

seek advance parole to travel to Liberia or to your country of last habitual residence outside the United States, you will risk being found ineligible to re-enter the United States under DED because the Presidential Memorandum excludes persons “who have voluntarily returned to Liberia or their country of last habitual residence outside the United States.”

L. Francis Cissna,

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

[FR Doc. 2019–06577 Filed 4–1–19; 4:15 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Memorandum on Extension of Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians

AGENCY: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

ACTION: Notice.

A “Memorandum on Extension of Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians” was issued by the President on March 28, 2019. The memorandum extends the wind-down period for Liberian Deferred Enforced Departure beneficiaries by an additional 12 months, through March 30, 2020. The President authorized and directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**. The text of the memorandum is set out below.

L. Francis Cissna,

Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Memorandum on Extension of Deferred Enforced Departure for Liberians

Since March 1991, certain Liberian nationals and persons without nationality who last habitually resided in Liberia (collectively, “Liberians”) have been eligible for either Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), allowing them to remain in the United States despite being otherwise removable.

In a memorandum dated March 27, 2018, I determined that, although conditions in Liberia had improved and did not warrant a further extension of DED, the foreign policy interests of the United States warranted affording an orderly transition (“wind-down”) period to Liberian DED beneficiaries. At

that time, I determined that a 12-month wind-down period was appropriate; that wind-down period expires on March 31, 2019.

Upon further reflection and review, I have decided that it is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to extend the wind-down period for an additional 12 months, through March 30, 2020. The overall situation in West Africa remains concerning, and Liberia is an important regional partner for the United States. The reintegration of DED beneficiaries into Liberian civil and political life will be a complex task, and an unsuccessful transition could strain United States-Liberian relations and undermine Liberia’s post-civil war strides toward democracy and political stability. Further, I understand that there are efforts underway by Members of Congress to provide relief for the small population of Liberian DED beneficiaries who remain in the United States. Extending the wind-down period will preserve the status quo while the Congress considers remedial legislation.

The relationship between the United States and Liberia is unique. Former African-American slaves were among those who founded the modern state of Liberia in 1847. Since that time, the United States has sought to honor, through a strong bilateral diplomatic partnership, the sacrifices of individuals who were determined to build a modern democracy in Africa with representative political institutions similar to those of the United States.

Pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct the foreign relations of the United States, I hereby direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to take appropriate measures to accomplish the following:

(1) The termination of DED for all Liberian beneficiaries effective March 31, 2020;

(2) A continuation of the wind-down period through March 30, 2020, during which current Liberian DED beneficiaries who satisfy the description below may remain in the United States; and

(3) As part of that wind-down, continued authorization for employment through March 30, 2020, for current Liberian DED beneficiaries who satisfy the description below.

The 12-month wind-down period and 12-month continued authorization for employment shall apply to any current Liberian DED beneficiary who has continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002, but shall not apply to Liberians in the following categories:

(1) Individuals who are ineligible for TPS for reasons set forth in section

244(c)(2)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

1254a(c)(2)(B));

(2) Individuals whose removal the Secretary of Homeland Security determines to be in the interest of the United States;

(3) Individuals whose presence or activities in the United States the Secretary of State has reasonable grounds to believe would have potentially serious adverse foreign policy consequences for the United States;

(4) Individuals who have voluntarily returned to Liberia or their country of last habitual residence outside the United States;

(5) Individuals who were deported, excluded, or removed before the date of this memorandum; or

(6) Individuals who are subject to extradition.

The Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the **Federal Register**.

DONALD J. TRUMP

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0027342; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee Finding Regarding Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects Under the Control of the State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, MO

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service is publishing this notice as part of its administrative responsibilities pursuant to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA or the Act). The recommendations, findings, and actions in this notice are advisory only and are not binding on any person. On October 17, 2018, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee (Review Committee) found that there is not a reasonable basis to make a cultural affiliation determination for the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Clarksville Mound Group site and the Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy at this time.

ADDRESSES: The meeting transcript containing the Review Committee proceedings and deliberation for this finding are available online at www.nps.gov/nagpra/Review or from the National NAGPRA Program upon request (NAGPRA_Info@nps.gov).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The recommendations, findings, and actions of the Review Committee are advisory only and not binding on any person. These advisory findings do not necessarily represent the views of the National Park Service or Secretary of the Interior. The National Park Service and the Secretary of the Interior have not taken a position on these matters.

At its October 17, 2018, public meeting in Washington, DC, the Review Committee heard a request, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3006(c)(3)(A), from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The SHPO requested that the Review Committee make a finding on the following question: Based on the information in the possession of the SHPO, are the identified human remains and associated funerary objects from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6), in Pike County, MO, culturally affiliated with the Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska; Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma; and Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa (hereafter referred to as the Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy).

Human remains representing, at minimum, 29 individuals were removed from the Clarksville Mound Group (site 23PI6) along with two associated funerary objects—one lot of ancalusa shell beads and one Scallorn point. On July 30, 2013, the SHPO published a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (78 FR 45960–45961) for the human remains and associated funerary objects removed from the Clarksville Mound Group site and determined that a relationship of shared group identity could be reasonably traced between the human remains and associated funerary objects and the Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy.

On August 15, 2018, the SHPO requested that the Review Committee consider the information in the SHPO's possession related to the cultural affiliation determination of the Clarksville Mound Group site with the Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy. The SHPO requested that the Review Committee advise the SHPO as to whether or not a relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced between the present-day Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy and the human remains and associated funerary objects

removed from the Clarksville Mound Group. The Designated Federal Officer for the Review Committee agreed to the request.

Finding of Fact: Five Review Committee members currently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior participated in the request to make a finding of fact related to cultural affiliation. By a vote of four to one, the Review Committee found that “there is not a reasonable basis to make a cultural affiliation determination for the human remains and associated funerary objects from the Clarksville Mound Group site and the Sac & Fox NAGPRA Confederacy at this time.”

Dated: December 21, 2018.

Patrick Lyons,

Chair, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Review Committee.

Editorial note: This document was received for publication by the Office of the Federal Register on March 29, 2019.

[FR Doc. 2019-06474 Filed 4-2-19; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-1149]

Certain Semiconductor Devices, Integrated Circuits, and Consumer Products Containing the Same; Institution of Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on February 15, 2019, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, on behalf of Innovative Foundry Technologies LLC of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Letters supplementing the complaint were filed on March 1, 2019; March 8, 2019; and March 13, 2019. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, and consumer products containing the same by reason of infringement of certain claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,583,012 (“the ‘012 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 6,797,572 (“the ‘572 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 7,009,226 (“the ‘226 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 7,880,236 (“the ‘236 patent”); and U.S. Patent No. 9,373,548 (“the ‘548 patent”). The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists or

is in the process of being established as required by the applicable Federal Statute. The complainant requests that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders.

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 <https://www.usitc.gov>. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Pathenia M. Proctor, The Office of Unfair Import Investigations or, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205-2560.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Authority: The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2018).

Scope of Investigation: Having considered the complaint, the U.S. International Trade Commission, on March 20, 2019, 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 products identified in paragraph (2) by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1–11 of the ‘012 patent; claims 1–7 of the ‘572 patent; claims 1–9 of the ‘226 patent; claims 1–18 of the ‘236 patent; and claims 1–3 of the ‘548 patent; and whether an industry in the United States exists or in the process of being established as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337;