Nation, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the Pueblo of Jemez, the Pueblo of Laguna, the Pueblo of Nambe, the Pueblo of Pojoaque, the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, the Pueblo of Tesuque, the Southern Ute Tribe, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, the White Mountain Apache Tribe, and the Zuni Tribe. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Nancy Stone, Superintendent, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, P.O. Box 150, Ganado, AZ 86505; telephone: (520) 755-3254, before *thirty days after publication in the Federal Register*. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Hopi Tribe, Zuni Tribe, or Navajo Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 16, 1996.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-4200 Filed 2-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item in the Possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Spokane, WA

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005(a)(2), of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Cheney Cowles Museum, Spokane, WA which meets the definition of "sacred object" under Section 2 of the Act.

The Thunder Bundle consists of weasel and ermine skins, two feather fans, small hide and cloth bundles, drum, four pipe stems, grizzly claw necklace, six rattles, whip, and a parfleche pouch.

Authorized representatives of the Blackfeet Business Council acting on behalf of the Blackfeet Confederacy (including the Piegan and Blood First Nations of Canada) have been provided copies of museum records and have viewed the bundle in person. These representatives, including traditional religious leaders and a direct descendant of one of the original keepers of the bundle, have verified it is the Thunder Bundle of the Blackfeet Confederacy. Evidence submitted by the representatives of the Blackfeet Nation indicates the last proper keeper of the bundle was No Coat in 1899.

The whereabouts of the bundle were not known between 1899 and 1977 when the Thunder Bundle was donated to the Museum of Native American Cultures by Mr. Myron Sammons of Scottsdale, AZ. In 1992, the Cheney Cowles Museum assumed stewardship of the Museum of Native American Cultures collections by permission of the Washington State Attorney General.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society/Cheney Cowles Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), this cultural item is a specific ceremonial object which is needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society/Cheney Cowles Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between this item and the Blackfeet Nation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Blackfeet Nation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this

object should contact Mr. Glenn Mason, Director, Cheney Cowles Museum, 2316 W. First Avenue, Spokane, WA 99204, telephone (509) 456-4931 ext. 104 before March 27, 1996. Repatriation of this object to the Blackfeet Nation on behalf of the Blackfeet Confederacy may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: February 16, 1996.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 96-4201 Filed 2-23-96; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-382]

Certain Flash Memory Circuits and Products Containing Same; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337 and provisional acceptance of motion for temporary relief.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint and a motion for temporary relief were filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on January 11, 1996, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of SanDisk Corporation, 3270 Jay Street, Santa Clara, CA 95054. The complaint alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain flash memory circuits and products containing same by reason of alleged infringement of claims 1, 2, 3 or 4 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,418,752 and claims 27, 32, or 44 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,172,338. The complaint further alleges that there exists an industry in the United States as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337. The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after a full investigation, issue a permanent exclusion order and permanent cease and desist orders.

The motion for temporary relief requests that the Commission issue a temporary exclusion order and temporary cease and desist orders prohibiting the importation into and the sale within the United States after importation of certain flash memory circuits and products containing same

that infringe claim 1 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,418,752 during the course of the Commission's investigation.

ADDRESSES: The complaint and motion for temporary relief, except for any confidential information contained therein, are 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, S.W., Room 112, Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202-205-1802. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John M. Whealan, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-2574.

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Final Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10. The authority for provisional acceptance of the motion for temporary relief is contained in section 210.58, 19 CFR 210.58.

Scope of Investigation

Having considered the complaint and the motion for temporary relief, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on February 20, 1996, ORDERED THAT—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation of certain flash memory circuits and products containing same by reason of infringement of claims 1, 2, 3 or 4 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,418,752 or claims 27, 32, or 44 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,172,338, and whether there exists an industry in the United States as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

(2) Pursuant to section 210.58 of the Commission's Final Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.58, the motion for temporary relief under subsection (e) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which was filed with the complaint, be provisionally accepted and referred to the presiding administrative law judge for investigation.

(3) For the purpose of the investigation so instituted, the following are hereby named as parties upon which this notice of investigation shall be served:

(a) The complainant is—SanDisk Corporation, 3270 Jay Street, Santa Clara, California 95054.

(b) The respondents are the following companies alleged to be in violation of section 337, and are the parties upon which the complaint and motion for temporary relief are to be served:

Samsung Electronics Company, Ltd.,
Samsung Main Building, 10th Floor,
250, 2-ka Taepyung-Ro Chung-Ku,
Seoul, Korea

Samsung Semiconductor, Inc., 3655
North First Street, San Jose, California
95134-1707

(c) John M. Whealan, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Room 401P, Washington, D.C. 20436, shall be the Commission investigative attorney, party to this investigation; and

(4) For the investigation and temporary relief proceedings instituted, the Honorable Sidney Harris is designated as the presiding Administrative Law Judge.

Responses to the complaint, the motion for temporary relief, and the notice of investigation must be submitted by the named respondents in accordance with sections 210.13 and 210.59 of the Commission's Final Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.13 and 210.59. Pursuant to 19 CFR 201.16(d), 210.13(a) and 210.59 of the Commission's Final Rules of Practice and Procedure, such responses will be considered by the Commission if received not later than 10 days after the date of service by the Commission of the complaint, the motion for temporary relief, and the notice of investigation. Extensions of time for submitting responses to the complaint will not be granted unless good cause therefor is shown.

Failure of a respondent to file a timely response to each allegation in the complaint, in the motion for temporary relief, and in this notice may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to appear and contest the allegations of the complaint, the motion for temporary relief, and this notice, and to authorize the administrative law judge and the Commission, without further notice to the respondent, to find the facts to be as alleged in the complaint, motion for temporary relief, and this notice and to enter both an initial determination and a final determination containing such findings, and may result in the issuance of a limited exclusion order or a cease and desist order or both directed against such respondent.

Issued: February 20, 1996.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 96-4223 Filed 2-23-96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences July–September 1995; Dissemination of Information

Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, requires NRC to disseminate information on abnormal occurrences (AOs) (i.e., unscheduled incidents or events that the Commission determines are significant from the standpoint of public health and safety). During the third quarter of CY 1995, the following incidents at NRC licensed facilities were determined to be AOs and are described below, together with the remedial actions taken. Each event is also being included in NUREG-0090, Vol. 18, No. 3 ("Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences: July–September 1995"). This report will be available at NRC's Public Document Room, 2120 L Street NW. (Lower Level), Washington, DC, about three weeks after the publication date of this Federal Register Notice.

Other NRC Licensees (Industrial Radiographers, Medical Institutions, Industrial Users, etc.)

95-7 Medical Brachytherapy Misadministration at Marshfield Clinic in Marshfield, Wisconsin

One of the AO reporting guidelines notes that administering a therapeutic dose from a sealed source such that the calculated total treatment dose differs from the prescribed total treatment dose by more than 10 percent and the actual dose is greater than 1.5 times the prescribed dose can be considered an AO.

Date and Place—June 8, 1995; Marshfield Clinic; Marshfield, Wisconsin.

Nature and Probable Consequences—A patient was prescribed a dose of 1640 centigray (cGy) (1640 rad) for a low dose rate brachytherapy treatment of the cervix using cesium-137 sources.

After the sources were implanted, but prior to completion of the treatment, the physician entered the wrong date for removal of the sources into the final treatment plan. Because of this error the treatment was extended for an additional day. As a result, the calculated administered dose was 2440 cGy (2440 rad) which was