

membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, Acer America Corporation, Newbury Port, MA; Foster-Miller, Inc., Waltham, MA; Gage Products Company, Ferndale, MI; Leszynski Group Inc., Bellevue, WA; Intel Corporation, Santa Clara, CA; Precon Machining Optimization Technologies, Gross Pointe Park, MI; Rolls Royce Corporation, Indianapolis, IN; and Unigraphics Solutions, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, PA have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and The National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Inc. intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On February 20, 1987, The National Center for Manufacturing Sciences, Inc. filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on March 17, 1987 (52 FR 8375).

The last notification was filed with the Department on April 7, 2003. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on May 14, 2003 (68 FR 25906-01).

**Dorothy B. Fountain,**

*Deputy Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**BILLING CODE 4410-11-M**

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Antitrust Division**

**Notice Pursuant to the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993—Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. ("POSC")**

Notice is hereby given that, on July 17, 2003, pursuant to Section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research and Production Act of 1993, 15 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.* ("the Act"), Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. ("POSC") has filed written notifications simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing changes in its membership status. The notifications were filed for the purpose of extending the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual

damages under specified circumstances. Specifically, ETL Solutions Limited, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, United Kingdom; and Trust Technical Services, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, have been added as parties to this venture.

No other changes have been made in either the membership or planned activity of the group research project. Membership in this group research project remains open, and Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. ("POSC") intends to file additional written notification disclosing all changes in membership.

On January 14, 1991, Petrotechnical Open Standards Consortium, Inc. ("POSC") filed its original notification pursuant to Section 6(a) of the Act. The Department of Justice published a notice in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on February 7, 1991 (56 FR 5021).

The last notification was filed with the Department on October 17, 2002. A notice was published in the **Federal Register** pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act on January 22, 2003 (68 FR 3037).

**Constance K. Robinson,**

*Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.*

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Drug Enforcement Administration**

**Cordell Clark, M.D., Revocation of Registration**

On July 26, 2002, the then-Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause and Notice of Immediate Suspension of Registration to Cordell Clark, M.D. (Dr. Clark). Dr. Clark was notified of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration, AC1074892, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1), (3) and (4), and deny any pending applications for renewal or modification as a practitioner pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(f). The Order to Show Cause—Notice of Immediate Suspension further notified Dr. Clark that his DEA registration was immediately suspended as an imminent danger to the public health and safety pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(d). Dr. Clark was also notified that should no request for a hearing be filed within 30 days, his hearing right would be deemed waived.

On July 31, 2002, three DEA Diversion Investigators attempted to serve the Order to Show Cause—Notice of Suspension upon Dr. Clark at his registered address in Dallas, Texas. The

investigators also attempted delivery at a second business address in Dallas. Dr. Clark was at neither location, and both appeared to have been vacated. On August 1, 2002, two DEA Diversion Investigators along with a DEA Special Agent hand carried the Order to Show Cause—Notice of Immediate Suspension to Dr. Clark's residence in Cedar Hill, Texas. Dr. Clark again was not present, however, a person identifying himself as Christopher Clark (later determined to be Dr. Clark's twenty-year old son) was present at the location. After displaying credentials and identifying themselves as representatives of DEA, the investigators inquired as to the whereabouts of Dr. Clark. Christopher Clark informed DEA personnel that his father was "at work" but would not divulge Dr. Clark's location or telephonically contact him so that DEA personnel could speak with him. As a result, DEA personnel left the Order to Show Cause—Notice of Suspension (along with a business card from a Diversion Investigator) with Christopher Clark with instructions that he deliver the same to Dr. Clark. DEA has not received a request for hearing or any other reply from Dr. Clark or anyone purporting to represent him in this matter.

Therefore, the Acting 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. Clark is deemed to have waived his hearing right. After considering material from the investigative file in this matter, the Acting Administrator now enters his final order without a hearing pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43 (d) and (e) and 1301.46.

The Acting Administrator finds that Dr. Clark currently possesses DEA Certificate of Registration AC1974892. While Dr. Clark's DEA registration reflects an expiration date of August 31, 2001, that registration remains valid based upon his timely submission of a DEA renewal application dated August 16, 2001.

The Acting Administrator finds that on September 25, 2000, the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners (Board) issued an order suspending Dr. Clark's license to practice medicine. The Board's order was based in part upon Dr. Clark's failure to evaluate a patent prior to ordering physical therapy and his failure to comply with terms and conditions of a prior Agreed Order that Dr. Clark had entered into with the Board. On September 7, 2001, the Board issued an Order denying Dr. Clark's petition to terminate the suspension of his medical license.

On September 26, 2001, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) notified Dr. Clark of the cancellation of his state Controlled Substances Registration Certificate number Y0042101. The action by DPS was initiated based upon Dr. Clark's failure to meet a necessary precondition for a Texas controlled substance registration—a medical license with the Board that was current and in good standing.

The above referenced Order to Show Cause—Notice of Immediate Suspension further alleged, and a review of information in the investigative file suggests, that Dr. Clark materially falsified his August 16, 2001 application for renewal of his DEA registration by failing to disclose information regarding the suspension of his Texas medical license. The investigative file also reveals that Dr. Clark continued issuing prescriptions for controlled substances despite the lack of state authorization to practice medicine or handle controlled substances, and being advised by DEA personnel on August 30, 2001, to cease writing such prescriptions.

There is no evidence in the record that the Board has lifted the suspension of Dr. Clark's medical license or that his Texas State Controlled Substances Certificate has been reinstated. Therefore, the Acting Administrator finds that Dr. Clark is not currently authorized 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 he conducts business. See 21 U.S.C. 802(21), 823(f) and 824(a)(3). This prerequisite has been consistently upheld. See *Joseph Thomas Allevi, M.D.*, 67 FR 35581 (2002); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.*, 58 FR 51104 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.*, 53 FR 11919 (1988).

Here, it is clear that Dr. Clark is not licensed to handle controlled substances in Texas, where he is registered with DEA. Therefore, he is not entitled to maintain that registration. Because Dr. Clark is not entitled to a DEA registration in Texas due to his lack of state authorization to handle controlled substances, the Acting Administrator concludes that it is unnecessary to address whether Dr. Clark's registration should be revoked based upon the other grounds asserted in the Order to Show Cause—Notice of Immediate Suspension. See *Fereida Walker-Graham, M.D.*, 68 FR 24761 (2003); *Nathaniel-Aikens-Afful, M.D.*, 62 FR

16871 (1997); *San F. Moore, D.V.M.*, 58 FR 14428 (1993).

Accordingly, the Acting 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, AC1074892, issued to Cordell Clark, M.D., be, and it hereby is, revoked. The Acting Administrator further orders that any pending application for renewal or modification of such registration be, and they hereby are, denied. This order is effective September 15, 2003.

Dated: July 28, 2003.

**William B. Simpkins,**

*Acting Administrator.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 02-50]

#### **Kanwaljit S. Serai, M.D.; Revocation of Registration**

On June 28, 2002, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), issued an Order to Show Cause to Kanwaljit S. Serai, M.D. (Respondent). The Order to Show Cause notified the Respondent of an opportunity to show cause as to why DEA should not revoke his DEA Certificate of Registration, AS1852715, and deny any pending applications for renewal or modification of that registration. The Order to Show alleged in relevant part that the Respondent is not authorized to handle controlled substances in the State of Florida pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), and his continued registration would be inconsistent with the public interest as that term is used in 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4) based, in part, upon allegations that the Respondent inappropriately treated five patients, and that on April 17, 2001, he was arrested and charged with six counts of delivery of a controlled substance.

By letter dated July 17, 2002, the Respondent, through counsel, requested a hearing in this matter. On July 30, 2002, the presiding Administrative Law Judge Mary Ellen Bittner (Judge Bittner) issued an Order for Prehearing Statements. However, in lieu of filing a prehearing statement, the Government filed Government's Motion for Summary Judgement and Stay of Proceedings, arguing that the Respondent is without

authorization to handle controlled substances in the State of Florida, and as a result, further proceedings in the matter were not required. Attached to the Government's motion was an Order of Emergency Suspension of License dated August 27, 2001, whereby the State Florida Department of Health (Department of Health) ordered the immediate suspension of the Respondent's license to practice medicine in that state.

On August 15, 2002, Judge Bittner issued a Memorandum to Counsel staying the filing of prehearing statements and afforded the Respondent until September 4, 2002, to respond to the Government's Motion. The Respondent did not file a response.

On September 18, 2002, Judge Bittner issued her Opinion and Recommended Decision of the Administrative Law Judge (Opinion and Recommended Decision). As part of her recommended ruling, Judge Bittner granted the Government's Motion for Summary Disposition and found that the Respondent lacked authorization to handle controlled substances in the State of Florida, the jurisdiction in which he is registered with DEA.

In granting the Government's motion, Judge Bittner also recommended that the Respondent's DEA registration be revoked and any pending applications for modification or renewal be denied. Neither party filed exceptions to her Opinion and Recommended Decision, and on October 28, 2002, Judge Bittner transmitted the record of these proceedings to the Office of the DEA Deputy Administrator.

The Acting Administrator has considered the record in its entirety, and pursuant to 21 CFR 1316.67, hereby issues his final order based upon findings of fact and conclusions of law as hereinafter set forth. The Acting Administrator adopts, in full, the Opinion and Recommended Decision of the Administrative Law Judge.

The Acting Administrator finds that the Respondent currently possesses DEA Certificate of Registration AS1852715, and is registered at an address in Tallahassee, Florida. That registration remains valid until February 28, 2004.

The Acting Administrator further finds that on August 27, 2001, the Department of Health issued an Order of Emergency Suspension of License suspending the Respondent's license to practice medicine. The Acting Administrator's review of the Department of Health's suspension order reveals that in or around January 2000, the Respondent was found to have delivered controlled substances to