

obtained at the BLM Elko District Office, located at 3900 East Idaho Street, Elko Nevada 89801, and at the BLM's NEPA eplanning website at <https://go.usa.gov/xnRCr> or through eplanning on the BLM's website at <http://www.blm.gov/nv>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Janice Stadelman, Project Manager, at telephone 775-753-0346; address 3900 East Idaho Street, Elko, Nevada 89801; email: blm_nv_eldo_rossimine_project_eis@blm.gov.

Persons who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Relay Service (FRS) at 1-800-877-8339 to contact Ms. Stadelman during normal business hours. FRS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to leave a message or question. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Final EIS is an abbreviated document that presents updates to the Draft EIS resulting from public and cooperating agency comments received during the 45-day public comment period. Public comments resulted in the addition of clarifying text, but did not significantly change the analysis. None of the public comments received resulted in major changes or revisions to the Draft EIS. Therefore, this abbreviated Final EIS must be read in conjunction with the Draft EIS (September 2018), which is also located on BLM's eplanning site at <https://go.usa.gov/xnRCr>.

The EIS analyzed the proposed modification submitted by Halliburton Energy Services to their plan of operations for the Rossi Mine Project. The proposal includes the continuation of the existing mine infrastructure, but would expand the existing facilities and operation to support the continuation of the open pit mining operation and surface exploration activities for barite. The proposed action would increase the disturbance to approximately a total acreage of 2,063 acres of public and private land, including 896 acres of previously approved or existing disturbance and 1,167 acres of new land disturbance. Of the 2,063 acres of surface disturbance, approximately 209 acres consist of private land and the remaining 1,854 acres are public land administered by the BLM. The proposed expansion would provide up to an estimated 433 jobs, some of which could be filled by returning and new employees.

The proposed action includes the expansion of the existing plan of operations boundary, the expansion of the existing open pits, the development of new open pits, expansion of the

existing waste rock disposal facilities, construction of new waste rock disposal facilities, expansion or modification of ancillary facilities, expansion and development of new roads, re-alignment of segments of the Boulder Valley Road and Antelope-Boulder Connector Road, installation of new power distribution lines, the continuation of surface exploration, and reclamation activities. The proposed expansion is projected to add 8 years to the mine's life. The Project is located on the northern end of the Carlin Trend in Elko County, approximately 25 miles north of the community of Dunphy and 28 aerial miles northwest of the town of Carlin, Nevada.

The Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS for the Rossi Mine Expansion Project published on September 14, 2018 (83 FR 46753), with a 45-day comment period. The BLM issued a news release and held two public meetings during the comment period. A total of nine people signed the attendance sheets available at the meetings. Those attending the public meetings consisted of representatives from the BLM, Halliburton, and the Nevada Department of Wildlife, and four members from the general public. The BLM received a total of eight comment submittals (e.g. letter, comment form, email) during the comment period. Key issues identified by individuals, groups, and government entities include potential impacts and mitigation for sage-grouse and mule deer habitat; impacts, mitigation and monitoring related to groundwater; direct, cumulative and socioeconomic impacts to livestock grazing management; maintenance of the access road; minimizing night lighting impacts; complying with State regulations and permitting with the State agencies regarding air and water; and support for the project.

The BLM is the lead Federal agency for this EIS. Cooperating agencies included the Nevada Department of Wildlife, the Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Sagebrush Ecosystem Technical Team, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Elko County Board of Commissioners, and the EPA. The agency-preferred alternative is the Reconfiguration Alternative, which consists of the Proposed Action and the reconfiguration of the waste rock disposal facilities.

Following a 30-day Final EIS availability and review period, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be issued. The decision reached in the ROD is subject to appeal to the Interior Board of Land

Appeals. The 30-day appeal period begins with the issuance of the ROD.

(Authority: 40 CFR 1506.6, 40 CFR 1506.10)

Jill C. Silvey,

District Manager, Elko District Office.

[FR Doc. 2019-12628 Filed 6-13-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-HC-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-NPS0027980, PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Effigy Mounds National Monument 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument. 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 Effigy Mounds National Monument at the address in this notice by July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Jim Nepstad, Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument, 151 Hwy. 76, Harpers Ferry, IA 52146, telephone (563) 873-3491 Ext. 101, email jim_nepstad@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, Effigy Mounds National Monument, Harpers Ferry, IA. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from sites in Allamakee and Clayton Counties, IA.

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, Effigy Mounds National Monument.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Effigy Mounds National Monument professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

History and Description of the Remains

The human remains described below, with the exception of one metatarsal fragment from the Great Bear Mound Group originally misidentified as a bone tool, were stolen from Effigy Mounds National Monument in 1990 and recovered in 2011 and 2012. After examination by an osteologist, most, but not all, of the remains were able to be matched with their original documentation. The recovered remains which were not able to be matched were cataloged as a separate accession (#212) and are accounted for in the total minimum number of individuals in Effigy Mounds National Monument collections. These fragmentary remains will not be described separately in this

notice or any future notice. Items found with the stolen remains that could not be reunited with their original accession are described here as cultural items removed at unknown dates from unknown sites within the boundaries of Effigy Mounds National Monument.

Because the mounds at Effigy Mounds National Monument are burial mounds, all artifacts that come from these mounds are considered funerary objects. All of the funerary objects are considered associated funerary objects because, even though these types of items likely had other uses within the culture, it is reasonable to believe that these specific funerary objects were made exclusively for burial purposes and therefore pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A) are associated funerary objects regardless of the location of the connected human remains.

At an unknown date, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed from an unknown site likely within the boundaries of Effigy Mounds National Monument in Allamakee or Clayton County, IA. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

At unknown dates, 59 cultural items were removed from unknown sites within the boundaries of Effigy Mounds National Monument in Allamakee or Clayton County, IA. The 59 associated funerary objects are 55 animal bones, one unfired clay fragment, and three stones.

In 1928, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals, were removed from Fire Point Mound Group, Allamakee County, IA, by local collector Henry P. Field, who donated the material to Effigy Mounds National Monument in 1958. No known individuals were identified. The 22 associated funerary objects are one miniature pot, one ground stone tool, one iron concretion, one modified hematite slab, one galena crystal, one maul, one drill, four stones, two pottery sherds, two utilized flakes, four flakes, one flake fragment, one flake tool, and one biface.

In 1952, 51 cultural items were removed from Sny Magill Mound Group in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Paul Beaubien during work to determine if the site should be added to the monument. The 51 associated funerary objects are three ground stone tools, four pieces of shatter, six unmodified rocks, one piece of fire cracked rock, seven flakes, and 30 pottery sherds.

In 1952, 38 cultural items were removed from the Nazekaw Terrace Mound Group in Allamakee County, IA,

by NPS archeologist Paul Beaubien. The human remains were given to an outside researcher in 1952, returned to Effigy Mounds National Monument in 2000, and repatriated in 2005. The 38 associated funerary objects are 14 flakes, five pieces of shatter, 16 unmodified rocks, two faunal bones, and one bag of vegetal material.

In 1957, 46 cultural items were removed from the Devils Den Mound Group on private property in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Robert Bray. The landowner donated the items to Effigy Mounds National Monument along with a bundle burial which was repatriated in 2001. The 46 associated funerary objects are 42 pottery sherds, one scraper, one modified flake, and two unmodified rocks.

In 1959, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals, were removed from Red House Landing Mound Group in Allamakee County, IA, by NPS archeologist John Ingmanson during a soil study by the Iowa State University Department of Agronomy. No known individuals were identified. The 62 associated funerary objects are one flake, one shell, five pieces of shatter, 52 unmodified rocks, two charcoal samples, and one soil sample.

In 1959, one cultural item was removed from the Nazekaw Terrace Mound Group by local collector Henry P. Field during construction of the Visitor Center parking lot and given to Effigy Mounds National Monument staff. The one associated funerary object is a piece of a copper breastplate.

In 1961, two cultural items were removed from the Marching Bear Mound Group in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist John Ingmanson during the mound rehabilitation project. The two associated funerary objects are one projectile point and one charcoal sample.

In 1962, seven cultural items were removed from the Marching Bear Mound Group in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. The seven associated funerary objects are two charcoal samples, one unmodified stone, two cores, and two flakes.

Between 1960 and 1963, one cultural item was removed from the Marching Bear Mound Group in Clayton County, IA, during the mound rehabilitation project. The one associated funerary object is a flake tool.

In 1962, 30 cultural items were removed from the Compound Mound Group in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. Human remains from the site were repatriated

in 2008. The 30 associated funerary objects are seven flakes, 14 unmodified stones, and nine pieces of shatter.

In 1962, 38 cultural items were removed from the Marquette-Yellow River Mound Group 8 in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. The 38 associated funerary objects are eight flakes, one piece of shatter, 28 unmodified rocks, and one burned earth sample.

In 1962, nine cultural items were removed from the Marquette-Yellow River Mound Group 6 in Clayton County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. The nine associated funerary objects are seven flakes, one piece of shatter, and one unmodified rock.

In 1965, human remains representing, at minimum, five individuals, were excavated from Fire Point Mound Group in Allamakee County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. No known individuals were identified. The 48 associated funerary objects are five flakes, one knife fragment, one galena crystal, seven pottery sherds, three pieces of shatter, 10 animal bones, 14 unmodified stones, six soil samples, and one burned earth sample.

In 1965, 106 cultural items were removed from Isolated Round Mound I in Allamakee County, IA, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon during the mound rehabilitation project. The 106 associated funerary objects are 64 pottery sherds, 40 unmodified rocks, one flake, and one soil sample.

In 1967, one cultural item was removed from the Karnopp-Eggleston Mound Group in Crawford County, WI, by NPS archeologist Garland Gordon after permission was given by the landowner to surface collect a recently leveled mound. Gordon collected human remains and artifacts which were donated to Effigy Mounds National Monument. In 1987, the human remains were transferred to the Wisconsin Historical Society via the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist under the authority of the 1976 Iowa Burial Law. In the 1970s, all but one of the artifacts were culled from the accession with no accompanying documentation. Their location is unknown. The one associated funerary object is one bifurcate base projectile point.

In 1971, human remains representing, at minimum, three individuals, were removed from Isolated Round Mound II in Allamakee County, IA, by NPS archeologist Wilfred Husted during legally authorized excavations. No known individuals were identified. The

one associated funerary object is a soil sample.

In 1971, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual, were removed from the Great Bear Mound Group in Allamakee County, IA, by NPS archeologist Wilfred Husted during the mound rehabilitation project. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a small stone celt.

Based on archeological context, ethnographic information, and oral traditions the human remains and associated funerary objects described above are identified as belonging to the Woodland tradition.

The Woodland tradition transitions into the Oneota tradition which is identified as being clearly ancestral to the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

The First Treaty of Prairie Du Chien of August 19, 1825 between the United States and the Sac and Fox, Dakota Sioux, Ioway, Ho-Chunk, Winnebago, Potawatomi, Chippewa, Menominee, and Ottawa demonstrates the variety of tribes living in the area in the 1800s who have historic affiliation with Effigy Mounds National Monument.

The First Treaty of Prairie du Chien, as well as linguistic, oral tradition, temporal, and geographic evidence, reasonably indicates that the following Sioux Indian tribes possess ancestral ties to the Effigy Mounds National Monument region and the human remains and associated funerary objects described above: Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; and Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Determinations Made by Effigy Mounds National Monument

Officials of Effigy Mounds National Monument have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 17

individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 523 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 and to have been made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains.

- 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 Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

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 Jim Nepstad, Superintendent, Effigy Mounds National Monument, 151 Hwy. 76, Harpers Ferry, IA 52146, telephone (563) 873-3491 Ext. 101, email jim_nepstad@nps.gov, by July 15, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota; Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota; Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin; Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska; Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma; Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Omaha Tribe of Nebraska; Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma; Ponca Tribe of Nebraska; Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota; Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska; Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota; Sisseton-

Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota; Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota; Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska; and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may proceed.

Effigy Mounds National Monument is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: May 17, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019-12590 Filed 6-13-19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1068]

Certain Microfluidic Devices; Notice of Request for Supplemental Submissions From the Parties and Interested Members of the Public and Interested Government Agencies; Extension of Target Date

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (the "Commission") is requesting supplemental submissions from the parties and interested members of the public and interested government agencies. The target date in this investigation has been extended to August 15, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ron Traud, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3427. 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 (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's Electronic Docket Information System ("EDIS") (<https://edis.usitc.gov>). Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal, telephone (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 6, 2017, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed by Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. of Hercules, California ("Bio-Rad") and Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC of Livermore, California (collectively, "Complainants"). 82 FR 42115 (Sept. 6, 2017). Complainants alleged a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 ("section 337"), by 10X Genomics, Inc. of Pleasanton, California ("10X") based on its importation into the United States of certain microfluidic devices asserted to infringe one or more claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,500,664; 9,636,682; 9,649,635; and 9,126,160. *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations was also named as a party in this investigation. *Id.* The Commission also directed the ALJ to take evidence and hear arguments regarding the public interest and provide the Commission with findings of fact and a recommended determination on the statutory public interest factors, as requested by 10X. *Id.*

On September 20, 2018, the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") issued a final initial determination finding that 10X violated section 337 through its importation of its GEM-Q and GEM-U Chips (collectively, the "GEM Chips"). However, the ALJ found no violation by 10X based on its importation of its Chip SE or Chip GB.

On September 28, 2018, the ALJ issued a recommended determination on remedy, bonding, and the public interest (the "RD"). The ALJ recommended that, if the Commission finds a violation of section 337, it should issue a limited exclusion order ("LEO") against infringing microfluidic devices, which are imported, sold for importation, and/or sold after importation by 10X. The LEO would prevent the importation by 10X of microfluidic devices that infringe Complainants' asserted patents. The ALJ further recommended that, if the Commission finds a violation of section 337, it should issue a cease and desist order ("CDO") against 10X. The CDO would prevent the transfer by 10X to others of microfluidic devices that infringe Complainants' asserted patents. The ALJ found that "the public interest factors weigh in favor of imposition of the recommended remedial orders." RD at 30.

On December 4, 2018, the Commission determined to review the ALJ's findings as to the GEM Chips, the Chip SE, and the Chip GB. 83 FR 63672 (Dec. 11, 2018). Accordingly, the Commission may find a section 337 violation and issue an LEO or CDO or

both relating to any or all of those products. However, prior to issuing remedial orders, the Commission must consider the effect of those remedial orders on the public interest. 19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1), (f)(1). Given the current record, the Commission is requesting additional information regarding the public interest from the parties, interested members of the public, and government agencies.

The parties, interested members of the public, and interested government agencies are requested to provide statements and comments on the following public interest issues. The Commission is particularly interested in responses that include detailed information regarding specific research projects being conducted in the United States as of the date of this Notice.

(1) For current research projects being conducted in the United States, please provide the following information:

a. Please quantify and explain what, if any, research setbacks (such as loss of time, money, samples, or usable data) would occur if the specific current research project(s) were required to be switched from 10X's GEM Chips to another system.

b. Please explain and quantify the extent to which the Chip SE could replace the GEM Chips in the current ongoing research project(s) discussed above.

c. To what extent would delaying the effect of any exclusion or cease and desist order covering 10X's GEM Chips ameliorate or prevent such setbacks for the specific research project(s)? How long of a delay in the effective date of a remedial order would be necessary to allow the specific ongoing research project(s) to continue to completion with 10X's GEM Chips?

(2) Are there research areas for which 10X's GEM Chips used with 10X's Chromium Controllers are the only acceptable research platform? If so, why are alternative products not acceptable?

(3) If the Commission were to tailor its remedial orders to allow researchers using the GEM Chips in the United States as of the date of this Notice to continue to receive the GEM Chips:

a. Please provide proposed remedial order language for a certification that would permit only imports for researchers who have a documented need to continue to receive the GEM Chips for a specific current research project that cannot be met by any alternative product, including the Chip SE.

b. Please explain how your proposed language for that exception allows the continued receipt of the GEM Chips by those U.S. researchers only for research