

personnel will sign appropriate nondisclosure agreements.

Authority: These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.12 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 17, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18225 Filed 9–18–25; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–991 (Fourth Review)]

Silicon Metal From Russia; Scheduling of an Expedited Five-Year Review

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the scheduling of an expedited review pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (“the Act”) to determine whether revocation of the antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Russia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury within a reasonably foreseeable time.

DATES: August 4, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kenneth Gatten III (202–708–1447), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202–205–2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<https://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this proceeding may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background.—On August 4, 2025, the Commission determined that the domestic interested party group response to its notice of institution (90 FR 18701, May 1, 2025) of the subject five-year review was adequate and that the respondent interested party group response was inadequate. The Commission did not find any other

circumstances that would warrant conducting a full review.¹ Accordingly, the Commission determined that it would conduct an expedited review pursuant to section 751(c)(3) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(3)).

For further information concerning the conduct of this review and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A, D, E, and F (19 CFR part 207).

Staff report.—A staff report containing information concerning the subject matter of the review has been placed in the nonpublic record, and will be made available to persons on the Administrative Protective Order service list for this review on October 10, 2025. A public version will be issued thereafter, pursuant to § 207.62(d)(4) of the Commission's rules.

Written submissions.—As provided in § 207.62(d) of the Commission's rules, interested parties that are parties to the review and that have provided individually adequate responses to the notice of institution,² and any party other than an interested party to the review may file written comments with the Secretary on what determination the Commission should reach in the review. Comments are due on or before 5:15 p.m. on October 16, 2025, and may not contain new factual information. Any person that is neither a party to the five-year review nor an interested party may submit a brief written statement (which shall not contain any new factual information) pertinent to the review by October 16, 2025. However, should the Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) extend the time limit for its completion of the final results of its review, the deadline for comments (which may not contain new factual information) on Commerce's final results is three business days after the issuance of Commerce's results. If comments contain business proprietary information (BPI), they must conform with the requirements of §§ 201.6, 207.3, and 207.7 of the Commission's rules. The Commission's *Handbook on Filing Procedures*, available on the Commission's website at https://www.usitc.gov/documents/handbook_

¹ A record of the Commissioners' votes, the Commission's statement on adequacy, and any individual Commissioner's statements will be available from the Office of the Secretary and at the Commission's website.

² The Commission has found the responses submitted on behalf of Ferroglobe USA, Inc. and Mississippi Silicon LLC to be individually adequate. Comments from other interested parties will not be accepted (see 19 CFR 207.62(d)(2)).

on_filing_procedures.pdf, elaborates upon the Commission's procedures with respect to filings.

In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules, each document filed by a party to the review must be served on all other parties to the review (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Determination.—The Commission has determined this review is extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority: This review is being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to § 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 16, 2025.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–18109 Filed 9–18–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Eric Andersen, D.D.S.; Decision and Order

On March 18, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Eric Andersen, D.D.S., of Yorkville, Illinois (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's DEA Certificate of Registration (Registration) No. FA2687765, alleging that Registrant is “currently without authority to prescribe, administer, dispense, or otherwise handle controlled substances in the State of Illinois, the state in which [he is] registered with DEA.” *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).

The OSC notified Registrant of his right to file a written request for hearing, and that if he failed to file such a request, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* at 2–3 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing. RFAA, at 3.¹ “A

¹ Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated May 9, 2025, the Agency finds that

default, unless excused, shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of the registrant's/applicant's right to a hearing and an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC]." 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

Further, "[i]n the event that a registrant . . . is deemed to be in default . . . DEA may then file a request for final agency action with the Administrator, along with a record to support its request. In such circumstances, the Administrator may enter a default final order pursuant to [21 CFR] 1316.67." *Id.* at 1301.43(f)(1). Here, the Government has requested final agency action based on Registrant's default pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43(c), (f), and 1301.46. RFAA, at 1.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. According to the OSC, on or about November 25, 2024, the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation permanently revoked Registrant's Illinois dental license. RFAAX 1, at 2. According to Illinois online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,² Registrant's Illinois dental license remains revoked. Also, according to Illinois online records, both of Registrant's Illinois dental controlled substance licenses are revoked. Illinois DFPR License Search, <https://online-dfpr.micropact.com/lookup/licenselookup.aspx> (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice dentistry in Illinois, the state in which he is registered with DEA.³

service of the OSC on Registrant was proper. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on or about March 24, 2025, through USPS, DI mailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant at the correctional facility where Registrant was incarcerated. RFAAX 2, at 2. DI was able to confirm through USPS Online Tracking that the OSC was delivered to Registrant on March 28, 2025. *Id.*; see also RFAAX 2, Attachment A. DI additionally received the USPS return receipt, signed by a member of the correctional facility staff, on April 15, 2025. *Id.*

² 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).

³ 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." The material fact here is that Registrant, as of the date of this Order, is not licensed as a dentist in and does not have a controlled substances license in Illinois. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General may suspend or revoke a registration issued under 21 U.S.C. 823 "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, 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. *Gonzales v. Oregon*, 546 U.S. 243, 270 (2006) ("The Attorney General can register a physician to dispense controlled substances 'if the applicant is authorized to dispense . . . controlled substances under the laws of the State in which he practices.' . . . The very definition of a 'practitioner' eligible to prescribe includes physicians 'licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices' to dispense controlled substances. § 802(21)."). The Agency has applied these principles consistently. See, e.g., *James L. Hooper, M.D.*, 76 FR 71371, 71372 (2011), *pet. for rev. denied*, 481 F. App'x 826 (4th Cir. 2012); *Frederick Marsh Blanton, M.D.*, 43 FR 27616, 27617 (1978).⁴

finding by filing a properly supported motion for reconsideration of findings of fact within fifteen calendar days of the date of this Order. Any such motion and response shall be filed and served by email to the other party and to the DEA Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.

⁴ This rule derives from the text of two provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (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(g)(1). Because Congress has clearly mandated that a practitioner possess state authority in order to be deemed a practitioner under the CSA, 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, M.D.*, 76 FR at 71371–72; *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, M.D.*, 43 FR at 27617.

According to Illinois statute, "dispense" means "to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a prescriber, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery." 720 ILCS 570/102(p) (2025). "Prescriber" means "a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches, dentist, . . . who issues a prescription." *Id.* at 570/102(mm). Further, a "practitioner" means a "dentist, . . . or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise lawfully permitted by . . . [Illinois] to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, [or] administer . . . a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research." *Id.* at 570/102(kk).

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to practice dentistry or prescribe controlled substances in Illinois. As already discussed, a dentist must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in Illinois. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice dentistry in Illinois and, therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in Illinois, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration in Illinois. Accordingly, the Agency 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. FA2687765 issued to Eric Andersen, D.D.S. Further, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), I hereby deny any pending applications of Eric Andersen, D.D.S., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Eric Andersen, D.D.S., for additional registration in Illinois. This Order is effective October 20, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on September 5, 2025, by Administrator Terrance Cole. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no

way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–18171 Filed 9–18–25; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–1413L]

Adjustment to the Aggregate Production Quota for Lisdexamfetamine and d-Amphetamine (for Conversion) for 2025 Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 826(h)

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.
ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is adjusting the 2025 aggregate production quota for the schedule II controlled substances lisdexamfetamine and d-amphetamine (for conversion). In making this determination, DEA has considered the factors set forth in 21 CFR 1303.13(b) in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 826(a) and is expediting publication of this determination to comply with the timeframes specified in 21 U.S.C. 826(h)(1).

DATES: This final order is effective September 19, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Heather E. Achbach, Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Telephone: (571) 776–3882.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Legal Authority

Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 826) requires the Attorney General to establish aggregate production quotas (APQ) for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedule I and II. The Attorney General has delegated this function to the Administrator of DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100.

Under 21 U.S.C. 826(h), when a request for individual manufacturing quota is submitted by a DEA-registered manufacturer pertaining to a schedule II controlled substance that is contained in a drug on the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) list of drugs in

shortage, DEA must complete review of such request not later than 30 days after receipt of the request. If, after the review is completed, DEA finds that an increase in the aggregate and individual production quotas is necessary to address a shortage of that controlled substance, DEA is to increase the aggregate and individual production quotas of that controlled substance and any ingredient therein to the level requested. 21 U.S.C. 826(h)(1)(B)(i). However, if it is determined that the level requested is not necessary to address the shortage, DEA is to provide a written response detailing the basis for the determination. 21 U.S.C. 826(h)(1)(B)(ii).

Background

DEA published the 2025 established APQ for controlled substances in schedules I and II in the **Federal Register** on December 17, 2024. 89 FR 102649. The 2025 established APQ represents those quantities of schedule I and II controlled substances that may be manufactured in the United States to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, for lawful export requirements, and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. These quotas do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes. The final order stipulated that all APQ are subject to an adjustment, in accordance with 21 CFR 1303.15.¹

Quotas Applicable to Drugs in Shortage Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 826(h)

Under 21 U.S.C. 356c, manufacturers of drugs that are life-supporting, life-sustaining, or intended for the treatment or prevention of debilitating diseases or conditions must notify FDA of any permanent discontinuation or interruption in manufacturing likely to result in a meaningful disruption of the drug's supply in the United States. Lisdexamfetamine is a drug that is intended for use in the prevention or treatment of a debilitating disease or condition and therefore falls under the notification requirements of 21 U.S.C. 356c. This provision further requires FDA to assess whether the notifications received from manufacturers concern controlled substances that are subject to

production quotas in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 826.

On August 7, 2025, DEA received a request from a DEA registered manufacturer of the Schedule II controlled substance lisdexamfetamine for an increase to its 2025 individual manufacturing quota pertaining to lisdexamfetamine. DEA reviewed the FDA drug shortage list and found multiple manufacturers reported a domestic shortage of lisdexamfetamine capsules and chewable tablets. The manufacturers cited "shortage of an active ingredient" as the reason identified for the domestic shortages. Pursuant to this request, DEA began its review under the timeframes specified by 21 U.S.C. 826(h)(1).

The manufacturing of lisdexamfetamine active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) requires the synthesis of an intermediate, d-amphetamine, a schedule II-controlled substance, and thus requires the DEA to additionally review whether an adjustment to the APQ of d-amphetamine (for conversion) is necessary.

Analysis for the Adjustment to the 2025 Lisdexamfetamine and d-Amphetamine (for Conversion) Aggregate Production Quota

In conducting the review under 21 U.S.C. 826(h) in order to determine the necessity of this adjustment, the Administrator has considered the criteria in accordance with 21 CFR 1303.13 (adjustment of APQ for controlled substances). The Administrator is authorized to increase or reduce the APQ at any time. 21 CFR 1303.13(a). DEA regulations state that there are five factors that shall be considered in determining whether to adjust the APQ. 21 CFR 1303.13(b). Accordingly, the Administrator has taken into account the following factors described below for 2025: (1) changes in the demand for that class, changes in the national rate of net disposal of the class, changes in the rate of net disposal of the class by registrants holding individual manufacturing quotas for that class, and changes in the extent of any diversion in the class; (2) whether any increased demand for that class, the national and/or individual rates of net disposal of that class are temporary, short term, or long term; (3) whether any increased demand for that class can be met through existing inventories, increased individual manufacturing quotas, or increased importation, without increasing the APQ, taking into account production delays and the

¹ Established Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2025, 89 FR 102649 (December 17, 2024).