

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 701-TA-426 and 731-TA-984-985 (Final)]

### Sulfanilic Acid From Hungary and Portugal

**AGENCY:** International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Revised schedule for the subject investigations.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 30, 2002.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Gail Burns (202-205-2501), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired persons can obtain information on this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDISON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Effective on May 6, 2002, the Commission established a schedule for the conduct of the final phase of the subject investigations (**Federal Register** 67 FR 35832, May 21, 2002). The applicable statute directs that the Commission make its final injury determination within 45 days after the final determination by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which is September 18, 2002 (**Federal Register** 67 FR 36151, May 23, 2002). The Commission, therefore, is revising its schedule.

The Commission's new schedule for the investigations is as follows: requests to appear at the hearing must be filed with the Secretary to the Commission not later than September 17, 2002; the prehearing conference, if needed, will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on September 20, 2002; the prehearing staff report will be placed in the nonpublic record on September 11, 2002; the deadline for filing prehearing briefs is September 18, 2002; the hearing will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building at 9:30 a.m. on September 24, 2002; the deadline for filing posthearing briefs is October 1, 2002; the Commission will make its final release of information on October

15, 2002; and final party comments are due on October 17, 2002.

For further information concerning these investigations see the Commission's notice cited above and the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 201, subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201), and part 207, subparts A and C (19 CFR part 207).

**Authority:** These investigations are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.21 of the Commission's rules.

Issued: June 3, 2002

By order of the Commission.

**Marilyn R. Abbott,**  
Secretary.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

#### Johnson Matthey, Inc.: Conditional Grant of Registration To Import Schedules II Substances

##### I. Background

Johnson Matthey, Inc., (Johnson Matthey) is registered with DEA to import phenyl acetone, a Schedule II controlled substance, and as a bulk manufacturer of a number of Schedule I and II substances, including oxycodone and hydrocodone. On December 23, 1998, Johnson Matthey submitted an application for renewal of its registration as an importer of Schedule II controlled substances. The application sought to renew Johnson Matthey's registration to import phenyl acetone, and to modify Johnson Matthey's registration to include importation of the narcotic raw materials concentrate of poppy straw (CPS) and raw opium (hereinafter referred to collectively as "NRM"). On December 23, 1998, Johnson Matthey also applied for renewal of its registration to manufacture Schedule I and II controlled substances in bulk. On April 9, 1999, DEA published notice of these applications in the **Federal Register**. The notices advised that any manufacturer holding or applying for registration as a manufacturer of this basic class of controlled substance could file written comments or objections to the applications and could also file a written request for a hearing on the applications in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.43.

In response to the publication, on May 10, 1999, both Mallinckrodt, Inc., (Mallinckrodt) and Noramco of

Delaware, Inc., (Noramco) submitted comments, objections and requests for hearing in connection with Johnson Matthey's application to import NRMs. A Notice of Administrative Hearing, Summary of Comments and Objections was published in the Federal Register on December 3, 1999.

The requested hearing was held in Arlington, Virginia, from January 5, 2000, through January 13, 2000, before Administrative Law Judge Gail A. Randall. At the hearing, each party called witnesses to testify and introduced documentary evidence. After the hearing, each party submitted Proposed Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Argument. The Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice filed a brief as amicus curiae. On September 21, 2000, the Administrative Law Judge issued her Recommended Rulings, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision, recommending that the Deputy Administrator issue a regulation permitting the importation of NRMs and that he conditionally grant Johnson Matthey's application for registration as an importer of NRMs. Both Noramco and Mallinckrodt filed exceptions to the Administrative Law Judge's Findings. Johnson Matthey filed a response to the exceptions, Johnson Matthey, Noramco and Mallinckrodt also submitted Reply Briefs to the brief of the Antitrust Division.

On September 21, 2000, the Administrative Law Judge certified and transmitted the record to the Deputy Administrator of DEA. The record included the Recommended Rulings, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision of the Administrative Law Judge, the findings of fact and conclusions of law proposed by all parties, the exceptions filed by the parties, the brief filed by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the reply briefs, motions filed by all counsel, all of the exhibits and affidavits, and the transcript of the hearing sessions.

##### II. Preliminary Matters

###### A. Regulatory Context

Because Johnson Matthey is applying for both a renewal of its registration and permission to import, this proceeding is a combined adjudication and rulemaking. The rulemaking determines whether Johnson Matthey may lawfully import into the United States the Schedule II controlled substances raw opium and CPS pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 952(a). Johnson Matthey has the burden of proof, and must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that such a rule can be issued. In order to do this,