Act of 1974 and section 2104(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information specific to this investigation may be obtained from Michelle Vaca-Senecal, Project Leader (202–205–3356; *mvaca-senec@usitc.gov*), Heather Sykes, Deputy Project Leader (202–205–3436; *hsykes@usitc.gov*), or Ralph Watkins, Chief, Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch (202–205–3492, *watkins@usitc.gov*), Office of Industries, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20436. For information on the legal aspects of this investigation, contact William Gearhart of the Office of the General Counsel (202–205–3091; wgearhart@usitc.gov). Hearing impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the TDD terminal on (202) 205–1810.

Background

As requested by the USTR pursuant to section 131 of the Trade Act of 1974, in its report the Commission will provide advice as to the probable economic effect of duty-free treatment for imports of products of Morocco (i) on industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive products, and (ii) on consumers. The import analysis will consider each article in chapters 1 through 97 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States for which U.S. tariffs will remain after the United States fully implements its Uruguay Round tariff commitments. The import advice will be based on the 2002 Harmonized Tariff System nomenclature and 2001 trade data. The advice with respect to the removal of U.S. duties on imports from Morocco will assume that any known U.S. non-tariff barrier will not be applicable to such imports. The Commission will note in its report any instance in which the continued application of a U.S. non-tariff barrier to such imports would result in different advice with respect to the effect of the removal of the duty. In addition, pursuant to section 2104(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 2002, the Commission will provide advice as to the probable economic effect of eliminating tariffs on imports of those agricultural products of Morocco (a list of products was provided by USTR) on (i) industries in the United States producing like or directly competitive products and (ii) the economy as a whole. The Commission expects to provide its report to USTR by November 28, 2002.

Public Hearing

A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC, beginning at 9:30 a.m. on October 10, 2002. All persons shall have the right to appear, by counsel or in person, to present information and to be heard. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be filed with the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, no later than 5:15 p.m., September 24, 2002. Any prehearing briefs (original and 14 copies) should be filed not later than 5:15 p.m., September 27, 2002; the deadline for filing post-hearing briefs or statements is 5:15 p.m., October 16, 2002. In the event that, as of the close of business on September 24, 2002, no witnesses are scheduled to appear at the hearing, the hearing will be canceled. Any person interested in attending the hearing as an observer or non-participant may call the Secretary to the Commission (202–205–1806) after September 24, 2002, for information concerning whether the hearing will be held.

Written Submissions

In lieu of or in addition to participating in the hearing, interested parties are invited to submit written statements (original and 14 copies) concerning the matters to be addressed by the Commission in its report on this investigation. Commercial or financial information that a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked ''Confidential Business Information'' at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available in the Office of the Secretary to the Commission for inspection by interested parties. The Commission may include such confidential business information in the report it sends to the USTR. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements relating to the Commission's report should be submitted to the Commission at the earliest practical date and should be received no later than the close of business on October 16, 2002. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436. The Commission's rules do not authorize filing submissions with the Secretary by facsimile or electronic means. 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*).

List of Subjects

Morocco, tariffs and imports.

Issued: September 16, 2002.
By order of the Commission.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 02–23912 Filed 9–19–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA # 223F]

Controlled Substances: Final Revised Aggregate Production Quotas for 2002

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of final aggregate production quotas for 2002.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes final 2002 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). The DEA has taken into consideration comments received in response to a notice of the proposed revised aggregate production quotas for 2002 published July 23, 2002 (67 FR 48207).

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 20, 2002.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 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 Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to § 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The 2002 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances in Schedules I and II 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.

On July 23, 2002, a notice of the proposed revised 2002 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (67 FR 48207). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before August 22, 2002.

Ten companies commented on a total of eleven Schedules I and II controlled substances within the published comment period. The companies commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, methylphenidate, morphine (for sale), noroxymorphone (for sale), oxycodone (for sale) 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 year-end inventories, initial 2002 manufacturing quotas, 2002 export requirements, actual and projected 2002 sales and use, and research and product development requirements. Based on this information, the DEA has adjusted the final 2002 aggregate production quotas for alphamethadol, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone (for conversion), morphine (for sale), noroxymorphone (for sale), oxycodone (for sale) and thebaine to meet the legitimate needs of the United States.

Regarding hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone and methylphenidate, the DEA has determined that the proposed revised 2002 aggregate production quotas are sufficient to meet the current 2002 estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States and to provide for adequate inventories.

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, and redelegated to the Deputy Administrator pursuant to § 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator hereby orders that the 2002 final aggregate production quotas for the following controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

Basic class	Established final 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	3
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	95
Diethyltryptamine	2
Difenoxin	9,000
Dihydromorphine	1,101,000
Dimethyltryptamine	3
Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid	8,220,000
Heroin	9

Basic class	Established final 2002 quotas
Hydromorphinol	2
Hydroxypethidine	2
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	46
Marihuana	840,000
Mescaline	7
Methaqualone	9
Methcathinone	9
Methyldihydromorphine	2
Morphine-N-oxide	201
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	7
N-Ethyl-1-Phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE)	5
N-Ethylamphetamine	7
N-Hydroxy-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
Noracymethadol	2
Norlevorphanol	52
Normethadone	7
Normorphine	57
Para-fluorofentanyl	2
Phenomorphan	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	167,365,000
Dihydrocodeine	741,000
Diphenoxylate	708,000
Ecgonine	51,000
Ethylmorphine	12
Fentanyl	733,000
Glutethimide	2
Hydrocodone (for sale)	25,702,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	2,500,000
Hydromorphone	1,409,000
Isomethadone	12
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (LAAM)	12
Levomethorphan	2
Levorphanol	37,000
Meperidine	9,583,000
Metazocine	1
Methadone (for sale)	12,705,000
Methadone Intermediate	19,081,000
Methamphetamine	2,244,000
[275,000 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 19,000 grams for methamphetamine (for sale)]	
Methylphenidate	20,967,000
Morphine (for sale)	18,046,000
Morphine (for conversion)	110,774,000
Nabilone	2
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	40,000
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	6,000,000
Opium	700,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	34,482,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	1,100,000
Oxymorphone	454,000
Pentobarbital	27,728,000

Basic class	Established final 2002 quotas
Phencyclidine	21
Phenmetrazine	2
Phenylacetone	10,218,000
Secobarbital	1,002
Sufentanil	2,100
Thebaine	43,292,000

The Deputy 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 remain 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 Deputy 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 Deputy 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: September 13, 2002.

John B. Brown III,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02–23876 Filed 9–19–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Standards Administration; Wage and Hour Division

Minimum Wages for Federal and Federally Assisted Construction; General Wage Determination Decisions

General wage determination decisions of the Secretary of Labor are issued in accordance with applicable law and are based on the information obtained by the Department of Labor from its study of local wage conditions and data made available from other sources. They specify the basic hourly wage rates and fringe benefits which are determined to be prevailing for the described classes of laborers and mechanics employed on construction projects of a similar character and in the localities specified therein.

The determinations in these decisions of prevailing rates and fringe benefits have been made in accordance with 29 CFR Part 1, by authority of the Secretary of Labor pursuant to the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended (46 Stat. 1494, as amended, 40 U.S.C. 276a) and of other Federal statutes referred to in 29 CFR Part 1, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedes decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register,** or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR Part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing