

funerary objects to 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; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Arizona State Museum is responsible for notifying 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; and Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 10, 2006

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: Minnesota Museum of American Art, St. Paul, MN

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the Minnesota Museum of American Art, St. Paul, MN, that meets the definition of "object of cultural patrimony" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural item. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The one cultural item is a clan hat, Xixch'i S'aaxw (Frog Hat), of the Kiks.ádi people of the Sheet'iká. The clan hat (#57.14.08), is estimated to have been made in the 19th century and is composed of polychrome alder wood, sea lion whiskers, beads, and yarn; it is

4 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches high x 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches long x 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide. The clan hat is carved in a "jockey cap" form; the frog on the skull of the hat is in low raised relief, painted blue, red, and black; and originally had inlaid abalone shells to represent the eyes. The bill of the hat is ochre, decorated with sea lion whiskers and bead and yarn pendants. This clan hat depicts the time of Russian contact.

The hat was purchased by the Minnesota Museum of American Art in 1957 from the Portland Art Museum, Portland, OR, and listed as #48.3.724.2678 of the Portland Art Museum's Rasmussen collection. The Portland Museum lists the work as being purchased from Mrs. Billy Williams, but the Rasmussen collection was developed by Mr. Axel Rasmussen who was superintendent of schools in Skagway, AK. It is unclear if there is an association between Mrs. Williams and Mr. Rasmussen.

Representatives of the Central Council of the Tlinglit & Haida Indian Tribes, specifically of the Kiks.ádi Clan, have identified this hat as an object of cultural patrimony that is a vital part of their ongoing ceremonial rites and central to their sacred beliefs, and no single individual could sell or alienate the clan hat. The clan hat is one of the most significant objects a clan can have and usually depicts the main crest of the clan, or one of their crests they are entitled to use, which has both social and religious significance. Clan hats serve to unify clan members, tie present-day clan members to their shuká, ancestral clan members, and link the clan member to the animal crest depicted thereon or the story connected with the hat.

Officials of the Minnesota Museum of American Art have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), the cultural item described above has ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual. Officials of the Minnesota Museum of American Art also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the object of cultural patrimony and the Central Council of the Tlinglit & Haida Indian Tribes.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object of cultural patrimony should contact Eunice Haugen, Registrar and Exhibits Coordinator, Minnesota Museum of American Art, 50 West Kellogg Boulevard, Suite 341, St. Paul,

Minnesota 55102, telephone 651-266-1033, before April 13, 2006.

Repatriation of the object of cultural patrimony to the Central Council of the Tlinglit & Haida Indian Tribes may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Minnesota Museum of American Art is responsible for notifying Central Council of the Tlinglit & Haida Indian Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 15, 2006.

C. Timothy McKeown,

Acting Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6-3551 Filed 3-13-06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items: Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, OK, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

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 cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

The 9,097 unassociated funerary objects are 45 whole and restored ceramic vessels; 2,784 spindle whorls, clay beads, and pot sherds; 1,403 daub samples; 401 fire-cracked rocks, hammerstones, celts, cores, and cobbles; 1,594 lithic flakes and tools, including projectile points, scrapers, drills, and burins; 2,558 faunal bones and bone and antler tools; 13 mussel shells, shell fragments, and shell beads; 238 turtle shells and shell fragments; 13 pieces of charcoal; 3 metal objects; 38 non-charred wood and floral samples; and 7 mineral specimens.

Between 1964 and 1968, human remains and funerary objects were removed from the Charlie MacDuffie farm in Craighead County, AR, by avocational archeologist Frank Soday. The cultural items were deeded by gift

to Gilcrease Museum in 1982 by the Soday Research Foundation. The human remains and associated funerary objects are described in an accompanying Notice of Inventory Completion.

The Charlie MacDuffie site (3CG21) is located near the town of Lunsford in Craighead County, northeastern Arkansas. Excavation records indicate that the site consisted of a "large village with two mounds." Cultural items associated with the human remains removed from the site have been determined to date to the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1170–1300). Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma indicates that the region has long been included in the traditional and hunting territory of the Quapaw. French colonial records from 1700 also indicate that the Quapaw were known then to be the only Native American group present in the St. Francis River valley region where the MacDuffie site is located.

Officials of the Gilcrease Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the cultural items 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 are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of the Gilcrease Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the unassociated funerary objects and the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Randy Ramer, Curator of Anthropology, Gilcrease Museum, 1400 Gilcrease Museum Road, Tulsa, OK 74127–2100, telephone (918) 596–2743, before April 13, 2006. Repatriation of the unassociated funerary objects to the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Gilcrease Museum is responsible for notifying the Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma that this notice has been published.

Dated: February 10, 2006.

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. E6–3553 Filed 3–13–06; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337–TA–563]

In the Matter of Certain Portable Power Stations and Packaging Therefor; Notice of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on February 8, 2006, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Roadmaster (USA) Corp. A supplemental letter was filed on February 27, 2006. The complaint, as supplemented, 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 portable power stations and packaging therefor by reason of infringement of U.S. Design Patent No. D469,739; U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,594,538; and U.S. Copyright Registration No. VA–1–261–495. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent general exclusion order and cease and desist order.

ADDRESSES: The complaint, except for any confidential information contained therein, is 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., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server at <http://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David O. Lloyd, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International

Trade Commission, telephone 202–205–2576.

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 Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2005).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on March 7, 2006, *ordered that*—

(1) Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, an investigation be instituted to determine:

(a) 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 portable power stations and packaging therefor by reason of infringement of U.S. Design Patent No. D469,739, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of Section 337; or

(b) whether there is a violation of subsection (a)(1)(C) 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 portable power stations and packaging therefor by reason of infringement of U.S. Trademark Registration No. 2,594,538, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of Section 337; or

(c) 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 portable power stations and packaging therefor by reason of infringement of U.S. Copyright Registration No. VA–1–261–495, and whether an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of Section 337.

(2) 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—
Roadmaster (USA) Corp., 41 James Way, Eatontown, New Jersey 07724.

(b) The respondent is the following entity alleged to be in violation of section 337, and is the party upon which the complaint is to be served:
Sinochem Ningbo, Ltd., 21 JiangXia Street, Ningbo 315000 China.

(c) David O. Lloyd, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E