States asserts CWA claims for penalties and injunctive relief, and the Kentucky Cabinet asserts claims for penalties and costs under Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 224 and related Kentucky Administrative Regulations, against MVPL owner Mid-Valley Pipeline Company (''Mid-Valley'') and MVPL operator Sunoco Pipeline L.P. (''SPLP''), for the spill of 6,251 barrels of crude oil on January 26, 2005, in Owen County, Kentucky, into the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers. In addition, the United States asserts a CWA claim against Mid-Valley and then-operator Sun Pipe Line Company (''Sun'') for the spill of 1,500 barrels of crude oil on November 24, 2000, in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, into Campit Lake. With respect to the Kentucky spill, the Decree provides for Mid-Valley and SPLP to pay a $2.57 million civil penalty ($1.4 million to the Unite States, and $1.17 million to the Cabinet), pay for a state environmental project at a cost of $230,000, perform injunctive relief related to enhancement of spill response preparation, and reimburse the Kentucky Cabinet for certain billed response costs. With respect to the November 2000 Louisiana discharge of 1,500 barrels, Mid-Valley and operator Sun are to pay a federal civil penalty of $300,000.

The Department of Justice will receive for a period of thirty (30) days from the date of this publication comments relating to the Decree. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611, and should refer to *United States and Commonwealth of Kentucky, Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet* v. *Mid-Valley Pipeline Company. Sunoco Pipeline L.P., and Sun Pipe Line Company*, D.J. Ref. 90–5–1–1–07957.

The Decree may be examined at the Office of the United States Attorney, Eastern District of Kentucky, 110 West Vine Street, Suite 400, Lexington, KY 40507–1671; at U.S. EPA Region 4, 61 Forsyth Street, SW., Atlanta, GA 30303–8960; and at U.S. EPA Region 6, 1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200, Dallas, TX 75202–2733. During the public comment period, the Decree may also be examined on the following Department of Justice Web site, *http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/Consent_Decrees.html.* A copy of the Decree may also be obtained by mail from the Consent Decree Library, P.O. Box 7611, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20044–7611 or by faxing or e-mailing a request to Tonia Fleetwood (*tonia.fleetwood@usdoj.gov*), fax no. (202) 514–0097, phone confirmation number (202) 514–1547. In requesting a copy from the Consent Decree Library, please enclose a check in the amount of $8.25 (25 cents per page reproduction cost) payable to the U.S. Treasury.

Henry S. Friedman,

Assistant Chief, Environmental Enforcement Section, Environment and Natural Resources Division.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Importer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Application

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 958(i), the Attorney General shall, prior to issuing a registration under this Section to a bulk manufacturer of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II and prior to issuing a regulation under 21 U.S.C. 952(a) authorizing the importation of such a substance, provide manufacturers holding registrations for the bulk manufacture of the substance an opportunity for a hearing.

Therefore, in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.34(a), this is notice that on January 20, 2006, Sigma Aldrich Manufacturing LLC., Subsidiary of Sigma-Aldrich Company, 3500 Dekalb Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as an importer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed in Schedule I and II:

Drug	Schedule
Cathinone (1235)	I
Methcathinone (1237)	I
Aminorex (1585)	I
Gamma Hydroxybutyric Acid (2010).	I
Methaqualone (2565)	I
Ibogaine (7260)	I
Lysergic acid diethylamide (7315)	I
Marihuana (7360)	I
Tetrahydrocannabinols (7370)	I
Mescaline (7381)	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (7391).	I
4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (7392).	I
4-Methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (7395).	I
2,5-Dimethoxyamphetamine (7396).	I
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (7400).	I
N-Hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (7402).	I
3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (7404).	I
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) (7405).	I
4-Methoxyamphetamine (7411)	I
Bufotenine (7433)	I
Diethyltryptamine (7434)	I
Dimethyltryptamine (7435)	I
Psilocybin (7437)	I
Psilocyn (7438)	I
N-Ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine (7455).	I
N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP) (7493)	I
Trifluoromethylphenyl Piperazine (7494).	I
Heroin (9200)	I
Normorphine (9313)	I
Etonitazene (9624)	I
Amphetamine (1100)	II
Methamphetamine (1105)	II
Methylphenidate (1724)	II
Amobarbital (2125)	II
Pentobarbital (2270)	II
Secobarbital (2315)	II
Glutethimide (2550)	II
Nabilone (7379)	II
Phencyclidine (7471)	II
Cocaine (9041)	II
Codeine (9050)	II
Diprenorphine (9058)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Hydromorphone (9150)	II
Diphenoxylate (9170)	II
Ecgonine (9180)	II
Ethylmorphine (9190)	II
Hydrocodone (9193)	II
Levorphanol (9220)	II
Meperidine (9230)	II
Methadone (9250)	II
Dextropropoxyphene, bulk (non-dosage forms) (9273).	II
Morphine (9300)	II
Thebaine (9333)	II
Opium powdered (9639)	II
Oxymorphone (9652)	II
Fentanyl (9801)	II

The company plans to import the listed controlled substances for sale to research facilities for drug testing and analysis.

Any manufacturer who is presently, or is applying to be, registered with DEA to manufacture such basic classes of controlled substances may file comments or objections to the issuance of the proposed registration and may, at the same time, file a written request for a hearing on such application pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.43 and in such form as prescribed by 21 CFR 1316.47.

Any such written comments or objections being sent via regular mail should be addressed, in quintuplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/ODL; or any being sent via express mail should

be sent to DEA Headquarters, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/ODL, 2401 Jefferson-Davis Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22301; and must be filed no later than September 20, 2006.

This procedure is to be conducted simultaneously with and independent of the procedures described in 21 CFR 1301.34(b), (c), (d), (e) and (f). As noted in a previous notice published in the **Federal Register** on September 23, 1975, (40 FR 43745–46), all applicants for registration to import a basic class of any controlled substance listed in Schedule I or II are, and will continue to be required to demonstrate to the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, that the requirements for such registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 958(a), 21 U.S.C. 823(a), and 21 CFR 1301.34(b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) are satisfied.

Dated: August 14, 2006.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,

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

[FR Doc. E6–13727 Filed 8–18–06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Manufacturer of Controlled Substances; Notice of Registration

By Notice dated April 18, 2006, and published in the **Federal Register** on April 25, 2006, (71 FR 23950), Noramco Inc., 1440 Olympic Drive, Athens, Georgia 30601, made application by renewal to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to be registered as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed in Schedules I and II:

Drug	Schedule
Codeine-N-oxide (9053)	I
Morphine-N-oxide (9307)	I
Amphetamine (1100)	II
Codeine (9050)	II
Dihydrocodeine (9120)	II
Oxycodone (9143)	II
Hydromorphone (9150)	II
Hydrocodone (9193)	II
Morphine (9300)	II
Thebaine (9333)	II
Sufentanil (9740)	II
Fentanyl (9801)	II

The company plans to manufacture small quantities of the Schedule I controlled substances for internal testing; the Schedule II controlled substances will be manufactured in bulk for distribution to its customers.

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 Noramco Inc. to manufacture the listed basic classes of controlled substances is consistent with the public interest at this time. DEA has investigated Noramco Inc. to ensure that the company's registration is consistent with the public interest. The investigation has included inspection and testing of the company's physical security systems, verification of the company's compliance with state and local laws, and a review of the company's background and history. Therefore, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823, and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.33, the above named company is granted registration as a bulk manufacturer of the basic classes of controlled substances listed.

Dated: August 14, 2006.

Joseph T. Rannazzisi,

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

[FR Doc. E6–13724 Filed 8–18–06; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Implementing the Salary and Bonus Limitations in Public Law 109–234

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice provides information regarding implementing salary and bonus limitations in Public Law 109–234. It is directed to all Employment and Training Administration (ETA) grantees, contractors and other recipients of ETA appropriated funds. The purpose of this Notice is to inform States and other ETA-fund recipients and sub-recipients of a new limitation on salary and bonus payments that can be made with funds appropriated to ETA and provide guidance on implementing this new provision.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. References

Public Law 109–234.

II. Background

On June 15, 2006, President Bush signed into law an emergency supplemental appropriations bill, Public Law 109–234. Section 7013 of this public law limits salary and bonus compensation for individuals who are paid by funds appropriated to the Employment and Training Administration and provided to recipients and sub-recipients. Specifically, section 7013 states:

> None of the funds appropriated in Public Law 109–149 or prior Acts under the heading ''Employment and Training'' that are available for expenditure on or after the date of enactment of this section shall be used by a recipient or subrecipient of such funds to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II, except as provided for under section 101 of Public Law 109–149. This limitation shall not apply to vendors providing goods and services as defined in OMB Circular A–133. Where States are recipients of such funds, States may establish a lower limit for salaries and bonuses of those receiving salaries and bonuses from subrecipients of such funds, taking into account factors including the relative cost-of-living in the State, the compensation levels for comparable State or local government employees, and the size of the organizations that administer Federal programs involved including Employment and Training Administration programs.

III. Policy Guidance

This policy guidance provides the workforce investment system with information on programs that are impacted by this provision; the effective date and cycles of funding that are impacted; covered individuals and transactions; the application of the limitation; related grant and contract modifications; action required; and where to direct inquiries.

IV. Programs Impacted by This Provision

The new salary and bonus limitation applies to all programs and activities undertaken through grants and contracts funded by an appropriation to ETA. Therefore, this limitation applies to all programs administered by ETA, unless the program falls within an exception outlined below.

The salary and bonus limitation also applies to programs funded by an ETA appropriation, but administered by another agency. For example, certain programs funded by ETA appropriations are administered by the Department of Labor's Veterans Employment and Training Service or the Department of the Interior. ETA will inform agencies which administer such programs of this new requirement. Any questions should be directed to the administering agency.

A recipient or sub-recipient may receive funds from ETA that are a combination of funds appropriated to ETA and funds that are not appropriated to ETA. In this situation, the limitations