

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE****Drug Enforcement Administration****Moshe B. Mirilashvilli, M.D.;  
Revocation of Registration**

On June 9, 1997, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Moshe B. Mirilashvilli, M.D., of Syosset, New York, notifying him of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration BM0788868, under 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), and deny any pending applications for renewal of such registration as a practitioner pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(f), for reason that he is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of New York. The order also notified Dr. Mirilashvilli that should no request for a hearing be filed within 30 days, his hearing right would be deemed waived.

The DEA received a signed receipt indicating that the order was received by Dr. Mirilashvilli on June 13, 1997. No request for a hearing or any other reply was received by the DEA from Dr. Mirilashvilli or anyone purporting to represent him in this matter. Therefore, the Acting Deputy Administrator, finding that (1) 30 days have passed since the receipt of the Order to Show Cause, and (2) no request for a hearing having been received, concludes that Dr. Mirilashvilli is deemed to have waived his hearing right. After considering material from the investigative file in this matter, the Acting Deputy Administrator now enters his final order without a hearing pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43 (d) and (e) and 1301.46.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that on January 22, 1996, the State of New York Department of Health, State Board for Professional Medical Conduct, Hearing Committee (Hearing Committee) issued a Determination and Order revoking Dr. Mirilashvilli's license to practice medicine. The Hearing Committee found that Dr. Mirilashvilli practiced with negligence on more than one occasion; practiced with gross negligence; failed to maintain records; and violated a state regulation. The Hearing Committee's Determination and Order was stayed pending review of its decision by the State of New York, Department of Health, Administrative Review Board for Professional Medical Conduct (Review Board). On June 7, 1996, the Review Board issued its Decision and order sustaining the Hearing committee's finding that Dr. Mirilashvilli was guilty of professional

misconduct. The Review Board voted unanimously to sustain the Hearing Committee's determination revoking Dr. Mirilashvilli's license to practice medicine in the State of New York.

The Acting Deputy Administrator finds that in light of the fact that Dr. Mirilashvilli is not currently licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York, it is reasonable to infer that he is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in that state. The DEA does not have the statutory authority under the Controlled Substances Act to issue or maintain a registration if the applicant or registrant is without state authority to handle controlled substances in the state in which he conducts his business. 21 U.S.C. 802(21), 823(f) and 824(a)(3). This prerequisite has been consistently upheld. See *Romeo J. Perez, M.D.*, 63 FR 16,193 (1997); *Demetris A. Green, M.D.*, 61 FR 60,728 (1996); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.*, 58 FR 51,104 (1993).

Here it is clear that Dr. Mirilashvilli is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of New York. Therefore, Dr. Mirilashvilli is not entitled to a DEA registration in that state.

Accordingly, the Acting Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to the authority vested in him by 21 U.S.C. 823 and 824 and 28 CFR 0.100(b) and 0.104, hereby orders that DEA Certificate of Registration BM0788868, previously issued to Moshe B. Mirilashvilli, M.D., be, and it hereby is, revoked. The Acting Deputy Administrator further orders that any pending applications for the renewal of such registration, be, and they hereby are, denied. This order is effective October 6, 1997.

Dated: August 28, 1997.

**James S. Milford,**

*Acting Deputy Administrator.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR****Employment Standards Administration****Wage and Hour Division****Minimum Wages for Federal and  
Federally Assisted Construction;  
General Wage Determination Decisions**

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They

specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedes decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR Part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts," shall be the minimum paid by