affected agencies. Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for ''sixty days'' until August 30, 2004. 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 David Adinolfi, Firearms and Explosives National Licensing Center, 2600 Century Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30044.

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:* Federal Firearms License (FFL) RENEWAL Application.

(3) Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: Form Number: ATF F 8 (5310.11). Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary: Business or other for-profit. Other: Individual or households. The form is filed by the licensee desiring to renew a Federal firearms license. It is used to identify the applicant, locate the business/collection premises, identify the type of business/collection activity, and determine the eligibility of the applicant.

(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 35,000 respondents will complete a 25 minute form.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: There are an estimated 14,700 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

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

Dated: June 23, 2004.

Brenda E. Dyer,

Deputy Clearance Officer, Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 04–14656 Filed 6–28–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–FY–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Agency Information Collection Activities: Proposed Collection; Comments Requested

ACTION: 60-Day notice of information collection under review: User—Limited Permit (Explosives).

The Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), 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 August 30, 2004. 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 Lilia Vannett, Chief, Firearms and Explosives National Licensing Center, Room 400, 2600 Century Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia 30044.

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:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* User—Limited Permit (Explosives).

(3) Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department of Justice sponsoring the collection: Form Number: ATF F 5400.6. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

(4) Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary: Business or other for-profit. Other: Individuals or households. The User-Limited Permit is useful to the person making a one-time purchase of explosives from out-of-state. This permit is not transferable and valid only for a single transaction involving the type and quantity of explosive materials specified on the permit. It is nonrenewable. The explosives distributor makes entries on the form and returns the form to the permittee to prevent reuse of the permit.

(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 1,092 respondents will complete and retain the form in 12 minutes.

(6) An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection: There are an estimated 218 annual total burden hours associated with this collection.

If additional information is required contact: Brenda E. Dyer, Deputy Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Justice Management Division,

Department of Justice, Patrick Henry Building, Suite 1600, 601 D Street NW., Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: June 23, 2004.

Brenda E. Dyer,

Deputy Clearance Officer, Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 04–14657 Filed 6–28–04; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–245N]

Importing Controlled Substances From Canada and Other Foreign Countries

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On April 27, 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) published a notice in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 21181) to provide guidance to prescribers, pharmacists, law enforcement authorities, regulatory authorities, and the public concerning the application of current laws and regulations as they relate to the use of the Internet for dispensing, purchasing, or importing controlled substances. Since publication of that notice, DEA has noted increasing numbers of both Internet Web sites and ''brick and mortar businesses'' claiming to be able to assist individual consumers in purchasing prescription medications, including controlled substances, from Canada and other foreign countries. This document reiterates current Federal law and DEA regulations pertaining to the importation of controlled substances from foreign countries. Persons who have controlled substances sent from other countries into the United States violate Federal law unless those persons are registered with DEA as importers of controlled substances and have received from DEA an import permit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Patricia M. Good, Chief, Liaison and Policy Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone (202) 307–7297.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Introduction

Recently, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has noted increasing public interest in, and use of, both Internet Web sites and ''brick and mortar businesses'' claiming to be able to assist individual citizens in having their prescriptions filled at pharmacies in foreign countries and mailed to them in the United States. For purposes of this document, DEA uses the term ''brick and mortar businesses'' to refer to physical storefront locations of a business having direct contact with customers. It has been DEA's experience that the vast majority of such prescriptions are for drugs for treatment of such conditions as high blood pressure or cholesterol, arthritis pain, diabetes, infections, etc., which are not controlled substances; of all prescriptions issued each year, approximately 89% are for non-controlled substances and 11% are for controlled substances. DEA is concerned solely with the 11% of controlled substances prescriptions. (Controlled substances are those prescription medications which, among other factors, have the potential for abuse, which may lead to physical or psychological dependency.) The remaining 89% of prescriptions that do not involve controlled substances are not the subject of this notice or any requirement under the Controlled Substances Act or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act.

Background

DEA administers the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (herein jointly called the CSA) which together form the basis for laws governing the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, importation and exportation of controlled substances. These laws may be found in Title 21, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 801–971. Regulations implementing these laws are found in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1300 to 1316. Together, the CSA and its implementing regulations provide the framework for DEA to ensure adequate supplies of controlled substances for the legitimate medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, while preventing the diversion of those controlled substances.

To do this, the CSA creates a ''closed system of drug distribution'' which requires DEA to register manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, importers, and exporters of controlled substances within the legitimate distribution chain, and makes transactions outside the legitimate distribution chain illegal.

The CSA provides that any person who causes controlled substances to be brought into the United States by any means—including causing items to be sent from other countries to the United States by mail or private shipping company—has imported controlled substances into the United States and is subject to criminal penalties (21 U.S.C. 951, 952, 960). Except as authorized by law, no person may import a controlled substance into the United States unless such person is registered with DEA and has obtained the appropriate permit or authorization from DEA to engage in such importation (21 U.S.C. 957). Illegal importation of controlled substances into the United States is a felony that may result in imprisonment and fines (21 U.S.C. 960).

On April 27, 2001, DEA published a notice in the **Federal Register** (66 FR 21181) to provide guidance to prescribers, pharmacists, law enforcement authorities, regulatory authorities, and the public concerning the application of current laws and regulations as they relate to the use of the Internet for dispensing, purchasing, or importing controlled substances. Since publication of that notice, DEA has noted increasing numbers of both Internet web sites and ''brick and mortar'' businesses claiming to be able to assist individual consumers in purchasing prescription medications, including controlled substances, from Canada and other foreign countries. This document reiterates current Federal law and DEA regulations pertaining to the importation of controlled substances from foreign countries.

Explanation Regarding Controlled Substances

Medications which can be purchased without a prescription are over the counter medications. Drugs which may only be obtained pursuant to a practitioner's order are prescription medications. Many drugs and medications which have potential for abuse are controlled substances. Most drugs requiring a prescription from a physician or other practitioner are not controlled substances. The CSA and its implementing regulations assign controlled substances to one of five ''schedules.'' These substances are placed in a schedule based on, among other factors, their potential for abuse, which may lead to physical or psychological dependency. Schedule I substances have no accepted medical use for treatment in the United States and are not available by prescription. Schedule II controlled substances have a high potential for abuse and a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions. The substances in each successive schedule have a lower potential for abuse and dependency relative to the higher schedules.