to leave a message or question with the above individuals. You will receive a reply during normal business hours.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The USCG has determined that the reservation for the Turn Point Light Station is no longer needed. The land was incorporated into the Monument by Presidential Proclamation No. 8947 of March 25, 2013, (78 FR 18790 (2013)). In accordance with Presidential Proclamation No. 8947, the lands shall remain closed to appropriation under the public laws, subject to valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law.

**Order**

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Interior by Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1714, it is ordered as follows:

1. The withdrawal created by Executive Orders dated July 15, 1875, and June 6, 1891, which reserved public land at Turn Point for lighthouse purposes, is hereby revoked in-part as it affects the following described land:

**Willamette Meridian**

T. 37 N., R. 4 W., sec. 20, lots 5, 6, and 7.

The area described contains 70.97 acres.

2. Administrative jurisdiction over the land described in Paragraph 1 is hereby transferred to the BLM to be managed as part of the National Monument established by Presidential Proclamation No. 8946 of March 25, 2013 (79 FR 18790). Subject to valid existing rights, in accordance with Presidential Proclamation No. 8946, the land shall remain closed to all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Proclamation.


Joseph R. Balash,
Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

**Editorial note:** This document was received for publication by the Office of the Federal Register on May 23, 2018. [FR Doc. 2016–11453 Filed 5–25–18; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310–33–P**

---

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**


**Steel Propane Cylinders From China, Taiwan, and Thailand; Institution of Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duty Investigations and Scheduling of Preliminary Phase Investigations**

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

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of investigations and commencement of preliminary phase antidumping and countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–607 and 731–TA–1417–1419 (Preliminary) pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that 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 steel propane cylinders from China, Taiwan, and Thailand, provided for in statistical reporting numbers 7311.00.0060 and 7311.00.0900 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value and alleged to be subsidized by the Government of China. Unless the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) extends the time for initiation, the Commission must reach a preliminary determination in antidumping and countervailing duty investigations in 45 days, or in this case by July 6, 2018. The Commission’s views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by July 13, 2018.

**DATES:** May 22, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Lawrence Jones, (202) 205–3358, Lawrence.jones@usitc.gov, 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 this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at https://edis.usitc.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Background.—** These investigations are being instituted, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), in response to a petition filed on May 22, 2018, by Worthington Industries (Columbus, Ohio) and Manchester Tank & Equipment Company (Franklin, Tennessee).

For further information concerning the conduct of these investigations 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 B (19 CFR part 207).

**Participation in the investigations and public service list.—** Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in sections 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission’s rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to section 207.7(a) of the Commission’s rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the Federal Register. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

**Conference.—** The Commission’s Director of Investigations has scheduled a conference in connection with these investigations for 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 12, 2018, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC. Requests to appear at the conference should be
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Jopindar P. Harika, M.D.; Order

On June 8, 2017, the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, issued an Order to Show Cause to Jopindar P. Harika, M.D. (hereinafter, Registrant), of Monroeville, Pennsylvania. The Show Cause Order proposed the revocation of Registrant’s DEA Certificate of Registration on two grounds: (1) That he does “not have authority to handle controlled substances in the State of Pennsylvania, the [S]tate in which [he is] registered with the” Agency, and (2) that he has “been convicted of a felony offense related to controlled substances.” Show Cause Order, at 1 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a) (2) & (3)).

As to the jurisdictional basis for the proceeding, the Show Cause Order alleged that Registrant is the holder of Certificate of Registration No. FH4408248 pursuant to which he is authorized to dispense controlled substances in schedules II through V, at the registered address of 321 Red Oak Court, Monroeville, Pennsylvania. Id. The Order further alleged that this registration was due to expire on October 31, 2017.1

As for the substantive grounds for the proceeding, the Show Cause Order alleged that on April 8, 2016, the State of Pennsylvania suspended Registrant’s “authority to prescribe and administer controlled substances” and that he is “without authority to handle controlled substances in Pennsylvania, the [S]tate in which [he is] registered with the” Agency. Id. The Order further alleged that “[o]n September 10, 2015, [Registrant] pled and [was] found guilty in the Court of Common Pleas of Berks County, Pennsylvania to the Unlawful Delivery, Sale, Gift, or Prescription of a Controlled Substance by a Practitioner in violation of 35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780–113(a)(14). Id. at 2.

The Order further asserted that “[t]his is a felony offense.” Id.

On June 9, 2017, more than 14 months after the Board’s Action, a Diversion Investigator (DI) attempted to serve the Show Cause Order on Registrant by Certified Mail addressed to him at his registered address in Monroeville, Pennsylvania. GX 6, at 1 (Declaration of DJ). Also on June 9, the DI mailed a copy of the Show Cause Order address to Registrant at the “Berks County Jail System, 1287 County Welfare Road, Leesport, PA 19533,” which the DI states is his “last known address.” Id. However, on June 19, 2017, both mailings were returned to DEA, with the mailing to his registered address marked as “moved/left no address unable to forward” and the mailing to the Berks County Jail marked with the notation of “person no longer confined here.” GX 5, at 1 (Order, Oct. 17, 2017).

On June 21, 2017, the DI re-mailed the Show Cause Order to Registrant at both addresses by First Class Mail. GX 6, at 1. According to the DI, the mailing to the jail “was returned . . . on June 29, 2017, with the response ‘person no longer confined here.’ No response was obtained from the USPS First Class letter sent to Respondent’s registered address.” Id. at 1–2.

Thereafter, on July 10, 2017, the Government submitted a Request for Final Agency Action. Therein, the Government asserted that it was forwarding the matter to my Office “because more than thirty days have passed since the Order to Show Cause was served on [Registrant] and no request for hearing has been received by DEA.” GX 4, at 1 (Req. for Final Agency Action).

On review, I concluded that the Government’s Request for Final Agency Action was premature because it did not wait at least 30 days from the effective date of service before submitting its request. GX 5, at 2 (Order, Oct. 17, 2017). Therein, I first held that the Government’s initial efforts to serve Registrant by certified mail which, in both instances, were returned to the Government, were clearly inadequate to effect service under Jones v. Flowers, 547 U.S. 220 (2006). Id.

As for the Government’s subsequent mailing of the Show Cause Order by regular first class mail to Respondent’s registered address, I explained that while this may have been effective, given that the previous mailing was returned with the notation “moved/left no address unable to forward,” the

1 Evidence submitted by the Government establishes that this registration does not expire until October 31, 2018. GX 1.