information about Honda or other manufacturers, the Department would of course consider it.

Finally, you request the opportunity to appear before the Court to be heard regarding the decree's notification provisions and to present additional evidence of concerted activities by automobile dealers and manufacturers. Under Section 2 of the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act (the ''Tunney Act''), 15 U.S.C. § 16(b), which governs proposed final judgments such as this one, the Court may hold a hearing in order to make its determination as to whether the proposed decree is in the public interest, but is not required to do so. As discussed above, we believe that the decree fully redresses the violations alleged in the complaint and that the addition you propose to the decree's notification provisions would apply to activities not covered by that decree. Moreover, a Tunney Act hearing is an inappropriate forum to consider evidence of alleged concerted conduct that is not addressed in the complaint. *See* U.S. v. Microsoft, 56 F.3d 1448 (D.C. Cir 1995). If you are aware of any such evidence, we encourage you to bring it to our attention. While we do not believe the hearing you request is appropriate, we will provide a copy of your letter, along with this response, to the Court when we file our response to public comments.

I hope this letter responds to your concerns. Thank you for your interest in this matter and in the enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Jean Moltenbrey,

Chief, Civil Task Force.

[FR Doc. 96–12775 Filed 5–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–01–M

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated February 2, 1996, and published in the Federal Register on February 13, 1996, (61 FR 5570), Ansys Inc., 2 Goodyear, Irvine, California 92718, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed below:

Drug	Schedule
Cathinone (1235)	I
Methcathinone (1237)	I
Heroin (9200)	I
Phencyclidine (7471)	II
1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (8603).	II
Levorphanol (9220)	II

No comments or objections have been received. DEA has considered the factors in 21 U.S.C. 823(a) and determined that the registration of Ansys Inc. to manufacture the listed controlled substances is consistent with the public interest at this time. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823 and 28 CFR §§ 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 classes of controlled substances listed above is granted.

Dated: May 16, 1996.

Gene R. Haislip,

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

[FR Doc. 96–12971 Filed 5–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Importer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated March 27, 1996, and published in the Federal Register on April 4, 1996, (61 FR 15119), Lonza Riverside, 900 River Road, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428, made application to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as an importer of phenylacetone (8501), a basic class of controlled substance listed in Schedule II.

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 Lonza Riverside to import phenylacetone is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on May 1, 1971, at this time. Therefore, pursuant to Section 1008(a) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act and in accordance with Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1311.42, the above firm is granted registration as an importer of the basic class of controlled substance listed above.

Dated: May 16, 1996.

Gene R. Haislip,

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

[FR Doc. 96–12972 Filed 5–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

[DEA No. 150P]

Controlled Substances: Notice of Proposed 1996 Aggregate Production Quotas

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of proposed revised aggregate production quotas for 1996.

SUMMARY: This notice proposes revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II, as required under the Controlled Substances Act of 1970.

DATES: Comments or objections should be received on or before June 24, 1996.

ADDRESSES: Send comments or objections to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative/CCR.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug & Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Telephone: (202) 307–7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 826) requires that the Attorney General establish aggregate production quotas for all controlled substances listed in Schedules I and II. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the DEA pursuant to § 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator of the DEA by section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

On November 21, 1995, a notice of the 1996 established aggregate production quotas was published in the Federal Register (60 FR 57808). The notice stipulated that the Deputy Administrator of the DEA would adjust the quotas in early 1996 as provided for in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1303.23(c). Subsequently, the DEA revised 1996 aggregate production quotas for amobarbital, heroin and hydromorphone as published in the Federal Register (61 FR 19090 and 61 FR 14336). Those revised figures are included with the proposed 1996 revised aggregate production quotas below. These proposed aggregate production quotas represent those amounts of controlled substances that may be produced in the United States in 1996 and do not include amounts which may be imported for use in industrial processes.

The proposed revisions are based on a review of 1995 year-end inventories, 1995 disposition data submitted by quota applicants, estimates of the medical needs of the United States submitted to the DEA by the Food and Drug Administration and other information available to the DEA.

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 by Section 0.100 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and redelegated to the Deputy Administrator by Section 0.104 of Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Deputy Administrator of the DEA hereby proposes the following 1996 aggregate production quotas for the listed controlled substances, expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base.

Basic class	Previously established 1996 aggregate production quotas	Proposed revised 1996 aggregate production quotas
Schedule I:		
Acetylmethadol	7	7
Alphacetylmethadol	7	7
Aminorex	7	7
Cathinone	9	9
Difenoxin	14,000	14,000
Dihydromorphine	7	7
2, 5-Dimethoxyamphetamine	10,650,000	10,650,000
Dimethylamphetamine	7	7
Ethylamine analog of Phencyclidine	5	5
N-Ethylamphetamine	7	7
Heroin	5	5
Lysergic acid diethylamide	58	58
Mescaline	7	7
Methaqualone	17	17
Methcathinone	9	9
4-Methoxyamphetamine	17	17
4-Methylaminorex	2	2
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	17	17
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine	27	27
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	42	42
3-Methylfentanyl	14	14
Normethadone	7	7
Normorphine	7	7
Psilocybin	2	2
Psilocyn	2	2
Tetrahydrocannabinols	55,100	55,100
Schedule II:		
Alfentanil	8,500	8,500
Amobarbital	301,000	301,000
Amphetamine	1,863,200	2,280,000
Cocaine	550,040	550,040
Codeine (for sale)	58,395,000	47,000,000
Codeine (for conversion)	16,632,000	17,519,000
Desoxyephedrine	1,044,000	1,044,000
(1,000,000 grams of levo-desoxyephedrine for use in a non-controlled, non-prescription product and 44,000 grams for methamphetamine)		
Dextropropoxyphene	118,066,000	118,066,000
Dihydrocodeine	116,000	214,000
Diphenoxylate	1,063,000	1,002,000
Ecgonine (for conversion)	650,100	650,100
Ethylmorphine	12	12
Fentanyl	120,100	143,000
Hydrocodone (for sale)	10,575,000	12,145,000
Hydrocodone (for conversion)	2,800,000	2,800,000
Hydromorphone	718,000	718,000
Isomethadone	12	12
Levo-alpha-acetylmethadol	200,000	200,000
Levorphanol	14,300	14,300
Meperidine	10,822,000	10,822,000
Methadone	4,551,000	4,551,000
Methadone (for conv)	364,000	364,000
Methadone Int. (for conv)	5,534,000	5,534,000
Methamphetamine (for conv)	723,000	723,000
Methylphenidate	10,291,000	11,090,000
Morphine (for sale)	12,450,000	12,450,000
Morphine (for conv)	76,735,000	76,735,000
Noroxymorphone (for sale)	2,000	2,000
Noroxymorphone (for conv)	3,400,000	3,400,000
Opium	1,226,000	714,000
Oxycodone (for sale)	5,571,000	5,571,000
Oxycodone (for conv)	37,300	37,300
Oxymorphone	11,200	11,200
Pentobarbital	15,100,000	15,100,000
Phencyclidine	40	40
Phenylacetone (for conv)	5,280,000	10
1-Phenylcyclohexylamine	10	10

Basic class	Previously established 1996 aggregate production quotas	Proposed revised 1996 aggregate production quotas
1-Piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile	12	12
Secobarbital	400,000	400,000
Sufentanil	1,000	1,000
Thebaine	9,217,000	9,387,000

All interested persons are invited to submit their comments and objections in writing regarding this proposal. A person may object to or comment on the proposal relating to any of the above mentioned substances without filing comments or objections regarding the others. If a person believes that one or more of these issues warrant a hearing, the individual should so state and summarize the reasons for this belief.

In the event that comments or objections to this proposal raise one or more issues which the Deputy Administrator finds warrant a hearing, the Deputy Administrator shall order a public hearing by notice in the Federal Register, summarizing the issues to be heard and setting the time for the hearing.

The Office of Management and Budget has determined that notice of aggregate production quotas are not subject to centralized review under Executive Order 12866.

Rules establishing aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in Schedules I and II are required by statute, fulfill United States obligations under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and other international treaties, and are essential to a criminal law enforcement function of the United States. Without the periodic establishment and adjustment of aggregate production quotas, pharmaceutical manufacturers in the United States could not lawfully produce a wide variety of medically necessary pharmaceutical drugs.

These actions have been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612 and it has been determined that this matter raises no Federalism implications which would 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 and revision of annual production quotas for Schedules I and II controlled substances is mandated by law and by the international obligations of the United States. Such quotas impact predominantly upon major manufacturers of the affected controlled substances.

Dated: May 15, 1996.

Stephen H. Greene,

Deputy Administrator.

[FR Doc. 96–12899 Filed 5–22–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–M

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

Registration of Potential Claims Against Iraq

AGENCY: Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; Justice.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission announces the establishment of an Iraq Claims Registration Program for registration of potential claims of United States nationals (individuals U.S. citizens, corporations and other legal entities) against the Government of Iraq.

DATES: The deadline for registration of claims is June 28, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: David E. Bradley, Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, 600 E Street, N.W., Suite 6002, Washington, DC 20579. Tel. (202) 616–6975; FAX (202) 616–6993.

Notice of Commencement of Claims Registration Program, and of Program Completion Date

This year marks the fifth anniversary of the Persian Gulf War. As a result of that conflict and related events, thousands of United States nationals (individual U.S. citizens, corporations and other legal entities) suffered injuries, losses and damages. Many claims arising directly out of Iraq's invasion and occupation of Kuwait are being heard by the United States Compensation Commission (''UNCC'') in Geneva. However, at present there is no viable forum for the estimated $5 billion in outstanding claims against Iraq which fall outside the UNCC's jurisdiction (''non-UNCCC claims'').

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States (FCSC), an independent, quasi-judicial agency within the U.S. Department of Justice, has begun a program for United States nationals (private citizens, corporations, and other legal entities) to register these non-UNCC claims against the Government of Iraq for breach of contract, loss of and damage to property, physical injury or illness, and other losses and damages.

Claims to be registered in this program are claims against the Government of Iraq (and its subdivisions and controlled entities) that are not within the UNCC's jurisdiction. The UNCC's jurisdiction is defined by relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions (particularly 687 and 692) and the decisions of the UNCC Governing Council.

The claims covered by this Registration Program include: (1) All claims which arose prior to Iraq's August 2, 1990, invasion of Kuwait; (2) all claims of U.S. military personnel or their survivors which arose out of Desert Shield and Desert Storm (other than claims for inhumane treatment of prisoners of war, which are compensable by the UNCC); and (3) all claims arising out of Iraq's 1987 attack on the U.S.S. Stark (other than wrongful death claims, which have been compensated by Iraq).

The information collected in the FCSC Iraq Claims Registration Program will be used to compile an accurate and comprehensive Registry of claimants and claims against Iraq, in preparation for the adjudication of those claims upon enactment of authorizing legislation. If such legislation is not enacted, the information will be used to ensure that all claims are taken into account in connection with any future claims settlement negotiations with Iraq.

This Claims Registration Program will update and supplement the information on such claims compiled by the Treasury Department in 1991. (56 FR 5636, Feb. 11, 1991) Potential claimants who registered previously with the Treasury Department should also file in this new Registration Program.

Requests for claim registration forms should be directed to the following address: Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Attn: Iraq Claims Registration, Washington, DC 20579.

Forms also may be requested in person at the offices of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 600 E