

Determination of 2024 Lisdexamfetamine and d-Amphetamine (for Conversion) Aggregate Production Quota

In determining the adjustment of the 2024 lisdexamfetamine and d-

amphetamine (for conversion) APQ, DEA has taken into consideration the factors set forth in 21 CFR 1303.13(b) in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 826(a) as well as 826(h). Based on all of the above, the Administrator is adjusting

the 2024 APQ for lisdexamfetamine and d-amphetamine (for conversion).

The Administrator hereby adjusts the 2024 APQ for the following schedule II-controlled substance expressed in grams of anhydrous acid or base, as follows:

Controlled substance	Current APQ (g)	Adjusted APQ (g)
Schedule II		
lisdexamfetamine	26,500,000	32,736,000
d-amphetamine (for conversion)	20,000,000	23,688,235

The APQ for all other schedule I and II controlled substances included in the 2024 established APQ remain at this time as previously established.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on September 3, 2024, by Administrator Anne Milgram. That document with the original signature and date is maintained by DEA. For administrative purposes only, and in compliance with requirements of the Office of the Federal Register, the undersigned DEA Federal Register Liaison Officer has been authorized to sign and submit the document in electronic format for publication, as an official document of DEA. This administrative process in no way alters the legal effect of this document upon publication in the **Federal Register**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

[Agency Docket Number DOL-2024-0004]

Efforts by Certain Foreign Countries To Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor; Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Forced or Indentured Child Labor in the Production of Goods in Foreign Countries; and Business Practices To Reduce the Likelihood of Forced Labor or Child Labor in the Production of Goods

AGENCY: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of publication; request information and invitation to comment.

SUMMARY: This notice is a request for information and/or comment on three reports issued by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)

regarding child labor and forced labor in certain foreign countries, as well as ILAB's Comply Chain knowledge tool for labor compliance in global supply chains. Relevant information submitted by the public will be used by the Department of Labor (DOL) in preparing its ongoing reporting as required under Congressional mandates and a Presidential directive.

DATES: Submitters of information are requested to provide their submission to DOL's Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT) at the email or physical address below by 11:59 p.m. on December 16, 2024.

ADDRESSES:

To Submit Information: Information should be submitted directly to OCFT, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor. Comments, identified as Docket No. DOL-2024-0004, may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: The portal includes instructions for submitting comments. Parties submitting responses electronically are encouraged not to submit paper copies.

Facsimile (fax): OCFT at 202-693-4830.

Mail, Express Delivery, Hand Delivery, and Messenger Service (1 copy): Matthew Fraterman, U.S. Department of Labor, OCFT, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room S-5315, Washington, DC 20210.

Email: Email submissions should be addressed to Matthew Fraterman (Fraterman.matthew@dol.gov).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Matthew Fraterman, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, U.S. Department of Labor at 202-693-4833 (this is not a toll-free number) or Fraterman.matthew@dol.gov.

Digital Accessibility: DOL is required to ensure that all its digital information is accessible to people with disabilities, including those who use assistive

technology such as screen readers. Therefore, DOL requests that your submissions through the portal be as accessible as possible. If you are able to conform to the current Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG), then please do so. Otherwise, DOL requests that submissions be made in a Microsoft Word document, using the built-in styles for document formatting, including descriptive Alt Text on embedded images and graphics, and using the built-in Word Accessibility Checker for additional accessibility improvements. Although permissible, please avoid submitting scanned images, screen shots, or PDFs whenever possible.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The 2023 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (TDA report), published on September 5, 2024, assesses efforts of 131 countries to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in 2023 and whether countries made significant, moderate, minimal, or no advancement. It also suggests actions foreign countries can take to eliminate the worst forms of child labor through legislation, enforcement, coordination, policies, and social programs. The 2024 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor (TVFRA List), published on September 5, 2024, makes available to the public a list of goods from countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards, including, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor. Finally, the List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor (E.O. 13126 List), provides a list of products, identified by country of origin, that DOL, in consultation and cooperation with the Departments of State (DOS) and Homeland Security (DHS), has a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured with forced or indentured child labor. Relevant information

submitted by the public will be used by DOL in preparing the next edition of the TDA report, to be published in 2025; the next edition of the TVPRA List, which will be published in 2026; and for possible updates to the E.O. 13126 List as needed.

This notice is also a request for information and/or comment on Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains (Comply Chain). ILAB is seeking information on current practices of firms, business associations, and other private sector groups to promote worker voice, engage stakeholders, and reduce the likelihood of child labor and forced labor in the production of goods. This information and/or comment is sought to fulfill ILAB's mandate under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA) to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods made with forced labor or child labor. Comply Chain seeks to address this mandate through the creation of a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using forced labor or child labor.

I. The Trade and Development Act of 2000 (TDA), Public Law 106-200 (2000), established eligibility criterion for receipt of trade benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The TDA amended the GSP reporting requirements of Section 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2464, to require that the President's annual report on the status of internationally recognized worker rights include "findings by the Secretary of Labor with respect to the beneficiary country's implementation of its international commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor."

The TDA Conference Report clarifies this mandate, indicating that the President consider the following when considering whether a country is complying with its obligations to eliminate the worst forms of child labor: (1) whether the country has adequate laws and regulations proscribing the worst forms of child labor; (2) whether the country has adequate laws and regulations for the implementation and enforcement of such measures; (3) whether the country has established formal institutional mechanisms to investigate and address complaints relating to allegations of the worst forms of child labor; (4) whether social programs exist in the country to prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labor, and to assist with the removal of children engaged in the worst forms of child labor; (5) whether the country has a comprehensive policy

for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and (6) whether the country is making *continual progress* toward eliminating the worst forms of child labor." (H. Conf. Rept. 106-606, May 4, 2000, p. 124).

DOL fulfills this reporting mandate through annual publication of the Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. To access the 2023 TDA report please visit at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/findings>.

II. Section 105(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, Public Law 109-164 (2006), 22 U.S.C. 7112(b), as amended by Section 133 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-425 (2019), directs the Secretary of Labor, acting through ILAB, to "develop and make available to the public a list of goods from countries that [ILAB] has reason to believe are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards, including, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor." (TVPRA List).

Pursuant to this mandate, DOL published in the **Federal Register** a set of procedural guidelines that ILAB follows in developing the TVPRA List. 72 FR 73374 (Dec. 27, 2007). The guidelines set forth the criteria by which information is evaluated; established procedures for public submission of information to be considered by ILAB; and identified the process ILAB follows in maintaining and updating the List after its initial publication. DOL published an update to the procedural guidelines on January 25, 2024. (89 FR 4994).

ILAB published its first TVPRA List on September 30, 2009, and issued updates in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, and 2024. In 2014, ILAB began publishing the TVPRA List every other year, pursuant to changes in the law. See 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(3). The next TVPRA List will be published in 2026. For a copy of previous editions of the TVPRA List and other materials relating to the TVPRA List, see ILAB's TVPRA web page.

III. Executive Order No. 13126 (E.O. 13126) declared that it was "the policy of the United States Government . . . that the executive agencies shall take appropriate actions to enforce the laws prohibiting the manufacture or importation of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part by forced or indentured child labor." Pursuant to E.O. 13126, and following

public notice and comment, the Department of Labor published in the January 18, 2001, **Federal Register**, a list of products ("E.O. 13126 List"), identified by country of origin, that the Department, in consultation and cooperation with the Departments of State (DOS) and Treasury [relevant responsibilities are now within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)], had a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced or manufactured with forced or indentured child labor (66 FR 5353). In addition to the List, the Department also published on January 18, 2001, "Procedural Guidelines for Maintenance of the List of Products Requiring Federal Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor," which provide for maintaining, reviewing, and, as appropriate, revising the E.O. 13126 List (66 FR 5351).

Pursuant to Sections D through G of the Procedural Guidelines, the E.O. 13126 List may be updated through consideration of submissions by individuals or through ILAB's own initiative after public notice and comment as well as consultation with DOS and DHS. For additional information, see E.O. 13126 List, Procedural Guidelines.

Information Requested and Invitation to Comment: Interested parties are invited to comment and provide information regarding these reports. DOL requests comments on or information relevant to updating the findings and suggested government actions for countries reviewed in the TDA report, assessing each country's individual advancement toward eliminating the worst forms of child labor during the current reporting period compared to previous years, and maintaining and updating the TVPRA and E.O. 13126 Lists. Materials submitted should be confined to the specific topics of the TDA report, the TVPRA List, and the E.O. 13126 List. DOL will generally consider sources with dates up to five years old (*i.e.*, data not older than January 1, 2019). DOL appreciates the extent to which submissions clearly indicate the time period to which they apply. In the interest of transparency in our reporting, classified information will not be accepted. Where applicable, information submitted should indicate its source or sources, and copies of the source material should be provided. If primary sources are utilized, such as research studies, interviews, direct observations, or other sources of quantitative or qualitative data, details on the research or data-gathering methodology should be provided. Please see the TDA report,

TVPRA List, and the E.O. 13126 List for a complete explanation of relevant terms, definitions, and reporting guidelines employed by DOL. Per our standard procedures, submissions will be published on the ILAB web page.

IV: Section 104(b)(2)(D) of The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 mandates that ILAB “work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on [ILAB’s List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor] to create a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using [forced and child labor].”

Many firms have policies, activities, and/or systems in place to monitor labor rights in their supply chains and remediate violations. Such policies, activities and systems vary depending on location, industry, and many other factors. ILAB seeks to identify practices that have been effective in specific contexts, analyze their replicability, and disseminate those that have potential to be effective on a broader scale through Comply Chain.

Information Requested and Invitation to Comment: In addition to general comments on the existing publication of Comply Chain, ILAB is seeking information on current practices of firms, business associations, and other private sector groups to reduce the likelihood of child labor and forced labor in the production of goods. ILAB welcomes any and all input. Examples of materials could include, but are not limited to: (1) Codes of conduct; (2) Sets of standards used for implementation of codes in specific industries or locations or among particular labor populations; (3) Auditing/monitoring systems, or components of such systems, as well as related systems for enforcement of labor standards across a supply chain; (4) Strategies for monitoring sub-tier suppliers, informal workplaces, homework, and other challenging environments; (5) Training modules and other mechanisms for communicating expectations to stakeholders which incorporate worker input; (6) Traceability models or experiences; (7) Remediation strategies for children and/or adults found in conditions of forced or child labor; (8) Reporting-related practices and practices related to independent review; (9) Projects at the grassroots level which address underlying issues or root causes of child labor or forced labor; (10) and/or any other relevant practices.

In addition, ILAB is seeking information on current practices of governments to collaborate with private sector actors through public-private

partnerships to reduce the likelihood of child labor and forced labor in the production of goods. Submissions may include policy documents, reports, statistics, case studies, and many other formats. In addition, ILAB welcomes submissions of reports, analyses, guidance, toolkits, and other documents in which such practices have been compiled or analyzed by third-party groups. Information should be submitted to the addresses and within the time period set forth above. DOL seeks information that can be used to inform the development of tools and resources to be disseminated publicly on the DOL website and/or in other publications. However, in disseminating information, DOL will conceal, to the extent permitted by law, the identity of the submitter and/or the individual or company using the practice in question, upon request. Internal, confidential documents that cannot be shared with the public will not be used. Submissions containing confidential or personal information may be redacted by DOL before being made available to the public, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. DOL does not commit to responding directly to submissions or returning submissions to the submitters, but DOL may communicate with the submitter regarding any matters relating to the submission.

(Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C))

Signed at Washington, DC.

Thea Mei Lee

Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Notice of Final Determination To Remove Shrimp From Thailand and Garments From Vietnam From the List of Products Requiring Federal Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor Pursuant to Executive Order 13126

AGENCY: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of final determination.

SUMMARY: This notice is a final determination to revise the list required by Executive Order No. 13126 (“Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor”, hereafter the E.O. List). The E.O. List identifies a list of products, by their country of origin, that the Department of Labor (DOL), in consultation and cooperation with the Department of

State (DOS) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (collectively, the Departments), has a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This final determination revises the E.O. List required by E.O. 13126 in accordance with DOL’s Procedural Guidelines for the Maintenance of the List of Products Requiring Federal Contractor Certification as to Forced or Indentured Child Labor (Procedural Guidelines) as published in the January 18, 2001 **Federal Register** (66 FR 5351). On May 10, 2024, DOL, in consultation and cooperation with DOS and DHS, published a Notice of Initial Determination in the **Federal Register** proposing to remove shrimp from Thailand and garments from Vietnam from the E.O. List (89 FR 40509). The initial determination stated the Departments had preliminarily determined that the use of forced or indentured child labor in the production of those products had been significantly reduced and invited public comments until June 10, 2024, on whether these products should be removed from the E.O. List.

The initial determination, and the public comments submitted, can be viewed at Docket ID No. DOL-2024-0003 or requested from Ryan Olden at: Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking (OCFT), Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Room S-5317, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; telephone: (202) 693-48467, email: eo13126@dol.gov. Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-877-889-5627.

During the public comment period, DOL received one comment, which was submitted by the National Fisheries Institute (NSI). The comment made reference back to a previous comment NSI had submitted on a past notice (USTR-2023-0003), published by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). DOL, however, was unable to locate the referenced comment, and thus could not consider it as part of its final determination whether to remove shrimp from Thailand and/or garments from Vietnam from the E.O. 13126 List. DOL located a separate comment from the NSI on another USTR notification (USTR-2022-0006), which outlines the NSI’s recommendations related to a proposed USTR forced labor strategy. However,