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 $120,000,000 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.

August 15, 2007.

Michele M. Leonhart,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. E7–16729 Filed 8–23–07; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–290F]

Controlled Substances: Final Revised Aggregate Production Quotas for 2007

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of final aggregate production quotas for 2007.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes final 2007 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 2007 published May 3, 2007 (72 FR 24608).

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 24, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine A. Sannerud, PhD, 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 28 CFR 0.100. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.104.

The 2007 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances in schedules I and II that may be produced in the United States in 2007 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 May 3, 2007, a notice of the proposed revised 2007 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (72 FR 24608). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before May 24, 2007.

Nine companies commented on a total of 31 schedules I and II controlled substances within the published comment period. Nine companies proposed that the aggregate production quotas for 14-hydroxymorphinone, alfentanil, amphetamine (for sale), amphetamine (for conversion), cocaine, codeine (for conversion), dextropropoxyphene, dihydromorphine, diphenoxylate, ecgonine, fentanyl, gamma hydroxybutyric acid, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, lisdexamfetamine, meperidine, methadone, methadone intermediate, methylphenidate, morphine, morphine (for conversion), nabilone, noroxymorphone (for conversion), oxycodone, oxymorphone, oxymorphone (for conversion), pentobarbital, remifentanil, sufentanil, tetrahydrocannabinols, 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.

The DEA has determined that the compound 14-hydroxymorphinone is a morphine derivative. The comment received concerning this substance was therefore, considered as a comment for morphine.

DEA has taken into consideration the above comments along with the relevant 2006 year-end inventories, initial 2007 manufacturing quotas, 2007 export requirements, actual and projected 2007 sales, research, product development requirements and additional applications received. Based on this information, the DEA has adjusted the final 2007 aggregate production quotas for 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine, alfentanil, amphetamine (for conversion), gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, hydrocodone, methylphenidate, oxycodone, oxycodone (for conversion), pentobarbital, remifentanil, sufentanil and thebaine to meet the legitimate needs of the United States.

Regarding amphetamine (for sale), cocaine, codeine (for conversion), dextropropoxyphene, dihydromorphine, diphenoxylate, ecgonine, fentanyl, hydromorphone, lisdexamfetamine, meperidine, methadone, methadone intermediate, morphine, morphine (for conversion), nabilone, noroxymorphone (for conversion), oxymorphone, oxymorphone (for conversion), and tetrahydrocannabinols the DEA has determined that the proposed revised 2007 aggregate production quotas are sufficient to meet the current 2007 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 CSA (21 U.S.C. 826), and delegated to the Administrator of the DEA by 28 CFR 0.100, and redelegated to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.104, the Deputy Administrator hereby orders that the 2007 final aggregate production quotas for the following controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

Basic class—Schedule I	Final revised 2007 quotas (grams)
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	2
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET)	2
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7)	10

Basic class—Schedule I	Final revised 2007 quotas (grams)
3-Methylfentanyl	2
3-Methylthiofentanyl	2
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	20
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (MDEA)	10
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	22
3,4,5-Trimethoxyamphetamine	2
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB)	2
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2-CB)	7
4-Methoxyamphetamine	77
4-Methylaminorex	2
4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM)	12
5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine	5
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Acetyldihydrocodeine	2
Acetylmethadol	2
Allylprodine	2
Alphacetylmethadol	2
Alpha-ethyltryptamine	2
Alphameprodine	2
Alphamethadol	3
Alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl	2
Alpha-methyltryptamine	5
Aminorex	8
Benzylmorphine	2
Betacetylmethadol	2
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	2
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	2
Betameprodine	2
Betamethadol	2
Betaprodine	2
Bufotenine	8
Cathinone	3
Codeine-N-oxide	302
Diethyltryptamine	2
Difenoxin	50
Dihydromorphine	2,549,000
Dimethyltryptamine	3
Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid	23,600,000
Heroin	5
Hydromorphinol	3,000
Hydroxypethidine	2
Ibogaine	1
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	61
Marihuana	4,500,000
Mescaline	2
Methaqualone	10
Methcathinone	4
Methyldihydromorphine	2
Morphine-N-oxide	310
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	7
N-Ethylamphetamine	2
N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
Noracymethadol	2
Norlevorphanol	52
Normethadone	2
Normorphine	16
Para-fluorofentanyl	2
Phenomorphan	2
Pholcodine	2
Psilocybin	7
Psilocyn	7
Tetrahydrocannabinols	312,500
Thiofentanyl	2
Trimeperidine	2

Basic class—Schedule II	Final revised 2007 quotas (grams)
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	2

Basic class—Schedule II	Final revised 2007 quotas (grams)
Alfentanil	5,200
Alphaprodine	2
Amobarbital	3
Amphetamine (for sale)	17,000,000
Amphetamine (for conversion)	5,000,000
Cocaine	286,000
Codeine (for sale)	39,605,000
Codeine (for conversion)	59,000,000
Dextropropoxyphene	120,000,000
Dihydrocodeine	2,435,000
Diphenoxylate	828,000
Ecgonine	83,000
Ethylmorphine	2
Fentanyl	1,428,000
Glutethimide	2
Hydrocodone (for sale)	46,000,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	1,500,000
Hydromorphone	3,300,000
Isomethadone	2
Levo-alphacetylmethadol (LAAM)	6
Levomethorphan	5
Levorphanol	6,000
Lisdexamfetamine	6,200,000
Meperidine	9,753,000
Metazocine	1
Methadone (for sale)	25,000,000
Methadone Intermediate	26,000,000
Methamphetamine	3,130,000
Methylphenidate	50,000,000
Morphine (for sale)	35,000,000
Morphine (for conversion)	110,774,000
Nabilone	3,002
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	1,002
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	11,000,000
Opium	1,400,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	70,000,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	3,100,000
Oxymorphone	1,800,000
Oxymorphone (for conversion)	15,300,000
Pentobarbital	35,200,000
Phencyclidine	2,021
Phenmetrazine	2
Racemethorphan	2
Remifentanil	3,000
Secobarbital	2
Sufentanil	10,300
Thebaine	126,000,000

The Deputy Administrator further orders that the aggregate production quotas for all other schedules I and II controlled substances included in 21 CFR 1308.11 and 1308.12 shall be 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 $120,000,000 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.

Dated: August 15, 2007.

Michele M. Leonhart,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. E7–16730 Filed 8–23–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities: Revision and Extension of a Currently Approved Information Collection; Comment Request

ACTION: 60-day notice of information collection under review: Application for Permanent Employment Certification; Form ETA–9089, OMB Control No. 1205–0451.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor, as part of its continuing effort to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, is conducting a pre-clearance consultation to provide the general public and Federal agencies with an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA95) [44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)]. This consultation is undertaken to ensure that requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements on respondents can be properly assessed. Currently, the Employment and Training Administration is soliciting comments concerning Form ETA 9089 Application for Permanent Employment Certification. A copy of the proposed information collection request (ICR) can be obtained by contacting the office listed below in the addressee section of this notice or at this Web site: *http://www.doleta.gov/OMBCN/OMBControlNumber.cfm.*

DATES: Written comments must be submitted to the office listed in the addressee section below on or before October 23, 2007.

ADDRESSES: William L. Carlson, Administrator, Office of Foreign Labor Certification, U.S. Department of Labor, Room C4312, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20210. Phone (202) 693–3010 (This is not a toll-free number.), fax (202) 693–2768, or e-mail at *ETA.OFLC.Forms@dol.gov* subject line: Form ETA 9089.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The information collection is required by sections 203(b)(3) and 212(a)(5)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3) and 1182(a)(5)(A)). The Department of Labor (Department) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have promulgated regulations to implement the INA. Specifically for this collection, Title 20 CFR 656 and Title 8 CFR 204.5 are applicable. The INA mandates the Secretary of Labor to certify that any alien seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor is not adversely affecting wages and working conditions of U.S. workers similarly employed and that there are not sufficient U.S. workers able, willing, and qualified to perform such skilled or unskilled labor. Before any employer may request any skilled or unskilled alien labor, it must submit a request for certification to the Secretary of Labor containing the elements prescribed by the INA and the CFR. The CFR requires employers to document their recruitment efforts and substantiate the reasons no U.S. workers were hired.

II. Review Focus

The Department of Labor is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and
- Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submissions of responses.

III. Current Actions

In order to meet its statutory responsibilities under the INA, the Department needs to extend an existing collection of information pertaining to employers seeking to apply for permanent employment certification to allow them to bring foreign labor to the United States on a permanent basis. Extensive program experience, in particular since its reengineering in 2005, has demonstrated the need for further clarification on this information collection and has shown that changes to the collection are also necessary.

In the past the respondents have been for-profit businesses, not-for-profit institutions, individuals, households, and farms. On rare occasions the respondents have been local, state, tribal governments, or the federal government.

The Secretary of Labor uses the collected information to determine if allowing an alien to enter the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor will adversely affect wages and working conditions of U.S. workers similarly employed and whether or not there were sufficient U.S. workers able, willing, and qualified to perform such skilled or unskilled labor at the time of the application.

Changes are being proposed to ETA Form 9089 for two reasons. The first is to provide more clarity to the user of the form, thereby obtaining more accurate information for the Department to assist in more efficient and effective adjudication of the requested benefit. The second is to implement amendments required by the Final Rule published in the **Federal Register** May 17, 2007: Labor Certification for the Permanent Employment of Aliens in the United States; Reducing the Incentives and Opportunities for Fraud and Abuse and Enhancing Program Integrity.

Type of Review: Revision and Extension of Currently Approved Information Collection.

Agency: Employment and Training Administration.

Title: Application for Permanent Employment Certification.

OMB Control No.: 1205–0451.

Agency Number(s): Form ETA 9089.

Recordkeeping: On occasion.

Affected Public: Businesses or other for-profits and not-for-profits, individuals or households, farms, and Federal, State, Local or Tribal Governments.

Total Respondents: 120,000.

Estimated Total Burden Hours: 342,686.

Total Burden Cost (capital/startup): 0.

Total Burden Cost (operating/maintaining): $2,500,000.