govern specific domestic licenses to manufacture or transfer certain items containing byproduct material and medical use of byproduct material. In the direct final rule, NRC stated that if no significant adverse comments were received, the direct final rule would become final on October 29, 2007. The NRC did not receive any comments that warranted withdrawal of the direct final rule. Therefore, this rule will become effective as scheduled.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 18th day of September, 2007.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Michael T. Lesar,

Chief, Rulemaking, Directives and Editing Branch, Division of Administrative Services, Office of Administration.

[FR Doc. E7–18743 Filed 9–21–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7590–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 610

[Docket No. 2007N–0264]

Revisions to the Requirements Applicable to Blood, Blood Components and Source Plasma; Correction

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Direct final rule; correction.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration is correcting a direct final rule that appeared in the **Federal Register** of August 16, 2007 (72 FR 45883). That document amended the biologics regulations by removing, revising, or updating specific regulations applicable to blood, blood components and Source Plasma to be more consistent with current practices in the blood industry and to remove unnecessary or outdated requirements. A proposal was published as a companion document to the direct final rule in the same issue of the **Federal Register** (August 16, 2007, 72 FR 45993). Both documents published with a typographical error in the codified section. This document corrects the error in the direct final rule. Elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register** we are correcting the error in the proposed rule.

DATES: This correction is effective February 19, 2008.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

For information regarding this correction: Joyce Strong, Office of Policy (HF–27), Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, 301–827–7010.

For information regarding the direct final rule: Stephen M. Ripley, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (HFM–17), Food and Drug Administration, 1401 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852–1448, 301–827–6210.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In FR Doc. E7–15943, appearing on page 45883, in the **Federal Register** of Thursday, August 16, 2007, the following correction is made:

§ 610.53 [Corrected]

■ 1. On page 45887, in the amendment to § 610.53 *Dating periods for licensed biological products*, in the table in paragraph (c), ''65° C'' is corrected to read ''-65° C'' everywhere it appears.

Dated: September 17, 2007.

Jeffrey Shuren,

Assistant Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. E7–18799 Filed 9–21–07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA–309F]

Designation of Oripavine as a Basic Class of Controlled Substance

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: This is a final rule issued by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) designating oripavine (3-*O*-demethylthebaine or 6,7,8,14-tetradehydro-4,5-*alpha*-epoxy-6-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-3-ol) as a basic class in schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although oripavine was not previously listed in schedule II of the CSA, it has been controlled in the United States as a derivative of thebaine and, as such, is controlled as a schedule II controlled substance which includes ''Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate.'' Oripavine is a derivative of thebaine, a natural constituent of opium, hence oripavine has been and continues to be, by virtue of the definition of ''narcotic drug'', a schedule II controlled substance. International control of oripavine in schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961 Convention) during the 50th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in 2007 prompted the DEA to specifically designate oripavine as a basic class of controlled substance in schedule II of the CSA.

DATES: Effective September 24, 2007.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Christine A. Sannerud, Ph.D., Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, by e-mail, *ode@dea.usdoj.gov* or by fax, (202) 353–1263.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Oripavine Control

Oripavine (3-*O*-demethylthebaine or 6,7,8,14-tetradehydro-4,5-*alpha*-epoxy-6-methoxy-17-methylmorphinan-3-ol) is the international non-proprietary name for a chemical substance which is chemically similar to thebaine. It is a phenanthrene alkaloid contained in various species of the genus *Papaver* and is a major metabolite of thebaine. Although oripavine was not previously listed in schedule II of the CSA, it has been controlled in the United States as a derivative of thebaine and, as such, is controlled under 21 U.S.C. 812(c) Schedule II (a)(1) which includes ''Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate.'' Oripavine is a derivative of thebaine, a natural constituent of opium, hence oripavine has been and continues to be, by virtue of the definition of ''narcotic drug'', a schedule II controlled substance (21 U.S.C. 802(17)(A); 21 CFR 1308.12(b)(1)(17)). Oripavine is easily converted into thebaine and thebaine, in turn, is convertible into morphine and morphine derivatives. Both thebaine and morphine are opiates and are controlled under schedule I of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961 Convention): Morphine for its abuse potential and thebaine for its convertibility into morphine derivatives.

DEA's Authority To Control Oripavine

This order is prompted by a letter dated June 27, 2007, in which the United States Government was informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations that oripavine has been added to schedule I of the 1961 Convention. This letter was prompted by a decision at the 50th session of the CND in March 2007 to schedule oripavine under schedule I of the 1961 Convention. As a signatory Member State to the 1961 Convention, the United States is obligated to control oripavine under