



Sample Label 13C

Lighting Facts Label Alternative for Specialty Consumer Lamps



Sample Label 13D

Icon for Specialty Consumer Lamp Packages that Meet the Requirements of Section

305.23(c)(2)(iv)

* * * * *

By direction of the Commission.

April J. Tabor,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2019-23505 Filed 10-29-19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA-472a]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of FUB-AMB in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Temporary rule; temporary scheduling order; extension.

SUMMARY: The Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration is issuing this temporary scheduling order to extend the temporary schedule I status of a synthetic cannabinoid, methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate (other names: FUB-AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA), including its optical, positional and geometric isomers, salts, and salts of isomers. The schedule I status of FUB-AMB currently is in effect until November 4, 2019. This temporary order will extend the temporary scheduling of FUB-AMB for one year, or until the permanent scheduling action for this substance is completed, whichever occurs first.

DATES: This temporary scheduling order, which extends the order (82 FR 51154, November 3, 2017), is effective

November 3, 2019 and expires on November 3, 2020. If the Drug Enforcement Administration publishes a final rule making this scheduling action permanent, this order will expire on the effective date of that rule, if the effective date is earlier than November 3, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Brinks, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; Telephone: (571) 362-8209.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background and Legal Authority

On November 3, 2017, the Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) published a temporary scheduling order in the **Federal Register** (82 FR 51154) placing methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate (other names: FUB-

AMB, MMB-FUBINACA, AMB-FUBINACA), a synthetic cannabinoid (SC) substance, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h). That order was effective on the date of publication, and was based on findings by the Acting Administrator of the DEA that the temporary scheduling of this SC was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1). Section 201(h)(2) of the CSA, 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2), requires that the temporary control of this substance expires two years from the effective date of the scheduling order, or on November 3, 2019. However, the CSA also provides that during the pendency of proceedings under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) with respect to the substance, the temporary scheduling¹ of that substance could be extended for up to one year. Proceedings for the scheduling of a substance under 21 U.S.C. 811(a) may be initiated by the Attorney General (delegated to the Administrator of the DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100) on his own motion, at the request of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS),² or on the petition of any interested party.

The Acting Administrator of the DEA (Acting Administrator), on his own motion pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a), has initiated proceedings under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) to permanently schedule FUB-AMB. The DEA has gathered and reviewed the available information regarding the pharmacology, chemistry, trafficking, actual abuse, pattern of abuse, and the relative potential for abuse for this SC. On March 9, 2018, the DEA submitted a request to the HHS to provide the DEA with a scientific and medical evaluation of available information and a scheduling recommendation for FUB-AMB, and in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(b) and (c). Upon evaluating the scientific and medical evidence, on September 19, 2019, the HHS submitted to the Acting Administrator of the DEA its scientific and medical evaluation and a scheduling recommendation for FUB-AMB. Upon receipt of the scientific and

medical evaluation and scheduling recommendation from the HHS, the DEA reviewed the documents and all other relevant data, and conducted its own eight-factor analysis of the abuse potential of FUB-AMB in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(c). The DEA published a notice of proposed rulemaking for the placement of FUB-AMB in schedule I elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**. If the scheduling of this substance is made permanent, the DEA will publish a final rule in the **Federal Register**.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2), the Acting Administrator orders that the temporary scheduling of FUB-AMB, including its optical, positional and geometric isomers, salts, and salts of isomers, be extended for one year, or until the permanent scheduling proceeding is completed, whichever occurs first.

In accordance with the temporary scheduling order in this document, the schedule I requirements for handling FUB-AMB, including its optical, positional and geometric isomers, salts, and salts of isomers, will remain in effect for one year, or until the permanent scheduling proceeding is completed, whichever occurs first.

Regulatory Matters

The CSA provides for an expedited temporary scheduling action where such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. 21 U.S.C. 811(h). The Attorney General may, by order, schedule a substance in schedule I on a temporary basis. *Id.* 21 U.S.C. 811(h) also provides that the temporary scheduling of a substance shall expire at the end of two years from the date of the issuance of the order scheduling such substance, except that the Attorney General may, during the pendency of proceedings to permanently schedule the substance, extend the temporary scheduling for up to one year.

To the extent that 21 U.S.C. 811(h) directs that temporary scheduling actions be issued by order and sets forth the procedures by which such orders are to be issued and extended, the DEA believes that the notice and comment requirements of section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, do not apply to this extension of the temporary scheduling action. In the alternative, even assuming that this action might be subject to section 553 of the APA, the Acting Administrator finds that there is good cause to forgo the notice and comment requirements of section 553, as any further delays in the process for extending the temporary scheduling

order would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest in view of the manifest urgency to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Further, the DEA believes that this order extending the temporary scheduling action is not a “rule” as defined by 5 U.S.C. 601(2), and, accordingly, is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA). The requirements for the preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis in 5 U.S.C. 603(a) are not applicable where, as here, the DEA is not required by section 553 of the APA or any other law to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking.

Additionally, this action is not a significant regulatory action as defined by Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review), section 3(f), and, accordingly, this action has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

This action will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132 (Federalism) it is determined that this action does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

As noted above, this action is an order, not a rule. Accordingly, the Congressional Review Act (CRA) is inapplicable, as it applies only to rules. However, if this were a rule, pursuant to the CRA, “any rule for which an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, shall take effect at such time as the federal agency promulgating the rule determines.” 5 U.S.C. 808(2). It is in the public interest to maintain the temporary placement of FUB-AMB in schedule I because it poses a public health risk. The temporary scheduling action was taken pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h), which is specifically designed to enable the DEA to act in an expeditious manner to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Under 21 U.S.C. 811(h), temporary scheduling orders are not subject to notice and comment rulemaking procedures. The DEA understands that the CSA frames temporary scheduling actions as orders rather than rules to ensure that the process moves swiftly, and this extension of the temporary scheduling order continues to serve that purpose. For the same reasons that underlie 21 U.S.C. 811(h), that is, the need to place this substance in schedule

¹ Though DEA has used the term “final order” with respect to temporary scheduling orders in the past, this document adheres to the statutory language of 21 U.S.C. 811(h), which refers to a “temporary scheduling order.” No substantive change is intended.

² Because the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health of the HHS the authority to make domestic drug scheduling recommendations, for purposes of this temporary scheduling order, all subsequent references to “Secretary” have been replaced with “Assistant Secretary.”

I because it poses an imminent hazard to public safety, it would be contrary to the public interest to delay implementation of this extension of the temporary scheduling order. Therefore, in accordance with section 808(2) of the CRA, this order extending the temporary scheduling order shall take effect immediately upon its publication. The DEA has submitted a copy of this temporary scheduling order to both Houses of Congress and to the Comptroller General, although such filing is not required under the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801–808, because, as noted above, this action is an order, not a rule.

Dated: October 21, 2019.

Uttam Dhillon,

Acting Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2019–23372 Filed 10–29–19; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

30 CFR Part 926

[SATS No. MT–036–FOR; Docket No. OSM–2017–0001; S1D1S SS08011000; SX064A000 201S180110; S2D2S SS08011000 SX064A000 20XS501520]

Montana Regulatory Program

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule; approval of amendment.

SUMMARY: The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) is approving an amendment to the Montana coal regulatory program (the Montana program or the State program) under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA or the Act). The proposed changes to the Montana program are in response to a 2011 state legislative change, which enacted a new State statutory provision under the Montana Strip and Underground Mine Reclamation Act (MSUMRA). The statutory change, directs the State Board to adopt rules governing underground mining that uses in situ coal gasification. Montana proposes to revise its State program to incorporate the addition and proposes changes to the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) pertaining to the regulation of in situ coal gasification operations.

DATES: The effective date is November 29, 2019.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Howard Strand, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, 1999 Broadway, Suite 3320, Denver, CO 80202, Telephone: (303) 293–5026, Email: hstrand@osmre.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background on the Montana Program
- II. Submission of the Amendment
- III. OSMRE's Findings
- IV. Summary and Disposition of Comments
- V. OSMRE's Decision
- VI. Procedural Determinations

I. Background on the Montana Program

Section 503(a) of the Act permits a State to assume primacy for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on non-Federal and non-Indian lands within its borders by demonstrating that its program includes, among other things, State laws and regulations that govern surface coal mining and reclamation operations in accordance with the Act and consistent with the Federal regulations. See 30 U.S.C. 1253(a)(1) and (7). On the basis of these criteria, the Secretary of the Interior conditionally approved the Montana program on April 1, 1980. You can find background information on the Montana program, including the Secretary's findings, the disposition of comments, and conditions of approval in the April 1, 1980, **Federal Register** (45 FR 21560). You can also find later actions concerning Montana's program and program amendments at 30 CFR 926.12, 926.15, 926.16, and 926.30.

II. Submission of the Amendment

By letter dated February 27, 2017 (Document ID No. OSM–2017–0001–0002), Montana sent us a proposed amendment to its State program under SMCRA (30 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*). The proposed changes were submitted in response to Montana Senate Bill 292 (SB 292), enacted by the Montana Legislature in 2011, and subsequently codified within MSUMRA at Montana Code Annotated (Mont. Code Ann.) sec. 82–4–207. Montana proposes to amend its State program to incorporate the statutory change at Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207 and it also proposes amendments to its rules.

We announced receipt of the proposed amendment in the May 8, 2018, **Federal Register** (83 FR 20773) (Document ID No. OSM–2017–0001–0001). In the same document, we opened the public comment period and provided an opportunity for a public hearing or meeting on the adequacy of the amendment. We did not hold a public hearing or meeting because none were requested. The public comment period ended on June 7, 2018.

III. OSMRE's Findings

Following is a summary of the proposed statutory and rule changes submitted by Montana, as well as OSMRE's findings concerning Montana's amendment under SMCRA and the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 732.15 and 732.17. For the reasons discussed below, we are approving the amendment.

A. Mont. Code Ann. Sec. 82–4–207—Rulemaking—In Situ Coal Gasification

Montana proposes to add Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207 under MSUMRA. Subsection (1) of Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207 directs the Montana Board of Environmental Review (BER) to adopt rules necessary to regulate underground mining that uses in situ coal gasification operations under the Montana program. The new statutory provision additionally states that the BER may not adopt rules specific to in situ gasification that are more stringent than the comparable Federal regulations or guidelines that address the same circumstances. Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207(2). Subsection (3) of the statutory provision relates to rule processing.

The proposed Montana statute, at Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207, provides the necessary statutory authority to allow the BER to adopt rules to regulate underground mining using in situ coal gasification. Because in situ coal processing is an activity regulated under SMCRA's implementing regulations, at 30 CFR 785.22 and 30 CFR part 828, we find Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207 to be consistent with SMCRA and the Federal regulations. Under section 503(a)(7) of SMCRA, State programs must be capable of carrying out the provisions of SMCRA and meeting the Act's purposes through rules consistent with the Federal regulations implemented under the Act. Mont. Code Ann. sec. 82–4–207 simply allows the State to proceed with rulemaking specific to in situ coal gasification, an activity already approved as part of Montana's existing program. This statutory provision is therefore consistent with SMCRA and the Federal regulations.

Regarding subsection (2) of the statutory provision, SMCRA sections 503 and 505, and the Federal regulations at 30 CFR 730.5, establish the criteria for approval of State SMCRA programs. A State program must set forth requirements that satisfy the Federal minimum standards and must include provisions that are no less stringent than SMCRA and no less effective than the Federal regulations.