in the summer months. For the municipalities in the Tualatin Basin, summer-time demand (defined as demand between the months of June and September) must be met by stored supplies in Henry Hagg Lake, the Barney Reservoir (owned by the Joint Water Commission) and by the City of Portland's Bull Run reservoirs. Currently, approximately 30 percent of the M&I demand in the Tualatin Basin is met by importing water from the Bull Run watershed east of Portland. M&I demands are projected to approximately double due to population growth in Washington County over the next 50 years. By 2050, approximately 20 billion gallons (67,000 acre-feet) of stored supply will be needed. This projected summer demand exceeds the capacity of the current supply system. For this reason, the cities in the Tualatin Basin are interested in exploring options for long-term water supply.

Agricultural demand: The Tualatin Valley Irrigation District (TVID) is currently authorized by Federal contract with Reclamation to irrigate up to 17,000 acres in the Tualatin Valley. Natural flows from the Tualatin River are used to supply irrigation needs at the beginning of the season. As river flows decrease, the TVID uses stored water in Henry Hagg Lake to meet irrigation demand. In addition, an undetermined number of agricultural water users are exercising individual water rights to natural flows on the Tualatin River and its tributaries. Trends in agricultural water demand in the Tualatin Basin will depend on population growth patterns, crop types, and market value for agricultural products. Future water supply planning should be able to provide the flexibility to meet increased need for irrigation, or for decreased need for irrigation supply due to increased conservation and efficiency. Even if water demands do not increase over time in this sector, shifts may occur in where and when irrigators withdraw water from the River and its tributaries. These changes may be required as a response to the ESA or other environmental regulations. New water supply projects in the Basin may also cause a shift in demand patterns. For these reasons, long term water supply planning must consider agricultural water use.

Alternatives To Be Considered in the PR/EIS

A range of water supply options will be used to develop alternatives for evaluation in the PR/EIS process. These options currently include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Conserve and reuse water;
- Construct a pipeline to provide irrigation water from the Willamette River;
- Increase the height of Scoggins Dam by 20 feet or by 40 feet;
- Construct impoundments on other tributaries of the Tualatin River;
- Import additional water from other regional water supply sources; and
- No action.

Issues To Be Investigated by the Study

Major issues that will be addressed by the PR/EIS include:

- Engineering feasibility of water supply options;
- Biological evaluation of impacts of water supply options, including wildlife and wildlife habitat, wetlands, fisheries, and special-status species;
- Economics;
- Surface and ground water hydrology;
- Water quality;
- Soils and geology;
- Outdoor recreation;
- Social well-being;
- Environmental justice;
- Sacred Sites;
- Indian trust assets (ITAs); and
- Cultural resources.

Dated: November 27, 2001.

J. William McDonald,

Regional Director, Pacific Northwest Region.

[FR Doc. 01–30775 Filed 12–12–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–MN–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA #223E]

Controlled Substances: Established Initial Aggregate Production Quotas for 2002

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of aggregate production quotas for 2002.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes initial 2002 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 13, 2001.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 306 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 826) requires that the Attorney General establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedules I and II. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by § 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The 2002 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances that may be produced in the United States in 2002 to provide adequate supplies of each substance for: the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States; lawful export requirements; and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks (21 U.S.C. 826(a) and 21 CFR 1303.11). These quotas do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes.

On November 13, 2001, a notice of the proposed initial 2002 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 56860). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before December 4, 2001.

Nine companies commented on a total of thirty-five Schedules I and II controlled substances within the published comment period. The companies commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for 4-methoxyamphetamine, alfentanil, amphetamine, codeine (for sale), codeine (for conversion), codeine-N-oxide, dextropropoxyphene, difenoxin, dihydrocodeine, diphenoxylate, ecgonine, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, heroin, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, meperidine, methadone (for sale), methadone intermediate, methylphenidate, morphine (for sale), morphine (for conversion), morphine-N-oxide, norlevorphanol, normorphine, noroxymorphone (for conversion), opium, oxycodone (for sale), oxycodone (for conversion), oxymorphone, pentobarbital, phenylacetone, secobarbital, sufentanil and thebaine were insufficient to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, for export requirements and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks.

DEA has taken into consideration the above comments along with the relevant 2001 manufacturing quotas, current 2001 sales and inventories, 2002 export requirements and research and product development requirements. Based on this information, the DEA has adjusted the initial aggregate production quotas for alfentanil, codeine (for sale), codeine-N-oxide, dextropropoxyphene,

dihydrocodeine, diphenoxylate, heroin, marihuana, meperidine, methadone intermediate, morphine (for sale), morphine-N-oxide, norlevorphanol, normorphine, opium, oxycodone (for conversion), oxymorphone, phenylacetone, secobarbital and sufentanil to meet the legitimate needs of the United States.

Regarding 4-methoxyamphetamine, amphetamine, codeine (for conversion), difenoxin, ecgonine, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, methadone (for sale), methylphenidate, morphine (for conversion), noroxymorphone (for conversion), oxycodone (for sale), pentobarbital and thebaine, the DEA has determined that the proposed initial 2002 aggregate production quotas are sufficient to meet the current 2002 estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States.

Pursuant to Part 1303 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Administrator of the DEA will, in early 2002, adjust aggregate production quotas and individual manufacturing quotas allocated for the year based upon 2001 year-end inventory and actual 2001 disposition data supplied by quota recipients for each basic class of Schedule I or II controlled substance.

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Attorney General by section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 826), and delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by § 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Administrator hereby orders that the 2002 initial aggregate production quotas for the following controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

Basic class	Established initial 2002 quotas
Schedule I	
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	12,501,000
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET)	2
3-Methylfentanyl	4
3-Methylthiofentanyl	2
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	15
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (MDEA)	15
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	15
3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine	2
4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB)	2
4-Bromo-2,5-Dimethoxyphenethylamine (2–CB)	2
4-Methoxyamphetamine	7
4-Methylaminorex	2
4-Methyl-2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM)	2
5-Methoxy-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Acetyldihydrocodeine	2
Acetylmethadol	2
Allylprodine	2
Alphacetylmethadol	7
Alpha-ethyltryptamine	2
Alphameprodine	2
Alphamethadol	2
Alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl	2
Aminorex	7
Benzylmorphine	2
Betacetylmethadol	2
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	2
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	2
Betameprodine	2
Betamethadol	2
Betaprodine	2
Bufotenine	2
Cathinone	9
Codeine-N-oxide	52
Diethyltryptamine	2
Difenoxin	9,000
Dihydromorphine	1,101,000
Dimethyltryptamine	3
Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid	7
Heroin	9
Hydroxypethidine	2
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	46
Marihuana	840,000
Mescaline	7
Methaqualone	9
Methcathinone	9
Morphine-N-oxide	52
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	7
N-Ethyl-1-Phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE)	5
N-Ethylamphetamine	7
N-Hydroxy-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2

Basic class	Established initial 2002 quotas
Noracymethadol	2
Norlevorphanol	52
Normethadone	7
Normorphine	57
Para-fluorofentanyl	2
Pholcodine	2
Propiram	415,000
Psilocybin	2
Psilocyn	2
Tetrahydrocannabinols	131,000
Thiofentanyl	2
Trimeperidine	2
Schedule II	
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	12
1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC)	10
Alfentanil	902
Alphaprodine	2
Amobarbital	451,000
Amphetamine	13,964,000
Carfentanil	120
Cocaine	251,000
Codeine (for sale)	43,494,000
Codeine (for conversion)	59,051,000
Dextropropoxyphene	136,696,000
Dihydrocodeine	534,000
Diphenoxylate	708,000
Ecgonine	51,000
Ethylmorphine	12
Fentanyl	440,000
Glutethimide	2
Hydrocodone (for sale)	23,825,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	13,500,000
Hydromorphone	1,409,000
Isomethadone	12
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (LAAM)	12
Levomethorphan	2
Levorphanol	37,000
Meperidine	10,037,000
Metazocine	1
Methadone (for sale)	12,705,000
Methadone Intermediate	19,081,000
Methamphetamine	2,315,000
325,000 grams of levo-desoxyephedrine for use in a non-controlled, non-prescription product; 1,950,000 grams for methamphetamine for conversion to a Schedule III product; and 40,000 grams for methamphetamine (for sale)	
Methylphenidate	17,618,000
Morphine (for sale)	17,533,000
Morphine (for conversion)	110,774,000
Nabilone	2
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	25,000
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	6,000,000
Opium	700,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	40,109,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	700,000
Oxymorphone	454,000
Pentobarbital	27,728,000
Phencyclidine	21
Phenmetrazine	2
Phenylacetone	10,218,000
Secobarbital	1,002
Sufentanil	2,100
Thebaine	59,090,000

The Administrator further orders 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 be established at zero.

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 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 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 Drug Enforcement Administration 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: December 7, 2001.

Asa Hutchinson,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 01–30821 Filed 12–12–01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Parole Commission

[(Public Law 94–409) (5 U.S.C. Sec. 552b)]

Record of Vote of Meeting Closure

I, Edward F. Reilly, Jr., Chairman of the United States Parole Commission, was present at a meeting of said Commission which started at approximately 11 a.m. on Thursday, December 6, 2001; at the U.S. Parole Commission, 5550 Friendship Boulevard, 4th Floor, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815. The purpose of the meeting was to decide one appeal from the National Commissioners' decisions pursuant to 28 CFR section 2.27 and the Approval of the Hearing Examiner Appointment. Three Commissioners were present, constituting a quorum when the vote to close the meeting was submitted.

Public announcement further describing the subject matter of the meeting and certifications of General Counsel that this meeting may be closed by vote of the Commissioners present were submitted to the Commissioners prior to the conduct of any other business. Upon motion duly made, seconded, and carried, the following Commissioners voted that the meeting be closed: Edward F. Reilly, Jr., Michael J. Gaines, and John R. Simpson.

In Witness Whereof, I make this official record of the vote taken to close this meeting and authorize this record to be made available to the public.

Dated: December 6, 2001.

Edward F. Reilly, Jr.,

Chairman, U.S. Parole Commission.

[FR Doc. 01–30881 Filed 12–11–01; 10:40 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration

[Application No. D–10852, et al.]

Proposed Exemptions; Rockford Corporation 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan (the Plan) et al.

AGENCY: Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice of proposed exemptions.

SUMMARY: This document contains notices of pendency before the Department of Labor (the Department) of proposed exemptions from certain of the prohibited transaction restrictions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (the Act) and/or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code).

Written Comments and Hearing Requests

All interested persons are invited to submit written comments or request for a hearing on the pending exemptions, unless otherwise stated in the Notice of Proposed Exemption, within 45 days from the date of publication of this **Federal Register** notice. Comments and requests for a hearing should state: (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the person making the comment or request, and (2) the nature of the person's interest in the exemption and the manner in which the person would be adversely affected by the exemption. A request for a hearing must also state the issues to be addressed and include a general description of the evidence to be presented at the hearing.

ADDRESSES: All written comments and requests for a hearing (at least three copies) should be sent to the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA), Office of Exemption Determinations, Room N–5649, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210. Attention: Application No. _____, stated in each Notice of Proposed Exemption. Interested persons are also invited to submit comments and/or hearing requests to PWBA via e-mail or FAX. Any such comments or requests should be sent either by e-mail to: *moffittb@pwba.dol.gov,* or by FAX to (202) 219–0204 by the end of the scheduled comment period. The applications for exemption and the comments received will be available for public inspection in the Public Documents Room of the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Room N–1513, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20210.

Notice to Interested Persons

Notice of the proposed exemptions will be provided to all interested persons in the manner agreed upon by the applicant and the Department within 15 days of the date of publication in the **Federal Register**. Such notice shall include a copy of the notice of proposed exemption as published in the **Federal Register** and shall inform interested persons of their right to comment and to request a hearing (where appropriate).