The Emergency Restriction states that, as of the date of the Emergency Restriction, Registrant ''has failed to enter into a contract with . . . [the Professionals Resource Network, (hereinafter, PRN)] that encompasses the necessary treatment to address . . . [Registrant's] psychiatric and substance abuse issues.'' *Id.* at 4. It concludes that (1) Registrant ''is not capable of caring for patients in a manner that is correct and safe;'' (2) Registrant's continued unrestricted practice as a physician presents an immediate, serious danger to the health, welfare, and safety of the public;'' (3) ''there is a significant likelihood that . . . [Registrant's] inability to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients will continue without appropriate treatment and monitoring;'' and that (4) there are no less restrictive means, other than the terms of . . . [the Emergency Restriction], that will adequately protect the public from . . . [Registrant's] continued unrestricted practice of medicine.'' *Id.* at 4–5. The Emergency Restriction orders the immediate restriction of Registrant's medical license ''until PRN or a PRN-approved evaluator notifies the Department that she is safe to resume the practice of medicine.'' *Id.* at 7.

On July 2, 2018, the Florida Board of Medicine denied all of the Exceptions that Registrant filed concerning the Emergency Restriction, adopted the Emergency Restriction's findings of fact, and revoked Registrant's license to practice medicine in the State of Florida. Final Order of the Florida Board of Medicine (filed date: July 5, 2018) (hereinafter, Final Order), at 2–6.

According to Florida's online records, of which I take official notice, Registrant's license is still revoked.[3] Florida Board of Medicine Lookup, *https://flboardofmedicine.gov/* (last visited May 3, 2019). Florida's online records show that Registrant's medical license remains revoked and that she is not authorized in Florida to prescribe controlled substances. *Id.*

Accordingly, I find that Registrant currently is neither licensed to engage in the practice of medicine nor registered to dispense controlled substances in Florida, the State in which she is registered with the DEA.

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration issued under section 823 of the Controlled Substances Act (hereinafter, CSA), ''upon a finding that the registrant . . . has had his State license or registration suspended . . . [or] revoked . . . by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the . . . dispensing of controlled substances.'' With respect to a practitioner, the DEA has also long held that the possession of authority to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the State in which a practitioner engages in professional practice is a fundamental condition for obtaining and maintaining a practitioner's registration. *See, e.g., James L. Hooper, M.D.,* 76 FR 71,371 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied,* 481 Fed. Appx. 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.,* 43 FR 27,616, 27,617 (1978).

This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the CSA. First, Congress defined the term ''practitioner'' to mean ''a physician . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by . . . the jurisdiction in which he practices . . . , to distribute, dispense, . . . [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.'' 21 U.S.C. 802(21). Second, in setting the requirements for obtaining a practitioner's registration, Congress directed that ''[t]he Attorney General shall register practitioners . . . if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.'' 21 U.S.C. 823(f). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess State authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, the DEA has held repeatedly that revocation of a practitioner's registration is the appropriate sanction whenever he is no longer authorized to dispense controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices. *See, e.g., Hooper, supra,* 76 FR at 71,371–72; *Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D.,* 71 FR 39,130, 39,131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.,* 58 FR 51,104, 51,105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 53 FR 11,919, 11,920 (1988); *Blanton, supra,* 43 FR at 27,617.

According to Florida statute, ''A practitioner, in good faith and in the course of his or her professional practice only, may prescribe, administer, [or] dispense . . . a controlled substance.'' Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.05(1)(a) (West, Westlaw current with chapters from the 2019 First Regular Session of the 26th Legislature in effect through April 26, 2019). Further, ''practitioner,'' as defined by Florida statute, includes ''a physician licensed under chapter 458.'' Fla. Stat. Ann. § 893.02(23) (West, Westlaw current with chapters from the 2019 First Regular Session of the 26th Legislature in effect through April 26, 2019).[4]

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to practice medicine in Florida. As already discussed, a physician must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in Florida. Thus, since Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in Florida and, therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in Florida, I will order that Registrant's DEA registration be revoked.

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824(a), I order that DEA Certificate of Registration No. BS7985623 issued to Raquel Skidmore, M.D., be, and it hereby is, revoked. This Order is effective June 14, 2019.

Dated: May 3, 2019.

Uttam Dhillon,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–10015 Filed 5–14–19; 8:45 am]

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Id. at 3. According to the Emergency Restriction, Registrant ''does not have a valid order for medical marijuana. *Id.*

[3] 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.

[4] Chapter 458 concerns medical practice and addresses, among other things, the licensure of physicians.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–392]

Importer of Controlled Substances Application: Wildlife Laboratories, Inc.

ACTION: Notice of application.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic classes, and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before June 14, 2019. Such persons may also file a written request for a

hearing on the application on or before June 14, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing must be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Administrator, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152. All requests for a hearing should also be sent to: (1) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: Hearing Clerk/OALJ, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; and (2) Drug Enforcement Administration, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Attorney General has delegated his authority under the Controlled Substances Act to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 28 CFR 0.100(b). Authority to exercise all necessary functions with respect to the promulgation and implementation of 21 CFR part 1301, incident to the registration of manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, importers, and exporters of controlled substances (other than final orders in connection with suspension, denial, or revocation of registration) has been redelegated to the Assistant Administrator of the DEA Diversion Control Division (''Assistant Administrator'') pursuant to section 7 of 28 CFR part 0, appendix to subpart R.

In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on March 12, 2019, Wildlife Laboratories, Inc., 1230 West Ash, Suite D, Windsor, Colorado 80550–4677 applied to be registered as an importer of the following basic class of controlled substances:

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Etorphine HCL	9059	II
Thiafentanil	9729	II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substances for distribution to its customers.

Dated: April 27, 2019.

John J. Martin,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–10030 Filed 5–14–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–392]

Bulk Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Application: AMPAC Fine Chemicals Virginia, LLC

ACTION: Notice of application.

DATES: Registered bulk manufacturers of the affected basic classes, and applicants therefore, may file written comments on or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration on or before July 15, 2019.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/DPW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Attorney General has delegated his authority under the Controlled Substances Act to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 28 CFR 0.100(b). Authority to exercise all necessary functions with respect to the promulgation and implementation of 21 CFR part 1301, incident to the registration of manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, importers, and exporters of controlled substances (other than final orders in connection with suspension, denial, or revocation of registration) has been redelegated to the Assistant Administrator of the DEA Diversion Control Division (''Assistant Administrator'') pursuant to section 7 of 28 CFR part 0, appendix to subpart R.

In accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33(a), this is notice that on March 6, 2019, AMPAC Fine Chemicals Virginia, LLC, 2820 North Normandy Drive, Petersburg, Virginia 23805 applied to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the following basic class of controlled substances:

Controlled substance	Drug code	Schedule
Methylphenidate	1724	II
Phenylacetone	8501	II
Levomethorphan	9210	II
Levorphanol	9220	II
Morphine	9300	II
Thebaine	9333	II
Noroxymorphone	9668	II
Tapentadol	9780	II

The company plans to manufacture the listed controlled substances in bulk for distribution to its customers.

Dated: April 27, 2019.

John J. Martin,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–10013 Filed 5–14–19; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–392]

Bulk Manufacturer of Controlled Substances Registration

ACTION: Notice of registration.

SUMMARY: Registrants listed below have applied for and been granted registration by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as bulk manufacturers of schedule I and II controlled substances.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The companies listed below applied to be registered as bulk manufacturers of schedule I or schedule II controlled substances. Information on previously published notices is listed in the table below. No comments or objections were submitted for these notices.

Company	FR docket	Published
Johnson Matthey Pharmaceutical Materials Inc.	84 FR 2579	February 7, 2019.
IsoSciences, LLC	84 FR 2570	February 7, 2019.

The DEA has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823(a) and determined that the registration of these registrants to manufacture the applicable 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. The DEA investigated each company's maintenance of effective controls against diversion by inspecting and testing each company's physical security systems, verifying each company's compliance with state and local laws, and reviewing each company's background and history.

Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823(a), and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33, the DEA has granted a registration as a bulk manufacturer to the above listed companies.

Dated: April 27, 2019.

John J. Martin,

Assistant Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–10014 Filed 5–14–19; 8:45 am]

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