

Attention Department of Justice Desk Officer, Washington, DC 20503. Additionally, comments may be submitted to OMB via facsimile to (202) 395-5806. Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- 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 agencies 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 submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* New collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* COPS Budget Detail Worksheets.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* None. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary: Law enforcement agencies and other public and private entities that apply for COPS Office grants or cooperative agreements will be asked to complete the COPS Budget Detail Worksheets. The COPS Budget Detail Worksheets are the result of a COPS Office business process reengineering effort aimed at standardization as required under the grant streamlining requirements of Public Law 106-107, the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999, as well as the President's Management Agenda E-grants Initiative. The new worksheets standardize the budget forms across all COPS Office programs and should reduce the burden on applicants due their ability to use the same form for

multiple programs, thus reducing the need for applicant's to learn how to complete multiple forms.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond/reply: It is estimated that 6,200 respondents annually will complete the form within one and a half hours.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: There is an estimated 9,300 total annual burden hours associated with this collections.

If additional information is required contact: Brenda E. Dyer, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Patrick Henry Building, Suite 1600, 601 D Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: December 4, 2004.

Brenda E. Dyer,

Department Clearance Officer, Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 04-28640 Filed 12-30-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-AT-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA # 259E]

Controlled Substances: Established Initial Aggregate Production Quotas for 2005

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of aggregate production quotas for 2005.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes initial 2005 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

DATES: *Effective Date:* January 3, 2005.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Christine A. Sannerud, Ph.D., Chief, Drug & 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

Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

The 2005 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances that may be produced in the United States in 2005 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 for use in industrial processes.

On December 3, 2004, a notice of the proposed initial 2005 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (69 FR 70284). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before December 27, 2004.

Nine responses were received resulting in comments on a total of fourteen Schedules I and II controlled substances within the published comment period. The responses commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for alfentanil, amphetamine, codeine, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), hydromorphone, levorphanol, methadone, methadone intermediate, methamphetamine (for conversion), methylphenidate, oxycodone and tetrahydrocannabinols 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. One comment stated that the proposed aggregate production quota for 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine was too high.

DEA has taken into consideration the above comments along with the relevant 2004 manufacturing quotas, current 2004 sales and inventories, 2005 export requirements, and research and product development requirements. Based on this information, the DEA has adjusted the initial aggregate production quotas for hydromorphone, lysergic acid diethylamide, marijuana, methamphetamine (for conversion), and tetrahydrocannabinols to meet the legitimate needs of the United States.

Regarding 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine, alfentanil, amphetamine, codeine, fentanyl, gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), levorphanol, methadone, methadone intermediate, methylphenidate and oxycodone, the DEA has determined that the proposed initial 2005 aggregate production quotas are sufficient to meet

the current 2005 estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States.

Pursuant to Part 1303 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator of the DEA will, in 2005, adjust aggregate production quotas and individual manufacturing quotas allocated for the year based upon 2004 year-end inventory and actual

2004 disposition data supplied by quota recipients for each basic class of Schedule I or II controlled substance.

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 Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and redelegated to the

Deputy Administrator pursuant to Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator hereby orders that the 2005 initial aggregate production quotas for the following controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

	Established initial 2005 quotas (g)
Basic Class—Schedule I:	
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	2,801,000
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET)	2
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine	10
3-Methylfentanyl	2
3-Methylthiofentanyl	2
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	15
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (MDEA)	5
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	2
4-Methylaminorex	2
4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM)	2
5-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DIPT)	10
Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Acetyldihydrocodeine	2
Acetylmethadol	2
Allylprodine	2
Alphacetylmethadol	2
Alpha-ethyltryptamine	2
Alphameprodine	2
Alphamethadol	3
Alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT)	10
Alpha-methylfentanyl	2
Alpha-methylthiofentanyl	2
Aminorex	2
Benzylmorphine	2
Betacetylmethadol	2
Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	2
Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	2
Betameprodine	2
Betamethadol	2
Betaprodine	2
Bufotenine	2
Cathinone	2
Codeine-N-oxide	252
Diethyltryptamine	2
Difenoxin	5,000
Dihydromorphine	1,551,000
Dimethyltryptamine	3
Gamma-hydroxybutyric acid	8,000,000
Heroin	2
Hydromorphenol	2
Hydroxypethidine	2
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	61
Marihuana	913,020
Mescaline	2
Methaqualone	5
Methcathinone	4
Methyldihydromorphine	2
Morphine-N-oxide	252
N,N-Dimethylamphetamine	2
N-Ethylamphetamine	2
N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
Noracetylmethadol	2
Norlevorphanol	52
Normethadone	2
Normorphine	12

	Established initial 2005 quotas (g)
Para-fluorofentanyl	2
Phenomorphan	2
Pholcodine	2
Propiram	50,000
Psilocybin	2
Psilocyn	7
Tetrahydrocannabinols	312,500
Thiofentanyl	2
Trimeperidine	2
Basic Class—Schedule II:	
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	2
Alfentanil	2,500
Alphaprodine	2
Amobarbital	2
Amphetamine	12,700,000
Cocaine	228,000
Codeine (for sale)	39,605,000
Codeine (for conversion)	55,000,000
Dextropropoxyphene	167,365,000
Dihydrocodeine	748,000
Diphenoxylate	571,000
Ecgonine	53,000
Ethylmorphine	2
Fentanyl	1,428,000
Glutethimide	2
Hydrocodone (for sale)	37,604,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	1,500,000
Hydromorphone	2,751,000
Isomethadone	2
Levo-alphaacetylmethadol	2
(LAAM) Levomethorphan	2
Levorphanol	5,000
Meperidine	9,753,000
Metazocine	1
Methadone (for sale)	13,900,000
Methadone Intermediate	18,000,000
Methamphetamine	2,932,000
[680,000 grams of levo-desoxyephedrine for use in a non-controlled, non-prescription product; 2,200,000 grams for methamphetamine mostly for conversion to a Schedule III product; and 52,000 grams for methamphetamine (for sale)]	
Methylphenidate	30,817,000
Morphine (for sale)	35,000,000
Morphine (for conversion)	110,774,000
Nabilone	2
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	1,002
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	4,000,000
Opium	1,180,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	49,200,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	920,000
Oxymorphone	534,000
Pentobarbital	18,251,000
Phencyclidine	2,006
Phenmetrazine	2
Racemethorphan	2
Secobarbital	2
Sufentanil	4,000
Thebaine	72,453,000

The Deputy Administrator further orders that aggregate production quotas for all other Schedules I and II controlled substances included in Sections 1308.11 and 1308.12 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations be established 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 \$114,000,000 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: December 29, 2004.

Michele M. Leonhart,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 04-28746 Filed 12-29-04; 10:58 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comments Requested

ACTION: 60-day notice of information collection under review: Categorical assistance progress report.

The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), has submitted the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed information collection is published to obtain comments from the public and affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for "sixty days" until March 4, 2005. This

process is conducted in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.10.

If you have comments, especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact: Adolpho Trevino, Office of Justice Programs, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531.

Written comments and suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- 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 agencies 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 submission of responses.

Overview of this information collection:

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Categorical Assistance Progress Report.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: OJP FORM 4587/1. Office of Justice Programs.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* Primary. State, Local or Tribal Government. Other: Federal Government, Individuals or households, Not-for-profit institutions. The Uniform Administrative Requirements for grants and Cooperative Agreements—28 CFR, part 66, and OMB Circular A-100—authorizes the Department of Justice to collect information from grantees to report on project activities and accomplishments. Grantees that are recipients of a discretionary grant, as well as some formula grants, are required by OJP to report project

activities and accomplishments by submitting Categorical Assistance Progress Reports. These reports are expected to include details regarding the stage of project development and data regarding accomplishments to date.

(5) An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond: It is estimated that 10,366 respondents will take approximately two hours to complete each semi-annual submission of the Categorical Assistance Progress Report for a total of four hours annually per grantee.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: There are an estimated 44,164 total annual burden hours associated with this collection.

If additional information is required contact: Brenda E. Dyer, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Patrick Henry Building, Suite 1600, 601 D Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: December 27, 2004.

Brenda E. Dyer,

Department Clearance Officer, Department of Justice.

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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,