

ample opportunity and time to apply. These estimates include the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments on the reporting burden estimate or any other aspect of the requirements in this proposed rule to ITA Office of Policy at the ADDRESSES above and to OMB at the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503 (Attention: ITA Desk Officer).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to respond to, nor shall any person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection displays a valid OMB Control Number.

Executive Order 12866

It has been determined that this rule is not significant for purposes of EO 12866.

Executive Order 12866

This rule does not contain policies with federalism implications as that term is defined in EO 13132.

Dated: July 11, 2002.

Faryar Shirzad,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 02-18042 Filed 7-17-02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DS-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[DEA-226 N]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Benzylpiperazine and Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine into Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice of intent to temporarily place N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP) and 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the CSA. This intended action is based on a finding by

the DEA Deputy Administrator that the placement of BZP and TFMPP into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Finalization of this action will impose the criminal sanctions and regulatory controls of a Schedule I substance on the manufacture, distribution, and possession of BZP and TFMPP.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone (202) 307-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is Temporary Scheduling?

The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473), which was signed into law on October 12, 1984, amended section 201 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 811) to give the Attorney General the authority to temporarily place a substance into Schedule I of the CSA for one year without regard to the requirements of 21 U.S.C. 811(b) if he finds that such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. The Attorney General may extend the temporary scheduling for up to six months. A substance may be temporarily scheduled under the emergency provisions of the CSA if that substance is not listed in any other schedule under section 202 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 812) or if there is no exemption or approval in effect under 21 U.S.C. 355 for the substance. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under 21 U.S.C. 811 to the Deputy Administrator of DEA (28 CFR 0.100).

What Criteria Must Be Considered in Determining Temporary Scheduling?

In making a finding that placing a substance temporarily into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety, the Deputy Administrator is required to consider three of the eight factors set forth in section 201(c) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(c)). These factors are as follows: (4) its history and current pattern of abuse; (5) The scope, duration and significance of abuse; and (6) What, if any, risk there is to the public health.

What Are BZJP TFMPP?

BZP and TFMPP are piperazine derivatives. BZP was first synthesized in 1944 as a potential antiparasitic agent. DEA is not aware of therapeutic applications for BZP or TFMPP. BZP and TFMPP have no accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.

The safety for use of these two substances has not been determined. They are available primarily as chemical intermediates in syntheses. The two substances are similar in chemical structure and are often found and abused together in tablets or powder form.

What Information Was Considered In Respect to Making the Finding of Imminent Hazard to the Public Health?

DEA, as required by 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(3), considered the following three factors set forth in paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) of 21 U.S.C. 811(c). The information relevant to the three factors is summarized below.

21 U.S.C. 811(c)(4) Its History and Current Pattern of Abuse

Abuse of BZP was first reported in late 1996 in California. BZP and TFMPP are being encountered in several regions of the U.S. and their abuse has spread rapidly from the states where they were initially encountered. Over the past few years, in the United States, BZP and TFMPP have increasingly been found in similar venues as the popular club drug 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, also known as Ecstasy). BZP and TFMPP are also sold as MDMA and are targeted to the youth population. The tablet form often bears imprints commonly seen on MDMA tablets such as a fly, crown, heart, butterfly, or bull's head logos in pink, tan, white, or green. BZP and TFMPP have also been found in powder form or liquid form packaged in small convenience sizes sold on the Internet. Illicit distributions occur through smuggling of bulk powder through organizations with connections to overseas sources of supply. The bulk powder is then processed into capsule, tablet, or pill form and distributed through organized networks. These organizations also distribute other controlled substances such as MDMA, 2C-B, marijuana and anabolic steroids.

21 U.S.C. 811(c)(5) the Scope, Duration, and Significance of Abuse

The increasing abuse of BZP and TFMPP in the United States is evidenced by increasing encounters by law enforcement agencies. DEA, State and local enforcement agencies reported BZP and TFMPP in drug exhibits seized in the states of California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. In the past year, thirty-one seizures were reported and amounted to over 21,000 tablets and 1000 pounds of powder. BZP and TFMPP are being promoted as legal alternatives to MDMA. They are often

sold as "Ecstasy", or as "BZP", "A2", "legal E" or "legal X". BZP and TFMPP, with their easy availability and their so-called legal status, are becoming drugs of abuse in the United States.

21 U.S.C. 811(c)(6) What If Any, Risk There Is To the Public Health

As with amphetamine and MDMA, the effects of BZP are stimulant-like and those of TFMPP are hallucinogen-like. The risks to the public health associated with MDMA and amphetamine, both substances with high potential for abuse, are well known and documented. BZP acts as a stimulant similar in effect to MDMA or amphetamine, producing euphoria and inducing cardiovascular effects in humans, including increased heart rate, systolic blood pressure and pulse rate. TFMPP, at approximately 100 mg. produces hallucinogenic effects similar to those produced by MDMA. TFMPP is a serotonin releasing agent and binds to serotonin receptors in the brain. In 2001, a report from University in Zurich, Switzerland details the death of a young female which was attributed to the combined use of benxypiperazine and MDMA.

The above data show that the continued, uncontrolled tablet production, distribution and abuse of BZP and TFMPP pose an imminent hazard to the public safety. There are no recognized therapeutic uses of these substances in the United States.

What Other Factors Were Taken Into Consideration?

Additionally, DEA has considered the three criteria for placing a substance into Schedule I of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 812). The data available and reviewed for BZP and TFMPP indicate that they have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States and are not safe for use under medical supervision.

What Is the Role of the Assistant Secretary for Health in the Temporary Scheduling?

As required by section 201(h)(4) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)(4)), the Deputy Administrator has notified the Assistant Secretary for Health, delegate of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, of his intention to temporarily place BZP and TFMPP into Schedule I of the CSA. Comments submitted by the Assistant Secretary for Health in response to this notification, including whether there is an exemption or approval in effect for BZP or TFMPP under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, shall be taken into

consideration before a final order is published.

In accordance with the provisions of section 201(h) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h) and 28 CFR 0.100, the Deputy Administrator has considered all the available data and the three factors required for a determination to temporarily schedule BZP and TFMPP under the CSA and finds that placement of BZP and TFMPP into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.

When Will This Rule Take Effect?

Because the Deputy Administrator finds that it is necessary to temporarily place BZP and TFMPP into Schedule I to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety, the final order, if issued, will be effective on the date of publication of the Federal Register. BZP and TFMPP will be subject to the regulatory controls and administrative, civil and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, importing, exporting and possession of a Schedule I controlled substance. Further, it is the intention of the Deputy Administrator to issue such a final order as soon as possible after the expiration of thirty days from the date of publication of this notice and the date that notification was transmitted to the Assistant Secretary for Health.

Regulatory Certifications

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Deputy Administrator hereby certifies that this rulemaking has been drafted in accordance with the Regulatory Flexible Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), has reviewed this regulation, and by approving it certifies that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. This action provides notice of intent to temporarily place N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP) and 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act.

Executive Order 12988

This regulation meets the applicable standards set forth in Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988 Civil Justice Reform.

Executive Order 13132 Federalism

This rule will not substantial direct effects on the states, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Therefore, in accordance with E.O. 13132, it is determined that this rule will not have sufficient federalism implications to

warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

This rule will not result in the expenditure by State, local and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more in any one year, and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

This rule is not a major rule as defined by § 804 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This rule will not result in an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more; a major increase in costs or prices; or significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based companies to compete with foreign-based companies in domestic and export markets.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Narcotics, Prescription drugs, Reporting and Record keeping requirements.

Under the authority vested in the Attorney General by Section 201(h) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)), and delegated to the Deputy Administrator of the DEA by Department of Justice regulations (28 CFR 0.100), the Deputy Administrator hereby intends to order that 21 CFR Part 1308 be amended as follows:

PART 1308—SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR Part 1308 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 811, 812, 871(b), unless otherwise noted.

2. Section 1308.11 is to be amended by adding paragraphs (g)(3) and (4) to read as follows:

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(3) N-benzylpiperazine (some other names: BZP; 1-benzylpiperazine), its optical isomers, salts and salts of isomers—7493.

(4) 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (other name: TFMPP), its optical isomers, salts and salts of isomers—7494.

* * * * *

Dated: July 9, 2002.

John B. Brown, III,

Deputy Administrator.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[DEA-227N]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine Into Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Justice.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice of intent to temporarily place 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the CSA. This intended action is based on a finding by the DEA Deputy Administrator that the placement of 2C-T-7 into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Finalization of this action will impose the criminal sanctions and regulatory controls of a Schedule I substance on the manufacture, distribution, and possession of 2C-T-7.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, Telephone (202) 307-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

What Is Temporary Scheduling?

The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (Pub. L. 98-473), which was signed into law on October 12, 1984, amended section 201 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 811) to give the Attorney General the authority to temporarily place a substance into Schedule I of the CSA for one year without regard to the requirements of 21 U.S.C. 811(b) if he finds that such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. The Attorney General may extend the temporary scheduling up to 6 months. A substance may be temporarily scheduled under the emergency provisions of the CSA if that substance is not listed in any other schedule under

section 202 of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 812) or if there is no exemption or approval in effect under 21 U.S.C. 355 for the substance. The Attorney General has delegated his authority under 21 U.S.C. 811 to the Deputy Administrator of DEA (28 CFR 0.100).

What Criteria Must Be Considered in Determining Temporary Scheduling?

In making a finding that placing a substance temporarily into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety, the Deputy Administrator is required to consider three of the eight factors set forth in section 201(c) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(c)). These factors are as follows: (4) History and current pattern of abuse; (5) The scope, duration and significance of abuse; and (6) What, if any, risk there is to the public health.

What Is 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine?

2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7), a phenethylamine, is structurally related to the Schedule I phenethylamine 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B), and other hallucinogens (e.g., 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine (DOM), and 1-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane (DOB)) in Schedule I of the CSA. 2C-T-7 has those structural features of phenethylamines which are necessary for stimulant and/or hallucinogenic activity; 2C-T-7 is a sulfur analogue of 2CB. Based on these structural features, 2C-T-7 is likely to have a pharmacological profile similar to 2CB and other Schedule I hallucinogens. The similarity in the effects of 2C-T-7 and 2CB has been supported by Shulgin and Shulgin (Pikal: *A Chemical Love Story*; pp. 569-570, 1991) and by "self-reports" on the Internet. Shulgin and Shulgin (1991) reported that at an oral dose of 20 mg or 30 mg, 2C-T-7 produced visual hallucinations. They concluded that in terms of being an acceptable hallucinogen, 2C-T-7 was comparable to 2CB and mescaline. Self-reports on the Internet have described the hallucinations resulting from the self-administration of 2C-T-7 as being very 2CB-like; consisting of persistent multiple images, overlaid patterns, and trails. The subjective effects of 2C-T-7 have also been described as being similar to those of 2CB; mood lifting, sense of well being, emotionally, volatility, increased appreciation of music, and psychedelic ideation.

DEA is not aware of any approved therapeutic use of 2C-T-7 in the United States. The safety of this substance for

use in humans has never been demonstrated.

What Information Was Considered in Respect to Making the Finding of Imminent Hazard to the Public Health?

DEA, as required by 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(3), considered the following three factors set forth in paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) of 21 U.S.C. 811(c) in its decision to temporarily schedule 2C-T-7. The information relevant to the three factors is summarized below.

21 U.S.C. 811(c)(4) Its History and Current Pattern of Abuse

The abuse of stimulant/hallucinogenic substances in popular all night dance parties (raves) and in other venues has been a major problem in Europe since the 1990s. In the past several years, this activity has spread to the United States. The Schedule I controlled substance MDMA and its analogues, collectively known as Ecstasy, are the most popular drugs abused at these raves. Their abuse has been associated with both acute and long-term public health and safety problems. These raves have also become venues for the trafficking and abuse of "new non-controlled" substances in place of or in addition to "Ecstasy." 2C-T-7 is one such substance.

Illicit use of 2C-T-7 was first reported in Germany in 1997. 2C-T-7 was placed under the control of German law on January 20, 1998. In October of 1999, 2C-T-7 tablets were being sold in the Netherlands under the trade name "Blue Mystic". Illicit use of 2C-T-7 was reported in Sweden in January of 2000. Currently 2C-T-7 is controlled under the Swedish law pertaining to goods which are dangerous to the public. French Customs authorities reported seizing tablets in 2001 that contained 10 mg of 2C-T-7.

Abuse of 2C-T-7 in the United States was first reported in 1997; an individual posted his experience associated with the oral ingestion of 20 mg of 2C-T-7 on the Lycaem website on the Internet. In the year 2000, the abuse of 2C-T-7 by young adults began to spread in the United States as evidenced by widespread discussion on drug website forums and the sale of the substance from an Internet company. The information being discussed on these websites includes the route of administration, recommended doses, and narratives from individuals describing their experiences and effects after self-administering 2C-T-7.

Self-reported experiences and other information posted on these websites indicate that 2C-T-7 is being abused orally (10-50 mg) or intranasally; the