redacted, all or part of that comment may not be posted online or made available in the public docket.

Personal identifying information and confidential business information identified and located as set forth above will be redacted, and the comment, in redacted form, will be posted online and placed in the DEA's public docket file.

If you wish to inspect the DEA's public docket file in person by appointment, please see the **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** paragraph.

Background

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 each year. 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 DEA established the 2014 aggregate production quotas for substances in schedules I and II on September 9, 2013 (78 FR 55099). Subsequently, on January 10, 2014, the DEA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of intent to temporarily place four synthetic cannabinoids: quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1*H*-indole-3-carboxylate (PB-22; QUPIC); quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1*H*-indole-3-carboxylate (5-fluoro-PB-22; 5F-PB-22); *N*-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide (AB-FUBINACA); and *N*-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide (ADB-PINACA) in schedule I of the CSA (79 FR 1776). On February 10, 2014, the DEA published in the **Federal Register** a final order to temporarily place these four synthetic cannabinoids in schedule I of the CSA (79 FR 7577), making all regulations pertaining to schedule I controlled substances applicable to the manufacture of these four synthetic cannabinoids, including the establishment of an aggregate production quota pursuant to 21 CFR 1303.11.

PB-22, 5F-PB-22, AB-FUBINACA, and ADB-PINACA were non-controlled substances when the aggregate production quotas for schedule I and II substances were established, therefore, no aggregate production quotas for PB-22, 5F-PB-22, AB-FUBINACA, and ADB-PINACA were established at that time.

In determining the 2014 aggregate production quotas of these four cannabinoids, the Deputy Administrator considered the following factors in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 826(a) and 21 CFR 1303.11: (1) Total estimated net disposal of each substance by all manufacturers; (2) estimated trends in the national rate of net disposal; (3) total estimated inventories of the basic class and of all substances manufactured from the class; (4) projected demand for each class as indicated by procurement quotas requested pursuant to 21 CFR 1303.12; and (5) other factors affecting medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States and lawful export requirements, as the Deputy Administrator finds relevant. These quotas do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes.

The Deputy Administrator, therefore, proposes that the year 2014 aggregate production quotas for the following temporarily controlled schedule I controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

Basic class—Schedule I	Proposed 2014 quota
N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamide (ADB–PINACA)	15 g
N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (AB–FUBINACA)	15 g
quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (5-fluoro-PB–22; 5F–PB–22)	15 g
quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (PB–22; QUPIC)	15 g

Comments

Pursuant to 21 CFR 1303.11, any interested person may submit written comments on or objections to these proposed determinations. Based on comments received in response to this notice, the Deputy Administrator may hold a public hearing on one or more issues raised. In the event the Deputy Administrator decides in his sole discretion to hold such a hearing, the Deputy Administrator will publish a notice of any such hearing in the **Federal Register**. After consideration of any comments and after a hearing, if one is held, the Deputy Administrator will publish in the **Federal Register** a final order establishing the 2014 aggregate production quota for PB–22, 5F–PB–22, AB–FUBINACA, and ADB–PINACA.

Dated: February 28, 2014.

Thomas M. Harrigan,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 2014–05024 Filed 3–6–14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (BJA) Docket No. 1648]

Meeting of the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) Federal Advisory Committee

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of meeting.

SUMMARY: This is an announcement of a webinar meeting of DOJ's National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) Federal Advisory Committee to discuss various issues relating to the operation and implementation of NMVTIS.

DATES: The meeting will take place on Wednesday March 26, 2014, from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. ET.

ADDRESSES: This will be a webinar meeting. Those wishing to participate are asked to email their request to the Designated Federal Employee (DFE) listed below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Todd Brighton, Designated Federal Employee (DFE), Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, 810 7th Street NW., Washington, DC 20531; Phone: (202) 616–3879 [note: this is not a toll-free number]; Email: *Todd.Brighton@usdoj.gov*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This meeting is open to the public. Members of the public who wish to participate in the webinar must register with Mr. Brighton at the above address at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting. Registrations will be accepted on a space available basis. Access to the meeting will not be allowed without registration. Interested persons whose registrations have been accepted may be permitted to participate in the discussions at the discretion of the meeting chairman and with approval of the DFE.

Anyone requiring special accommodations should notify Mr. Brighton at least seven (7) days in advance of the meeting.

Purpose

The NMVTIS Federal Advisory Committee will provide input and recommendations to the Office of Justice

Programs (OJP) regarding the operations and administration of NMVTIS. The primary duties of the NMVTIS Federal Advisory Committee will be to advise the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Director on NMVTIS-related issues, including but not limited to: implementation of a system that is self-sustainable with user fees; options for alternative revenue-generating opportunities; determining ways to enhance the technological capabilities of the system to increase its flexibility; and options for reducing the economic burden on current and future reporting entities and users of the system.

Todd Brighton,

NMVTIS Enforcement Coordinator, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs.

[FR Doc. 2014–04988 Filed 3–6–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

[Docket No. OSHA–2013–0011]

Interlake Stamping Corp. (Also Doing Business as Interlake Industries, Inc.); Revocation of an Experimental Variance and Interim Order

AGENCY: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: In this notice, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (''OSHA'' or the ''Agency'') revokes an experimental variance and interim order granted by OSHA in 1976 and 1978, respectively, to Interlake Stamping Corp., (''Interlake'' or the ''applicant'') from several provisions of the OSHA standard that regulates mechanical power presses at 29 CFR 1910.217. In April 2011, Interlake submitted an application request for a permanent variance from these provisions, but later withdrew the application, stating that it would be too costly to comply with the conditions of the variance. Therefore, OSHA is revoking Interlake's experimental variance and the interim order.

DATES: The revocation becomes effective on March 7, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Information regarding this notice is available from the following sources:

Press inquiries: Contact Frank Meilinger, Director, OSHA Office of Communications, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N–3647, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693–1999; email: *Meilinger.francis2@dol.gov.*

General and technical information: Contact David Johnson, Director, Office of Technical Programs and Coordination Activities, Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW., Room N–3655, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693–2110; email: *johnson.david.w@dol.gov.* OSHA's Web page includes information about the Variance Program (see *http://www.osha.gov/dts/otpca/variances/index.html*).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Previous Experimental Variance

On August 31, 1976, OSHA granted Interlake Stamping Corp., 4732 East 355th Street, Willoughby, OH 44094, an experimental variance from the provisions of OSHA standards that regulate mechanical power presses at 29 CFR 1910.217 (41 FR 36702). Below is a description of the history of this experimental variance:

(1) On May 20, 1974, OSHA published a notice in the **Federal Register** announcing that Interlake submitted an application pursuant to Section 6(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (the Act; 29 U.S.C. 655) and 29 CFR 1905.11 for a permanent variance from several provisions of OSHA's mechanical power-presses standard (39 FR 17806); these provisions were 29 CFR 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(*c*), which prohibited the use of presence-sensing-device-initiation (PSDI) systems, and 29 CFR 1910.217(d)(1), which regulated conduct of mechanical power-press operations. According to the May 20, 1974, **Federal Register** notice, Interlake proposed the following alternate means of compliance in its variance application:

> The applicant states that he has purchased a 22-ton Bliss OBI mechanical power press equipped with an air friction clutch and an Erwin Sick electronic light curtain. The press is equipped with special controls and a highly reliable brake monitoring system. The applicant further proposes to use the electronic light curtain as both a protective device and as a means of cycling the press. The applicant states that electronic light curtain devices are used as a tripping means in Europe and a large body of standards governing their design and use in this manner has been accumulated . . . .

(2) On June 3, 1974, OSHA published a notice in the **Federal Register** extending for 30 days the comment period on Interlake's application for a permanent variance (39 FR 19543).

(3) On February 3, 1976, OSHA published a **Federal Register** notice announcing that Interlake was abandoning its application for a permanent variance and, instead, was applying for an experimental variance pursuant to Section 6(b)(6)(c) of the Act (41 FR 4994). Interlake took this action because OSHA revised the requirements in 29 CFR 1910.217(d)(1) on May 20, 1974 (39 FR 41841), which obviated the applicant's need for a variance from that provision. Concurrently, OSHA renumbered 29 CFR 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(*c*) as 29 CFR 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(*b*). The new application, therefore, sought an experimental variance from 29 CFR 1910.217(c)(3)(iii)(*b*). According to the February 3, 1976, **Federal Register** notice, Interlake was seeking to conduct an experiment designed to demonstrate that it can use the presence-sensing-point-of-operation device on a mechanical power press as a tripping mechanism, in addition to its function as a safety device, while maintaining employee safety at or above the level provided by the standard. Interlake also claimed that the experiment would validate Swedish and German data showing that employers use this tripping mechanism virtually free of accidents.

(4) On August 31, 1976, OSHA published a notice in the **Federal Register** granting Interlake an experimental variance for a one-year period, August 31, 1976, to August 30, 1977 (41 FR 36702).

(5) On September 9, 1977, OSHA published a **Federal Register** notice extending the experimental variance for a six-month period, September 1, 1977, to February 28, 1978, to allow Interlake to collect additional information on a number of factors, including the effects of the experimental conditions on worker safety and productivity (42 FR 45389).

(6) On March 17, 1978, OSHA published a notice in the **Federal Register** extending the experimental variance for a two-year period, March 1, 1977, to February 28, 1979 (43 FR 11275). This extension allowed Interlake to continue collecting information on the effects of the experimental conditions on worker safety and productivity, but also allowed the Agency to collect information for a possible new standard regulating PSDI systems, including information on the need for a certification program and the level of interest in the regulated community for using PSDI systems. In this notice,