

entertainment value (In instances where the Commission has paid for a member's or employee's admission to a conference or seminar, the member or employee may participate in all events hosted by the conference organizers as part of the paid admission. However, attendance and acceptance of food and refreshments at receptions and other events hosted by parties other than the conference sponsor, but held during the course of the conference, must be approved in advance by the General Counsel in accordance with the requirements of this section.);

(iv) The food and refreshments offered in conjunction with the event will be excessive;

(v) There are any other relevant factors that should be considered in reaching a determination.<sup>14b</sup>

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Issued in Washington, DC, on July 26, 1989 by the Commission.

Jean A. Webb,  
Secretary to the Commission.  
[FR Doc. 89-17903 Filed 8-1-89; 8:45 am]  
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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

#### 21 CFR Part 1308

#### Schedules of Controlled Substances; Extension of Temporary Placement of *N,N*-Dimethylamphetamine into Schedule I

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule is issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to extend the temporary scheduling of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*). The temporary scheduling of this substance is due to expire on August 3, 1989. This notice will extend the temporary scheduling of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine for six months or until rulemaking proceedings pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a) are completed, whichever occurs first.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 2, 1989.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Section, Drug Enforcement

Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone: (202) 307-7183.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On August 3, 1988, the Administrator of DEA published a final rule in the Federal Register (53 FR 29232) amending § 1308.11(g) of Title 21 of The Code of Federal Regulations to temporarily place *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine into Schedule I of the CSA pursuant to the emergency scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h).

The final rule which became effective on August 3, 1988, was based on findings by the Administrator that the emergency scheduling of the above-referenced substance was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Section 201(h)(2) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2)) requires that the emergency scheduling of a substance expires at the end of one year from the effective date of the order. However, during the pendency of proceedings under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) with respect to the substance, temporary scheduling of that substance may be extended for up to six months. Proceedings for the scheduling of a substance under 21 U.S.C. 811(a) may be initiated by the Attorney General (delegated to the Administrator of DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100) on his own motion, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, or on the petition of any interested party. Such proceedings regarding *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine have been initiated by the Administrator.

Therefore, the temporary scheduling of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine, which is due to expire on August 3, 1989, may be extended until February 3, 1990, or until proceedings initiated in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(a) are completed, whichever occurs first.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2) the Administrator hereby orders that the temporary scheduling of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine be extended until February 3, 1990 or until the conclusion of scheduling proceedings initiated in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(a), whichever occurs first.

Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, section 605(b), the Administrator certifies that the extended scheduling of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine into Schedule I of the CSA will have no impact upon small businesses or other entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354). *N,N*-Dimethylamphetamine has no commercial use or manufacturer in the United States.

It has been determined that the extension of the temporary placement of *N,N*-dimethylamphetamine in Schedule I of the CSA under the emergency scheduling provision is a statutory exception to the requirements of Executive Order 12291 (46 FR 13193). This action has been analyzed in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that this matter does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparations of a Federalism Assessment.

#### List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Narcotics, Prescription drugs.

Date: July 27, 1989.

John C. Lawn,  
Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 89-18028 Filed 8-1-89; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### 22 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65

[108.888]

RIN 1400-AA19

#### South Africa and Fair Labor Standards

**AGENCY:** Department of State.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of October 2, 1986 (Pub. L. 99-440) contains provisions on the fair labor standards to be implemented by U.S. firms in South Africa and Namibia. This final rule contains certain technical amendments to the regulations implementing the Act.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** August 2, 1989.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert L. Bruce, Office of Southern African Affairs, (202) 647-8433, or John R. Byerly or Antonio F. Perez, Office of the Legal Adviser, (202) 647-4110, Department of State.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 2 of Executive Order 12532 of September 9, 1985 (50 FR 36861) deals with the labor practices of U.S. nationals and their firms in South Africa. On November 8, 1985 the Department of State published draft implementing regulations as a proposed rule for public comment (50 FR 46455). The final rule was published on December 31, 1985 (50 FR 53308).

<sup>14b</sup> The Commission, with the concurrence of the Office of Government Ethics, may grant other exceptions if the Commission determines that an exception is warranted and appropriate in a particular situation. See 5 CFR § 735.202(b).