

2000. This notice corrects the cultural affiliation. Lineal descendants or 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 objects should submit a written request to the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or 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 objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology at the address in this notice by May 30, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Anne Amati, University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, 2000 East Asbury Avenue, Sturm Hall Room 146, Denver, CO 80208, telephone (303) 871-2687, email anne.amati@du.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the correction of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects under the control of the University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, Denver, CO. The human remains and associated funerary objects were removed from Pueblo Blanco, Santa Fe County, NM.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

This notice corrects the cultural affiliation published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 67757-67758, November 13, 2000). This correction is being made following additional consultation that provided new evidence of cultural affiliation. Transfer of control of the items in this correction notice has not occurred.

Correction

In the **Federal Register** (65 FR 67757, November 13, 2000), column 3, paragraph 3, sentence 1 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology professional staff, a contract physical anthropologist, and the New Mexico State Archaeologist in consultation with representatives of the Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California; Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Consulted Tribes").

In the **Federal Register** (65 FR 67757, November 13, 2000), column 3, paragraph 5, sentences 1-4 are corrected by substituting the following sentences:

Pueblo Blanco (site LA 40) is a large Pueblo IV-period Ancestral Pueblo village on the west side of the Galisteo Basin. The evidence presented in consultations with the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico, supported by the ethnohistoric record and geographical and archeological evidence, demonstrates a cultural affiliation between Pueblo Blanco and the present day Pueblos who are the descendants of Ancestral Puebloan groups.

In the **Federal Register** (65 FR 67758, November 13, 2000), column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 3 is corrected by substituting the following sentence:

Lastly, officials of the University of Denver Department of Anthropology and Museum of Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Kewa Pueblo, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of Santo Domingo); Ohkay Owingeh, New Mexico (previously listed as the Pueblo of San Juan); Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico; Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico; Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico; Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico; Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico; Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico; Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico; Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico; Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico; Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; Ysleta del Sur Pueblo (previously listed as the Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas); and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico (hereafter referred to as "The Affiliated Tribes").

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or 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 objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Anne Amati, University of Denver Museum of Anthropology, 2000 E Asbury Avenue, Denver, CO 80208, telephone (303) 871-2687, email anne.amati@du.edu, by May 30, 2019. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and associated funerary objects to The Affiliated Tribes may proceed.

The University of Denver Museum of Anthropology is responsible for notifying The Consulted Tribes and The Affiliated Tribes that this notice has been published.

Dated: April 4, 2019.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2019-08741 Filed 4-29-19; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-488 and 731-TA-1199-1200 (Review)]

Certain Large Residential Washers From Korea and Mexico

Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year reviews, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that revocation of the antidumping and countervailing duty orders on large residential washers from Korea would not be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time, and that revocation of the antidumping duty order on large residential washers from Mexico would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted these reviews on January 2, 2018 (83 FR 145) and determined on

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

April 9, 2018 that it would conduct full reviews (83 FR 18347, April 26, 2018). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's reviews 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** on September 14, 2018 (83 FR 46757). Effective February 4, 2019, the Commission revised its schedule due to the lapse in appropriations and ensuing cessation of Commission operations (84 FR 2926, February 8, 2019). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on February 21, 2019, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determinations in these reviews on April 24, 2019. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4482 (April 2019), entitled *Large Residential Washers from Korea and Mexico: Investigation Nos. 701-TA-488 and 731-TA-1199-1200 (Review)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: April 24, 2019.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2019-08671 Filed 4-29-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Palafox Pharmacy; Decision and Order

On August 14, 2018, the Assistant Administrator, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration (hereinafter, DEA or Government), issued an Order to Show Cause to Palafox Pharmacy (hereinafter, Registrant), of Anthony, Texas. Order to Show Cause (hereinafter, OSC), at 1. The Show Cause Order proposes the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration on the ground that it has "no state authority to handle controlled substances." *Id.* (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).

Regarding jurisdiction, the Show Cause Order alleges that Registrant holds DEA Certificate of Registration No. FP1305564 at the registered address of 929 S Main St., Anthony, Texas 79821. OSC, at 1. The Show Cause Order alleges that this registration expires on March 31, 2021. *Id.*

The substantive ground for the proceeding, as alleged in the Show Cause Order, is that Registrant is "currently without authority to handle controlled substances in the State of Texas, the state in which . . . [it] is registered with the DEA." *Id.* at 1–2. Specifically, the Show Cause Order alleges that the Texas State Board of Pharmacy suspended Registrant's pharmacy license on June 18, 2018. *Id.* at 1.

The Show Cause Order notifies Registrant of its right to request a hearing on the allegation or to submit a written statement while waiving its right to a hearing, the procedures for electing each option, and the consequences for failing to elect either option. *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). The Show Cause Order also notifies Registrant of the opportunity to submit a corrective action plan. OSC, at 2–3 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(c)(2)(C)).

Adequacy of Service

In a Declaration dated November 2, 2018, a Diversion Investigator (hereinafter, DI), who describes herself as being assigned to the El Paso Field Division, states that she had the OSC delivered to the residential address of Registrant's owner. Government Exhibit (hereinafter, GX) 6 (DI Declaration), at 1–2.¹ See also GX 6, at 8–10 (proof of delivery).

In its Request for Final Agency Action dated November 7, 2018, the Government represents that "[a]t least 30 days have passed since the time the . . . [OSC] was served on Registrant . . . [and] Registrant has not requested a hearing." Request for Final Agency Action (hereinafter, RFAA), at 1.² The Government seeks the issuance of "a Final Order revoking Registrant's DEA registration." RFAA, at 4.

Based on the DI's Declaration, the Government's written representations, and my review of the record, I find that the Government accomplished service on August 30, 2018.³ GX 6, at 1–2, 8–10. I also find that more than 30 days have passed since the date the Government served the OSC. Further, based on the Government's written representations, I find that neither Registrant, nor anyone purporting to

¹ According to the DI, delivery attempts to Registrant's registered address were not successful. GX 6, at 1.

² In its Supplement to Request for Final Agency Action dated March 19, 2019, the Government represents that "Registrant has not otherwise corresponded or communicated with DEA regarding the Order to Show Cause served on it, including the filing of any written statement in lieu of a hearing." Supplement, at 1.

³ *Nasim F. Khan, M.D.*, 73 FR 4630, 4630 (2008); *Patrick K. Riggs, M.D.*, 72 FR 71,959, 71,959 (2007).

represent him, requested a hearing, submitted a written statement while waiving Registrant's right to a hearing, or submitted a corrective action plan. Accordingly, I find that Registrant has waived his right to a hearing and his right to submit a written statement and corrective action plan. 21 CFR 1301.43(d) and 21 U.S.C. 824(c)(2)(C). I, therefore, issue this Decision and Order based on the record submitted by the Government, which constitutes the entire record before me. 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Findings of Fact

Registrant's DEA Registration

Registrant is the holder of DEA Certificate of Registration No. FP1305564 at the registered address of 929 S Main St., Anthony, Texas 79821 under the electronic signature of Samuel Ambrosio Gurrola. GX 1 (Certification of Registration History), at 1. Pursuant to this registration, Registrant is authorized to dispense controlled substances in schedules IV and V as a retail pharmacy. *Id.* Registrant's registration expires on March 31, 2021 and is in an active pending status. *Id.*

The Status of Registrant's State License

Registrant's Texas pharmacy license (number 26185) was revoked by Order of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy. GX 5 (Texas State Board of Pharmacy certified "Agreed Board Order #J-18-022-B" dated August 7, 2018), at 3. The revocation was effective on the date of entry of the Order. *Id.* The record evidence shows that Registrant's Texas pharmacy license number 26185 is revoked. GX 7 (Texas State Board of Pharmacy website screen print showing Registrant's pharmacy license status as "Revocation"), at 1. Further, according to the online records of the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, of which I take official notice, Registrant's pharmacy license is still revoked.⁴ Texas State Board of Pharmacy website, <https://>

⁴ Under the Administrative Procedure Act, an agency "may take official notice of facts at any stage in a proceeding—even in the final decision." United States Department of Justice, Attorney General's Manual on the Administrative Procedure Act 80 (1947) (Wm. W. Gaunt & Sons, Inc., Reprint 1979). Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 556(e), "[w]hen an agency decision rests on official notice of a material fact not appearing in the evidence in the record, a party is entitled, on timely request, to an opportunity to show the contrary." Accordingly, Registrant may dispute my finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration within 15 calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion shall be filed with the Office of the Administrator and a copy shall be served on the Government. In the event Registrant files a motion, the Government shall have 15 calendar days to file a response.