

to section 703(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1671b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Argentina of honey that are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Argentina.

Commencement of Final Phase Investigation

Pursuant to section 207.18 of the Commission's rules, the Commission also gives notice of the commencement of the final phase of its investigations. The Commission will issue a final phase notice of scheduling which will be published in the **Federal Register** as provided in § 207.21 of the Commission's rules upon notice from the Department of Commerce (Commerce) of affirmative preliminary determinations in the investigations under sections 703(b) and 733(b) of the Act, or, if the preliminary determinations are negative, upon notice of affirmative final determinations in those investigations under sections 705(a) and 735(a) of the Act. Parties that filed entries of appearance in the preliminary phase of the investigations need not enter a separate appearance for the final phase of the investigations. Industrial users, and, if the merchandise under investigation is sold at the retail level, representative consumer organizations have the right to appear as parties in Commission antidumping and countervailing duty investigations. The Secretary will prepare a public service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to the investigations.

Background

On September 29, 2000, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by the American Honey Producers Association (AHPA), Bruce, South Dakota, and the Sioux Honey Association (SHA), Sioux City, Iowa, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of honey from Argentina and China and by reason of subsidized imports of honey from Argentina. Accordingly, effective September 29, 2000, the Commission instituted countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-402 (Preliminary) and antidumping duty investigations No. 731-TA-892-893 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigations and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by

posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of October 6, 2000 (65 FR 59871, October 6, 2000). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on October 20, 2000, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on November 13, 2000. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3369 (November 2000) entitled *Honey from Argentina and China: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-402 and 731-TA-892-893* (Preliminary).

Issued: November 13, 2000.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 00-29513 Filed 11-16-00; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[DEA # 201F]

Controlled Substances: 2000 Aggregate Production Quota

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of the revised 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana.

SUMMARY: This notice establishes a revised 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana, a Schedule I controlled substance in the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 17, 2000.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank L. Sapienza, 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.

On September 18, 2000, notice of a proposed revision to the 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana was published in the **Federal Register** (65 FR 56328). All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to this proposed aggregate production quota on or before October 3, 2000.

The DEA did not receive any comments on the proposed revision. As such, the DEA has determined that the proposed 2000 aggregate production quota for marihuana is sufficient for the estimated scientific, research and development requirements.

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Section 306 of the CSA 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 the following revision to the 2000 aggregate production quota for the listed controlled substance, expressed in grams of manicured material (*i.e.* leaves, flowering tops, and seeds):

Basic class	Established revised 2000 aggregate production quota
Marihuana	350,000

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 13132, 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. 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. Furthermore, this action involves only one basic class of controlled substances. Accordingly, the Deputy Administrator has determined that this action does not require a regulatory flexibility analysis.

Dated: November 7, 2000.

Julio F. Mercado,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 00-29440 Filed 11-16-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-M

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, Appendix, as well as such additional statutes as may from time to time be enacted containing provisions for the payment of wages determined to be prevailing by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act. The prevailing rates and fringe benefits determined in these decisions shall, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing statutes, constitute the minimum wages payable on Federal and federally assisted construction projects to laborers and mechanics of the specified classes engaged on contract work of the character and in the localities described therein.

Good cause is hereby found for not utilizing notice and public comment procedure thereon prior to the issuance of these determinations as prescribed in 5 U.S.C. 553 and not providing for delay

in the effective date as prescribed in that section, because the necessity to issue current construction industry wage determinations frequently and in large volume causes procedures to be impractical and contrary to the public interest.

General wage determination decisions, and modifications and supersedes decisions thereto, contain no expiration dates and are effective from their date of notice in the **Federal Register**, or on the date written notice is received by the agency, whichever is earlier. These decisions are to be used in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR parts 1 and 5. Accordingly, the applicable decision, together with any modifications issued, must be made a part of every contract for performance of the described work within the geographic area indicated as required by an applicable Federal prevailing wage law and 29 CFR part 5. The wage rates and fringe benefits, notice of which is published herein, and which are contained in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts," shall be the minimum paid by contractors and subcontractors to laborers and mechanics.

Any person, organization, or governmental agency having an interest in the rates determined as prevailing is encouraged to submit wage rate and fringe benefit information for consideration by the Department. Further information and self-explanatory forms for the purpose of submitting this data may be obtained by writing to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Division of Wage Determinations, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., Room S-3014, Washington, DC 20210.

Modifications to General Wage Determination Decisions

The number of decisions listed in the Government Printing Office document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts" being modified are listed by Volume and State. Dates of publication in the **Federal Register** are in parentheses following the decisions being modified.

Volume I

New York

NY000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000013 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000018 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000021 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000026 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000029 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NY000055 (Feb. 11, 2000)

NY000060 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Volume II

Pennsylvania

PA000002 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000007 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000008 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000010 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000016 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000018 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000019 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000020 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000021 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000027 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000038 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000059 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000060 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000061 (Feb. 11, 2000)
PA000065 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Volume III

Georgia

GA000003 (Feb. 11, 2000)
GA000036 (Feb. 11, 2000)
GA000085 (Feb. 11, 2000)
GA000087 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Volume IV

None

Volume V

Kansas

KS000002 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000006 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000007 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000010 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000011 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000013 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000015 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000018 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000020 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000021 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000023 (Feb. 11, 2000)
KS000026 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Nebraska

NE000010 (Feb. 11, 2000)
NE000021 (Feb. 11, 2000)

Volume VI

None

Volume VII

Nevada

NV000005 (Feb. 11, 2000)

General Wage Determination Publication

General wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts, including those noted above, may be found in the Government Printing Office (GPO) document entitled "General Wage Determinations Issued Under The Davis-Bacon and Related Acts." This publication is available at each of the 50 Regional Government Depository Libraries and many of the 1,400 Government Depository Libraries across the country.

The general wage determinations issued under the Davis-Bacon and related Acts are available electronically by subscription to the FedWorld Bulletin Board System of the National