

Diego County archeological sites within the vicinity of Agua Hedionda (CA–SDI–8797, CA–SDI–10671, CA–SDI–6132, CA–10673 (W–116, W–118, W–119, and W–129); CA–SDI–6134 (W–121); and SDM–W–124. Based on oral traditional, geographical, biological, and anthropological information, the Museum of Us has determined that the Pechanga Band of Indians (*previously* listed as Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California) are culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

### Correction

In the **Federal Register** (83 FR 39125, August 8, 2018), column 1, paragraph 6 “Consultation” is corrected by substituting the following paragraph:

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Museum of Us professional staff in consultation with the Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California; Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California (Barona Group of Captain Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California; Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California); Ewilaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California; Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, California (*previously* listed as Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Santa Ysabel Reservation); Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja and Cosmit Reservation, California; Jamul Indian Village of California; La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians, California (*previously* listed as La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation); La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La Posta Indian Reservation, California; Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Manzanita Reservation, California; Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Mesa Grande Reservation, California; Pala Band of Mission Indians (*previously* listed as Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala Reservation, California); Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma & Yuima Reservation, California; Pechanga Band of Indians (*previously* listed as Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians of the Pechanga Reservation, California); San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California; Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon Reservation, California; Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California; and the Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation (hereafter referred to as the “The Tribes”).

In the **Federal Register** (83 FR 39126, August 8, 2018), column 1, paragraph 3, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentences:

During consultation, it was determined that these sites are located within

Payómkawichum (“Luiseño”) Nation and Kumeyaay Nation shared territory and comprise one cemetery. Based on traditional funerary practices, all the objects from these sites are associated funerary objects.

In the **Federal Register** (83 FR 39126, August 8, 2018), column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentences:

During consultation, it was determined that this site is located within Payómkawichum (“Luiseño”) Nation and Kumeyaay Nation shared territory and is one cemetery. Based on traditional funerary practices, all the objects from this site are associated funerary objects.

In the **Federal Register** (83 FR 39126, August 8, 2018), column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentences:

During consultation, it was determined that this site is located within Payómkawichum (“Luiseño”) Nation and Kumeyaay Nation shared territory and is one cemetery. Based on traditional funerary practices, all the objects from this site are associated funerary objects.

In the **Federal Register** (83 FR 39126, August 8, 2018), column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 2 is corrected by substituting the following sentences:

These sites are all located within well-known and documented territories occupied by the Payomkawichum (Luiseno) and/or Kumeyaay Nations.

### 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 Carmen Mosley, NAGPRA Repatriation Manager, Museum of Us, 1350 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA 92101, telephone (619) 239–2001 Ext. 38, email [cmosley@museumofus.org](mailto:cmosley@museumofus.org), by July 14, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Museum of Us is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 1, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2022–12426 Filed 6–8–22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312–52–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0034031; PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

### Notice of Inventory Completion: Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico, 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 the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture. 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 the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture at the address in this notice by July 11, 2022.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ms. Julia Clifton, Curator of Archaeological Research Collections, Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, 710 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87504, telephone (505) 476–4444, email [julia.clifton@state.nm.us](mailto:julia.clifton@state.nm.us).

**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 Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe, NM.

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 Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

### Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (*previously* listed as Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; and the Santo Domingo Pueblo (*previously* listed as Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico, and as Pueblo of Santo Domingo) (hereafter referred to as "The Tribes").

### History and Description of the Remains

As described below, in 1962, 1965, and 1974–1975, human remains representing, at minimum, 26 individuals were removed from the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe County, NM. The Palace building is owned by the Museum of New Mexico (MNM) and is part of the New Mexico History Museum. The fragmentary human remains belong to 16 adults, two adolescents, two children, and six infants. With two exceptions, the human remains of all 26 individuals were recovered from sediments below the 20th century floor of the Palace structure.

In 1962, during the renovation of Room 4 of the Palace of the Governors, sub-floor excavations were conducted by Museum staff members Bruce Ellis and Stanly Stubbs. In deposits dating to the Pueblo Revolt era (A.D. 1680–1693), the fragmentary remains of an infant 7–10 months old were recovered.

In 1965, while the floor of the Southeast room of the Palace was being replaced, excavations were conducted by volunteers under the direction of MNM staff member Robert Alexander. The fragmentary remains belonging to one female adult, one adolescent who was probably male and approximately 15–18 years old, and one adult of undetermined sex were recovered.

In late 1974 and early 1975, prior to planned renovations to the Palace interior, extensive excavations under the floors of Rooms 5, 7, 8, and the West Hall were undertaken by Museum personnel and volunteers under the

direction of Cordelia Snow. The extremely fragmentary remains belonging to three adult females, five infants under the age of one year, two children between the age of one and three years, two adolescents 11–14 years old, and eight adults of undetermined sex were recovered.

In 1974, a foot bone belonging to an adult of undetermined sex and a tooth belonging to an adult of undetermined sex were recovered from the Patio area of the Palace. No stratigraphic context was recorded for these two individuals.

Immediately following excavation, all the human remains listed in this notice were transferred to the Laboratory of Anthropology (now the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology), a sister agency of the New Mexico History Museum within the Museum of New Mexico. No known individuals were identified. The four associated funerary objects are one lot of fabric remnants, one sherd, one Olivella shell bead, and one metal straight pin.

Established in 1610 by Spanish colonists from Mexico as the seat of their colonial administration, the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico is one of the oldest continually occupied buildings in the continental United States. Extensively modified over the centuries, today it occupies a place on the Plaza in downtown Santa Fe. According to oral historical information from the Pueblo of Tesuque, before the Spanish arrived in the area, the area of downtown Santa Fe had been occupied for centuries by the Pueblo's Tewa ancestors as the village of Oga-Pogee (the place of the white shell). During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Palace served as a fortress for besieged Spanish colonists. Historical records indicate that from late 1680, when the colonists retreated to the El Paso area, until the return of the Spanish in December 1693, the Palace was rebuilt as a Pueblo village and inhabited by Northern and Southern Tewa people. This Native occupation is supported by archeological and geographic information, and its occupation by the ancestors of several contemporary Tribes is consistent with historical documents relating to the fate of the original Palace of the Governors following the Pueblo Revolt.

Over the four years following the return of the Spanish, New Mexico was wracked by widespread violence, as Diego de Vargas and his army attempted to subdue the Pueblos. The refugees from the Pueblo that had been established in the Palace of the Governors fled to other villages, but many of those villages, in turn, were subsequently abandoned or destroyed

by Vargas, creating additional waves of refugees. The events of this period are complex and painful, and probably because they are so traumatic, are not easily accessible through oral history. Most of the Tewa villages (the Pueblos of Tesuque, Pojoaque, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Nambe, and Ohkay Owingeh) occupied by the Northern Tewa managed to survive this tumultuous period and are still occupied today by their descendants. The Southern Tewa villages located southeast of Santa Fe were abandoned during this period of violence and political unrest. By 1706, the Southern Tewa had left their villages and moved north, to Santa Fe and beyond, and into the region occupied by the Northern Tewa, as well as west, to the Pueblo of Santo Domingo and the Hopi villages.

Except for the fragmentary human remains of the individuals recovered from the Palace Patio, the human remains of all the other individuals, which were recovered from sub-floor deposits, date to the Native American occupation of the building following the Pueblo Revolt in August 1680. While the stratigraphic contexts for the human remains of the two individuals recovered from the Palace Patio in 1974 were not recorded, no Spanish Colonial or historic Euro-American burials are documented in the Palace Courtyard/Patio area north of the current Palace structure, within what could have been the limits of the post-Revolt era Pueblo. Consequently, the single metatarsal element and the tooth found in this area are presumed to be Native American and related either to the pre-Spanish occupation or to the Revolt era occupation by Puebloan people.

### Determinations Made by the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico

Officials of the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of 26 individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the four 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.

- 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 Tribes.

### 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 Ms. Julia Clifton, Curator of Archaeological Research Collections, Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, 710 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe, NM 87504, telephone (505) 476-4444, email [julia.clifton@state.nm.us](mailto:julia.clifton@state.nm.us), by July 11, 2022. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Tribes may proceed.

The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Museum of New Mexico is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 1, 2022.

**Melanie O'Brien,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 2022-12428 Filed 6-8-22; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4312-52-P**

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final)]

#### Oil Country Tubular Goods From Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea; Scheduling of the Final Phase of Countervailing Duty and Anti-Dumping Duty Investigations

**AGENCY:** United States International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of the final phase of antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701-TA-671-672 and 731-TA-1571-1573 (Final) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act") to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of oil country tubular goods (OCTG) from Argentina, Mexico, Russia, and South Korea,<sup>1</sup> provided for in subheadings 7304.29, 7305.20, and 7306.29 of the Harmonized Tariff

Schedule of the United States, preliminarily determined by the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be subsidized and/or sold at less-than-fair-value.

**DATES:** May 11, 2022.

#### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tyler Berard ((202) 205-3354), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter 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 (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for these investigations may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

**Scope.**—For purposes of these investigations, Commerce has defined the subject merchandise as "certain OCTG, which are hollow steel products of circular cross-section, including oil well casing and tubing, of iron (other than case iron) or steel (both carbon and alloy), whether seamless or welded, regardless of end finish (e.g., whether or not plain end, threaded, or threaded and coupled) whether or not conforming to American Petroleum Institute (API) or non-API specifications, whether finished (including limited service OCTG products) or unfinished (including green tubes and limited service OCTG products), whether or not thread protectors are attached. The scope of this investigation also covers OCTG coupling stock. Subject merchandise includes material matching the above description that has been finished, packaged, or otherwise processed in a third country, including by performing any heat treatment, cutting, upsetting, threading, coupling, or any other finishing, packaging, or processing that would not otherwise remove the merchandise from the scope of the investigation if performed in the country of manufacture of the OCTG. Excluded from the scope of the investigation are: casing, tubing, or coupling stock containing 10.5 percent or more by weight of chromium; drill pipe; unattached couplings; and unattached thread protectors."

**Background.**—The final phase of these investigations is being scheduled pursuant to sections 705(b) and 731(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C.

1671d(b) and 1673d(b)), as a result of affirmative preliminary determinations by Commerce that certain benefits which constitute subsidies within the meaning of § 703 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b) are being provided to manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Russia of OCTG, and that imports of such products from Argentina, Mexico, and Russia are being sold in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of § 733 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b). The investigations were requested in petitions filed on October 6, 2021, by Borusan Mannesmann Pipe U.S., Inc., Baytown, Texas; PTC Liberty Tubulars LLC, Liberty, Texas; U.S. Steel Tubular Products, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Welded Tube USA, Inc., Lackawanna, New York; and the United States Steel, Paper and Forestry, Rubber, Manufacturing, Energy, Allied Industrial and Service Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

For further information concerning the conduct of this phase of the investigations, hearing procedures, and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

**Participation in the investigations and public service list.**—Persons, including industrial users of the subject merchandise and, if the merchandise is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations, wishing to participate in the final phase of these investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in § 201.11 of the Commission's rules, no later than 21 days prior to the hearing date specified in this notice. A party that filed a notice of appearance during the preliminary phase of the investigations need not file an additional notice of appearance during this final phase. The Secretary will maintain a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, <https://edis.usitc.gov>.) No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

**Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.**—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the

<sup>1</sup> While Commerce has preliminarily determined that countervailable subsidies are not being provided to producers and exporters of OCTG from South Korea, the Commission is continuing its investigative activities pursuant to Commission rule 207.21(c).