

November 5, 2026. Requests to appear at the conference should be emailed to preliminaryconferences@usitc.gov (DO NOT FILE ON EDIS) on or before noon on November 3, 2026. Please provide an email address for each conference participant in the email. Information on conference procedures, format, and participation, including guidance for requests to appear as a witness via videoconference, will be available on the Commission's Public Calendar (Calendar (USITC) | United States International Trade Commission). 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 5:15 p.m. on November 10, 2026, 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 4:00 p.m. on November 4, 2026. 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: October 16, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–21458 Filed 10–19–26; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701–TA–781 and 731–TA–1768 (Final)]

Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies From China; Determinations

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of van-type trailers and subassemblies from China, provided for in subheadings 8716.39.00 and 8716.90.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV"), and imports of the subject merchandise from China that have been found to be subsidized by the government of China.^{2 3}

¹ The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

² 91 FR 55837 (August 31, 2026) and 91 FR 55840 (August 31, 2026).

³ Commissioner Bartholomew Thanhauser and Commissioner Samuel Negatu not participating.

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective November 20, 2025, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by the American Trailer Manufacturers Coalition, whose members are Great Dane LLC, Chicago, Illinois, Stoughton Trailers LLC, Stoughton, Wisconsin, and Wabash National Corporation, Lafayette, Indiana.⁴ The final phase of the investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of van-type trailers and subassemblies from China were subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and sold at LTFV within the meaning of 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** on June 17, 2026 (91 FR 36613). The Commission subsequently published a notice of revision to the schedule of these investigations in the **Federal Register** on August 18, 2026 (91 FR 53422). The Commission conducted its hearing on August 27, 2026. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to §§ 705(b) and 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on October 15, 2026. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5797 (October 2026), entitled *Van-Type Trailers and Subassemblies from China: Investigation Nos. 701–TA–781 and 731–TA–1768 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

⁴ The petitions alleged that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized and LTFV imports of van-type trailers and subassemblies from Canada, China, and Mexico. Following withdrawal of the countervailing duty petition on van-type trailers and subassemblies from Canada the Commission on June 17, 2026, published notice in the **Federal Register** of termination of its countervailing duty investigation on imports from Canada (91 FR 36615). The remaining investigations regarding imports of van-type trailers and subassemblies from Mexico and Canada are ongoing.

Issued: October 15, 2026.

Lisa Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2026–21382 Filed 10–19–26; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Jefferson Burroughs, M.D.; Decision and Order

On March 31, 2026, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Jefferson Burroughs, M.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 2, at 1, 3. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration No. BB2526741, alleging that Registrant is "currently without authority to prescribe, administer, dispense, or otherwise handle controlled substances in the State of Ohio, the state in which [he is] registered with DEA." *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).¹

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 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing, and the Agency finds him to be in default. RFAA, at 2.² "A 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.* 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 3; *see also* 21 CFR 1316.67.

Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Registrant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

According to the OSC, on July 1, 2025, Registrant's Ohio medical license expired by its own terms. RFAAX 2, at 1. According to Ohio online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's Ohio medical license is expired.³ eLicense Ohio Professional Licensure License Lookup, <https://elicense.ohio.gov/verifylicense> (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice medicine in Ohio, the state in which he is registered with DEA.⁴

Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3), the Attorney General is authorized to 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).")⁵ The Agency has applied these principles consistently. *See, e.g., Craig Cohen, DPM*, 91 FR 57922 (2026); *Thomas Earley, D.D.S.*, 91 FR 55624 (2026); *Henry-Norbert O. Ndekwe, M.D.*, 90 FR 15990 (2025).

According to Ohio statute, "[n]o person shall knowingly obtain, possess, or use a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog," except pursuant to a "prescription issued by a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs if the prescription was issued for a legitimate medical purpose." Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2925.11(A), (B)(1)(d) (2025). Further, a "[l]icensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs" or 'prescriber' means an individual who is authorized by law to prescribe drugs or dangerous drugs or drug therapy related devices in the course of the individual's professional practice." *Id.* § 4729.01(I) (2026).⁶ The Ohio statute further defines an authorized prescriber as "[a] physician authorized under Chapter 4731. of the Revised Code to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery." *Id.* § 4729.01(I)(5) (2026). Additionally, Ohio law permits "[a] licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs, if acting in the course of

⁵ 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., Elias Garcia Garcia, P.A.*, 90 FR 31242 (2025); *Jason Weakley, R.N., A.P.R.N.*, 90 FR 10085 (2025); *Khursheed Haider, M.D.*, 90 FR 21950 (2025).

⁶ Section 4729.01 of the Ohio Revised Code was updated on October 9, 2026, but does not change any of the material parts or alter the Agency's decision in this matter.

¹ According to Agency records, Registrant's registration expired on July 31, 2026. The fact that a registrant allows his registration to expire during the pendency of an OSC does not impact the Agency's jurisdiction or prerogative under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) to adjudicate the OSC to finality. *Jeffrey D. Olsen, M.D.*, 84 FR 68474, 68476–79 (2019).

² Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated July 23, 2026, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on or about April 1, 2026, the DI, accompanied by a Financial Investigator, traveled to Registrant's residential address, where Registrant's wife accepted a copy of the OSC and signed the Form DEA-12 confirming receipt. RFAAX 3, at 2; *see also id.*, Attachment B. On or about April 2, 2026, the DI received a call from Registrant during which Registrant confirmed receipt of the OSC. *Id.* at 2.

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).

⁴ 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 to practice medicine in Ohio. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's findings 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 Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.