Tapia, M.D., 52 FR 30458, 30459 (1987) (considering evidence that a physician did not perform physical exams and issued medically unnecessary prescriptions under factor two); *Thomas Parker Elliott, D.O.,* 52 FR 36312, 36313 (1987) (adopting ALJ's conclusion that physician's ''experience in the handling [of] controlled substances clearly warrants finding that his continued registration is inconsistent with the public interest,'' based on the physician's having ''prescribed enormous quantities of highly addictive drugs to [ten] individuals'' without adequate medical justification).

Under agency precedent, ''where a registrant [or applicant] has committed acts inconsistent with the public interest, [he] must accept responsibility for his . . . actions and demonstrate that he . . . will not engage in future misconduct.'' *Jayam Krishna-Iyer,* 74 FR 459, 463 (2009); *see also Medicine Shoppe-Jonesborough,* 73 FR 364, 387 (2008). Here, because Applicant waived his right to a hearing (as well as his right to submit a written statement in lieu of a hearing), GX 4, at 2, the only evidence in the record to refute the conclusion that his continued registration is ''inconsistent with the public interest'' is that he apparently completed the courses required by the Florida Board of Medicine as evidenced by the fact that his medical license remains current and active.

There is, however, no evidence that Applicant acknowledges his misconduct, which is egregious, and accepts responsibility for it. Indeed, the Expert's report identifies dozens of patients (beyond the seven specifically discussed above) to whom Applicant diverted controlled substances. Accordingly, Applicant's application will be denied.[22] *See Krishna-Iyer,* 74 FR 464 (''[E]ven where the Agency's proof establishes that a practitioner has committed only a few acts of diversion, this Agency will not grant [an application for] registration unless he accepts responsibility for his misconduct.''); *see also MacKay* v. *DEA,* 664 F.3d 808, 822 (10th Cir. 2011) (sustaining agency order revoking practitioner's registration based on proof physician knowingly diverted drugs to two patients).

[22] As found above, because Applicant did not submit his renewal application at least 45 days before the expiration of his registration, and had been served previously with the Order to Show Cause, pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.36(i), his registration expired on August 25, 2013. Had his registration not expired per the Agency's rule, I would have revoked it.

Order

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(f), as well as 28 CFR 0.100(b) and 0.104, I order that the pending application of Ralph J. Chambers, M.D., for a DEA Certificate of Registration be, and it hereby is, denied. This Order is effective immediately.

Dated: January 17, 2014.

Thomas M. Harrigan,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2014–01797 Filed 1–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Importer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration; United States Pharmacopeial Convention

By Notice dated September 27, 2013, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2013, 78 FR 64014, United States Pharmacopeial Convention, 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, Maryland 20852, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as an importer of Noroxymorphone (9668), a basic class of controlled substance listed in schedule II.

The company plans to import reference standards for sale to researchers and analytical labs.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823(a) and 952(a) and determined that the registration of United States Pharmacopeial Convention to import the basic class of controlled substance is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971. DEA has investigated United States Pharmacopeial Convention to ensure that the company's registration is consistent with the public interest. The investigation has included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, 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. 952(a) and 958(a), and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34, the above named company is granted registration as an importer of the basic class of controlled substance listed.

Dated: January 15, 2014.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,

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

[FR Doc. 2014–01784 Filed 1–29–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Importer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration; Cambrex Charles City, Inc.

By Notice dated September 27, 2013, and published in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 2013, 78 FR 64013, Cambrex Charles City, Inc., 1205 11th Street, Charles City, Iowa 50616–3466, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as an importer of the following basic classes of controlled substances:

Drug	Schedule
4-Anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine (8333).	II
Phenylacetone (8501)	II
Cocaine (9041)	II
Opium, raw (9600)	II
Poppy Straw Concentrate (9670)	II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substances for internal use, and to manufacture bulk intermediates for sale to its customers.

Comments and requests for hearings on application to import narcotic raw material are not appropriate. 72 FR 3417 (2007).

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823(a) and 952(a) and determined that the registration of Cambrex Charles City, Inc., to import the basic classes of controlled substances is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971. DEA has investigated Cambrex Charles City, Inc., to ensure that the company's registration is consistent with the public interest. The investigation has included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, 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. 952(a) and 958(a), and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34, the above named company is granted registration as an importer of