suggestions from the public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

—Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility;

—Evaluate the accuracy of the agencies estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;

—Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

—Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Overview of This Information Collection

(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

(2) *Title of the Form/Collection:* Victims of Crime Act, Victim Compensation Grant Program, State Performance Report.

(3) *Agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* Form Number: 1121–0114. Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract: Primary:* State Government. The form is used by State Government to submit Annual Performance Report data about claims for victim compensation.

(5) *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* It is estimated that 53 respondents will complete the form within 2 hours.

(6) *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* There are an estimated 106 total annual burden hours associated with this collection.

If additional information is required contact: Jerri Murray, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE., Room 3W–1407B, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: March 27, 2014.

Jerri Murray,

Department Clearance Officer for PRA, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2014–07202 Filed 3–31–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–18–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Notice of Lodging of Three Proposed Consent Decrees Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

On March 26, 2014, the Department of Justice lodged three proposed Consent Decrees with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in the lawsuit entitled *United States and the State of Wisconsin* v. *NCR Corp., et al.,* Civil Action No. 10–cv–910 (E.D. Wis.).

In 2010, the United States and the State of Wisconsin filed a lawsuit against multiple defendants that had contributed to polychlorinated biphenyl (''PCB'') contamination in sediment at the Lower Fox River and Green Bay Superfund Site in northeastern Wisconsin (the ''Fox River Site'' or the ''Site''). That lawsuit—brought under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (''CERCLA''), 42 U.S.C. 9601–75—sought enforcement of a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency order requiring cleanup work at the Site, reimbursement of response costs that the United States and the State have incurred in addressing the PCB contamination at the Site, and recovery of damages for injuries to natural resources resulting from the PCBs at the Site. The three proposed Consent Decrees contain the terms of proposed CERCLA settlements with nine parties for the Fox River Site.

The first proposed Consent Decree is with the City of Appleton, CBC Coating Inc., Menasha Corporation, the Neenah-Menasha Sewerage Commission, U.S. Paper Mills Corporation, and WTM I Company. Those six Settling Defendants would pay a total of $54 million toward the response costs and natural resource damages associated with the Site. The State would pay an additional $100,000 to resolve its own potential CERCLA liability, as alleged in certain counterclaims asserted by some of the defendants in the lawsuit.

The second proposed Consent Decree is with Settling Defendant Kimberly-Clark Corporation. Kimberly-Clark would pay the United States and the State a total of $1,350,000 under this *de minimis* settlement pursuant to CERCLA Section 122(g), 42 U.S.C. 9622(g).

The third proposed Consent Decree is with Settling Defendant NewPage Wisconsin System Inc. (''NewPage''). NewPage filed a petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in 2011. The proposed Consent Decree with NewPage would grant the United States and the State allowed general unsecured claims for a total of $1,157,254 that would be paid as allowed claims under NewPage's court-approved Reorganization Plan. Because such claims are paid on a discounted basis under the Reorganization Plan, the actual distributions that the United States and the State will receive on those allowed claims may be as little as $50,000.

Taken together, the three Consent Decrees would yield a total of approximately $55.5 million, which would be allocated as follows: (1) Slightly more than $45.9 million would be applied toward natural resource damages; (2) slightly more than $8 million would be paid into a segregated fund managed by the State to defray future costs that the State will continue to incur in overseeing ongoing cleanup work by non-settlers; and (3) slightly less than $1.6 million would be paid into a Site-specific Superfund Special Account as partial reimbursement of past and future costs incurred by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The publication of this notice opens a period for public comment on each of the three Consent Decrees. Comments should be addressed to the Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, and should refer to *United States and the State of Wisconsin* v. *NCR Corp., et al.,* D.J. Ref. No. 90–11–2–1045/3. All comments must be submitted no later than thirty (30) days after the publication date of this notice. Comments may be submitted either by email or by mail:

To submit comments:	*Send them to:*
By email	*pubcomment-ees.enrd@usdoj.gov.*
By mail	Assistant Attorney General, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

During the public comment period, the Consent Decrees may be examined and downloaded at this Justice Department Web site: *http://www.usdoj.gov/enrd/Consent_Decrees.html.* We will provide a paper copy of any of the Consent Decrees upon written request and payment of

reproduction costs (at 25 cents per page). Please mail your request and a check or money order payable to the United States Treasury to: Consent Decree Library, U.S. DOJ—ENRD, P.O. Box 7611, Washington, DC 20044–7611.

The cost for paper copies is $14.75 for the Consent Decree with the six Settling Defendants and the State, $8.00 for the Consent Decree with Kimberly Clark, and $7.50 for the Consent Decree with NewPage.

Maureen M. Katz,

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

[FR Doc. 2014–07168 Filed 3–31–14; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–15–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. DEA–391]

Controlled Substances: 2014 Proposed Aggregate Production Quota for 10 Temporarily Controlled Synthetic Cathinones

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of a proposed 2014 aggregate production quota for ten synthetic cathinones.

SUMMARY: Ten synthetic cathinones: 4-methyl-*N*-ethylcathinone (4–MEC); 4-methyl-α-pyrrolidinopropiophenone (4-MePPP); alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (α-PVP); 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)butan-1-one (butylone); 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpentan-1-one (pentedrone); 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one (pentylone); 4-fluoro-*N*-methylcathinone (4–FMC); 3-fluoro-*N*-methylcathinone (3–FMC); naphthylpyrovalerone (naphyrone); and alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone (α-PBP) were temporarily placed in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) by a final order published by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) on March 7, 2014 (79 FR 12938). This means that any manufacturer that wishes to manufacture 4–MEC, 4-MePPP, α-PVP, butylone, pentedrone, pentylone, 4–FMC, 3–FMC, naphyrone, or α-PBP after March 7, 2014, must be registered with the DEA and have obtained a manufacturing quota for 4–MEC, 4-MePPP, α-PVP, butylone, pentedrone, pentylone, 4–FMC, 3–FMC, naphyrone, or α-PBP pursuant to 21 CFR part 1303.

The DEA cannot issue individual manufacturing quotas for 4–MEC, 4-MePPP, α-PVP, butylone, pentedrone, pentylone, 4–FMC, 3–FMC, naphyrone, or α-PBP unless and until it establishes an aggregate production quota. Therefore, this notice proposes a 2014 aggregate production quota for 4–MEC, 4-MePPP, α-PVP, butylone, pentedrone, pentylone, 4–FMC, 3–FMC, naphyrone, and α-PBP.

DATES: Comments or objections should be received on or before May 1, 2014.

ADDRESSES: To ensure proper handling of comments, please reference ''Docket No. DEA–391'' on all electronic and written correspondence. The DEA encourages that all comments be submitted electronically through *www.regulations.gov* using the electronic comment form provided on that site. An electronic copy of this document is also available at *www.regulations.gov* for easy reference. Paper comments that duplicate the electronic submission are not necessary as all comments submitted to *www.regulations.gov* will be posted for public review and are part of the official docket record. Written comments submitted via regular or express mail should be sent to the Drug Enforcement Administration, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/ODW, 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ruth A. Carter, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152, Telephone: (202) 598–6812.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Posting of Public Comments

The Freedom of Information Act applies to all comments received. All comments received are considered part of the public record and made available for public inspection online at *www.regulations.gov* and in the DEA's public docket. Such information includes personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) voluntarily submitted by the commenter.

If you want to submit personal identifying information (such as your name, address, etc.) as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online or made available in the public docket, you must include the phrase ''PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also place all the personal identifying information you do not want posted online or made available in the public docket in the first paragraph of your comment and identify what information you want redacted.

If you want to submit confidential business information as part of your comment, but do not want it to be posted online or made available in the public docket, you must include the phrase ''CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION'' in the first paragraph of your comment. You must also prominently identify confidential business information to be redacted within the comment. If a comment has so much confidential business information that it cannot be effectively redacted, all or part of that comment may not be posted online or made available in the public docket.

Personal identifying information and confidential business information identified and located as set forth above will be redacted, and the comment, in redacted form, will be posted online and placed in the DEA's public docket file.

If you wish to inspect the DEA's public docket file in person by appointment, please see the For Further Information Contact paragraph.

Background

Section 306 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 826) requires that the Attorney General establish aggregate production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance listed in schedules I and II each year. This responsibility has been delegated to the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) by 28 CFR 0.100. The Administrator, in turn, has redelegated this function to the Deputy Administrator, pursuant to 28 CFR 0.104.

The DEA established the 2014 aggregate production quotas for substances in schedules I and II on September 9, 2013 (78 FR 55099). Subsequently, on January 28, 2014, the DEA published in the **Federal Register** a notice of intent to temporarily place ten synthetic cathinones: 4-methyl-*N*-ethylcathinone (4–MEC), 4-methyl-α-pyrrolidinopropiophenone (4-MePPP), alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone (α-PVP), 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)butan-1-one (butylone), 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpentan-1-one (pentedrone), 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one (pentylone), 4-fluoro-*N*-methylcathinone (4–FMC), 3-fluoro-*N*-methylcathinone (3–FMC), naphthylpyrovalerone (naphyrone), and alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone (α-PBP) in schedule I of the CSA (79 FR 4429). On March 7, 2014, the DEA published in the **Federal Register** a final order to temporarily place these ten synthetic cathinones in schedule I of the CSA (79