

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
COMMISSION**

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–579–580 (Final)]

**Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber  
From China and India; Determinations**

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, 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 fine denier polyester staple fiber (“fine denier PSF”) from China and India, provided for in subheading 5503.20.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) to be subsidized by the governments of China and India.

**Background**

The Commission, pursuant to section 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)), instituted these investigations effective May 31, 2017, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by DAK Americas LLC, Charlotte, NC; Nan Ya Plastics Corporation, America, Lake City, SC; and Auriga Polymers Inc., Charlotte, NC. The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of fine denier PSF from China and India were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission’s investigations 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 November 27, 2017 (82 FR 56050). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on January 17, 2018, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 705(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on March 7, 2018. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4765 (March 2018), entitled *Fine Denier Polyester Staple Fiber from*

*China and India: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–579–580 (Final).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: March 7, 2018.

**Lisa R. Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2018–04972 Filed 3–12–18; 8:45 am]

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**INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
COMMISSION**

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–601 and 731–TA–1411 (Preliminary)]

**Laminated Woven Sacks From  
Vietnam; 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–601 and 731–TA–1411 (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 laminated woven sacks from Vietnam, provided for in subheading 6305.33.00 (statistical reporting number 6305.33.0040) 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 Vietnam. 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 April 23, 2018. The Commission’s views must be transmitted to Commerce within five business days thereafter, or by April 30, 2018.

**DATES:** March 7, 2018.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Drew Dushkes (202–205–3229), 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 March 7, 2018, by the Laminated Woven Sacks Fair Trade Coalition, which is comprised of Polytex Fibers Corporation (Houston, Texas) and ProAmpac, LLC (Cincinnati, Ohio).

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.

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission’s Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

*Conference.*—The Commission’s Director of Investigations has scheduled a conference in connection with these investigations for 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 28, 2018, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC. Requests to appear at the conference should be emailed to [preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov](mailto:preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov) (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before March 26, 2018. Parties in support of the imposition of countervailing and antidumping duties in these investigations and parties in opposition to the imposition of such duties will each be collectively allocated one hour within which to make an oral presentation at the conference. A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission’s deliberations may request permission to present a short statement at the conference.

*Written submissions.*—As provided in sections 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission’s rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before April 2, 2018, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties may file written testimony in connection with their presentation at the conference. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of section 201.8 of the Commission’s rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also conform with the requirements of sections 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission’s rules. The Commission’s Handbook on E-Filing, available on the Commission’s website at <https://edis.usitc.gov>, elaborates upon the Commission’s rules with respect to electronic filing.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

*Certification.*—Pursuant to section 207.3 of the Commission’s rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with these investigations must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter’s knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that any information that it submits to the Commission during these investigations may be disclosed to and used: (i) By the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records

of these or related investigations or reviews, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. Appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

*Authority:* These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.12 of the Commission’s rules.

By order of the Commission.

Dated: March 7, 2018.

**Lisa R. Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2018–04973 Filed 3–12–18; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 15–17]

#### Pharmacy Doctors Enterprises d/b/a Zion Clinic Pharmacy; Decision and Order

On February 23, 2015, the former Deputy Assistant Administrator of the then-Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (hereinafter, DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause to Pharmacy Doctors Enterprises d/b/a Zion Clinic Pharmacy (hereinafter, Respondent). ALJX 1. The Show Cause Order proposed the revocation of Respondent’s registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4) and 823(f) on the ground that Respondent’s registration is inconsistent with the public interest. ALJX 1, at 1. For the same reason, the Show Cause Order also proposed the denial of any pending application by Respondent for renewal or modification of its registration, and the denial of any application by Respondent for any other DEA registration. *Id.* (citing 21 U.S.C. 823(f)).

As the jurisdictional basis for the proceeding, the Show Cause Order alleged that Respondent’s DEA Certification of Registration No. FP1049546 authorized it to dispense controlled substances in schedules II through V as a retail pharmacy at the registered location of 205 E. Hallandale Beach Blvd., Hallandale Beach, Florida 33009. *Id.* Respondent’s registration was to expire on March 31, 2017. *Id.*

As the substantive grounds for the proceeding, the Show Cause Order

contained seven categories of violations. First, it alleged that “Zion dispensed controlled substances where it knew, or should have known, that the prescriptions were not issued in the usual course of professional practice or for a legitimate medical purpose and therefore failed to exercise its corresponding responsibility regarding the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances.” *Id.* (citing 21 CFR 1306.04(a)). The Show Cause Order stated that Respondent’s failure to exercise its corresponding responsibility was evidenced by its “dispensing of controlled substances despite the presence of red flags of diversion that Zion failed to clear prior to dispensing the drugs.” *Id.* at 1–2. The Show Cause Order listed seven red flags of diversion that Respondent allegedly did not resolve prior to filling prescriptions. *Id.* at 2–7. It cited *Holiday CVS, L.L.C., d/b/a CVS/Pharmacy Nos. 219 and 5195*, 77 FR 62,316 (2012) (hereinafter, *Holiday CVS*) as support for these allegations.

The Show Cause Order listed 13 prescriptions, for customers who allegedly traveled long round-trip distances of approximately 166 to 661 miles from home to physician to Respondent and back home, and alleged that Respondent filled them without having resolved the long distance red flags of diversion. ALJX 1, at 2–3. Each of the 13 prescription examples was for a controlled substance written some time during the period of February 2012 through January 2013. *Id.*; see also Government Exhibit (hereinafter, GX) 8/8a.

The Show Cause Order cited five prescriptions written by the same doctor on June 27, 2012 for five different customers for “1 ML Testosterone Cypionate 210mg/mL IM,” a controlled substance, that Respondent allegedly filled without first having resolved the red flags of diversion. ALJX 1, at 3–4; see also GX 10.

The Show Cause Order referenced two prescriptions for Dilaudid 8 mg., a controlled substance, written by the same doctor on June 22, 2012 for two individuals with the same last name and the exact same street address that Respondent allegedly filled without first having resolved the red flags of diversion. ALJX 1, at 4; see also GX 11. The Show Cause Order alleged that Respondent filled the two prescriptions on July 13, 2012 at 2:35 p.m. and 2:39 p.m., respectively. ALJX 1, at 4.

The Order to Show Cause alleged that Respondent filled two prescriptions for the same customer on the same day for the same immediate release controlled substance, but for different strengths,