request by a Commissioner or Commission staff.

In accordance with sections 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the Commission's rules, each document filed by a party to the reviews must be served on all other parties to the reviews (as identified by either the public or BPI service list), and a certificate of service must be timely filed. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

The Commission has determined that these reviews are extraordinarily complicated and therefore has determined to exercise its authority to extend the review period by up to 90 days pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1675(c)(5)(B).

Authority: These reviews are being conducted under authority of title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930; this notice is published pursuant to section 207.62 of the Commission's rules.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 30, 2016.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2016–24059 Filed 10–4–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–808 (Third Review)]

Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products From Russia

Determination

On the basis of the record[1] developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission (''Commission'') determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act''), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on hot-rolled flat-rolled carbon-quality steel products from Russia would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)), instituted this review on May 2, 2016 (81 FR 26256) and determined on August 5, 2016 that it would conduct an expedited review (81 FR 58531, August 25, 2016).

The Commission made this determination pursuant to section 751(c) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)). It completed and filed its determination in this review on September 29, 2016. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 4639 (September 2016), entitled *Hot-Rolled Flat-Rolled Carbon-Quality Steel Products from Russia: Investigation No. 731–TA–808 (Third Review).*

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 29, 2016.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2016–23994 Filed 10–4–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–443F]

Established Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2017

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: This final order establishes the initial 2017 aggregate production quotas for controlled substances in schedules I and II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and the assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine.

DATES: Effective October 5, 2016.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael J. Lewis, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152, Telephone: (202) 598–6812.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Legal Authority

Section 306 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 826) requires the Attorney General to establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedules I and II and for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. The Attorney General has delegated this function to the Administrator of the DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100.

Background

The 2017 aggregate production quotas and assessment of annual needs represent those quantities of schedule I and II controlled substances and the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine that may be manufactured in the United States in 2017 to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, lawful export requirements, and the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. These quotas include imports of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine, but do not include imports of controlled substances for use in industrial processes.

On July 22, 2016, a notice titled ''Proposed Aggregate Production Quotas for Schedule I and II Controlled Substances and Assessment of Annual Needs for the List I Chemicals Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, and Phenylpropanolamine for 2017'' was published in the **Federal Register**. 81 FR 47821. This notice proposed the 2017 aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedules I and II and the 2017 assessment of annual needs for the list I chemicals ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine. All interested persons were invited to comment on or object to the proposed aggregate production quotas and the proposed assessment of annual needs on or before August 22, 2016.

Comments Received

Thirteen comments were received from five DEA-registered manufacturers and four non-DEA registered entities within the published comment period regarding 22 different schedule I and II controlled substances. The DEA received two comments from two non-DEA registered entities within the published comment period regarding the proposed assessment of annual needs for the list I chemical ephedrine (for sale). Commenters stated that the proposed aggregate production quotas for acetyl fentanyl, AH-7921, amphetamine (for conversion), amphetamine (for sale), beta-hydroxythiofentanyl, butyryl fentanyl, cocaine, codeine (for conversion), codeine (for sale), dihydrocodeine, ecgonine, hydrocodone (for sale), hydromorphone, levorphanol, lisdexamfetamine, marihuana, meperidine, methylphenidate, nabilone, opium tincture, oxycodone (for sale), and sufentanil, as well as, the proposed assessment of annual needs for ephedrine (for sale) were insufficient to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs