

periodically publish such lists in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(6) In addition to publication in the CPSC Public Calendar and the FEDERAL REGISTER, notices called for by this section should also be publicized through press releases or local newspapers whenever appropriate.

Subpart C—Contents of Environmental Review Documents

§ 1021.12 Environmental assessment report.

(a) An environmental assessment report shall first briefly describe the proposed action being considered and realistic alternative actions. Next, it shall identify all effects (primary and secondary, beneficial and adverse) on the environment that can be anticipated to result from the proposed and alternative actions. After each anticipated effect is identified, it shall be described as fully as can be done with available data in order to show its magnitude and significance. This examination of effects will normally go on to touch upon the same general areas of concern as an EIS (§ 1021.14): however, the focus of the report shall be upon identification and description of effects.

(b) If, during environmental assessment, any methods or approaches are discovered which would avoid or minimize anticipated adverse effects on the natural environment, these methods or alternatives shall be described in the report.

§ 1021.13 Negative declaration.

(a) A negative declaration shall cite and be attached to the environmental assessment report upon which it is based. It shall refer to anticipated effects upon the environment identified in the environmental assessment report and give the reason(s) why those effects will not be significant. The final paragraph of a negative declaration shall give the reasons why the overall impact on the natural environment is not regarded as significant.

(b) The signature of the Executive Director shall appear at the end of the negative declaration.

§ 1021.14 Environmental impact statement.

(a) The objective of an EIS shall be to give CPSC decisionmakers and the public an in-depth analysis of anticipated environmental effects of a proposed major action and alternative actions, and to show clearly where trade-offs exist between achieving the goals of the proposed action and causing adverse effects on the natural environment. An EIS shall set out information in a manner that is comprehensible to readers without scientific expertise and in a manner that will facilitate independent evaluation by the reader.

(b) It will be necessary to include in an EIS a description of effects which are not effects on the natural environment, but rather are, for example, purely economic or safety effects. For this reason, an EIS will often include issues and

facts that are thoroughly analyzed in other comprehensive CPSC documents such as hazard analyzes, economic impact analyzes, or analyzes of impact on particular age groups among consumers. In such cases, the EIS shall not duplicate the other documents, but rather shall cite and summarize from them. A list of background documents and sources of data cited in the EIS shall appear at the end of every EIS.

(c) An EIS must address the issues described in this paragraph. In addition, CPSC shall use the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines (40 CFR 1500.8) as basic guidance for the content of EIS's. The major portion of an EIS shall be devoted to paragraph (c) (1) through (3) of this section.

(1) *Background and description of the proposed action and alternative actions.* (i) The EIS shall describe the purpose of the proposed action and briefly set forth the history of the proposal and the schedule for implementing it. If other governmental agencies are involved in the proposed action or are pursuing similar actions, the relationship of their actions to the proposed CPSC action shall be described.

(ii) The EIS shall describe all realistic alternatives to the proposed action, including the alternatives of taking no action or postponing action. The effects on product safety anticipated to result from the proposed action and from alternative actions shall be compared briefly.

(2) *Anticipated effects on the environment.* The EIS shall identify and analyze anticipated effects of the proposed action and alternative actions on the environment. All such effects, whether direct or indirect, adverse or beneficial, shall be addressed.

(3) *Adverse effects.* The EIS shall contain a section which lists the anticipated adverse effects on the environment which cannot be avoided if the proposed actions or alternative action is carried out. In the same section, anticipated adverse effects which can be avoided shall be listed and accompanied by a description of the method(s) for avoiding them.

(4) *Relationship between short term uses of the natural environment and enhancement of long-term productivity.* The EIS shall describe the extent to which achieving the immediate goals of the proposed action will result in long-term loss in use of natural resources or long-term detriment to the quality of the natural environment.

(5) *Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.* The EIS shall indicate whether the proposed action or alternative actions will irreversibly commit or destroy natural resources, reduce the quality of the natural environment, or limit other uses of the natural environment.

(6) *Comments by Federal, State and local agencies and by other interested persons.* (i) Each final EIS shall respond to all substantive comments and new information received during the comment period on the draft EIS. The final EIS shall discuss in detail any major issues

newly raised by the comments and give reasons for the CPSC position whenever it disagrees with any major objections raised in the comments.

(ii) All substantive comments received shall be attached to the final EIS.

(7) *Summary sheet.* A summary sheet, prepared as described in 40 CFR Part 1500, Appendix I, shall accompany each draft, and final, EIS.

Interested persons are invited to submit, on or before July 5, 1977, written comments regarding this notice. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable. Comments and any accompanying data or material should be submitted, preferably in five copies, addressed to the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207. Comments may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Comments received by the Commission may be inspected in the Office of the Secretary, at 1111 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C., during working hours, Monday through Friday.

Dated: May 11, 1977.

SADYE E. DUNN,
Secretary, Consumer Product
Safety Commission.

[FR Doc.77-14101 Filed 5-17-77;8:45 am]

Title 21—Food and Drugs

CHAPTER II—DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PART 1308—SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Placement of Loperamide in Schedule V

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This is a final rule issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration placing the drug loperamide into schedule V of the Controlled Substances Act (Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 801-966)).

The Notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER proposing this rule (41 FR 31553, July 29, 1976) was initiated by the Administrator after he received a request dated January 23, 1976, from the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, that loperamide be placed into schedule V of the Act for reasons set forth in the Assistant Secretary's letter and in the July 29, 1976 Notice, and after the Administrator's own study of the drug.

The effect of this order is to require that the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, importation and exportation of loperamide be subject to controls as provided by the Act, and by regulations of the Drug Enforcement Administration as codified in Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1300 to End.

DATES: Effective date: June 17, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Howard McClain, Chief, Regulatory Control Division, Telephone (202) 382-5676

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on Thursday, July 29, 1976 (41 FR 31553) proposing that schedule V of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 812 (c)) be amended to include loperamide. All interested persons were given until August 31, 1976 to submit their comments or objections in writing regarding their proposal.

One comment was received in response to the proposal, from Janssen R & D, Inc. who stated they might in the future raise the issue of whether schedule V controls for loperamide are warranted after they review data which might then become available, but would not presently oppose control and in fact recognized the need for it regarding substances with a potential for abuse.

No further comments or objections were received, nor were there any requests for a hearing, and in view thereof, and based upon the investigations and review of the Drug Enforcement Administration and upon the scientific and medical evaluation and recommendation of the Assistant Secretary in behalf of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, received pursuant to sections 201(a) and 201(b) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 811(a) and 811(b)), the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration finds that:

1. Based on information now available, loperamide has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances currently listed in schedule IV;

2. Loperamide has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States;

3. Abuse of loperamide may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.

Therefore, under the authority vested in him by the Act and by regulations of the Department of Justice, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration hereby orders that § 1308.15(c) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) be amended by adding a new paragraph (c) to read as follows:

§ 1308.15 Schedule V.

(a) Schedule V shall consist of the drugs and other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.

(c) Loperamide..... 8125

Dated: May 13, 1977.

PETER B. BENSINGER,
Administrator,
Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc.77-14216 Filed 5-17-77;8:45 am]

Title 28—Judicial Administration
CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Order No. 722-77]

PART 0—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Subpart 0—Office of Management and Finance

SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

AGENCY: Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Existing Department regulations provide that the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, who heads the Department's Office of Management and Finance, shall carry out assigned functions under the direction of the Associate Attorney General. Prior to the establishment of the position of Associate Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General for Administration reported to the Deputy Attorney General. However, the functions of the Office of Management and Finance relate to areas of responsibility of both the Associate Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General. To avoid overlapping of responsibility, this order places the Assistant Attorney General for Administration under the immediate supervision of the Attorney General.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 10, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

John M. Harmon, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. (202-739-2041).

§§ 0.75, 0.76, and 0.77 [Amended]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, and 5 U.S.C. 301, §§ 0.75, 0.76, and 0.77 of Subpart 0 of Part 0 of Chapter I of Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, are each amended by substituting the phrase "Subject to the general supervision and direction of the Attorney General" for the phrase "Subject to the general supervision of the Attorney General, and under the direction of the Associate Attorney General".

Dated: May 10, 1977.

GRIFFIN B. BELL,
Attorney General.

[FR Doc.77-14203 Filed 5-17-77;8:45 am]

Title 31—Money and Finance: Treasury
CHAPTER V—OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL, DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

PART 515—CUBAN ASSETS CONTROL REGULATIONS

Transactions Incidental to Authorized Travel to Cuba

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The existing general license (§ 515.560) in the Cuban Assets Control

Regulations authorizes persons who visit Cuba to pay for their transportation to, from, and in Cuba, and expenses for meals, hotels, etc. while in that country. That license is being amended (1) to permit other persons (e.g. travel agencies) to assist American travelers in making arrangements for such travel; (2) to permit charters of aircraft and ships for travel to Cuba; and (3) to facilitate the use of checks, drafts, traveler's checks and credit cards in connection with travel to Cuba.

The amendment will facilitate Cuban travel by permitting the arrangement of group charter tours to Cuba. Scheduled commercial service between the United States and Cuba is not authorized for either domestic or foreign carriers. Travel agents who arrange individual or group travel to Cuba may, among other matters, make block reservations, sell passage aboard a foreign carrier providing regularly scheduled service to Cuba from points outside the United States, charter an aircraft or vessel, transfer funds to Cuban nationals on behalf of travelers, and receive commissions from Cuban enterprises for services rendered in arranging and assisting such travel.

United States firms are authorized to process and pay checks, drafts, traveler's checks and credit card instruments (vouchers, drafts or sales receipts) in connection with Cuban travel. Foreign credit card firms owned or controlled by U.S. persons are authorized to contract with a Cuban enterprise for the extension of credit through the use of credit cards. However, a domestic credit card issuer is not authorized to contract with a Cuban enterprise for the extension of credit to any traveler for any purpose.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 1977.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

George F. Hazard, Chief of Licensing, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220 (202) 376-0428.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Since this amendment relaxes existing restrictions and involves a foreign affairs function, the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed rule making, an opportunity for public participation, and a delay in effective date are inapplicable.

The primary author of this amendment is Dennis M. O'Connell.

Section 515.560 of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations is amended to read as follows:

§ 515.560 Certain transactions incident to travel to and in Cuba.

(a) The following transactions are authorized:

(1) All transactions ordinarily incident to travel to and from Cuba.

(2) All transactions ordinarily incident to travel in Cuba, including payment of living expenses and the acquisition in Cuba of goods for personal consumption there.