

Further, based on the Government's written representations, I find that neither Registrant, nor anyone purporting to represent Registrant, requested a hearing, submitted a written statement while waiving Registrant's right to a hearing, or submitted a corrective action plan. Further, I find that Registrant, through counsel, explicitly waived his right to a hearing. RFAA, at 2; RFAAX 5. Accordingly, I find that Registrant has waived the right to a hearing and the right to submit a written statement and corrective action plan. 21 CFR 1301.43(d) and 21 U.S.C. 824(c)(2)(C). I, therefore, issue this Decision and Order based on the record submitted by the Government, which constitutes the entire record before me. 21 CFR 1301.46.

I. Findings of Fact

a. Registrant's DEA Registration

Registrant is the holder of DEA Certificate of Registration No. BA0859174 at the registered address of 581 McCray Street, Suite E, Hollister, CA 95023. RFAAX 1 (Certification of Registration Status). Pursuant to this registration, Registrant is authorized to dispense controlled substances in schedules II through V as a practitioner-DW/30. *Id.* Registrant's registration will expire on June 30, 2021. *Id.*

b. The Status of Registrant's State License

On November 12, 2019, Registrant and the Medical Board of California entered into a Stipulated Surrender of License and Order, whereby Registrant surrendered his California medical license. RFAAX 3. The accusations surrounding the surrender included unprofessional conduct involving the prescription of controlled substances. *Id.* at 12–14. On November 20, 2019, the Medical Board of California entered an Order adopting the Stipulated Surrender with an effective date of November 27, 2019. *Id.* at 1. The Medical Board of California's online records, of which I take official notice, document that Registrant's license is still surrendered.¹

¹ 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 fifteen 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

Medical Board of California License Verification, https://www.mbc.ca.gov/Breeze/License_Verification.aspx (last visited date of signature of this Order).

Accordingly, I find that Registrant currently is not licensed to engage in the practice of medicine in California, the state in which Registrant is registered with the DEA.

II. 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 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 71371 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied*, 481 Fed. Appx. 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.*, 43 FR 27616, 27617 (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., James L. Hooper*, 76 FR at 71371–72;

served on the Government. In the event Registrant files a motion, the Government shall have fifteen calendar days to file a response. Any such motion and response may be filed and served by email (dea.addo.attorneys@dea.usdoj.gov).

Sheran Arden Yeates, M.D., 71 FR 39130, 39131 (2006); *Dominick A. Ricci, M.D.*, 58 FR 51104, 51105 (1993); *Bobby Watts, M.D.*, 53 FR 11919, 11920 (1988); *Frederick Marsh Blanton*, 43 FR at 27617.

According to California statute, "[n]o person other than a physician . . . shall write or issue a prescription." Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11150 (West 2020). Further, "physician," as defined by California statute, is a person who is "licensed to practice" in California. *Id.* at § 11024.

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to practice medicine in California. As already discussed, a physician must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in California. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in California and, therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in California, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. Accordingly, 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 hereby revoke DEA Certificate of Registration No. BA0859174 issued to Annamalai Ashokan, M.D. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. § 823(f), I hereby deny any pending application of Annamalai Ashokan, M.D. to renew or modify this registration or for any other registrations in the State of California. This Order is effective January 28, 2021.

Timothy J. Shea,
Acting Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Proposed Consent Decree Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act

On December 18, 2020, the Department of Justice lodged a proposed Consent Decree with the United States District Court for the Southern of Texas in the lawsuit entitled *United States v. Allied Transportation Company, et al.*, Civil Action No. 3:20-cv-382.

The United States filed a Complaint against the defendants pursuant to Sections 106 and 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), 42 U.S.C. § 9606, 9607. The Complaint seeks, *inter alia*, injunctive relief to perform a cleanup at the Gulfco Marine Maintenance NPL site ("Site"), an inactive barge facility located in Freeport, Brazoria County, Texas, and recovery of costs incurred by the United States in responding to the release of hazardous substances at the Site. Under the proposed Consent Decree, the Defendants will implement a remedy for ground water contamination that was selected by EPA on September 29, 2011. The Defendants will also pay past response costs in the amount of \$1.2 million and reimburse the United States for future response costs.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on the Consent Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States v. Allied Transportation Company, et al.*, D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–2–09587. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

<i>To submit comments:</i>	<i>Send them to:</i>
By email	<i>pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.</i>
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the Consent Decree may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department website: <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/consent-decrees>. We will provide a paper copy of the Consent Decree upon written request and payment of reproduction costs. Please mail your request and payment to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

Please enclose a check or money order for \$111.50 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the United States Treasury. For a paper copy without the exhibits and signature pages, the cost is \$19.75.

Karen Dworkin,

Deputy Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency Information Collection Activities; Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request; Affirmative Action Program Verification Interface

ACTION: Notice of availability; request for comments.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor (DOL) is submitting this Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)-sponsored information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA). Public comments on the ICR are invited.

DATES: The OMB will consider all written comments that agency receives on or before January 28, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting "Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments" or by using the search function.

Comments are invited on: (1) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Department, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) if the information will be processed and used in a timely manner; (3) the accuracy of the agency's estimates of the burden and cost of the collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (4) ways to enhance the quality, utility and clarity of the information collection; and (5) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony May by telephone at 202–693–4129 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at DOL_PRA_PUBLIC@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: OFCCP administers and enforces three equal employment opportunity laws:

- Executive Order 11246, as amended (E.O. 11246);
- Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Section 503);
- Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended (VEVRAA).

These authorities prohibit employment discrimination by covered

federal contractors and subcontractors and require that they provide equal employment opportunities regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran. Additionally, federal contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from discriminating against applicants and employees for inquiring about, discussing, or disclosing information about their pay or the pay of their co-workers, subject to certain limitations. E.O. 11246's basic coverage applies to federal contractors and subcontractors and to federally assisted construction contractors holding a government contract in excess of \$10,000, or government contracts that have, or can reasonably be expected to have, an aggregate total value exceeding \$10,000 in a 12-month period. E.O. 11246 also applies to government bills of lading, depositories of federal funds in any amount, and to financial institutions that are issuing and paying agents for U.S. Savings Bonds. E.O. 11246's Affirmative Action Program (AAP) requirements apply to federal contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees and a contract of \$50,000 or more. Section 503 prohibits employment discrimination against applicants and employees because of physical or mental disability and requires affirmative action to ensure that persons are treated without regard to disability. Section 503 applies to federal contractors and subcontractors with contracts in excess of \$15,000, and its AAP coverage applies to federal contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees and a contract of \$50,000 or more. VEVRAA prohibits employment discrimination against protected veterans and requires affirmative action to ensure that persons are treated without regard to their status as a protected veteran. VEVRAA applies to federal contractors and subcontractors with contracts of \$150,000 or more, and its AAP coverage applies to federal contractors and subcontractors with 50 or more employees and a contract of \$150,000 or more. For additional substantive information about this ICR, see the related notice published in the **Federal Register** on September 14, 2020 (85 FR 56635).

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless the OMB approves it and displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. In addition,