

Outlet, 64 FR 14269 (1999). See also Henry J. Schwartz, Jr., M.D., 54 FR 16422 (1989).

The Acting Administrator finds factors two, four and five relevant to J & P's pending application.

With respect to factor two, the applicant's compliance with applicable law, the Acting Administrator finds that between December 2000 and March 2002, J&P violated applicable law by distributing, without a DEA registration, bottle quantities of ephedrine as well as pseudoephedrine products to three retail establishments, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 843(a)(9). The Acting Administrator also finds factor two relevant to J&P's March 2001 purchase of ephedrine products from Galaxy Wholesale while not registered with DEA, in violation of 21 U.S.C. 822(a) and 21 CFR 1309.21(a) and 1310.09.

With respect to factor four, the applicant's past experience in the distribution of chemicals, the Acting Administrator finds that notwithstanding the above referenced purchase and sale of listed chemical products by the owners of J&P, the applicant has not demonstrated that it possesses any meaningful experience in the distribution of these products. The Acting Administrator finds J&P's lack of experience most telling in the fact that its owners continued the purchase and sale of listed chemical products even as its application for registration was being reviewed by DEA. This factor weighs against the granting of Respondent's pending application. See, CHM Wholesale Co., 67 FR 9985 (2002); Hologram Wonders, Inc., 67 FR 10231 (2002); Southern Illinois Wholesale, Inc., 67 FR 12583 (2002).

J&P's continued sale and purchase of listed chemical products during the pendency of its registration application is also relevant to factor five, other factors relevant to and consistent with the public safety. The Acting Administrator also finds factor five relevant to the failure on the part of J&P's owners to inform DEA investigators of any previous experience handling listed chemicals, when the firm in fact purchased ephedrine products from Galaxy Wholesale.

The Acting Administrator also finds that J&P provided to DEA investigators a list of customers that are comprised solely of convenience stores and gas stations. While there are no specific prohibitions regarding the sale of listed chemicals products to these entities, DEA has nevertheless found on previous occasions that gas stations and convenience stores constitute sources for the diversion of listed chemical products. See, e.g., Sinbad Distributing,

67 FR 10232, 10233 (2002); K.V.M. Enterprises, 67 FR 70968 (2002) (denial of application based in part upon information developed by DEA that the applicant proposed to sell listed chemicals to gas stations, and the fact that these establishments in turn have sold listed chemical products to individuals engaged in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine); Xtreme Enterprises, Inc., 67 FR 76195 (2002).

Factor five is further relevant to J&P's proposed use of listed chemical supplier that previously was the subject of DEA show cause proceedings. The show cause proceedings were based on allegations that the supplier violated laws and regulations related to its DEA registration, and engaged in distribution practices that led to the diversion of listed chemicals.

In light of the above, the Acting Administrator concludes that it would be inconsistent with the public interest to grant the application of J&P Distributor.

Accordingly, the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to the authority vested in him by 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR 0.100(b) and 0.104, hereby orders that the pending application for DEA Certificate of Registration, previously submitted by J&P Distributor be, and it hereby is, denied. This order is effective August 25, 2003.

Dated: July 3, 2003.

**William B. Simpkins,
Acting Administrator.**

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The firm plans to manufacture the listed controlled substances for the manufacture of a non-controlled substance flavor extract.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 823(a) and determined that the registration of Penick Corporation to manufacture the listed controlled substances is consistent with the public interest at this time. DEA has investigated Penick Corporation to ensure that the company's registration is consistent with the public interest. This investigation has included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed is granted.

Dated: July 18, 2003.

Laura M. Nagel,

*Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of
Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement
Administration.*

[FR Doc. 03-18867 Filed 7-23-03; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to Section 1301.33(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that on June 25, 2001, the University of Massachusetts, Lyle E. Craker, Professor, Department of Plant and Soil Science, Stockbridge Hall, Box 37245, Amherst, Massachusetts 01003, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of Marijuana (7360) and Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370), basic classes of Schedule I controlled substances.

The University of Massachusetts-Amherst plans to bulk manufacture (cultivate) Marijuana and Tetrahydrocannabinols for distribution to approved researchers.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substances may file comments or objections to this notice of application.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated March 11, 2003, and published in the **Federal Register** on April 2, 2003, (68 FR 16091), Penick Corporation, 158 Mount Olivet Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07114, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Cocaine (9041)	II
Ergonine (9180)	II

The above cited Notice contained an error in that the drug code for Cocaine was listed as 9040 rather than 9041.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCD) and must be filed no later than September 22, 2003.

Dated: July 2, 2003.

Laura M. Nagel,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

[OJP (OJJDP) Docket No.1379]

Notice of Funding Availability for Girls Study Group

AGENCY: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of funding availability.

SUMMARY: The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is soliciting applications from public or private agencies or organizations to assemble and convene a Girls Study Group. The purpose of the Girls Study Group is to develop a sound theoretical and empirical foundation to guide future development, testing, and dissemination of strategies to effectively prevent and reduce girls' involvement in delinquency and violence and reduce the negative consequences of such involvement. The Girls Study Group will provide state and local policymakers and practitioners with theoretically sound, culturally and developmentally appropriate, and empirically grounded strategies (encompassing program elements, principles, and policies) to prevent and reduce female delinquency and its consequences. One 2-year cooperative agreement will be awarded.

DATES: Applications must be received by September 22, 2003.

ADDRESS: All applications must be completed online using OJP's Grants Management System (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/fundopps.htm>). Faxed or e-mailed applications will not be accepted.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Barbara Allen-Hagan, by telephone, at 202-307-1308 (this is not a toll-free

number) or by e-mail, at barbara@ojp.usdoj.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The ultimate goal of the Girls Study Group project is to develop the research foundation that communities need to make sound decisions about how best to prevent and reduce delinquency and violence by girls. The Girls Study Group will consist of 12 to 15 individuals who have the collective expertise (both practical and theoretical) in female development and juvenile justice system involvement to undertake a comprehensive study of this kind.

The successful applicant must possess the necessary leadership, organizational, and analytical capabilities essential for the Study Group's success. The project tasks require the ability to organize and convene a group of researchers and practitioners with recognized expertise in diverse areas of female juvenile delinquency, child development and adolescent health; childhood victimization (including child maltreatment, domestic violence, and other forms of victimization); mental health; substance abuse; community-based treatment; youth work and outreach; the juvenile justice, child welfare, and related systems; and education. Expertise in statistics, research methodology, prevention research, and program evaluation is also required. The successful applicant must also demonstrate the ability to lead and interact with group members in order to coordinate a comprehensive literature review, synthesize information from diverse sources, recommend future research topics, and produce interim and final reports and related publications that effectively communicate the results to a broad audience of Federal, State, and local policymakers, practitioners, and researchers.

Because this is a cooperative agreement, OJJDP will review and approve all project consultants, plans, and products developed.

Interested applicants may access the program announcement for the Girls Study Group at OJJDP's Web site (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>, click on "Grants & Funding").

Dated: July 18, 2003.

J. Robert Flores,

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-50,283]

Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Fab 25, Austin, TX; Notice of Revised Determination on Reconsideration

By application of April 29, 2003, a petitioner requested administrative reconsideration regarding the Department's Negative Determination Regarding Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance, applicable to the workers of the subject firm.

The initial investigation under this case number was for Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Lone Star Fab Division, Austin, Texas, and resulted in a negative determination issued on April 7, 2003, based on the finding that imports of wafers and dies did not contribute importantly to worker separations at the subject plant. The denial notice was published in the **Federal Register** on April 24, 2003 (68 FR 20177).

To support the request for reconsideration, the petitioner stated that the Department had investigated the wrong worker group. Upon further review, it was revealed that the petitioner had not worked in the Lone Star Fab (also known as Fab 14 and Fab 15) but rather Fab 25, which produced a different product (a microprocessor chip).

Having identified the appropriate worker group, the Department contacted the company regarding imports of products like or directly competitive with those produced at Fab 25. As a result, it was revealed that the subject firm shifted production from Fab 25 to a foreign source within the relevant period, and subsequently imported directly competitive products to the U.S., contributing to layoffs at the subject plant.

Conclusion

After careful review of the additional facts obtained on reconsideration, I conclude that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced at Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Fab 25, Austin, Texas, contributed importantly to the declines in sales or production and to the total or partial separation of workers at the subject firm. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, I make the following certification:

All workers of Advanced Micro Devices (AMD), Lone Star Fab Division, Austin, Texas, who became totally or partially