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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[A2407–014–004–065516; PO#O2412–014–004–047181.1]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Castle Mountain Mine Phase II Expansion, San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, (FLPMA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA) the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Needles Field Office (NFO), Needles, California intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to consider the effects of the proposed Castle Mountain Mine Phase II Expansion Project in San Bernardino County, California and Clark County, Nevada. This notice announces the beginning of the scoping period to solicit public comments and identify issues under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

DATES: This notice initiates the public scoping process for the EIS. The BLM requests that the public submit your comments concerning the scope of the analysis, potential alternatives, and identification of relevant information, and studies by November 19, 2025. To afford the BLM the opportunity to consider comments, please ensure your comments are received prior to the close of the 30-day scoping period.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments related to the Castle Mountain Mine Phase II Expansion Project by any of the following methods:

- *Website: https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2039209/510.*
- *Mail:* Project Manager, BLM Needles Field Office, 1303 U.S. 95, Needles, CA 92363.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined online at *https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2039209/510* and at the BLM Needles Field Office during regular business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Castle Mountain Project Manager, telephone 760–326–7000; address: Bureau of Land Management Needles Field Office, 1303 U.S. 95, Needles, CA 92363. Individuals in the United States who are deaf, deafblind, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The BLM will consider authorizing an amendment to Castle Mountain Venture's (CMV) mine plan of operations to address the proposed expansion of surface disturbance (Phase II Expansion) on public lands (Proposed Action) at the Castle Mountain Mine (CMM). The Project is located approximately 60 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada, and 40 miles northwest of the BLM office in Needles, California. The proposed expansion of the mine pits, overburden sites, and heap leach pad and installation of the associated pipeline and powerline would disturb an additional 1,800 acres of BLM-managed public land for a total project disturbance of 3,294 acres.

Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The BLM's purpose is to respond to CMV's request to amend the mine plan of operations and authorize the Utilities Plan of Development for CMM and to analyze the environmental effects associated with the proponent's Proposed Action and alternatives to the Proposed Action, consider reasonable alternatives, and develop and consider mitigation when necessary to mitigate environmental effects.

The need for the action is established by the BLM's responsibility under the Mining Law of 1872, Section 302 of FLPMA and the BLM regulations at 43 CFR part 3809 and 43 CFR part 2800. These statutes and regulations set forth the BLM's responsibility to ensure that operations under the Mining Law of 1872 prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.

Preliminary Proposed Action and Alternatives

The Proposed Action would consist of an expansion of CMV's authorized plan of operations for the CMM under the regulations found at 43 CFR part 3800, subpart 3809. The Proposed Action would also include the authorization of rights-of-way for an underground water pipeline and overhead powerline under the regulations found at 43 CFR part 2800.

The expansion would extend the mine life of CMM by approximately 30 years and operations would effectively quadruple the annual mining rate at the mine. An underground water pipeline and overhead powerline are needed to meet the increased groundwater and power demands of the proposed expansion. The proposed expansion of the mine pits, overburden sites, heap leach pad and installation of the associated pipeline, powerline, and onsite power generation would disturb an additional 1,800 acres of BLM-managed public land.

Under the National Park Service Lands Alternative, the Proposed Action would remain the same as with the exception that the utilities corridor would follow the road route across a ~1,000-foot section of land within the Mojave National Preserve that is currently managed by the National Park Service.

Under the no action alternative, the BLM would not approve the proposed amendment to the plan of operations, and the activities described in the Proposed Action would not occur. The proposed expansion areas, underground water pipeline, and overhead powerline would not be constructed and operations under the currently authorized mine plan would continue.

The BLM welcomes comments on all preliminary alternatives as well as suggestions for additional alternatives.

Summary of Expected Impacts

The Project's proximity to Castle Mountains National Monument and Mojave National Preserve has raised concerns that increased visual and noise disturbances from mining construction and operations might affect recreational and traditional use, cultural sites, seeps and springs, and biological resources in the area. While there are concerns over habitat loss and impacts to native vegetation, the mine continues to provide guzzlers for wildlife and has a rare native plant nursery. The mine is recognized for its successful reclamation methods and hosts on-site research dedicated exclusively to cultivating vegetation native to the Mojave Desert.

Anticipated Permits and Authorizations

In addition to the requested authorization to perform mineral extraction under a mining plan of operations, other Federal, state, and local authorizations would be required for the project. These include authorizations under the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and other laws and regulations determined to be applicable to the project.

Schedule for the Decision-Making Process

The BLM will provide opportunity for public participation consistent with the NEPA process. The Draft EIS is anticipated to be available for public review spring 2026 and the Final EIS is anticipated to be released in summer 2026 with a Record of Decision fall 2026.

Public Scoping Process

This notice of intent initiates the scoping period. The BLM will hold one in-person public scoping meeting. The specific date and time of this scoping meeting will be announced at least 15 days in advance on the BLM website *https://www.blm.gov/california* and at *https://eplanning.blm.gov/eplanning-ui/project/2039209/510.*

Responsible Official

Ron Nuckles, Field Manager, Needles Field Office, California Desert District, Bureau of Land Management.

Nature of Decision To Be Made

The BLM's potential decision relative to the proposed amendment as informed by the EIS includes: (1) approval of the proposed Castle Mountain Mine Amendment to Plan of Operations Project as submitted; (2) approval of the proposed Castle Mountain Mine Amendment to Plan of Operations Project subject to changes or conditions, as analyzed in the EIS, that the BLM deems necessary to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands; or (3) denial of the proposed Castle Mountain Mine Amendment to Plan of Operations Project if the BLM determines that the proposal would result in unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.

Additional Information

The BLM will utilize and coordinate the NEPA process to help support compliance with applicable procedural requirements under the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1536) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. 306108) as provided in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3), including public involvement requirements of Section 106. The information about historic and cultural resources and threatened and endangered species within the area potentially affected by the proposed project will assist the BLM in identifying and evaluating impacts to such resources.

The BLM will consult with Indian Tribal Nations on a government-to-government basis in accordance with Executive Order 13175, BLM Manual Section 1780, and other Departmental policies. Tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets and potential impacts to cultural resources, will be given due consideration. Federal, state, and local agencies, along with Indian Tribal Nations and other stakeholders that may be interested in or affected by the proposed action that the BLM is evaluating, are invited to participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be requested by the BLM to participate in the development of the environmental analysis as a cooperating agency.

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

(Authority: 42 U.S.C. 4321–4347)

Ronald Nuckles,

Field Manager, Needles Field Office, BLM California Desert District.

[FR Doc. 2025–19593 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Abolghasem Rezaei, M.D.; Decision and Order

On May 22, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Abolghasem Rezaei, M.D., of Lawton, Oklahoma (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1 at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration, No. FR0228747, alleging that Registrant's registration should be revoked because Registrant is ''currently without authority to prescribe, administer, dispense, or otherwise handle controlled substances in the State of Oklahoma, 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, and the Agency finds him to be in default. RFAA, at 2.[1] ''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), 1301.46. RFAA, at 1; *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. According to the OSC, on December 5, 2024, the Oklahoma State

[1] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated July 28, 2025, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. Specifically, the Government's included Notice of Service of Order to Show Cause indicates that on June 11, 2025, Registrant was personally served with a copy of the OSC. RFAAX 2, at 1; *see also id.* at 3 (Form-DEA 12 signed by Registrant, acknowledging receipt of the OSC).

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD) suspended Registrant's OBNDD registration. RFAAX 1, at 2.[2] According to Oklahoma online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,[3] Registrant's OBNDD registration is inactive. OBNDD Registrant Search, *https://obnddc.us.thentiacloud.net/webs/obnddc/register* (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma, 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).''). 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).[5]

Pursuant to Oklahoma's Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, ''[e]very person who manufactures, distributes, dispenses, prescribes, administers or uses for scientific purposes any controlled dangerous substance within or into this state . . . shall obtain a registration issued by the Director of the [OBNDD], in accordance with rules promulgated by the Director.'' Okla. Stat. tit. 63, § 2–302(A) (2024).[6]

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant currently lacks authority to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma because his OBNDD registration is inactive. As discussed above, a person must hold a valid OBNDD registration to dispense a controlled substance in Oklahoma, subject to limited exceptions not applicable here. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration. 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. FR0228747 issued to Abolghasem Rezaei, M.D. 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 Abolghasem Rezaei, M.D., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of Abolghasem Rezaei, M.D., for additional registration in Oklahoma. This Order is effective November 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 9, 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. 2025–19598 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

[2] On February 13, 2025, OBNDD upheld the suspension. *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).

[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 decision, is not licensed to handle controlled substances in Oklahoma. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's 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.*

[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., 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.

[6] Although there are limited circumstances under which a person ''may lawfully possess controlled dangerous substances'' without a registration issued by the Director of the OBNDD, based on the information furnished by the Government, none are applicable here. *Id.* § 2–302(H).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Ali Elhorr, M.D.; Decision and Order

On May 22, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Ali Elhorr, M.D. (Applicant), of Dearborn, Michigan. Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the denial of Applicant's application for DEA registration, Control No. W22137646C, alleging that Applicant is mandatorily excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all Federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a) and that Applicant materially falsified his application for registration. *Id.,* at 2–3 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5), 824(a)(1)).

On July 7, 2025, the Government submitted an RFAA requesting that the Agency issue a default final order denying Applicant's application. RFAA, at 1, 5. After carefully reviewing the entire record and conducting the analysis as set forth in detail below, the Agency finds that Applicant is in default, finds that Applicant is

mandatorily excluded, and finds that Applicant materially falsified his application for registration. Accordingly, the Agency grants the Government's RFAA and denies Applicant's application.

I. Default Determination

Under 21 CFR 1301.43, an applicant entitled to a hearing who fails to file a timely hearing request ''within 30 days after the date of receipt of the [OSC] . . . shall be deemed to have waived their right to a hearing and to be in default'' unless ''good cause'' is established for the failure. 21 CFR 1301.43(a), (c)(1). In the absence of a demonstration of good cause, an applicant who fails to timely file an answer also is ''deemed to have waived their right to a hearing and to be in default.'' 21 CFR 1301.43(c)(2). Unless excused, a default constitutes ''an admission of the factual allegations of the [OSC].'' 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

The OSC notified Applicant of his right to file a written request for hearing and answer, and that if he failed to file such a request and answer, he would be deemed to have waived his right to a hearing and be in default.[1] RFAAX 1, at 3 (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Applicant has not requested a hearing or filed an answer. RFAA, at 2. Thus, the Agency finds that Applicant is in default and therefore has admitted to the factual allegations in the OSC. 21 CFR 1301.43(e).

II. Mandatory Exclusion

A. Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Applicant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. 21 CFR 1301.43(e). Accordingly, Applicant admits that in September 2016, he pled guilty to health care fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1347. RFAAX 1, at 2. As a result of Applicant's conviction,[2] the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General (HHS/OIG), mandatorily excluded Applicant from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all Federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a) for a minimum period of 15 years, effective on February 20, 2017. *Id.*

B. Discussion

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5), the Agency[3] is authorized to suspend or revoke a registration upon finding that the registrant ''has been excluded (or directed to be excluded) from participation in a program pursuant to [42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a)].'' The Agency has consistently held that it may also deny an application upon finding that an applicant has been excluded from a Federal health care program. *Mark Agresti, M.D.,* 90 FR 30098, 30099 (2025); *Samirkumar Shah, M.D.,* 89 FR 71931, 71933 (2024); *Arvinder Singh, M.D.,* 81 FR 8247, 8248 (2016).

Here, the Agency finds substantial record evidence[4] that Applicant is mandatorily excluded from participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all Federal health care programs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7(a) for a minimum of 15 years. RFAAX 1, at 2. Accordingly, the Agency finds that the Government established a *prima facie* case for sanction based on mandatory exclusion, that Applicant did not rebut that *prima facie* case, and that there is substantial record evidence supporting the imposition of sanctions. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5).

III. Material Falsification

A. Findings of Fact

The Agency finds that, in light of Applicant's default, the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed admitted. 21 CFR 1301.43(e). Accordingly, Applicant is deemed to have admitted to each of the following facts. On October 19, 2022, Applicant submitted an application for DEA registration as a practitioner in Schedules II through V. RFAAX 1, at 2. The application form contained the following liability question: ''[h]as the applicant ever been . . . excluded or directed to be excluded from participation in a medicare or state health care program, or [is] any such action pending?'' *Id.,* at 3 (''Liability Question 1''). Applicant answered ''No'' to Liability Question 1. *Id.* At the time he submitted his application, Applicant was mandatorily excluded from ''participation in Medicare, Medicaid, and all Federal health care programs'' by HHS/OIG. *Id.; see supra* Section II.

B. Discussion

A DEA registration may be denied, suspended, or revoked upon a finding that the applicant or registrant materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by the CSA. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).[5] To present a *prima facie* case for material falsification, the Government's record evidence must show (1) the submission of an application, (2) containing a false statement and/or omitting information that the application requires, (3) when the submitter knew or should have known that the statement is false and/or that the omitted information existed and the application required its disclosure, and (4) the false statement and/or required but omitted information is material, that is, it ''connects to at least one of the section 823 factors that, according to the CSA, the Administrator shall consider when analyzing whether issuing a registration would be inconsistent with the public interest.'' *Michael Bouknight,* 90 FR 31247, 31249 (2025) (quoting *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR 45229, 45238 (2020)) (cleaned up) (citing 21 U.S.C. 823 and *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771). The Government must establish material falsification with record evidence that is clear, unequivocal, and convincing. *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 772; *Michael Bouknight,* 90 FR at 31249–50; *Sasha Melissa Ikramelahai,* 90 FR 32017, 32019–20 (2025); *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45230–39.

First, the Government must prove that the applicant or registrant submitted an application for registration pursuant to the CSA.[6] 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1); *see also* 21 U.S.C. 822 (persons required to register); 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1) (registration requirements).

Second, the Government must prove that the application contained a false

[1] Based on the Government's submission in its RFAA dated July 7, 2025, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Applicant was adequate. The included attachment shows that on June 3, 2025, a Diversion Investigator personally served the OSC on Applicant and Applicant signed a receipt of service. RFAAX 2.

[2] The underlying conviction forming the basis for mandatory exclusion from participation in Federal health care programs need not involve controlled substances to provide the grounds for revocation or denial pursuant to section 824(a)(5). *See Moustafa M. Aboshady, M.D.,* 90 FR 15992, 15993 n.5 (2025) (collecting cases).

[3] The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) delegates power to the Attorney General, who has delegated it to the Administrator of the DEA (the Agency) by 28 CFR 0.100.

[4] According to the CSA, ''[f]indings of fact by the [DEA Administrator], if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive.'' 21 U.S.C. 877. Here, where Applicant is found to be in default, all the factual allegations in the OSC are deemed to be admitted. These uncontested and deemed admitted facts constitute evidence that exceeds the ''substantial evidence'' standard of 21 U.S.C. 877; it is unrebutted evidence.

[5] A statutory basis to deny an application pursuant to section 823 is also a basis to revoke or suspend a registration pursuant to section 824, and vice versa, because doing ''otherwise would mean that all applications would have to be granted only to be revoked the next day . . . .'' *Robert Wayne Locklear, M.D.,* 86 FR 33738, 33744–45 (2021) (collecting cases).

The United States Supreme Court's decision in *Kungys* v. *United States,* 485 U.S. 759 (1988), and its progeny, guide the Agency's implementation of these CSA provisions.

[6] ''The CSA and its implementing regulations set forth strict requirements regarding registration'' as a part of Congress' ''closed regulatory system'' for the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, and possession of controlled substances. *Gonzales* v. *Raich,* 545 U.S. 1, 12–14 (2005).

statement or omitted information that the application required, either of which may constitute a material falsity. *See, e.g., Emed Medical Company LLC and Med Assist Pharmacy,* 88 FR 21719, 21720 (2023) (applicant falsely answered ''no'' to Liability Question 3 on seventeen applications when the true answer was ''yes''); *Richard J. Settles, D.O.,* 81 FR 64940, 64945–46 (2016) (applicant failed to disclose an interim consent agreement restricting his license based on findings that he issued controlled substance prescriptions without federal or state legal authority to do so). In making this assessment, the Agency will examine the entire application, including registrant's ''yes/no'' answers to the liability questions and any follow-up response(s). *Daniel A. Glick, D.D.S.,* 80 FR 74800, 74802, 74808–09 (2015). To establish an omission, the Government must show both that omitted information existed and that the application required inclusion of that information. *See, e.g., Richard A. Herbert, M.D.,* 76 FR 53942, 53956 (2011) (omission of a probation which the application required to be identified); *Michel P. Toret, M.D.,* 82 FR 60041, 60042 (2017) (Voluntary Surrender Form alone is insufficient evidence to find material falsification based on registrant's ''no'' answer to the question regarding ''surrender[s] (for cause)'').

Third, the Government must prove that the applicant or registrant knew or should have known that the statement is false and/or that the omitted information existed and the application required its disclosure. *See John J. Cienki, M.D.,* 63 FR 52293, 52295 (1998) (''[I]n finding that there has been a material falsification of an application, it must be determined that the applicant knew or should have known that the response given to the liability question was false.''); *Samuel Arnold, D.D.S.,* 63 FR 8687, 8688 (1998) (''It is also undisputed that Respondent knew that his Ohio dental license had previously been suspended.''); *Bobby Watts, M.D.,* 58 FR 46995, 46995 (1993) (''Respondent knew that the Tennessee Board of Medical Examiners had suspended his medical license on May 7, 1987, and had placed his state medical license on probation on May 2, 1988.''); *see also Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45236–37 & nn.22–23 (collecting cases).

Fourth, the Government must prove that the false statement and/or required but omitted information is ''material.'' The *Kungys* Court held that a statement is material if it is ''predictably capable of affecting, *i.e.,* had a natural tendency to affect, the [Agency's] official decision,'' or stated differently, ''had a natural tendency to influence the decision.'' *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771–72. As already discussed, materiality, for the purposes of the CSA, is tied to the factors that the Administrator ''shall'' consider when determining whether issuance of a registration ''would be inconsistent with the public interest.'' [7] 21 U.S.C. 823; *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771–72; *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45234, 45238.

The Government has the burden of proof in this proceeding. 21 CFR 1301.44. Here, the Agency finds that the Government's clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence presents a *prima facie* case that Applicant submitted a materially false application. 21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1), 824(a)(1).

In light of Applicant's default admissions, the Agency finds clear, unequivocal, and convincing record evidence of the following facts. On October 19, 2022, Applicant submitted an application for DEA registration. RFAAX 1, at 2. The application required Applicant to state whether or not he has ever been excluded from participation in Federal or state health care programs, to which Applicant responded ''no'' despite having been excluded from all Federal health care programs by HHS/OIG. *Id.,* at 3. Thus, Applicant falsified his application by representing that he was not excluded from Federal health care programs when he, in fact, knew or should have known that he was excluded and that the application required disclosure of this information. *See Lee S. Altman, M.D.,* 90 FR 23955, 23958 (2025) (''the applicant bears the responsibility to carefully read the liability questions and to answer them honestly''); *Zelideh I. Cordova-Velazco, M.D.,* 83 FR 62902, 62906 (2018) (''[a]llegedly misunderstanding or misinterpreting liability questions does not relieve the applicant of this responsibility'').

In addition, this falsification was material. Applicant's provision of false information in response to Liability Question 1 on his application deprived the Agency of the legally relevant information needed to make an informed decision regarding his application. *See* 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(5); *Lee S. Altman, M.D.,* 90 FR at 23958; *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45234. Therefore, Applicant's provision of false information was ''predictably capable of affecting . . . the [Agency's] official decision.'' *Kungys,* 485 U.S. at 771; *see also Daniel R. Nevarre, M.D.,* 87 FR 3340, 3342–43 (2022) (finding that providing a false response regarding exclusion from health care programs constitutes material falsification); *Michael Jones, M.D.,* 86 FR 20728, 20730–32 (2021) (same).

As a result of this established violation, the Agency finds that the Government has established a *prima facie* case for sanction based on material falsification, that Applicant did not rebut that *prima facie* case, and that there is substantial record evidence supporting the imposition of sanctions. 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1).

IV. Sanction

Where, as here, the Government has presented a *prima facie* case showing that an applicant is mandatorily excluded from Federal health care programs and submitted a materially false application for registration, the burden shifts to Applicant to show why he can be trusted with a registration. *Morall* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 412 F.3d 165, 181 (D.C. Cir. 2005); *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy, LLC* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 881 F.3d 823, 830 (11th Cir. 2018); *Garrett Howard Smith, M.D.,* 83 FR 18882, 18904 (2018). The issue of trust is a fact-dependent determination based on the circumstances presented by the individual practitioner. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR 46968, 46972 (2019); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833. Historically, the Agency has considered acceptance of responsibility, egregiousness, and deterrence when making this assessment. *See Michael Bouknight,* 90 FR at 31250; *Sasha Melissa Ikramelahai,* 90 FR at 32020–21; *Frank Joseph Stirlacci, M.D.,* 85 FR at 45239–40.

Specifically, the Agency requires the practitioner to accept responsibility for his or her violation. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 833; *ALRA Labs, Inc.* v. *Drug Enf't Admin.,* 54 F.3d 450, 452 (7th Cir. 1995). Acceptance of responsibility must be unequivocal. *Janet S. Pettyjohn, D.O.,* 89 FR 82639, 82641 (2024); *Mohammed Asgar, M.D.,* 83 FR 29569, 29573 (2018); *see also Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 830–31. In addition, the Agency considers the egregiousness and extent of the misconduct in determining the appropriate sanction. *Jones Total Health Care Pharmacy,* 881 F.3d at 834 & n.4. The Agency also considers the need to deter similar acts by Applicant and by future applicants for registration. *Jeffrey Stein, M.D.,* 84 FR at 46972–73.

Here, Applicant failed to answer the allegations contained in the OSC and did not otherwise avail himself of the opportunity to refute the Government's

[7] Because the bases for revocation listed in 21 U.S.C. 824 may also serve as bases to deny an application, *see supra* n.5, a finding of materiality may also be tied to 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(1)–(5).

case. *See supra* Section I. Thus, there is no record evidence that Applicant takes responsibility, let alone unequivocal responsibility, for the misconduct. Accordingly, he has not convinced the Agency that his future controlled-substance-related actions will comply with the CSA such that he can be entrusted with the responsibilities of a registration.

Further, the interests of specific and general deterrence weigh in favor of denial. Applicant's conduct in this matter concerns the CSA's ''strict requirements regarding registration'' and, therefore, goes to the heart of the CSA's ''closed regulatory system'' specifically designed ''to conquer drug abuse and to control the legitimate and illegitimate traffic in controlled substances.'' *Gonzales,* 545 U.S. at 12–14. If the Agency were to issue a registration to Applicant under these circumstances, it would send a dangerous message that compliance with the law is not essential to obtaining a registration.

Accordingly, the Agency will order the denial of Applicant's application.[8]

Order

Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b) and the authority vested in me by 21 U.S.C. 824, I hereby deny the pending application for a DEA Certificate of Registration, Control No. W22137646C, submitted by Ali Elhorr, M.D., as well as any other pending applications of Ali Elhorr, M.D., for additional registration in Michigan. This Order is effective November 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 9, 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. 2025–19599 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Chantal F. Nouvellon, D.O.; Decision and Order

On April 2, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Chantal F. Nouvellon, D.O. (Registrant). Request for Final Agency Action (RFAA), Exhibit (RFAAX) 1, at 1, 4. The OSC proposed the revocation of Registrant's Certificate of Registration Nos. BN5595775 and FN5439016, alleging that Registrant's registrations should be revoked because Registrant is ''currently without authority to handle controlled substances in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the states in which [she is] registered with DEA.'' *Id.* at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 824(a)(3)).

The OSCs notified Registrant of her right to file with DEA a written request for hearing, and that if she failed to file such a request, she would be deemed to have waived her right to a hearing and be in default. *Id.* (citing 21 CFR 1301.43). Here, Registrant did not request a hearing, and the Agency finds that he is in default. RFAA, at 3.[1] ''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.* at 1301.43(f)(1). Here, regarding both of Registrant's DEA registrations, 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; *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 to be admitted. According to the OSC, on or about October 17, 2024, Registrant's Massachusetts medical license was suspended. RFAAX 1, at 2. According to Massachusetts online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,[2] Registrant's Massachusetts medical license remains suspended. Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine License Verification, *https://findmydoctor.mass.gov/* (last visited date of signature of this Order).

Further, according to the OSC, on Decemeber 20, 2024, Registrant's New Hampshire medical license was also suspended. *Id.* According to New Hampshire online records, of which the Agency takes official notice, Registrant's New Hampshire medical license remains suspended. New Hampshire Online Licensing Person Search, *https://forms.nh.gov/licenseverification/Search.aspx* (last visited date of signature of this Order). Accordingly, the Agency finds that Registrant is not licensed to practice medicine in Massachusetts or New Hampshire, the states in which she is registered with DEA.[3]

[8] In this matter there are two separate and distinct grounds by which the Government proposed denial, Applicant's mandatory exclusion and his material falsification; each ground, standing alone, supports the Agency's decision to deny.

[1] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated July 7, 2025, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on April 4, 2025, the DI attempted to personally serve Registrant at her residence but was unsuccessful. RFAAX 2, at 2. The following day, the DI received a phone call from Registrant's attorney regarding a separate matter, and the attorney stated that he would accept service on Registant's behalf. *Id.* On April 6, 2025, the DI emailed a copy of the OSC to the attorney and the attorney confirmed receipt on April 7, 2025. However, on May 21, 2025, the DI was informed by the attorney that while he accepted service of the OSC on behalf of Registrant, he never represented Registrant in this administrative matter. *Id.* The DI then emailed Registrant a copy of the OSC that same day, to which Registrant later responded stating, ''I have no idea what this means as I am not prescribing since my suspension.'' *Id.* at 3. The DI responded stating the instructions were included within the OSC documents but received no further response from Registrant. *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 to practice medicine in Massachusetts or New Hampshire. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's 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 Office of the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, at *dea.addo.attorneys@dea.gov.*

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).''). 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]

According to Massachusetts law, ''dispense'' means ''to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or . . . to the agent of an ultimate user . . . by a practitioner or pursuant to the order of a practitioner, including the prescribing and administering of a controlled substance and the packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary for such delivery.'' Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 94C, § 1 (2025). Further, a ''practitioner'' is ''[a] physician . . . or other person registered to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, or use in teaching or chemical analysis, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in the commonwealth.'' *Id.*

According to New Hampshire law, ''dispense'' means ''to distribute, leave with, give away, dispose of, deliver, or sell one or more doses of and shall include the transfer of more than a single dose of a medication . . . '' and ''prescribe'' means ''order or designate a remedy or any preparation containing controlled drugs.'' N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 318–B:1 VIII, XXVII (2025). Further, a ''practitioner'' means ''any person who is lawfully entitled to prescribe, administer, dispense or distribute controlled drugs to patients'' and a ''prescription'' means ''an oral, written, or facsimile or electronically transmitted order for any controlled drug or preparation issued by a licensed practitioner to be compounded and dispensed by a pharmacist and delivered to a patient for a medicinal or therapeutic purpose arising from a practitioner-patient relationship.'' *Id.* § 318–B:1 XXVI, XXVIII.

Here, the undisputed evidence in the record is that Registrant is not currently licensed to practice medicine in either Massachusetts or New Hampshire. As discussed above, an individual must be a licensed practitioner to handle controlled substances in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Thus, because Registrant lacks authority to practice medicine in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and therefore, is not authorized to handle controlled substances in either Massachusetts or New Hampshire, Registrant is not eligible to maintain a DEA registration in either jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Agency will order that Registrant's respective DEA registration in each jurisdiction 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 Certificates of Registration Nos. BN5595775 and FN5439016 issued to Chantal F. Nouvellon, D.O. 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 Chantal F. Nouvellon, D.O., to renew or modify these registrations, as well as any other pending application of Chantal F. Nouvellon, D.O., for additional registration in either Massachusetts or New Hampshire. This Order is effective November 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 9, 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. 2025–19600 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

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[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.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

James Orrington, II, D.D.S.; Decision and Order

On May 23, 2025, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to James Orrington, II, D.D.S., of Chicago, 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, No. BO7484811, alleging that Registrant is ''currently without authority to . . . 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 and the Agency finds that he is in default. RFAA, at 2–3.[1] ''A

[1] Based on the Government's submissions in its RFAA dated August 15, 2025, the Agency finds that service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate. The included declaration from a DEA Diversion Investigator (DI) indicates that on May 30, 2025, DI unsuccessfully attempted to contact Registrant via phone to coordinate service of the OSC. RFAAX 2, at 1. On June 4, 2025, DI attempted to personally

Continued

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; *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. According to the OSC, Registrant's Illinois dental and controlled substance licenses were suspended on May 23, 2024. RFAAX 1, at 1–2; *see also* RFAAX 3, at 2. According to Illinois online records, of which the Agency takes official notice,[2] Registrant's Illinois licenses have a status of ''Suspended.'' 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 as a practitioner in Illinois, the state in which he is registered with DEA.[3]

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. [21 U.S.C.] 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]

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). 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 is not a currently licensed practitioner in Illinois. As discussed above, a dentist must be a licensed practitioner to dispense a controlled substance in Illinois. Thus, because Registrant's dental and controlled substance licenses are suspended in Illinois and, therefore, he is not currently 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. BO7484811 issued to James Orrington, II, 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 James Orrington, II, D.D.S., to renew or modify this registration, as well as any other pending application of James Orrington, II, D.D.S., for additional registration in Illinois. This Order is effective November 19, 2025.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on October 9, 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

serve Registrant at his registered address, but was also unsuccessful. *Id.* On June 9, 2025, DI mailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant's registered address, which was not returned as undeliverable. *Id.* Finally, on June 17, 2025, DI emailed a copy of the OSC to Registrant via his registered email address. *Id.* at 2. DI's email was not returned as undeliverable and Registrant never responded. *Id.* The Agency has consistently held that when all other forms of service have been attempted and found to be unsuccessful, service by email that is not returned as undeliverable satisfies due process requirements. *See Mohammed S. Aljanaby, M.D.,* 82 FR 34552, 34552 (2017); *Emilio Luna, M.D.,* 77 FR 4829, 4830 (2012); *see also Jones* v. *Flowers,* 547 U.S. 220, 226 (2006) (due process requires ''notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections''). Accordingly, the Agency finds that the Government's service of the OSC on Registrant was adequate.

[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 or otherwise authorized to handle controlled substances in Illinois. Accordingly, Registrant may dispute the Agency's 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 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.

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. 2025–19597 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. K2024–44; K2025–586; MC2026–24 and K2026–25; MC2026–26 and K2026–26; MC2026–27 and K2026–27; MC2026–29 and K2026–29; MC2026–30 and K2026–30]

New Postal Products

AGENCY: Postal Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Commission is noticing a recent Postal Service filing for the Commission's consideration concerning a negotiated service agreement. This notice informs the public of the filing, invites public comment, and takes other administrative steps.

DATES: *Comments are due:* October 23, 2025.

ADDRESSES: Submit comments electronically via the Commission's Filing Online system at *https://www.prc.gov*. Those who cannot submit comments electronically should contact the person identified in the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** section by telephone for advice on filing alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David A. Trissell, General Counsel, at 202–789–6820.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405, the Commission gives notice that the Postal Service filed request(s) for the Commission to consider matters related to Competitive negotiated service agreement(s). The request(s) may propose the addition of a negotiated service agreement from the Competitive product list or the modification of an existing product currently appearing on the Competitive product list.

The public portions of the Postal Service's request(s) can be accessed via the Commission's website (*http://www.prc.gov*). Non-public portions of the Postal Service's request(s), if any, can be accessed through compliance with the requirements of 39 CFR 3011.301.[1]

Section II identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, that will be reviewed in a public proceeding as defined by 39 CFR 3010.101(p), the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. For each such request, the Commission appoints an officer of the Commission to represent the interests of the general public in the proceeding, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 505 and 39 CFR 3000.114 (Public Representative). The Public Representative does not represent any individual person, entity or particular point of view, and, when Commission attorneys are appointed, no attorney-client relationship is established. Section II also establishes comment deadline(s) pertaining to each such request.

The Commission invites comments on whether the Postal Service's request(s) identified in Section II, if any, are consistent with the policies of title 39. Applicable statutory and regulatory requirements include 39 U.S.C. 3632, 39 U.S.C. 3633, 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR part 3035, and 39 CFR part 3041. Comment deadline(s) for each such request, if any, appear in Section II.

Section III identifies the docket number(s) associated with each Postal Service request, if any, to add a standardized distinct product to the Competitive product list or to amend a standardized distinct product, the title of each such request, the request's acceptance date, and the authority cited by the Postal Service for each request. Standardized distinct products are negotiated service agreements that are variations of one or more Competitive products, and for which financial models, minimum rates, and classification criteria have undergone advance Commission review. *See* 39 CFR 3041.110(n); 39 CFR 3041.205(a). Such requests are reviewed in summary proceedings pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.325(c)(2) and 39 CFR 3041.505(f)(1). Pursuant to 39 CFR 3041.405(c)–(d), the Commission does not appoint a Public Representative or request public comment in proceedings to review such requests. The comment due date discussed above does not apply to Section III proceedings (Docket Nos. MC2026–30 and K2026–30).

[1] *See* Docket No. RM2018–3, Order Adopting Final Rules Relating to Non-Public Information, June 27, 2018, Attachment A at 19–22 (Order No. 4679).

II. Public Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* K2024–44; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 393, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Arif Hafiz; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

2. *Docket No(s).:* K2025–586; *Filing Title:* USPS Request Concerning Amendment One to USPS Ground Advantage Contract 11, with Materials Filed Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 CFR 3035.105 and 39 CFR 3041.505; *Public Representative:* Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

3. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–24 and K2026–25; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & First-Class Package International Service Contract 96 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Maxine Bradley; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

4. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–26 and K2026–26; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express International, Priority Mail International & Commercial ePacket Contract 7 to Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Katalin Clendenin; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

5. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–27 and K2026–27; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1440 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:* Jennaca Upperman; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

6. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–29 and K2026–29; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add Priority Mail Express, Priority Mail & USPS Ground Advantage Contract 1441 to the Competitive Product List and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.310; *Public Representative:*

Almaroof Agoro; *Comments Due:* October 23, 2025.

III. Summary Proceeding(s)

1. *Docket No(s).:* MC2026–30 and K2026–30; *Filing Title:* USPS Request to Add New Fulfillment Standardized Distinct Product, PM–GA Contract 882, and Notice of Filing Materials Under Seal; *Filing Acceptance Date:* October 15, 2025; *Filing Authority:* 39 U.S.C. 3642 and 3633, 39 CFR 3035.105, and 39 CFR 3041.325.

This Notice will be published in the **Federal Register**.

Erica A. Barker,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–19595 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710–FW–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Office of the Secretary

[Docket No. DOT–OST–2025–1491]

United States Department of Transportation Advisory Board; Public Meeting

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary (OST), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of meeting; cancellation.

On October 9, 2025, DOT published a notice in the **Federal Register** at 90 FR 48212 regarding a public meeting scheduled for October 22, 2025, at 2:00 p.m. This notice serves to announce the cancellation of that public meeting.

Loren A. Smith, Jr.,

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Policy.

[FR Doc. 2025–19596 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–9X–P

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Debt Management Advisory Committee Meeting

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. App. 2, 10(a)(2), that a meeting will be held at the United States Treasury Department, 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC on November 4, 2025, at 10:30 a.m., of the following debt management advisory committee: Treasury Borrowing Advisory Committee.

At this meeting, the Treasury is seeking advice from the Committee on topics related to the economy, financial markets, Treasury financing, and debt management. Following the working session, the Committee will present a written report of its recommendations. The meeting will be closed to the public, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. App. 2, 10(d) and Public Law 103–202, § 202(c)(1)(B) (31 U.S.C. 3121 note).

This notice shall constitute my determination, pursuant to the authority placed in heads of agencies by 5 U.S.C. App. 2, 10(d) and vested in me by Treasury Department Order No. 101–05, that the meeting will consist of discussions and debates of the issues presented to the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury and the making of recommendations of the Committee to the Secretary, pursuant to Public Law 103–202, § 202(c)(1)(B).

Thus, this information is exempt from disclosure under that provision and 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(3)(B). In addition, the meeting is concerned with information that is exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(A). The public interest requires that such meetings be closed to the public because the Treasury Department requires frank and full advice from representatives of the financial community prior to making its final decisions on major financing operations. Historically, this advice has been offered by debt management advisory committees established by the several major segments of the financial community. When so utilized, such a committee is recognized to be an advisory committee under 5 U.S.C. App. 2, 3.

Although the Treasury's final announcement of financing plans may not reflect the recommendations provided in reports of the Committee, premature disclosure of the Committee's deliberations and reports would be likely to lead to significant financial speculation in the securities market. Thus, this meeting falls within the exemption covered by 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(9)(A).

The Office of Debt Management is responsible for maintaining records of debt management advisory committee meetings and for providing annual reports setting forth a summary of Committee activities and such other matters as may be informative to the public consistent with the policy of 5 U.S.C. 552(b). The Designated Federal Officer or other responsible agency official who may be contacted for additional information is Fred Pietrangeli, Director for Office of Debt Management (202) 622–1876.

Dated: October 9, 2025.

Frederick E. Pietrangeli,

Director, (for Office of Debt Management).

[FR Doc. 2025–19601 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810–25–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Advisory Committee on the Readjustment of Veterans, Notice of Meeting Cancellation

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10, that the Advisory Committee on the Readjustment of Veterans, previously scheduled to be held on October 21 and October 22, 2025, *has been cancelled due to a lapse in appropriations.*

For more information, please contact Mr. Joshua Mathis, Designated Federal Officer, at 313–310–3891 or via email at *Joshua.Mathis@va.gov.*

Dated: October 15, 2025.

Taylor N. Mattson,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–19590 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Advisory Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials, Notice of Meeting Cancellation

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10, that the Advisory Committee on Cemeteries and Memorials, previously scheduled to be held on October 28 and October 29, 2025, *has been cancelled due to a lapse in appropriations.*

For more information, please contact Ms. Faith Hopkins, Designated Federal Officer, at 202–603–4499 or via email at *Faith.Hopkins@va.gov.*

Dated: October 15, 2025.

Taylor N. Mattson,

Alternate Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Veterans Affairs.

[FR Doc. 2025–19591 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Rural Health Advisory Committee, Notice of Meeting Cancellation

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) gives notice under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. Ch. 10., that the Veterans Rural Health Advisory Committee previously scheduled to be held on October 29, 2025, *has been cancelled due to a lapse in appropriations.*

For more information, please contact Mr. Peter Kaboli, Designated Federal Officer, at (319) 338–0581 x633863 or via email at *Peter.Kaboli@va.gov.*

Dated: October 15, 2025.

LaTonya L. Small,

Federal Advisory Committee Management Officer.

[FR Doc. 2025–19592 Filed 10–17–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8320–01–P

FEDERAL REGISTER

Vol. 90 Monday,

No. 200 October 20, 2025

Part II

The President

Federal Register
Vol. 90, No. 200
Monday, October 20, 2025

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

The President

Executive Order 14356 of October 15, 2025

Ensuring Continued Accountability in Federal Hiring

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1. *Background.* In just 8 months, my Administration has dramatically reduced the size of the Federal workforce, improving the efficient delivery of Government services while prioritizing hiring in national security, immigration enforcement, public safety, and other roles that further my Administration's priorities and benefit American taxpayers. The results of this approach have surpassed the ratio of four departures for each new hire set forth in Executive Order 14210 of February 11, 2025 (Implementing the President's ''Department of Government Efficiency'' Workforce Optimization Initiative). To protect and expand upon these historic improvements, and to ensure that the Federal Government is optimally staffed to meet critical mission needs and implement the agenda that the American people elected me to pursue, Federal hiring shall be subject to the following policies and procedures going forward.

Sec. 2. *Policies and Procedures to Govern Federal Hiring.* No Federal civilian position that is vacant may be filled, and no new position may be created, except as provided for in this order or required by applicable law. Except as set forth in section 3 of this order, this policy applies to all executive departments and agencies (agencies) regardless of their sources of operational or programmatic funding.

(a) *Compliance with the Merit Hiring Plan.* Any Federal hiring shall be consistent with the Merit Hiring Plan issued by the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) on May 29, 2025, pursuant to Executive Order 14170 of January 20, 2025 (Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service).

(b) *Strategic Hiring Committees.* Within 30 days of the date of this order, each agency head shall establish a Strategic Hiring Committee to approve the creation or filling, as applicable, of each vacancy within their agency. The Strategic Hiring Committee shall include the deputy agency head and the chief of staff to the agency head, along with such other senior officials as the agency head may designate. The Strategic Hiring Committee shall ensure that agency hiring is consistent with the national interest, agency needs, and the priorities of my Administration. Agency Strategic Hiring Committees shall provide written notice of approved hires to OPM following the approval of such hires.

(c) *Annual Staffing Plans and Quarterly Updates.*

(i) Within 60 days of the date of this order, each agency shall prepare an Annual Staffing Plan, in coordination with OPM and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to ensure that new career appointments in the upcoming fiscal year are in the highest-need areas and aligned with the priorities of my Administration. Agencies shall submit final Annual Staffing Plans to OPM and OMB. In these plans, agencies shall seek to improve operational efficiency; eliminate duplicative or unnecessary functions and positions; reduce unnecessary or low-value contractor positions; promote employee accountability; enhance delivery of essential services; appropriately prioritize hiring for national security, homeland

security, and public safety positions; and implement the recruitment initiatives described in the Merit Hiring Plan. Going forward, agencies shall prepare, in coordination with OPM and OMB, Annual Staffing Plans to implement at the start of each new fiscal year.

(ii) Agencies shall comply with the Annual Staffing Plans throughout the fiscal year, but agencies may update their plans during the course of the year based on enactment of relevant appropriations or authorizing legislation, or otherwise amend their plans in coordination with OPM and OMB.

(iii) Agencies shall submit updates to OPM and OMB at the beginning of each quarter, beginning with the second quarter of the 2026 fiscal year, showing progress in implementing their Annual Staffing Plans.

Sec. 3. *Exceptions.* (a) This order does not apply to:

(i) the Executive Office of the President or the components thereof;

(ii) non-career positions requiring Presidential appointment or Senate confirmation;

(iii) non-career positions in the Senior Executive Service;

(iv) Schedule C or Schedule G positions in the excepted service;

(v) military personnel of the Armed Forces;

(vi) positions related to immigration enforcement, national security, or public safety; or

(vii) appointment of officials through temporary organization hiring authority pursuant to section 3161 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) This order does not limit or prohibit the appointment or hiring of any other non-career employees or officials if approved by an agency head appointed by the President or another official appointed by the President.

(c) This order does not limit or prohibit any appointment or hiring specifically approved by the head of an executive department, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101. OPM may also authorize the head of an independent establishment, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 104, to use this exception.

(d) This order does not limit or prohibit the hiring of personnel where such a limit or prohibition would conflict with applicable law.

(e) The Director of OPM may grant appropriate exemptions from this order. Exemptions previously granted by OPM under the Presidential Memoranda of January 20, 2025 (Hiring Freeze), and July 7, 2025 (Ensuring Accountability and Prioritizing Public Safety in Federal Hiring), shall remain in effect unless withdrawn by OPM.

Sec. 4. *Report.* Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Director of OMB and the Director of OPM shall submit a joint report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, regarding implementation of this order, including a recommendation as to whether any of its provisions should be modified or terminated.

Sec. 5. *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) Contracting outside the Federal Government to circumvent the intent of this order is prohibited.

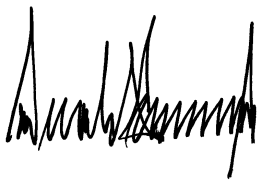
(d) This order does not prohibit making reallocations or reassignments to meet the highest priority needs; maintain essential services; and protect national security, homeland security, and public safety.

(e) This order shall not adversely impact the provision of Social Security, Medicare, or veterans' benefits.

(f) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(g) If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and the application of its provisions to any other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(h) The costs for publication of this order shall be borne by OPM.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 15, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–19614
Filed 10–17–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 6325–38–P

Presidential Documents

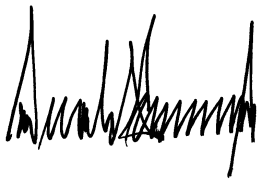
Notice of October 16, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Significant Narcotics Traffickers Centered in Colombia

On October 21, 1995, by Executive Order 12978, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia and the extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm such actions cause in the United States and abroad.

The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and cause an extreme level of violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For this reason, the national emergency declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995, must continue in effect beyond October 21, 2025. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia declared in Executive Order 12978.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–19615
Filed 10–17–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

Notice of October 16, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Sudan

On November 3, 1997, by Executive Order 13067, the President declared a national emergency with respect to Sudan pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) and took related steps to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the actions and policies of the Government of Sudan. On April 26, 2006, by Executive Order 13400, the President determined that the conflict in Sudan's Darfur region posed an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067, and ordered the blocking of property of certain persons connected to the Darfur region. On October 13, 2006, by Executive Order 13412, the President took additional steps with respect to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067 and expanded in Executive Order 13400. In Executive Order 13412, the President also took steps to implement the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–344).

On January 13, 2017, by Executive Order 13761, the President found that positive efforts by the Government of Sudan between July 2016 and January 2017 improved certain conditions that Executive Orders 13067 and 13412 were intended to address. Given these developments, and in order to encourage the Government of Sudan to sustain and enhance these efforts, section 1 of Executive Order 13761 provided that sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order 13067 and the entirety of Executive Order 13412 would be revoked as of July 12, 2017, provided that the criteria in section 12(b) of Executive Order 13761 had been met.

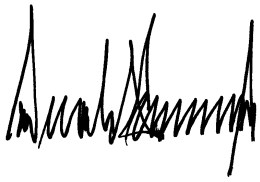
On July 11, 2017, by Executive Order 13804, the President amended Executive Order 13761, extending until October 12, 2017, the effective date in section 1 of Executive Order 13761. On October 12, 2017, pursuant to Executive Order 13761, as amended by Executive Order 13804, sections 1 and 2 of Executive Order 13067 and the entirety of Executive Order 13412 were revoked.

On May 4, 2023, by Executive Order 14098, the President further expanded the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067, finding that the situation in Sudan, including the military's seizure of power in October 2021 and the outbreak of inter-service fighting in April 2023, constituted an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

The crisis that led to the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997; the expansion of the scope of that emergency in Executive Order 13400 of April 26, 2006; the taking of additional steps with respect to that emergency in Executive Order 13412 of October 13, 2006, Executive Order 13761 of January 13, 2017, and Executive Order 13804 of July 11, 2017; and the further expansion of the scope of that emergency in Executive Order 14098 of May 4, 2023, has not been resolved. The policies and actions of the Government of Sudan, and the situation in Sudan and Darfur, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13067,

as expanded by Executive Orders 13400 and 14098, must continue in effect beyond November 3, 2025.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–19616
Filed 10–17–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

Presidential Documents

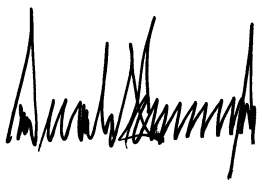
Notice of October 16, 2025

Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to the Democratic Republic of the Congo

On October 27, 2006, by Executive Order 13413, the President declared a national emergency pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States constituted by the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has been marked by widespread violence and atrocities that continue to threaten regional stability. The President took additional steps to address this national emergency in Executive Order 13671 of July 8, 2014.

The situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13413 of October 27, 2006, as amended by Executive Order 13671 of July 8, 2014, must continue in effect beyond October 27, 2025. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing for 1 year the national emergency with respect to the situation in or in relation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo declared in Executive Order 13413, as amended by Executive Order 13671.

This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 16, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025–19617
Filed 10–17–25; 11:15 am]
Billing code 3395–F4–P

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Federal Register

Vol. 90, No. 200

Monday, October 20, 2025

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