States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines,[2] pursuant to section 705(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (the Act),[3] that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Brazil, France, and Korea of certain cold-rolled steel products, provided for in headings 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225, and 7226 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be subsidized by the Governments of Brazil, France, and Korea. The Commission also determines,[4] pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act,[5] that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and Venezuela of certain cold-rolled steel products, provided for in headings 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7225, and 7226 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective September 28, 2001, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, PA; LTV Steel Co., Inc., Cleveland, OH; National Steel Corporation, Mishawaka, IN; Nucor Corporation, Charlotte, NC; Steel Dynamics Inc., Butler, IN; United States Steel LLC, Pittsburgh, PA; WCI Steel, Inc., Warren, OH; and Weirton Steel Corporation, Weirton, WV.[6] The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of certain cold-rolled steel products from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and Venezuela were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act,[7] and preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of certain cold-rolled steel products from Brazil, France, and Korea were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act.[8] 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 June 3, 2002 (67 FR 38291). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on July 18, 2002, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel. The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on October 28, 2002. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3551 (November 2002), entitled Certain Cold-Rolled Steel Products from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan.

By order of the Commission
Issued: November 5, 2002.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–28609 Filed 11–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[2] Commissioner Lynn M. Bragg dissenting.

[3] 19 U.S.C. 1671d(b).

[4] Commissioner Lynn M. Bragg dissenting.

[5] 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b).

[6] Weirton Steel Corporation is not a petitioner with respect to the Netherlands.

[7] 19 U.S.C. 1673b(b).

[8] 19 U.S.C. 1671b(b).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated September 25, 2001, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 3, 2001 (66 FR 50453), Cambridge Isotope Lab, 50 Frontage Road, Andover, Massachusetts 01810, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Methaqualone (2565)	I
Dimethyltryptamine (7435)	I
Amphetamine (1100)	II
Methamphetamine (1105)	II
Pentobarbital (2270)	II
Secobarbital (2315)	II
Phencyclidine (7471)	II
Cocaine (9041)	II
Codeine (9050)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Hydromorphone (9150)	II
Benzoylecgonine (9180)	II
Methadone (9250)	II
Dextropropoxyphene, bulk (non-dosage forms) (9273)	II
Morphine (9300)	II
Fentanyl (9801)	II

The firm plans to manufacture small quantities of the listed controlled substances to produce isotope labeled standards for drug analysis.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, section 823(a) and determined that the registration of Cambridge Isotope Lab to manufacture the listed controlled substances is consistent with the public interest at this time. DEA has investigated Cambridge Isotope Lab on a regular basis to ensure that its continued registration is consistent with the public interest. These investigations have included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, audits of the company's records, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed above is granted.

Dated: October 21, 2002.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 02–28657 Filed 11–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Lazaro Guerra, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On February 25, 2002, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Lazaro Guerra, M.D. (Dr. Guerra) of Hialeah, Florida, notifying him of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration, AG8202765 under 21 U.S.C. 824(a), and

deny any pending applications for renewal or modification of that registration. As a basis for revocation, the Order to Show Cause alleged that Dr. Guerra is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in Florida, the state in which he practices, and that he was permanently excluded from the Medicare program. The order also notified Dr. Guerra that should no request for a hearing be filed within 30 days, his hearing right would be deemed waived.

The Order to Show Cause was sent by certified mail to Dr. Guerra at both his registered location in Hialeah, Florida and to the Federal Detention Center in Miami, Florida, where Dr. Guerra was incarcerated. DEA received signed receipts indicating that the Order to Show Cause was received on Dr. Guerra's behalf on March 5, 2002 at the Federal Detention Center and on March 4, 2002 at his registered address. DEA has not received a request for hearing or any other reply from Dr. Guerra or anyone purporting to represent him in this matter. Therefore, the 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. Guerra is deemed to have waived his hearing right. After considering material from the investigative file in this matter, the Deputy Administrator now enters his final order without a hearing pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(d) and (e) and 1301.46.

The Deputy Administrator finds that Dr. Guerra possessed DEA Certificate of Registration AG8202765. On August 16, 1978, he obtained DEA Certificate of Registration Number AG8202765 as a practitioner in Schedules II through V. On September 30, 2001, that registration expired and was not renewed. On March 11, 2001, he submitted an application for DEA Certificate of Registration as a researcher, seeking authorization to handle controlled substances in Schedule I at a hospital facility in Hialeah, Florida.

On February 10, 2000, Dr. Guerra, along with two other individuals, were charged through a criminal information in the United States District Court, Southern District of Florida with conspiracy to commit mail fraud. Specifically, Dr. Guerra and others were charged with using fraudulent means to obtain approximately $2.7 million from Medicare in the form of reimbursements from 1990 to January 1997. On April 10, 2001, Dr. Guerra entered a guilty plea to one felony count of mail fraud. As part of his plea, he agreed to pay $2.7 million in restitution to the United States Department of Health and Human Services. He was sentenced to forty-eight (48) months imprisonment, and ordered to pay additional fines and assessments. He further agreed to a permanent mandatory exclusion from participation in the Medicare program pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a). 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5).

On July 18, 2001, the Florida Department of Health issued an Order of Emergency Suspension of License with respect to Dr. Guerra's medical license. The suspension of his medical license has not been lifted. Therefore, Dr. Guerra is not currently authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of Florida. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3).

Accordingly, the 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 AG8202765 issued to Lazaro Guerra, M.D. be, and hereby is, revoked. The Deputy Administrator further orders that any pending applications for renewal of such registration be, and they hereby are, denied. This order is effective December 12, 2002.

Dated: October 28, 2002.

John B. Brown, III,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–28661 Filed 11–8–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Ramona K. Morris, M.D.; Revocation of Registration

On April 19, 2002, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Ramona K. Morris, M.D. (Dr. Morris) of Kingman, Kansas, notifying her of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke her DEA Certificate of Registration, BM6789056 under 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), and deny any pending applications for renewal or modification of that registration. As a basis for revocation, the Order to Show Cause alleged that Dr. Morris is not currently authorized to practice medicine or handle controlled substances in Kansas, the state in which she practices. The order also notified Dr. Morris that should no request for a hearing be filed within 30 days, her hearing right would be deemed waived.

The Order to Show Cause was sent by certified mail to Dr. Morris at her registered location in Kingman, Kansas. DEA received a signed receipt indicating that the Order to Show Cause was received on Dr. Morris's behalf on April 29, 2002. DEA has not received a request for hearing or any other reply from Dr. Morris or anyone purporting to represent her in this matter. Therefore, the 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. Morris is deemed to have waived her hearing right. After considering material from the investigative file in this matter, the Deputy Administrator now enters his final order without a hearing pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(d) and (e) and 1301.46.

The Deputy Administrator finds that Dr. Morris possessed DEA Certificate of Registration BM6789056. The Deputy Administrator further finds that effective July 9, 2002, the Board of Healing Arts of the State of Kansas revoked Dr. Morris's state license to practice medicine. Therefore, the Deputy Administrator finds that Dr. Morris is not currently authorized to practice medicine in the State of Kansas. As a result, it is reasonable to infer that she is also without authorization to handle controlled substances in that state.

DEA does not have 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 she conducts business. See 21 U.S.C. 802(21), 823(f) and 824(a)(3). This prerequisite has been consistently upheld. See Muttaiya Darmarajeh, M.D., 66 FR 52936 (2001); Dominick A. Ricci, M.D., 58 FR 51104 (1993); Bobby Watts, M.D., 53 FR 11919 (1988).

Here, it is clear that Dr. Morris's medical license has been suspended and she is not licensed to handle controlled substances in the State of Kansas, where she is registered with DEA. Therefore, she is not entitled to a DEA registration in that state.

Accordingly, the 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 BM6789056, issued to Ramona K. Morris, M.D., and it hereby is, revoked. The Deputy Administrator further orders that any pending applications for renewal or modification of such registration be, and they hereby are, denied. This order is effective December 12, 2002.