

Basic class	Previously established initial 2003 quotas	Proposed revised 2003 quotas
Metazocine	1	1
Methadone (for sale)	14,057,000	14,057,000
Methadone Intermediate	17,393,000	17,393,000
Methamphetamine [704,000 grams of levo-desoxyephedrine for use in a non-controlled, non-prescription product; 1,420,000 grams for methamphetamine mostly for conversion to a Schedule III product; and 1,000 grams for methamphetamine (for sale)]	2,325,000	2,125,000
Methylphenidate	20,967,000	23,726,000
Morphine (for sale)	18,218,000	20,252,000
Morphine (for conversion)	110,774,000	110,774,000
Nabilone	2	2
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	40,000	80,000
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	4,400,000	4,400,000
Opium	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	34,482,000	39,090,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	700,000	700,000
Oxymorphone	454,000	454,000
Pentobarbital	27,728,000	27,728,000
Phencyclidine	16	16
Phenmetrazine	2	2
Phenylacetone	21,975,000	21,975,000
Secobarbital	1,100	1,100
Sufentanil	3,000	3,000
Thebaine	43,292,000	56,652,000

The Acting Administrator further proposes that aggregate production quotas for all other Schedules I and II controlled substances included in §§ 1308.11 and 1308.12 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations remain at zero.

All interested persons are invited to submit their comments and objections in writing regarding this proposal. A person may object to or comment on the proposal relating to any of the above-mentioned substances without filing comments or objections regarding the others. If a person believes that one or more of these issues warrant a hearing, the individual should so state and summarize the reasons for this belief.

In the event that comments or objections to this proposal raise one or more issues which the Acting Administrator finds warrant a hearing, the Acting Administrator shall order a public hearing by notice in the **Federal Register**, summarizing the issues to be heard and setting the time for the hearing as per 21 CFR 1303.13(c) and 1303.32.

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that notices of aggregate production quotas are not subject to centralized review under Executive Order 12866.

This action does not preempt or modify any provision of state law; nor does it impose enforcement responsibilities on any state; nor does it diminish the power of any state to enforce its own laws. Accordingly, this action does not have federalism implications warranting the application of Executive Order 13132.

The Acting Administrator hereby certifies that this action will have no significant impact upon small entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.* The establishment of aggregate production quotas for Schedules I and II controlled substances is mandated by law and by international treaty obligations. The quotas are necessary to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, for export requirements and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. While aggregate production quotas are of primary importance to large manufacturers, their impact upon small entities is neither negative nor beneficial. Accordingly, the Acting Administrator has determined that this action does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

This action meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 Civil Justice Reform.

This action will not result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

This action is not a major rule as defined by section 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This action will not result in an annual effect on the

economy of \$100,000,000 or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

The DEA makes every effort to write clearly. If you have suggestions as to how to improve the clarity of this regulation, call or write Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 307-7183.

Dated: July 31, 2003.

William B. Simpkins,
Acting Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB Emergency Review; Comment Request

August 1, 2003.

The Department of Labor has submitted the following (*see below*) information collection request (ICR), utilizing emergency review procedures, to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and clearance in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35). OMB approval