COLORADO

Conejos County

Garcia—Espinosa—Garland Ranch Headquarters, 7527 Cty. Rd. 16, Antonito, SG100003274
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church, 6631–33 Cty. Rd. 13, Conejos, SG100003275
St. Joseph's Church, 19895 Cty. Rd. 8, Capulin, SG100003276

Costilla County

Chama Sociedad Proteccion Mutua de Trabajadores Unidos (SPMDTU) Lodge Hall (Culebra River Villages of Costilla County MPS), SW corner of Cty. Rds. 223 & L7, Chama, MP100003273

ILLINOIS

Cook County

Hermosa Bungalow Historic District (Chicago Bungalows MPS), Roughly bounded by W Belmont, N Lowell, W Diversey & N Kolmar Aves., Chicago, MP100003263

Kane County

Larkin Home for Children, 1212 Larkin Ave., Elgin, SG100003264

Ogle County

Rochelle Downtown Historic District, Primarily 300–400 blks. Lincoln Hwy, 400 blk. Cherry & 400–500 blks. W 4th Aves., 400 blk. Dewey & 300 blk. N 6th Sts., Rochelle, SG100003265

IOWA

Guthrie County

Yale High School Gymnasium, 414 Lincoln St., Yale, SG100003261

MAINE

Knox County

Mt. Battie Tower, At summit loop of Mt. Battie Rd., Camden, SG100003259

Piscataquis County

Boarding House and Storehouse at Churchill Depot, S of Churchill Dam Rd. 500 ft NE of Chamberlain Dam, T10 R12 WELS, SG100003258

OHIO

Hamilton County

Glendale Historic District (Boundary Increase and Decrease), Roughly bounded by OH 4/Springfield Pike, Oak Rd., RR right of way, Coral, Sharon and Morse Aves., Glendale, BC100003285

SOUTH DAKOTA

Custer County

Fairburn Historic Commercial District (Boundary Decrease), (Rural Resources of Eastern Custer County MPS), Blk. 7, Lots 3–10, Fairburn, BC100003267

UTAH

Salt Lake County

Boulevard Gardens Historic District, Roughly bounded by Quayle Ave., Main and W Temple Sts., Salt Lake City, SG100003268

Tooele County

Stockton School, 18 N Johnson St., Stockton, SG100003269

WASHINGTON

Adams County

Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company—Cow Creek Viaduct (Bridges of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company, 1906–1967 MPS), Milepost 304.4 former SP&S RR line, Ankeny vicinity, MP100003278
Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company Bridge 291.4—O.W.R.&N., Crossing—Washtucna (Bridges of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company, 1906–1967 MPS), Milepost 291.4, former SP&S line crossing Yeisley Rd., Washtucna vicinity, MP100003279

Franklin County

Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company—Box Canyon Viaduct (Bridges of the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company, 1906–1967 MPS), Milepost 270.0, former SP&S RR line, Windust vicinity, MP100003280

In the interest of preservation, a SHORTENED comment period has been requested for the following resource:

GEORGIA

Clarke County

Oconee Street School, 594 Oconee St., Athens, SG100003284

Comment period: 3 days.

Additional documentation has been received for the following resource:

MASSACHUSETTS

Essex County

Beverly Center Business District, Roughly bounded by Chapman, Central, Brown, Dane, and Essex Sts., Beverly, AD84002313

Authority: Section 60.13 of 36 CFR part 60.

Dated: November 20, 2018.

Paul Lusignan,

Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks Program.

[FR Doc. 2018–26646 Filed 12–7–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312–52–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–612–613 and 731–1429–1430 (Preliminary)]

Polyester Textured Yarn From China and India

Determinations

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India, provided for in subheadings 5402.33.30 and 5402.33.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (''LTFV'') and to be subsidized by the governments of China and India.[2]

Commencement of Final Phase Investigations

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling, which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in section 207.21 of the Commission's rules, upon notice from the U.S. Department of Commerce (''Commerce'') of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) or 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) or 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. 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 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 the investigations.

Background

On October 18, 2018, Unifi Manufacturing, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina; and Nan Ya Plastics Corp. America, Lake City, South Carolina filed petitions with the Commission and Commerce, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India and LTFV imports of polyester textured yarn from China and India.

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] *Polyester Textured Yarn from India and the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Countervailing Duty Investigations,* 83 FR 58232, November 19, 2018; *Polyester Textured Yarn from India and the People's Republic of China: Initiation of Less-Than-Fair-Value Investigations,* 83 FR 58223, November 19, 2018.

Accordingly, effective October 18, 2018, the Commission, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)), instituted countervailing duty investigation Nos. 701–TA–612–613 and antidumping duty investigation Nos. 731–TA–1429–1430 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference 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 October 25, 2018 (83 FR 53899). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on November 8, 2018, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to sections 703(a) and 733(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(a) and 1673b(a)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on December 3, 2018. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4858 (December 2018), entitled *Polyester Textured Yarn from China and India: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–612–613 and 731–TA–1429–1430 (Preliminary).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 3, 2018.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2018–26604 Filed 12–7–18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–471A]

Final Adjusted Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2018

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice (DOJ).

ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: This final order establishes the final adjusted 2018 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and the assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine.

DATES: This order is effective December 10, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section (DPW), Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152, Telephone: (202) 598–6812.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Legal Authority

Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 826) requires the Attorney General to establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substances listed in schedules I and II and for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. The Attorney General has delegated this function to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100.

Background

The DEA published the 2018 established aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in schedules I and II and the assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine in the **Federal Register** on November 8, 2017. 82 FR 51873. The DEA is committed to preventing and limiting diversion by enforcing laws and regulations regarding controlled substances and the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine, in order to meet the demand of legitimate medical, scientific, and export needs of the United States. This notice stated that the Administrator would adjust, as needed, the established aggregate production quotas in 2018 in accordance with 21 CFR 1303.13 and 21 CFR 1315.13. The 2018 proposed adjusted aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in schedules I and II and assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine were subsequently published in the **Federal Register** on August 23, 2018, (83 FR 42690) in consideration of the outlined criteria. All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to the proposed adjusted aggregate production quotas and assessment of annual needs on or before September 24, 2018.

Comments Received

The DEA received 526 comments from doctors, nurses, veterinarians, nonprofit organizations, associations, patients, caregivers, DEA-registered entities, and non-DEA entities. The comments included concerns about drug shortages, interference with doctor-patient relationships, increase in the production of marihuana, requests for a hearing, requests for increases in specific production quotas, and comments that were outside the scope of this final order.

There were 200 commenters that expressed general concerns about the decrease to the production quotas of controlled substances and shortages of controlled substances. There were 27 commenters that expressed general concerns alleging that decreases to the aggregate production quotas interfered with doctor-patient relationships. The DEA sets aggregate production quotas in a manner to ensure that the estimated medical needs of the United States are met. In determining the aggregate production quota, the DEA does take into account the prescriptions that have been issued. The DEA does not interfere with doctor-patient relationships. Doctors who are authorized to dispense controlled substances are responsible for adhering to the laws and regulations set forth under the CSA, which requires doctors to only write prescriptions for a legitimate medical need. The DEA is responsible for enforcing controlled substance laws and regulations. The DEA is committed to ensuring an adequate and uninterrupted supply of controlled substances in order to meet the demand of legitimate medical, scientific, and export needs of the United States. The decrease or increase in the aggregate production quota for controlled substances is based on factors set forth in 21 CFR 1303.13. In the event of a shortage, the CSA provides a mechanism under which the DEA will, in appropriate circumstances, increase quotas to address shortages. 21 U.S.C. 826(h). When DEA is notified of an alleged shortage, DEA will confer with the FDA and relevant manufacturers regarding the amount of material in physical inventory, current quota granted, and the estimated legitimate medical need, to determine whether a quota adjustment is necessary to alleviate any factually valid shortage.

Four non-DEA registered entities expressed support to increase the production quota of marihuana for research purposes. The DEA increased the production quota for marihuana based solely on increased usage projections for federally approved research projects.

Two non-DEA-registered individuals urged DEA to hold a public hearing in connection with their view that reducing quotas will not be effective in