DEA to manufacture such substances may file comments or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than February 22, 1999.

Dated: December 14, 1998.

John H. King,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–33883 Filed 12–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated June 15, 1998, and published in the **Federal Register** on September 3, 1998, (63 FR 47040), Organix, Inc., 240 Salem Street, Woburn, Massachusetts 01801, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of cocaine, a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

The firms plans to manufacture a derivative of cocaine in grant quantities for validation of synthetic procedures.

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in Title 21, United States Code, Section 823(a) and determined that the registration of Organix, Inc. to manufacture cocaine is consistent with the public interest at this time. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 823 and 28 C.F.R. §§ 0.100 and 0.104, the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, hereby orders that the application submitted by the above firm for registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic class of controlled substance listed above is granted.

Dated: December 11, 1998.

John H. King,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–33887 Filed 12–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to Section 1301.33(a) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), this is notice that on August 6, 1998, Pressure Chemical Company, 3419 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15201, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for registration as a bulk manufacturer of 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (7396), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule I.

The firm plans to bulk manufacture 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine for distribution to its customers.

Any other such applicant and any person who is presently registered with DEA to manufacture such substance may file comments or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration.

Any such comments or objections may be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative (CCR), and must be filed no later than February 22, 1999.

Dated: December 14, 1998.

John H. King,

Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–33884 Filed 12–22–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA # 179I]

Controlled Substances: Established Initial Aggregate Production Quotas for 1999

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of aggregate production quotas for 1999.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes initial 1999 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 23, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank L. Sapienza, Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 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 1999 aggregate production quotas represent those quantities of controlled substances that may be produced in the United States in 1999 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 October 16, 1998, a notice of the proposed initial 1999 aggregate production quotas for certain controlled substances in Schedules I and II was published in the **Federal Register** (63 FR 55640). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to these proposed aggregate production quotas on or before November 16, 1998.

Nine companies commented on a total of 28 Schedules I and II controlled substances. The companies commented that the proposed aggregate production quotas for 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine, 4-methoxyamphetamine, alfentanil, amphetamine, codeine (for sale), codeine (for conversion), dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, fentanyl, hydrocodone (for sale), hydrocodone (for conversion), hydromorphone, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone (for sale), methadone (for conversion), methadone intermediate, methylphenidate, morphine (for sale), morphine (for conversion), oxycodone (for sale), oxycodone (for conversion), pentobarbital, propiram, secobarbital, sufentanil 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. In addition, one company commented that the initial

aggregate production quota for diphenoxylate should be decreased.

After a review of 1998 manufacturing quotas, current 1998 sales and inventories, 1999 export requirements and research and product development requirements, the DEA agrees that changes are necessary for 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine, 4-methoxyamphetamine, alfentanil, amphetamine, codeine (for sale), diphenoxylate, fentanyl, hydrocodone (for conversion), morphine (for conversion), oxycodone (for sale), oxycodone (for conversion), pentobarbital, sufentanil and thebaine.

In addition, one company requested a hearing to address the aggregate production quota for oxycodone (for sale) if the aggregate production quota was not increased sufficiently. The DEA has increased the aggregate production quota for oxycodone (for sale) and has determined that a hearing is not necessary.

The DEA also reviewed comments received concerning the aggregate production quotas for codeine (for conversion), dextropropoxyphene, dihydrocodeine, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, levorphanol, meperidine, methadone (for sale), methadone (for conversion), methadone intermediate, methylphenidate, morphine (for sale), propiram and secobarbital. In addition, 1998 manufacturing quotas, current 1998 sales and inventories, 1999 export requirements and research and product development requirements were reviewed, as well as other available data. Based on a review of the comments and this data, the DEA has determined that the proposed initial 1999 aggregate production quotas for these substances are sufficient to meet the current 1999 estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States.

Pursuant to Section 1303 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator of the DEA will, in early 1999, adjust aggregate production quotas and individual manufacturing quotas allocated for the year based upon 1998 year-end inventory and actual 1998 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), 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 1999 initial aggregate production quotas for the following controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, be established as follows:

Basic CLass	Established initial 1999 quotas
SCHEDULE I	
2, 5–Dimethoxyamphetamine	10,501,000
2, 5–Dimethoxy–4–ethylampetamine (DOET)	2
3–Methylfentanyl	14
3–Methylthiofentanyl	2
3, 4–Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	20
3, 4–Methylenedioxy–N–ethylamphetamine (MDEA)	30
3, 4–Methylendioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	20
3, 4,5–Trimethoxyamphetamine	2
4–Bromo–2, 5–Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOB)	2
4–Bromo– 2,5–Dimethoxyphenethylamine (2–CB)	2
4–Methoxyamphetamine	101,000
4–Methylaminorex	3
4–Methyl–2, 5–Dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM)	2
5–Methoxy–3, 4–Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2
Acetyl–alpha–methylfentanyl	2
Acetyldihydrocodeine	2
Acetylmethadol	7
Allylprodine	2
Alpha–acetylmethadol	7
Alpha–ethyltryptamine	2
Alphameprodine	2
Alpha–methadol	2
Alpha–methylfentanyl	2
Alpha–methylthiofentanyl	2
Alphaprodine	2
Aminorex	7
Benzylmorphine	2
Beta–acetylmethadol	2
Beta–hydroxy–3–methylfentanyl	2
Beta–hydroxyfentanyl	2
Betameprodine	2
Beta–methadol	2
Betaprodine	2
Bufotenine	2
Cathinone	9
Codeine–N–oxide	2
Diethyltryptamine	3
Difenoxin	9,000
Dihydromorphine	7
Dimethyltryptamine	3
Heroin	2
Hydroxypethidine	2
Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)	57
Mescaline	8
Methaqualone	17
Methcathinone	11
Morphine–N–oxide	2
N, N–Dimethylamphetamine	7
N–Ethyl–1–Phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE)	5
N–Ethylamphetamine	7
N–Hydroxy–3, 4–Methylenedioxyamphetamine	4
Noracymethodol	2
Norlevorphanol	2
Normethadone	7
Normorphine	7
Para–fluorofentanyl	2
Pholcodine	2
Propiram	415,000
Psilocin	2
Psilocybin	2
Tetrahydrocannabinols	52,000
Thiofentanyl	2
Trimeperidine	2
SCHEDULE II	
1–Phenylcyclohexylamine	12
1–Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC)	12
Alfentanil	3,800
Amobarbital	12
Amphetamine	5,740,000
Cocaine	251,000
Codeine (for sale)	67,332,000
Codeine (for conversion)	22,950,000
Desoxyephedrine	697,000
662,000 grams of levodesoxyephedrine for use in a non-controlled, non-prescription product and 35,000 grams for methamphetamine.	
Dextropropoxyphene	109,500,000
Dihydrocodeine	121,000
Diphenoxylate	846,000
Ecgonine	151,000
Ethylmorphine	13
Fentanyl	234,000
Glutethimide	2
Hydrocodone (for sale)	16,314,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	6,000,000
Hydromorphone	856,000
Isomethadone	12
Levo–alpha–acetylmethadol (LAAM)	201,000
Levomethorphan	2
Levorphanol	15,000
Meperidine	10,294,000
Methadone (for sale)	4,992,000
Methadone (for conversion)	267,000
Methadone Intermediate	7,223,000
Methamphetamine (for conversion)	723,000
Methamphetamine (for conversion)	723,000
Methylphenidate	14,442,000
Morphine (for sale)	12,445,000
Morphine (for conversion)	82,300,000
Nabilone	2
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	25,000

Basic CLass	Established initial 1999 quotas
Noroxymorphone (for conversion)	2,067,000
Opium	640,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	15,120,000
Oxycodone (for conversion)	106,000
Oxymorphone	166,000
Pentobarbital	18,039,000
Phencyclidine	40
Phenmetrazine	2
Phenylacetone	10
Secobarbital	25
Sufentanil	852
Thebaine	22,880,000

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 has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that this matter does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

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. Aggregate production quotas apply to approximately 200 DEA registered bulk and dosage form manufacturers of Schedules I and II controlled substances. 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.

Dated: December 15, 1998.

Donnie R. Marshall,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 98–33888 Filed 12–23–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Bureau of International Labor Affairs; U.S. National Administrative Office; North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation; Notice of Determination Regarding Review of Submission U.S. #9803

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. National Administrative Office (NAO) gives notice that on December 18, 1998, U.S. Submission #9803 was accepted for review. The submission was filed with the NAO on October 19, 1998 by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Teamsters Canada, Quebec Federation of Labor, Teamsters Local 973 (Montreal), and the International Labor Rights Fund. The submission raises issues of anti-union motivated plant closing and delays in the union certification procedure in cases involving multiple franchise business employers and locations. The issues arose from efforts to organize employees of a McDonald's restaurant in the city of St. Hubert, Quebec, Canada.

Article 16(3) of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) provides for the review of labor law matters in Canada and Mexico by the NAO. The objectives of the review of the submission will be to gather information to assist the NAO to better understand and publicly report on the Government of Canada's compliance with the obligations set forth in the NAALC.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 18, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Irasema T. Garza, Secretary, U.S. National Administrative Office, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room C–4327, Washington, D.C. 20210. Telephone: (202) 501–6653 (this is not a toll-free number).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On October 19, 1998, U.S. Submission #9803 was filed with the NAO by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Teamsters Canada, Quebec Federation of Labor, Teamsters Local 973 (Montreal), and the International Labor Rights Fund. The submission raises issues of anti-union motivated plant closing and delays in the union certification procedure in cases involving multiple franchise employer and business locations.

The submitters allege that in February 1998, a franchisee of McDonald's Corporation violated workers' rights to organize when it closed its St. Hubert restaurant during the union certification process. They assert that the Quebec Government violated Articles 2 and 3 of the NAALC by not providing a remedy for a plant closure based on anti-union motives and not enforcing the freedom of association. The submitters also assert that the absence of recourse procedures to the individual workers who lost employment after the closure of McDonald's constitutes a violation of Article 4(2) of the NAALC.

The submitters allege that efforts to organize employees of a McDonald's restaurant in the city of St. Hubert, Quebec, Canada were hindered by the union certification process. The submitters assert that the Quebec Government's certification process violates Article 5(1) of the NAALC which commits the Parties to ensure that administrative, quasi-judicial, judicial, and labor tribunal proceedings are not unnecessarily complicated and do not entail unreasonable time limits or delays.

The procedural guidelines for the NAO, published in the **Federal Register** on April 7, 1994, 59 FR 16660, specify that, in general, the Secretary of the NAO shall accept a submission for review if it raises issues relevant to labor law matters in Canada or Mexico and if a review would further the objectives of the NAALC.

Submission U.S. #9803 relates to labor law matters in Canada. A review would appear to further the objectives of the NAALC, as set out in Article 1 of the NAALC, among them improving working conditions and living standards in each Party's territory, promoting the set of labor principles, and encouraging publication and exchange of information, data development and coordination to enhance mutually beneficial understanding of the laws and institutions governing labor in each Party's territory.

Accordingly, this submission has been accepted for review of the allegations raised therein. The NAO's decision is not intended to indicate any determination as to the validity or accuracy of the allegations contained in the submission. The objectives of the review will be to gather information to assist the NAO to better understand and publicly report on the freedom of association and protection of the right to organize raised in the submission, including the Government of Canada's compliance with the obligations agreed to under Articles 2,3,4 and 5 of the NAALC. The review will be completed, and a public report issued, within 120 days, or 180 days if circumstances require an extension of time, as set out