

individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1882, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a gravel deposit at an unknown location in Trenton in Mercer County, NJ, by Charles C. Abbott as part of a Peabody Museum expedition. The human remains are fragmentary cranial remains of an adult of indeterminate sex and age. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On April 18, 1884, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a railroad cut in Trenton in Mercer County, NJ, by Charles C. Abbott as part of a Peabody Museum expedition. The human remains were originally encountered by workmen digging a cut for the railroad in Trenton. The workmen excavated the human remains and later reconstructed for Abbott the original location of the human remains. The human remains lay in either “ferruginous sand” or gravel 16 feet below the surface. The human remains are fragmentary cranial remains of an adult of indeterminate sex and age. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In April 1886, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from a railroad cut in Trenton in Mercer County, NJ, by Charles C. Abbott. Abbott donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum on May 6, 1886. The human remains were removed from the railroad cut east of the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station, where they lay in gravel 11 feet below the surface. The human remains are fragmentary cranial remains of an adult of indeterminate sex and age. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

On September 10, 1895, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed by Charles C. Abbott from the roadside southeast of his house in Mercer County, NJ. Abbott donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum on September 21, 1895. The human remains lay in gravel. The human remains are fragmentary cranial remains of an adult of indeterminate age who is probably male. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Around 1897, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from an unknown site on the “Assiscunk Creek” approximately three miles from Burlington in Burlington County, NJ, by Stacy Scott. Scott conveyed the human remains to Charles C. Abbott at an

unknown date, and Abbott donated the human remains to the Peabody Museum in 1913. The human remains are the partial cranial remains of an adult male between the ages of 20 and 40 years old and the partial cranial remains of a subadult between the ages of 16 and 20 years old who is probably female. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Between 1858 and 1887, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from “near Hornerstown” in Monmouth County, NJ, by Samuel Lockwood. Lockwood sold the human remains to the Peabody Museum in 1888. The human remains are the fragmentary cranial and postcranial remains of an adult of indeterminate sex and age. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a corner-notched biface.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on osteological analysis, archeological context, and museum records.

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

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the one object described in this notice is 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), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary object and any present-day Indian Tribe.

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains and associated funerary object were removed is the aboriginal land of the Delaware Nation, Oklahoma; Delaware Tribe of Indians; and the Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin (hereafter referred to as “The Tribes”).

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains and associated funerary object may be to The 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 and associated funerary object should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu, by September 10, 2021. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary object to The Tribes may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University is responsible for notifying The Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 28, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-1528 (Final)]

Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube From Vietnam

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigation, the United States International Trade Commission (“Commission”) determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of seamless refined copper pipe and tube (“SRC pipe and tube”) from Vietnam, provided for in subheading 7411.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (“LTFV”).²

Background

The Commission instituted this investigation effective June 30, 2020, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American Copper Tube Coalition, consisting of the Mueller Group, Collierville, Tennessee, and Cerro Flow

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 86 FR 33228 (June 24, 2021).

Products, LLC, Sauget, Illinois. The Commission scheduled the final phase of the investigation following notification of a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of SRC pipe and tube from Vietnam were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of February 23, 2021 (86 FR 10994). Since no party to the investigation requested a hearing, the public hearing in connection with the investigation, originally scheduled for June 15, 2021, was canceled.³

The Commission made this determination pursuant to § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determination in this investigation on August 5, 2021. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5216 (August 2021), entitled *Seamless Refined Copper Pipe and Tube from Vietnam: Investigation No. 731-TA-1528 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.
Issued: August 5, 2021.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2021-17083 Filed 8-10-21; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1166]

Certain Foodservice Equipment and Components Thereof; Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination Finding No Violation of Section 337; Schedule for Filing Written Submissions on the Issues Under Review and on Remedy, the Public Interest, and Bonding

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 final initial determination ("final ID") issued by the presiding administrative law judge ("ALJ") on June 4, 2021, finding no violation of

section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The Commission requests briefing from the parties on certain issues under review, as indicated in this notice. The Commission also requests briefing from the parties, interested government agencies, and interested persons on the issues of remedy, the public interest, and bonding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ronald A. Traud, Esq., 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 may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.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: The Commission instituted this investigation on July 3, 2019, based on a complaint filed on behalf of Illinois Tool Works, Inc. of Glenview, Illinois; Vesta Global Limited of Hong Kong; Vesta (Guangzhou) Catering Equipment Co., Ltd. of China; and Admiral Craft Equipment Corp. of Westbury, New York (collectively, "Complainants"). 84 FR 31911 (Jul. 3, 2019). The complaint, as supplemented, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based upon the importation of articles into the United States, or in the sale of such articles by the owner, importer, or consignee of certain foodservice equipment and components thereof by reason of misappropriation of trade secrets and unfair competition through tortious interference with contractual relationships, the threat or effect of which is to destroy or substantially injure a domestic industry. *Id.* at 31911-12. The notice of investigation named as respondents Guangzhou Rebenet Catering Equipment Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Zhou Hao; Aceplus International Limited (aka Ace Plus International Ltd.); Guangzhou Liangsheng Trading Co., Ltd.; and Zeng Zhaoliang, all of China. *Id.* at 31912. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations ("OUII") was also named as a party in this investigation. *Id.*

On July 9, 2020, Order No. 52 granted a motion for summary determination of no substantial injury to a domestic

industry. The Commission determined to review Order No. 52, and on December 14, 2020, reversed the grant of summary determination.

On June 4, 2021, the ALJ issued the final ID, which found that Respondents did not violate section 337, primarily based on a Complainants' failure to establish a domestic industry. The final ID found that the Commission has *in rem* jurisdiction over the accused products, subject matter jurisdiction, and personal jurisdiction. ID at 99. The final ID also found that Respondents imported into the United States, sold for importation, or sold within the United States after importation the accused products. *Id.* The final ID further found that Respondents have misappropriated certain of Complainants' trade secrets in the manufacture of certain accused products, but that Complainants have not shown that Respondents tortiously interfered with contractual relationships. *Id.* The final ID additionally found that Complainants have not shown that the importation and sale of accused products has the threat or effect of destroying or substantially injuring a domestic industry.

The RD issued on June 10, 2021. The RD recommended that, if the Commission finds a violation of section 337, the Commission should issue limited exclusion orders of various durations for each of the various categories of accused products. RD at 10. The durations of the recommended exclusion orders are all quite short, ranging from 1-17 months from issuance. *Id.* at 10-11. The RD further recommended that a cease and desist order would be unnecessary. *Id.* at 12. The RD additionally recommended that a bond of 1% of entered value be imposed during the period of Presidential review. The public interest was not delegated to the ALJ.

On June 21, 2021, Complainants and Respondents filed petitions for review and OUII filed a contingent petition for review. On June 29, 2021, the parties filed responses to the petitions.

Having examined the record in this investigation, including the final ID, the petitions for review, and the responses thereto, the Commission has determined to review the final ID in part. In particular, the Commission has determined to review the following:

(1) The final ID's findings and conclusions as to the existence of a domestic industry and injury to a domestic industry.

(2) The final ID's findings and conclusions regarding the wrongful taking and use of the Bills of Materials

³ 86 FR 32277 (June 11, 2021).