foreign country, are in violation of the Controlled Substances Act, regardless of whether the consumer possesses a legitimate prescription issued by a United States practitioner in the usual course of their professional practice. Likewise, consumers are also in violation of the Controlled Substances Act if they have prescriptions for controlled substances filled in foreign countries and shipped to the United States.

Personal Medical Use Exemption

The CSA contains a ''personal medical use'' exemption (21 U.S.C. 956; 21 CFR 1301.26) which makes a limited allowance for travelers entering and departing the United States who have a legitimate medical need for controlled substances during their journey. Under this exemption, United States residents who travel to foreign countries and non-United States residents who travel to the United States may carry controlled substances on their person for their legitimate personal medical use. DEA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the **Federal Register** on September 11, 2003 addressing the personal medical use exemption (68 FR 53529).

The ''personal medical use'' exemption only applies to individual travelers who themselves are entering or departing the United States who require controlled substances. The ''personal medical use'' exemption does not apply to the shipment of controlled substances into the United States from a foreign country, regardless of whether the individual receiving the shipment possesses a valid prescription issued by a United States practitioner for the controlled substances, and regardless of the fact that those controlled substances are intended for the personal medical use of an individual. As stated previously, purchasing controlled substances from a foreign country or from a foreign Internet site and having them shipped to a business or individual within the United States is not permitted by the ''personal medical use'' exemption. Such purchases and shipments are considered ''imports'' under the Controlled Substances Act even if the substances are for personal use. Unless the business or individual within the United States receiving the shipment is registered as an importer with DEA and is in compliance with the requirements of Federal law and DEA regulations, such shipments are illegal and subject to seizure.

Conclusion

The Controlled Substances Act prohibits persons from importing controlled substances into the United States unless those persons are registered with DEA to do so. Persons importing controlled substances into the United States without being properly registered to do so are in violation of the CSA and are subject to prosecution for violation of Federal drug laws.

Dated: May 24, 2004.

William J. Walker,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control.

[FR Doc. 04–14716 Filed 6–28–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Meeting; Sunshine Act

DATE: Weeks of June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, August 2, 2004.

PLACE: Commissioners' Conference Room, 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland.

STATUS: Public and closed.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

Week of June 28, 2004

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of June 28, 2004.

Week of July 5, 2004—Tentative

Wednesday, July 7, 2004:
1:55 p.m.—Affirmation Session (public meeting) (if needed).

Week of July 12, 2004—Tentative

Tuesday, July 13, 2004:
2:15 p.m.—Discussion of Security Issues (closed—Ex. 1).

Week of July 19, 2004—Tentative

Wednesday, July 21, 2004:
9:30 a.m.—Meeting with Advisory Committee on Nuclear Waste (ACNW) (public meeting) (contact: John Karkins (301) 415–7360). This meeting will be Web cast live at the Web address—*http://www.nrc.gov.*

Week of July 26, 2004—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of July 26, 2004.

Week of August 2, 2004—Tentative

There are no meetings scheduled for the week of August 2, 2004.

* The schedule for Commission meetings is subject to change on short notice. To verify the status of meetings call (recording)—(301) 415–1292. Contact person for more information: Dave Gamberoni, (301) 415–1651.

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The NRC Commission Meeting Schedule can be found on the Internet at: *http://www.nrc.gov/what-we-do/policy-making/schedule.html.*

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The NRC provides reasonable accommodation to individuals with disabilities where appropriate. If you need a reasonable accommodation to participate in these public meetings, or need this meeting notice or the transcript or other information from the public meetings in another format (*e.g.*, braille, large print), please notify the NRC's Disability Program Coordinator, August Spector, at (301) 415–7080, TDD: (301) 415–2100, or by e-mail at *aks@nrc.gov.* Determinations on requests for reasonable accommodation will be made on a case-by-case basis.

* * * * *

This notice is distributed by mail to several hundred subscribers; if you no longer wish to receive it or would like to be added to the distribution please contact the Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20555 (301) 415–1969. In addition, distribution of this meeting notice over the Internet system is available. If you are interested in receiving this Commission meeting schedule electronically, please send an electronic message to *dkw@nrc.gov.*

Dated: June 24, 2004.

Dave Gamberoni,

Office of the Secretary.

[FR Doc. 04–14771 Filed 6–25–04; 9:29 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–M

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Proposed Collection; Comment Request for a Revised Information Collection Mail Reinterview Form (OFI 10), OMB No. 3206–0106

AGENCY: Office of Personnel Management.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104–13), this notice announces that the Office of Personnel Management intends to submit to the Office of Management and Budget a request for clearance of a revised information collection. OPM sends the OFI 10 questionnaire to a random sampling of record and personal sources contacted during background investigations when investigators have performed fieldwork. The OFI 10 is used as a quality control instrument designed to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the investigative product, as it inquires of the sources about the investigative procedure employed by the investigator,