Participation in the investigations and public service list.—Persons (other than petitioners) wishing to participate in the investigations as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in §§ 201.11 and 207.10 of the Commission's rules, not later than seven days after publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. Industrial users and (if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level) representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping duty and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to these investigations upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance.

Limited disclosure of business proprietary information (BPI) under an administrative protective order (APO) and BPI service list.—Pursuant to § 207.7(a) of the Commission's rules, the Secretary will make BPI gathered in these investigations available to authorized applicants representing interested parties (as defined in 19 U.S.C. 1677(9)) who are parties to the investigations under the APO issued in the investigations, provided that the application is made not later than seven days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**. A separate service list will be maintained by the Secretary for those parties authorized to receive BPI under the APO.

Conference.—The Office of Investigations will hold a staff conference in connection with the preliminary phase of these investigations beginning at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, January 20, 2023. Requests to appear and/or participate at the conference should be emailed to *preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov* (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before January 18, 2023. Please provide an email address for each conference participant in the email. Information on conference procedures will be provided separately and guidance on joining the video conference will be available on the Commission's Daily Calendar. Requests to appear via videoconference must include a statement explaining why the witness cannot appear in person. The Director of the Office of Investigations, or other person designated to conduct the investigations, may in their discretion for good cause shown, grant such a request. Requests to appear as remote witness due to illness or a positive COVID–19 test result may be submitted by 3pm the business day prior to the conference. Information on conference procedures will be posted on the Commission's website at *https://www.usitc.gov/calendarpad/calendar.html.* A nonparty who has testimony that may aid the Commission's deliberations may request permission to participate by submitting a short statement.

Please note the Secretary's Office will accept only electronic filings during this time. Filings must be made through the Commission's Electronic Document Information System (EDIS, *https://edis.usitc.gov*). No in-person paper-based filings or paper copies of any electronic filings will be accepted until further notice.

Written submissions.—As provided in §§ 201.8 and 207.15 of the Commission's rules, any person may submit to the Commission on or before January 25, 2023, a written brief containing information and arguments pertinent to the subject matter of the investigations. Parties shall file written testimony and supplementary material in connection with their presentation at the conference no later than noon on January 19, 2023. All written submissions must conform with the provisions of § 201.8 of the Commission's rules; any submissions that contain BPI must also 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_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 investigations must be served on all other parties to the investigations (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.

Certification.—Pursuant to § 207.3 of the Commission's rules, any person submitting information to the Commission in connection with these investigations must certify that the information is accurate and complete to the best of the submitter's knowledge. In making the certification, the submitter will acknowledge that any information that it submits to the Commission during these investigations may be disclosed to and used: (i) by the Commission, its employees and Offices, and contract personnel (a) for developing or maintaining the records of these or related investigations or reviews, or (b) in internal investigations, audits, reviews, and evaluations relating to the programs, personnel, and operations of the Commission including under 5 U.S.C. appendix 3; or (ii) by U.S. government employees and contract personnel, solely for cybersecurity purposes. All contract 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: December 30, 2022.

Jessica Mullan,

Acting Supervisory Attorney.

[FR Doc. 2022–28667 Filed 1–5–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[USITC SE–23–001]

Sunshine Act Meetings

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: January 10, 2023 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, Telephone: (202) 205–2000.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agendas for future meetings: none.
2. Minutes.
3. Ratification List.
4. Commission vote on Inv. Nos. 701–TA–560–561 and 731–TA–1317–1328 (Review)(Carbon and Alloy Steel Cut-to-Length Plate from Austria, Belgium, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey). The Commission currently is scheduled to complete and file its determinations and views of the Commission on January 31, 2023.
5. Outstanding action jackets: none.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Tyrell Burch, Management Analyst and Information Officer, 202–205–2595.

The Commission is holding the meeting under the Government in the Sunshine Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b). In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting. Earlier notification of meeting was not possible.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: January 4, 2023.

Katherine Hiner,

Acting Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2023–00196 Filed 1–5–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Sualeh Ashraf, M.D.; Decision and Order

On September 30, 2021, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Sualeh Ashraf, M.D. (Registrant), of Kissimmee, Florida. Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 6. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's DEA Certificate of Registration, Control No. BA2668183, and the denial of Registrant's pending application for an additional DEA Certificate of Registration, Application No. W21001036C, alleging that Registrant has ''committed such acts that would render [his] registration inconsistent with the public interest.'' *Id.* at 1–2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(4) and 823(f)).[1]

The Agency makes the following findings of fact based on the uncontroverted evidence submitted by the Government in its RFAA, dated July 21, 2022.

I. Findings of Fact

A. Investigation of Registrant

According to the DEA Diversion Investigator assigned to investigate Registrant (DI), Registrant issued at least 33 prescriptions for controlled substances—specifically, oxycodone, Adderall, hydrocodone, and zolpidem—to three individuals identified as J.L., D.L., and J.L.2 between September 27, 2016, and May 24, 2018. RFAAX 17, at 1–2; *see also* RFAAX 2. As part of the investigation, DI obtained a transcript of an interview that the Polk County Sheriff's Office conducted with Registrant on June 12, 2018. RFAAX 17, at 3; *see also* RFAAX 12. During the interview, Registrant stated that he could not recall issuing any of the prescriptions for oxycodone,[2] although he admitted to issuing prescriptions for zolpidem to J.L. as recently as the month prior to the interview. RFAAX 17, at 3; *see also* RFAAX 12, at 54–57. DI made numerous attempts to obtain patient records for J.L., D.L., and J.L.2, including serving multiple Administrative Subpoenas to Registrant as well as contacting both the Polk County Sheriff's Office and the Florida Department of Health.[3] *Id.* at 3–4. Ultimately, Registrant was unable to produce any records regarding the prescriptions in question. *Id.* at 2.

Regarding Registrant's dispensing records, on July 26, 2017, DI made two visits to the clinic where Registrant was employed, DDILIH. *Id.* at 4. According to DI, Registrant stated that he began dispensing controlled substances in March 2017 and admitted to dispensing phentermine directly to uninsured patients. *Id.* Nonetheless, Registrant failed to produce an initial inventory of controlled substances and failed to produce any dispensing records of controlled substances in violation of 21 CFR 1304.03(b), 1304.22(c), and 1304.11(b).[4] RFAAX 17, at 5. After conducting an audit of DDILIH's supply of phentermine in comparison to Registrant's purchase invoices, DI concluded that 24,349 tablets of 37.5 mg units and 250 tablets of 8 mg units were unaccounted for.[5] RFAAX 17, at 5. After obtaining records from the Florida Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, DI also determined that Registrant failed to report his dispensing of phentermine to the Program as required by Florida law (Fla. Stat. § 893.055(3)(a)). *Id.; see also* RFAAX 9.

Additionally, DEA's investigation determined that Registrant failed to report the theft of 14 bottles of phentermine to DEA within one business day of discovery in violation of 21 CFR 1301.76(b), although the theft was reported to local police. RFAAX 17, at 5–6; *see also* RFAAX 10. Further, DEA's investigation determined that Registrant was dispensing phentermine in containers without warning labels that conformed to 21 CFR 290.5. RFAAX 17, at 6; *see also* RFAAX 8. Finally, DI determined that Registrant failed to properly store phentermine in a ''securely locked, substantially constructed cabinet,'' in violation of 21 CFR 1301.75(b), with Registrant admitting that J.L., who is not a DEA

[1] On November 3, 2021, Registrant submitted a signed document titled ''Corrective Action Plan'' in response to the OSC; however, the document appears to be primarily a written response to the Government's allegations with a brief Corrective Action Plan and several attachments. *See* RFAAX 16. The document did not indicate that Registrant intended to request a hearing. RFAAX 16. On April 21, 2022, the DEA issued a letter to Registrant denying his proposed Corrective Action Plan and advising him of his retained procedural and due process rights. RFAAX 14. On May 10, 2022, Registrant responded by email, in which he again did not request a hearing, and the Government did not otherwise receive any hearing request from Registrant. RFAAX 15; RFAA, at 1–3; *see also* RFAA, at 3 n.1.

[2] Registrant stated that he did not recall prescribing oxycodone with acetaminophen to J.L. but left open the possibility that he did, stating: ''. . . years ago if she had a headache or she had something she asked me I given [sic] 5 or 6 but not on a regular basis that I would remember . . .'' RFAAX 12, at 58–59.

[3] On April 3, 2019, DI sent an initial Administrative Subpoena to Registrant at Registrant's residential address. RFAAX 17, at 3. According to the DI, on May 1, 2019, Registrant's attorney responded by email, writing that while Registrant recognized the names of the individuals listed in the subpoena as relatives of J.L., he did not have any independent knowledge that they were patients at the weight management clinic (Dr. Drop it Like it's Hot, ''DDILIH'') where Registrant worked as a physician and of which J.L. was the manager and registered agent. *Id.* at 2–3; *see also* RFAAX 11. Registrant's attorney also wrote that Registrant was positive that none of the individuals listed in the subpoena were ever patients of his separately located primary private practice and that even if they had been patients at the clinic where Registrant was employed (DDILIH), ''all patient records at that office were confiscated by law enforcement at the time the office was raided and both [Registrant] and [J.L.] were arrested.'' RFAAX 17, at 3; *see also infra* I.C. (regarding the arrest of Registrant and J.L. for a separate matter). Registrant's attorney concluded that none of the records were returned to Registrant and so Registrant had no records to provide in response to the subpoena. RFAAX 17, at 3. On May 1, 2019, DI emailed Registrant's attorney informing him that he had not provided any information regarding the requested medical file for J.L. to which Registrant's attorney responded by email the next day stating that Registrant ''did not have possession of any patient charts for any of the individuals identified in the subpoena.'' *Id.*

However, when DI contacted both the Polk County Sheriff's Office and the Florida Department of Health, he was informed that no patient records had been seized from DDILIH during the execution of a search warrant on June 12, 2018. *Id.* at 4. On July 19, 2019, DI served an Administrative Subpoena to the Florida Department of Health and was informed on August 27, 2019, that the Florida Department of Health did not have any patient files for J.L., D.L., or J.L.2. *Id.* On June 11, 2021, DI served additional Administrative Subpoenas to Registrant at Registrant's DEA registered address to which Registrant responded on June 25, 2021, again stating that every document from his place of business had been confiscated and thus he had no records to produce. *Id.*

[4] According to DI, Registrant stated that the inventory was in J.L.'s possession and that his dispensing records were annotated in his patients' medical records; however, when asked to produce a patient medical record with an included dispensing record, Registrant presented ''a folder containing a document titled 'New patient information form,' a blank form with nothing to indicate that it pertained to a particular patient.'' RFAAX 17, at 5; *see also* RFAAX 4. The only other record that Registrant produced was ''a form dated July 26 (no year specified) which associated just 30 37.5 mg dosage units of phentermine with a patient identified as Y.G.'' RFAAX 17, at 5; *see also* RFAAX 7.

[5] When asked by DI to produce his purchase invoices for phentermine, Registrant produced invoices indicating that he had purchased 20,000 37.5 mg dosage units of phentermine over five different dates. *Id.; see also* RFAAX 6. Upon contacting Registrant's distributor, DI determined that on two additional dates, Registrant purchased an additional 5000 37.5 mg dosage units of phentermine and 250 8 mg dosage units of phentermine for which he did not have any records. RFAAX 17, at 5. Upon conducting an audit of DDILIH's supply of phentermine, DI initially determined that Registrant only had 621 37.5 mg dosage units on the premises, with an additional 30 dosage units later discovered. *Id.; see also* RFAAX 5.