

Figure 2 to the Introductory Text of Paragraph (g)(2)—AMM Task for the Pack Discharge and Ram-Air Supply Ducts

Effectivity	Interval	AMM Task Number *
All	17600 FH	21-51-00-220-801-A01, as specified in AMM Revision 70, dated May 25, 2022, or later revisions

* If damage is found during any of the detailed inspections of the pack discharge and ram air supply ducts, such as: wear, cuts, holes, signs of leakage, signs of overheating, or damage to the duct insulation, before further flight, replace the damaged component(s) in accordance with AMM 21-52-06 for the ram air supply duct, AMM 21-51-26 for the left pack discharge duct, and AMM 21-51-28 for the right pack discharge duct. If parts are not available, contact MHI RJ for an approved disposition. The approved disposition must specifically refer to Part II. of Transport Canada AD CF-2021-38R1.

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(i) For airplanes that have accumulated less than 17,600 flight hours since the last detailed inspection of the pack discharge and ram air supply ducts was performed as specified in AMM Task 21-51-00-220-801-A01, and for airplanes that have accumulated less than 17,600 flight hours since the date of issuance of the original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness: Within 90 days after the effective date of this AD, or before accumulating 17,600 total flight hours, whichever occurs later.

(ii) For airplanes that have accumulated 17,600 flight hours or more since the last detailed inspection of the pack discharge and ram air supply ducts as specified in AMM Task 21-51-00-220-801-A01, and for airplanes that have accumulated 17,600 flight hours or more since the date of issuance of the original airworthiness certificate or original export certificate of airworthiness, and for which no detailed inspection of the pack discharge and ram air supply ducts has been performed: Within 90 days after the effective date of this AD.

(h) No Alternative Actions or Intervals

After the existing maintenance or inspection program has been revised as required by paragraph (g) of this AD, no alternative actions (e.g., inspections) or intervals may be used unless the actions and intervals are approved as an alternative method of compliance (AMOC) in accordance with the procedures specified in paragraph (i)(1) of this AD.

(i) Other FAA AD Provisions

The following provisions also apply to this AD:

(1) *Alternative Methods of Compliance (AMOCs)*: The Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA, has the authority to approve AMOCs for this AD, if requested using the procedures found in 14 CFR 39.19. In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, send your

request to your principal inspector or responsible Flight Standards Office, as appropriate. If sending information directly to the manager of the certification office, send it to ATTN: Program Manager, Continuing Operational Safety, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516-228-7300. Before using any approved AMOC, notify your appropriate principal inspector, or lacking a principal inspector, the manager of the responsible Flight Standards Office.

(2) *Contacting the Manufacturer*: For any requirement in this AD to obtain instructions from a manufacturer, the instructions must be accomplished using a method approved by the Manager, New York ACO Branch, FAA; or Transport Canada; or MHI RJ Aviation ULC's Transport Canada Design Approval Organization (DAO). If approved by the DAO, the approval must include the DAO-authorized signature.

(j) Additional Information

(1) Refer to Transport Canada AD CF-2021-38R1, dated May 25, 2022, for related information. This Transport Canada AD may be found in the AD docket at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) under Docket No. FAA-2022-0679.

(2) For more information about this AD, contact Chirayu A. Gupta, Aerospace Engineer, Airframe and Propulsion Section, FAA, New York ACO Branch, 1600 Stewart Avenue, Suite 410, Westbury, NY 11590; telephone 516-228-7300; email 9-avs-nyacos@faa.gov.

(k) Material Incorporated by Reference

None.

Issued on April 6, 2023.

Christina Underwood,
Acting Director, Compliance & Airworthiness Division, Aircraft Certification Service.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1310

[Docket No. DEA-951]

Designation of 4-Piperidone as a List I Chemical

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is finalizing the control of 4-piperidone, its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible, as a list I chemical under the Controlled Substances Act. DEA proposed control of 4-piperidone due to its use in clandestine laboratories to illicitly manufacture the schedule II controlled substance fentanyl. This rulemaking finalizes the control of 4-piperidone as a list I chemical.

DATES: This rulemaking is effective on May 12, 2023. Persons seeking registration must apply on or before May 12, 2023, to continue their business pending final action by DEA on their application.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terrence L. Boos, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 362-3249.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is

extremely concerned with the recent increase in the illicit manufacture and distribution of fentanyl. Therefore, on September 22, 2022, DEA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) to control the precursor chemical 4-piperidone as a list I chemical.¹ This rulemaking finalizes that NPRM.

This action subjects handlers of 4-piperidone to the chemical regulatory provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) and its implementing regulations. This rulemaking does not establish a threshold for domestic and international transactions of 4-piperidone. As such, all transactions involving 4-piperidone, regardless of size, shall be regulated and are subject to control under the CSA. In addition, chemical mixtures containing 4-piperidone are not exempt from regulatory requirements at any concentration. Therefore, all transactions of chemical mixtures containing any quantity of 4-piperidone shall be regulated pursuant to the CSA.

Legal Authority

The CSA gives the Attorney General the authority to specify, by regulation, chemicals as list I chemicals.² The Attorney General delegated his authority to designate list I chemicals to the Administrator of DEA (Administrator).³ A “list I chemical” is a chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of subchapter I (Control and Enforcement) of the CSA and is

important to the manufacture of the controlled substances.² The current list of all list I chemicals is published at 21 CFR 1310.02(a). DEA regulations set forth the process by which DEA may add a chemical as a listed chemical. As set forth in 21 CFR 1310.02(c), the agency may do so by publishing a final rule in the **Federal Register** following a published notice of proposed rulemaking with at least 30 days for public comments.

Background

The clandestine manufacture of fentanyl remains extremely concerning as the distribution of illicit fentanyl continues to drive drug-related overdose deaths in the United States. Fentanyl is a synthetic opioid and was first synthesized in Belgium in the late 1950s. Fentanyl was introduced into medical practice and is approved for medical practitioners in the United States to prescribe lawfully for anesthesia and analgesia. Yet, due to its pharmacological effects, fentanyl can also be used as a substitute for heroin, oxycodone, and other opioids in opioid dependent individuals. Therefore, despite its accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, the DEA controls fentanyl as a schedule II controlled substance due to its high potential for abuse and dependence.⁴

The unlawful trafficking of fentanyl in the United States continues to pose an imminent hazard to the public safety. Since 2012, fentanyl has shown a

dramatic increase in the illicit drug supply as a single substance, in mixtures with other illicit drugs (*i.e.*, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine), or in forms that mimic pharmaceutical preparations including prescription opiates and benzodiazepines.⁵

DEA has noted a significant increase in overdoses and overdose fatalities from fentanyl in the United States in recent years. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), opioids, mainly synthetic opioids (including fentanyl), are predominantly responsible for drug overdose deaths in recent years. According to CDC data, drug-induced overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids (excluding methadone) in the United States increased from 36,359 in 2019 to 56,516 in 2020 to 57,802 in 2021 (provisional).⁶ Of the drug overdose death data (106,854) predicted for the 12-month period ending November 2021, synthetic opioids were involved in about 65.9 percent of all drug-induced overdose deaths.⁷ The increase in overdose fatalities involving synthetic opioids coincides with a dramatic increase in law enforcement encounters of fentanyl. According to the National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS-Drug),⁸ reports from forensic laboratories of drug items containing fentanyl increased dramatically since 2014, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1—ANNUAL REPORTS OF FENTANYL IDENTIFIED IN DRUG ENCOUNTERS

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Reports	5,535	15,456	37,142	61,604	89,764	107,080	115,762

Role of 4-Piperidone in the Synthesis of Fentanyl

Fentanyl is not a naturally occurring substance. As such, the manufacture of fentanyl requires it to be produced through synthetic organic chemistry. Synthetic organic chemistry is the process in which a new organic molecule is created through a series of chemical reactions, which involve

precursor chemicals. Through chemical reactions, the chemical structures of precursor chemicals are modified in a desired fashion. These chemical reaction sequences, also known as synthetic pathways, are designed to create a desired substance. Several synthetic pathways to fentanyl have been identified in clandestine laboratory settings; these include the original “Janssen method,” the “Siegfried

method,” and the “Gupta method.” In response to the illicit manufacture of fentanyl using these methods, DEA controlled *N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone (NPP),⁹ *N*-(1-benzylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylpropionamide (benzylfentanyl) and *N*-phenylpiperidin-4-amine (4-anilinopiperidine)¹⁰ as list I chemicals, and 4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine

¹ 87 FR 57852.

² 21 U.S.C. 802(34).

³ 28 CFR 0.100(b).

⁴ 21 U.S.C. 812(c) Schedule II(b)(6) and 21 CFR 1308.12(c).

⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Global SMART Update Volume 17, March 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global_SMART_Update_17_web.pdf.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Provisional Mortality on CDC

WONDER Online Database. Data are from the final Multiple Cause of Death Files, 2018–2020, and from provisional data for years 2021–2022, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-provisional.html> on May 5, 2022.

⁷ Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2021. Accessed at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm> on May 5, 2022.

⁸ The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS-Drug) is a national forensic laboratory reporting system that systematically collects results from drug chemistry analyses conducted by Federal, State and local forensic laboratories in the United States. While NFLIS-Drug data is not direct evidence of abuse, it can lead to an inference that a drug has been diverted and abused. See 76 FR 77330, 77332 (December 12, 2011). NFLIS-Drug data was queried on January 13, 2022.

⁹ 72 FR 20039 (April 23, 2007).

¹⁰ 85 FR 20822 (May 15, 2020).

(ANPP)¹¹ and *N*-phenyl-*N*-(piperidin-4-yl)propionamide (norfentanyl)¹² as schedule II immediate precursors under the CSA.

In 2017, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs placed NPP and ANPP in Table I of the Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1988 Convention) in response to the international reintroduction of fentanyl on the illicit drug market. As such, member states of the United Nations were required to regulate these precursor chemicals at the national level. Importantly, the People's Republic of China regulated NPP and ANPP on February 1, 2018.¹³

To circumvent these regulations, illicit fentanyl manufacturers continue to employ unregulated precursor chemicals in the illicit synthesis of fentanyl. Recent law enforcement information indicates that illicit fentanyl manufacturers may be utilizing precursor chemicals that serve as precursors to those precursor chemicals already controlled, sometimes referred to as "pre-precursors." 4-Piperidone (also, known as, piperidin-4-one) serves as a precursor chemical for the previously controlled list I chemicals involved in many synthetic routes to fentanyl; it is used to make NPP, benzylfentanyl, and 4-anilinopiperidine, all of which are list I chemicals under the CSA.¹⁴

In addition to the continuous exploration of viable precursors to manufacture fentanyl, illicit manufacturers also employ protecting group strategies on known fentanyl precursors. These protecting group strategies modify the chemical structure of a known precursor and are specifically designed to disguise the known precursor to evade law enforcement detection or to enhance the manufacturing process of the controlled substance the known precursor is used to make. These modified precursors are sometimes referred to as "masked precursors." For example, 1-boc-4-anilinopiperidine (*tert*-butyl 4-(phenylamino) piperidine-1-carboxylate, 1-boc-4-AP), a carbamate of 4-anilinopiperidine and a list I chemical, was identified as a "masked" precursor chemical used in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. Likewise, 1-boc-4-piperidone (*tert*-butyl 4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxylate), a carbamate of 4-

piperidone, and 4,4-piperidinediol (piperidine-4,4-diol) have also been identified as "masked" precursors. As a carbamate of 4-piperidone, 1-boc-4-piperidone is subject to this rulemaking. Similarly, 4,4-piperidinediol (Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number (CAS RN) 73390-11-1 for the free base and CAS RN 40064-34-4 for the hydrochloride salt) is 4-piperidone with the inclusion of one water molecule of hydration and is known as a hydrate of 4-piperidone. As a hydrate of 4-piperidone, 4,4-piperidinediol is also subject to this rulemaking. These masked precursors serve both as a role in attempts to evade law enforcement detection as well as a strategic synthesis advantage compared to their unprotected counterparts (precursors without protecting groups), namely 4-anilinopiperidine and 4-piperidone.

4-Piperidone

The original published synthetic pathway to fentanyl, known as the Janssen method, does not involve NPP or ANPP as precursor chemicals. This synthetic pathway involves the important precursors, benzylfentanyl and norfentanyl. 4-Piperidone serves as a precursor chemical to benzylfentanyl, a list I chemical under the CSA,⁸ which is converted to norfentanyl, the schedule II immediate precursor in this synthetic pathway. Norfentanyl is then subjected to one simple chemical reaction to complete the synthesis of fentanyl. Norfentanyl is controlled in schedule II of the CSA.¹⁰

Like in the Janssen method, 4-piperidone also serves as an early-stage precursor chemical in the Siegfried method. 4-Piperidone is a precursor to NPP, a known fentanyl precursor and list I chemical, in the Siegfried method. NPP, a list I chemical under the CSA,⁷ is then converted to ANPP, the schedule II immediate precursor in this synthetic pathway. ANPP is then subjected to a simple one step chemical reaction to complete the synthesis of fentanyl. ANPP is controlled as a schedule II immediate precursor under the CSA.⁹

In addition to the Janssen and Siegfried methods, clandestine manufacturers are using other methods to synthesize fentanyl, one of which is known as the Gupta method. 4-Piperidone can be used to synthesize 4-anilinopiperidine, a list I chemical under the CSA⁸ and key precursor in the Gupta method. 4-Anilinopiperidine serves as an alternative precursor chemical to NPP in the synthesis of ANPP, albeit through a different synthetic process. The resulting ANPP is then used as the immediate precursor chemical in the illicit manufacture of

the schedule II controlled substance, fentanyl.

DEA has determined that 4-piperidone is commercially available from both domestic and foreign suppliers. DEA is aware of at least 38 domestic suppliers and 19 foreign suppliers. 4-Piperidone is attractive to illicit manufacturers due to the lack of regulations on this chemical, it is readily available from chemical suppliers, and it can be easily converted to known fentanyl precursors, including NPP, benzylfentanyl, and 4-anilinopiperidine.

4-Piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone have been imported and identified in law enforcement encounters in the United States. According to law enforcement information, between March 2016 and October 2021, there have been two seizures of 4-piperidone and one seizure of 1-boc-4-piperidone, amounting to a total of 357 kilograms (kg) at ports of entry in the United States. In addition to these encounters, a query of DEA's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) resulted in a total of three domestic reports of 4-piperidone (1) and 1-boc-4-piperidone (2) from analyses conducted on submitted drug evidence by DEA forensic laboratories. 4-Piperidone was also identified at clandestine laboratories located in Arizona and Pennsylvania, which were involved in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl.

As of May 2019, in addition to domestic encounters, the International Narcotics Control Board of the United Nations reported a total of eight international transactions of 4-piperidone (6) and 1-boc-4-piperidone (2) through the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS).¹⁵ These incidents reported to PICS totaled approximately 1,900 kg and had destinations located in North America and Europe. Along with the incidents reported to PICS, DEA is aware of a total of ten additional seizures of 4-piperidone (9) and 1-boc-4-piperidone (1) at international ports of entry since May 2019, totaling approximately 1,335 kg.

These recent law enforcement encounters of 4-piperidone coincide with the placement of NPP and ANPP in Table I of the 1988 Convention, the People's Republic of China regulating NPP and ANPP as of February 1, 2018, and the regulation of benzylfentanyl and 4-anilinopiperidine as list I chemicals and the designation of norfentanyl as a

¹⁵ PICS is a platform that allows Governments to exchange operational and investigative intelligence and to generate strategic intelligence on precursors trafficking. PICS reports were collected up to December 16, 2021.

¹¹ 75 FR 37295 (August 30, 2010).

¹² 85 FR 21320 (May 18, 2020).

¹³ <https://www.dea.gov/press-release/2018/01/05/china-announces-scheduling-controls-two-fentanyl-precursor-chemicals>. Accessed March 9, 2022.

¹⁴ 72 FR 20039 (April 23, 2007) and 85 FR 20822 (April 15, 2020).

schedule II immediate precursor to fentanyl in the United States. The domestic and international encounters of 4-piperidone at ports of entry and the identification of 4-piperidone at domestic fentanyl clandestine laboratories indicate a change in illicit fentanyl manufacturing methods in efforts to evade international controls on NPP and ANPP and additional controls on benzylfentanyl, 4-anilinpiperidine, and norfentanyl in the United States.

Regulation of 4-Piperidone, Including its Acetals, its Amides, its Carbamates, its Salts, and Salts of its Acetals, its Amides, and its Carbamates, and Any Combination Thereof, Whenever the Existence of Such Is Possible, as a List I Chemical

The CSA, specifically 21 U.S.C. 802(34), and its implementing regulations at 21 CFR 1310.02(c), provide the Attorney General with the authority to specify, by regulation, additional precursor or essential chemicals as listed chemicals if they are used in the manufacture of controlled substances in violation of the CSA. Recent law enforcement encounters indicate 4-piperidone is being used in the illicit manufacture of the schedule II controlled substance fentanyl. This rule regulates 4-piperidone, including its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible, as a list I chemical because DEA finds that 4-piperidone is used in the illicit manufacture of the controlled substance fentanyl, and is important to the manufacture of the controlled substance fentanyl because it cannot be replaced by other chemicals in its respective synthetic pathways which are used in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. In effort to make clear DEA's intent in the NPRM published on September 22, 2022¹⁶ that combinations of functional group definitions are included in the control of 4-piperidone, DEA is including, "and any combination thereof" in the definitions of 4-piperidone in this final rule. This amendment is not a substantive change from the NPRM; it only clarifies DEA's intent of this action.

Comments Received

As part of the NPRM published on September 22, 2022,¹⁷ DEA specifically solicited comment on any possible legitimate uses of 4-piperidone unrelated to fentanyl production

(including industrial uses) in order to assess the potential commercial impact of controlling 4-piperidone. DEA had searched information in the public domain for legitimate uses of this chemical and had not documented a legitimate commercial use for 4-piperidone other than as intermediary chemicals in the production of fentanyl. DEA sought, however, to document any unpublicized use(s) and other proprietary use(s) of 4-piperidone that are not in the public domain. Therefore, DEA solicited comment on the uses of 4-piperidone in the legitimate marketplace.

DEA solicited input from all potentially affected parties regarding: (1) The types of legitimate industries using 4-piperidone; (2) the legitimate uses of 4-piperidone, if any; (3) the size of the domestic market for 4-piperidone; (4) the number of manufacturers of 4-piperidone; (5) the number of distributors of 4-piperidone; (6) the level of import and export of 4-piperidone; (7) the potential burden these regulatory controls of 4-piperidone may have on any legitimate commercial activities; (8) the potential number of individuals/firms that may be adversely affected by these regulatory controls (particularly with respect to the impact on small businesses); and (9) any other information on the manner of manufacturing, distribution, consumption, storage, disposal, and uses of 4-piperidone by industry and others. DEA invited all interested parties to provide any information on any legitimate uses of 4-piperidone in industry, commerce, academia, research and development, or other applications. DEA sought both quantitative and qualitative data. DEA did not receive any responses to these specific solicitations.

In response to the NPRM, DEA received three comments. Two commenters were in support of controlling 4-piperidone as a list I chemical. One commenter submitted a response that was outside the scope of the action.

Comment: One commenter stated that designating 4-piperidone as a list I chemical is in the best interest of the public due to the rise in synthetic opioid issues in the United States. The commenter compared the regulation of 4-piperidone to the regulation of methamphetamine precursors in the past, which ultimately led to difficulty in obtaining methamphetamine precursor chemicals. The commenter also stated that consequences, such as foreign production of drugs, be considered and that work with partner

nations to reduce availability of illicit narcotics.

DEA response: DEA agrees with the comment in support of controlling 4-piperidone as a list I chemical. DEA is concerned with the abuse of illicitly manufactured fentanyl in the United States and believes this rule will help to control the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. DEA also agrees that the illicit manufacture of fentanyl and other drugs is a global challenge and necessitates cooperation with international partners. As a list I chemical, imports and exports of 4-piperidone will be regulated per 21 CFR part 1313.

Comment: One commenter stated that controlling 4-piperidone would limit the unlawful manufacture and distribution of fentanyl. Controlling 4-piperidone will reduce theft, which leads to the unregulated sale of illicitly manufactured fentanyl. The control of 4-piperidone would lead to a decrease in overdose deaths.

DEA response: DEA agrees with the comment in support of controlling 4-piperidone as a list I chemical. DEA is concerned with the abuse of illicitly manufactured fentanyl in the United States and believes this rule will help to control the illicit manufacture of fentanyl.

Comment: One commenter stated that the Drug Enforcement Agency [*sic*] does not have the constitutional authority to ban and prosecute American citizens for selling, obtaining, and using drugs not involved in interstate commerce. The commenter further states that the Drug Enforcement Agency [*sic*] has ruined the lives of thousands for possession of a substance and that possession of a substance is not a morally justifiable reason for imprisonment. The commenter stated that DEA needs to stop arbitrary regulations and allow Americans to live freely. The commenter further states that the criminalization of drugs has given a monopoly to drug cartels. Lastly, the commenter states that drug consumption would be safer, Americans would be freer, and cartels would lose their income stream if companies were allowed to sell drugs.

DEA response: This comment is outside the scope of this rule. Congress has provided, in the CSA, the mechanism to regulate precursor chemicals, which is the authority utilized in this rule.¹⁸

Chemical Mixtures of 4-Piperidone

Under this rulemaking, chemical mixtures containing 4-piperidone are

¹⁶ 87 FR 57852.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ 21 U.S.C. 802(34).

not exempt from regulatory requirements at any concentration, unless an application for exemption of a chemical mixture is submitted by a 4-piperidone manufacturer and the application is reviewed and accepted by DEA under 21 CFR 1310.13 (Exemption by Application Process). The control of chemical mixtures containing any amount of 4-piperidone is necessary to prevent the extraction, isolation, and use of 4-piperidone in the illicit manufacture of fentanyl. This rule modifies the Table of Concentration Limits in 21 CFR 1310.12(c) to reflect the fact that chemical mixtures containing any amount of 4-piperidone are subject to the CSA chemical control provisions.

Exemption by Application Process

DEA has implemented an application process to exempt mixtures from the requirements of the CSA and its implementing regulations.¹⁹ Under the application process, manufacturers may submit an application for exemption for those mixtures that do not qualify for automatic exemption. Exemption status can be granted if DEA determines that the mixture is formulated in such a way that it cannot be easily used in the illicit production of a controlled substance and that the listed chemical cannot be readily recovered.²⁰

Requirements for Handling List I Chemicals

This final rule subjects 4-piperidone to all of the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, importing, and exporting of list I chemicals. Upon the effective date of this final rule, persons handling 4-piperidone, including regulated chemical mixtures containing 4-piperidone, will be required to comply with list I chemical regulations, including the following:

1. *Registration.* Any person who manufactures, distributes, imports, or exports 4-piperidone, including chemical mixtures containing 4-piperidone, or proposes to engage in the manufacture, distribution, importation, or exportation of 4-piperidone, including chemical mixtures containing 4-piperidone, must obtain a registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958. Regulations describing registration for list I chemical handlers are set forth in 21 CFR part 1309. DEA regulations require separate registrations for manufacturing, distributing, importing,

and exporting of list I chemicals.²¹ Further, a separate registration is required for each principal place of business at one general physical location where list I chemicals are manufactured, distributed, imported, or exported by a person. 21 U.S.C. 822(e)(1) and 21 CFR 1309.23(a).

DEA notes that under the CSA, “warehousemen” are not required to register and may lawfully possess list I chemicals, if the possession of those chemicals is in the usual course of business or employment.²² Under DEA implementing regulations, the warehouse in question must receive the list I chemical from a DEA registrant and shall only distribute the list I chemical back to the DEA registrant and registered location from which it was received. A warehouse that distributes list I chemicals to persons other than the registrant and registered location from which they were obtained is conducting distribution activities and is required to register as such.²³

Upon the effective date of this final rule, any person manufacturing, distributing, importing, or exporting 4-piperidone or a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone will become subject to the registration requirement under the CSA. DEA recognizes, however, that it is not possible for persons who are subject to the registration requirements to immediately complete and submit an application for registration, and for DEA to immediately issue registrations for those activities. Therefore, to allow any continued legitimate commerce in 4-piperidone or a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone, DEA is establishing in 21 CFR 1310.09, a temporary exemption from the registration requirement for persons desiring to engage in activities with 4-piperidone or a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone, provided that DEA receives a properly completed application for registration or application for exemption of a chemical mixture under 21 CFR 1310.13 on or before May 12, 2023. The temporary exemption for such persons will remain in effect until DEA takes final action on their application for registration or application for exemption of a chemical mixture.

The temporary exemption applies solely to the registration requirement; all other chemical control requirements, including recordkeeping and reporting, would become effective on the effective date of this final rule. This is necessary

because a delay in regulating these transactions could result in increased diversion of chemicals desirable to drug traffickers.

Additionally, the temporary exemption for registration does not suspend applicable Federal criminal laws relating to 4-piperidone, nor does it supersede State or local laws or regulations. All handlers of 4-piperidone must comply with applicable State and local requirements in addition to the CSA regulatory controls.

2. *Records and Reports.* Every DEA registrant must maintain records and submit reports with respect to 4-piperidone pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 830 and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1310.04 and 1310.05. Pursuant to 21 CFR 1310.04, a record must be kept for two years after the date of a transaction involving a listed chemical, provided the transaction is a regulated transaction.

Each regulated bulk manufacturer of a listed chemical must submit manufacturing, inventory, and use data on an annual basis. Existing standard industry reports containing the required information are acceptable, provided the information is separate or readily retrievable from the report.²⁴

The CSA and its implementing regulations require that each regulated person must report to DEA any regulated transaction involving an extraordinary quantity of a listed chemical, an uncommon method of payment or delivery, or any other circumstance that the regulated person believes may indicate that the listed chemical will be used in violation of subchapter I of the CSA. In addition, regulated persons must report any regulated transaction with a person whose description or other identifying characteristics DEA has previously furnished to the regulated person, any unusual or excessive loss or disappearance of a listed chemical under the control of the regulated person, and any in-transit loss in which the regulated person is the supplier.²⁵

3. *Importation and Exportation.* All importation and exportation of 4-piperidone or a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone must be done in compliance with 21 U.S.C. 957, 958, and 971 and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1313.

4. *Security.* All applicants and registrants must provide effective controls against theft and diversion of list I chemicals in accordance with 21 CFR 1309.71–1309.73.

¹⁹ 21 CFR 1310.13.

²⁰ 21 U.S.C. 802(39)(A)(vi).

²¹ 21 CFR 1309.21.

²² 21 U.S.C. 822(c)(2).

²³ 21 U.S.C. 822(a)(1).

²⁴ 21 CFR 1310.05(d).

²⁵ 21 U.S.C. 830(b) and 21 CFR 1310.05(a) and (b).

5. *Administrative Inspection.* Places, including factories, warehouses, or other establishments and conveyances, where registrants or other regulated persons may lawfully hold, manufacture, distribute, or otherwise dispose of a list I chemical or where records relating to those activities are maintained, are controlled premises as defined in 21 U.S.C. 880(a) and 21 CFR 1316.02(c). The CSA allows for administrative inspections of these controlled premises as provided in 21 U.S.C. 880 and 21 CFR part 1316, subpart A.

6. *Liability.* Any activity involving 4-piperidone not authorized by, or in violation of, the CSA, would be unlawful, and would subject the person to administrative, civil, and/or criminal action.

Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563, Regulatory Planning and Review, Improving and Regulation and Regulatory Review

This final rulemaking, which adds 4-piperidone as a list 1 chemical, was developed in accordance with the principles of Executive Orders (E.O.) 12866 and 13563. E.O. 12866 directs agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health, and safety effects; distributive impacts; and equity). E.O. 13563 is supplemental to and reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review as established in E.O. 12866.

E.O. 12866 classifies a “significant regulatory action,” requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may: (1) have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities; (2) create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency; (3) materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or (4) raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in the E.O.

DEA has reviewed this rule under the foregoing principles and has determined that this rule is not a “significant

regulatory action” under E.O. 12866. Accordingly, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs has not reviewed this rule.

This final rulemaking subjects 4-piperidone to all of the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, importing, and exporting of list I chemicals. 4-Piperidone is a precursor chemical used in, and is important to, the illicit manufacture of the schedule II controlled substance fentanyl. The distribution of illicitly manufactured fentanyl has caused an unprecedented outbreak of thousands of fentanyl-related overdoses in the United States in recent years.

DEA has searched information in the public domain for any legitimate uses of 4-piperidone, and has not documented a use for 4-piperidone other than as an intermediary chemical in the production of fentanyl. Based on the review of import and quota information for NPP, ANPP, and fentanyl, DEA believes the vast majority of, if not all, legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl is produced via a synthetic route involving NPP and ANPP as intermediaries, not 4-piperidone. The quantities of NPP indicated in import data and quantities of ANPP indicated in import and quota data generally correspond with the quantities of legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl produced in the United States. Therefore, DEA concludes the vast majority of, if not all, 4-piperidone undergoing chemical transactions is being used for the manufacturing of illicit fentanyl. DEA cannot rule out the possibility that minimal quantities of 4-piperidone is being used for the manufacturing of legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl. However, if there are any quantities of 4-piperidone used for the manufacturing of legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl, the quantities are believed to be small and economically insignificant. DEA requested public comment regarding this estimate; however, no public comment was received during the notice and comment period.

DEA evaluated the costs and benefits of this action.

Costs

DEA believes the market for 4-piperidone for the legitimate manufacturing of pharmaceutical fentanyl is minimal. As stated above, the only use for 4-piperidone of which DEA is aware is as an intermediary for the manufacturing of fentanyl. Any manufacturer, distributor, importer, or exporter of 4-piperidone for the production of legitimate pharmaceutical

fentanyl, if they exist at all, will incur costs. The primary costs associated with this rule would be the annual registration fees for list I chemicals (\$3,699 for manufacturers and \$1,850 for distributors, importers, and exporters). However, any manufacturer that uses 4-piperidone for legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl production would already be registered with DEA and have all security and other handling processes in place because of the controls already in place on fentanyl, resulting in minimal cost to those entities. While different forms of handling the scheduled substance versus the list I chemical (distribution of fentanyl vs exporting 4-piperidone) could require a separate registration for the different handling of the substances, if an entity is already registered to handle, manufacture, import, or export a scheduled substance, the entity would not need an additional registration for the list I chemical, provided it is handling the list I chemical in the same manner that it is registered for with the scheduled substance, or as a coincident activity permitted by § 1309.21. Even with the possibility of these additional registrations, DEA believes that the cost will be minimal.

DEA has identified 38 domestic suppliers of 4-piperidone. Only one is registered to handle list I chemicals, the remaining 37 are not registered with DEA to handle list I chemicals. It is difficult to estimate how much 4-piperidone is distributed by these suppliers. It is common for chemical distributors to have items in their catalog while not actually having any material level of sales. Based on the review of import and quota information for NPP, ANPP, and fentanyl, where the quantities of NPP and ANPP imported and manufactured generally correspond with the quantities of fentanyl produced, DEA believes any quantity of sales from these distributors for legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl manufacturing is minimal. Suppliers for the legitimate use of 4-piperidone are expected to choose the least-cost option, and stop selling the minimal quantities, if any, of 4-piperidone, rather than incur the registration cost. Because DEA believes the quantities of 4-piperidone supplied for the legitimate manufacturing of pharmaceutical fentanyl are minimal, DEA estimates that the cost of foregone sales is minimal; and thus, the cost of this rule is minimal. DEA requested public comment regarding this estimate; however, no public comment was received during the notice and comment period.

This analysis excludes consideration of any economic impact to those businesses that facilitate the manufacturing and distribution of 4-piperidone for the manufacturing of illicit fentanyl. As a law enforcement organization and as a matter of principle, DEA believes considering the economic utility of facilitating the manufacture of illicit fentanyl would be improper.

Benefits

Controlling 4-piperidone is expected to prevent, curtail, and limit the unlawful manufacture and distribution of the controlled substance, fentanyl. As a list I chemical, handling of 4-piperidone requires registration with DEA and various controls and monitoring as required by the CSA. This rule is also expected to assist preventing the possible theft or diversion of 4-piperidone from any legitimate firms. DEA also believes control is necessary to prevent unscrupulous chemists from synthesizing 4-piperidone and selling it (as an unregulated material) through the internet and other channels, to individuals who may wish to acquire unregulated intermediary chemicals for the purpose of illicitly manufacturing fentanyl.

In summary, DEA conducted a qualitative analysis of costs and benefits. DEA believes this action will minimize the diversion of 4-piperidone. DEA believes the market for 4-piperidone for the legitimate manufacturing of pharmaceutical fentanyl is minimal. Therefore, any potential cost as a result of this regulation is minimal.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform

This regulation meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988 Civil Justice Reform to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize litigation, provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, and promote simplification and burden reduction.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

This rulemaking does not have federalism implications warranting the application of E.O. 13132. The rule does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national Government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications warranting the application of E.O. 13175. This rule does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Administrator, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601–612), has reviewed this rule and by approving it certifies that it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. As discussed above, 4-piperidone or a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone shall be subject to all of the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, importing, and exporting of list I chemicals. 4-Piperidone is a precursor chemical used in, and is important to, the illicit manufacture of the schedule II controlled substance fentanyl. The distribution of illicitly manufactured fentanyl has caused an unprecedented outbreak of thousands of fentanyl-related overdoses in the United States in recent years. DEA has not identified any legitimate industrial use for 4-piperidone other than its role as an intermediary chemical in the production of fentanyl. However, DEA believes the vast majority, if not all, of legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl is produced via a synthetic route involving NPP and ANPP as intermediaries, not 4-piperidone. The review of import and quota information for fentanyl, ANPP, and NPP supports this belief. Therefore, DEA believes the vast majority, if not all, of 4-piperidone is used for the illicit manufacturing of fentanyl. The primary costs associated with this rule are the annual registration fees (\$3,699 for manufacturers and \$1,850 for distributors, importers, and exporters). Additionally, any manufacturer that uses 4-piperidone for legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl production would already be registered with DEA and have all security and other handling processes in place, resulting in minimal cost. DEA has identified 38 domestic suppliers of 4-piperidone, 37 of which are not registered with DEA to handle list I chemicals. All non-registered domestic suppliers are affected and are estimated to be small entities (based on Small Business Administration size standard for chemical distributors and

Statistics of U.S. Business data).²⁶ It is impossible to know how much 4-piperidone is distributed by these suppliers. It is common for chemical distributors to have items in their catalog while not actually having any material level of sales. Based on the review of import and quota information for NPP, ANPP, and fentanyl, where the quantities of NPP and ANPP imported and manufactured generally correspond with the quantities of fentanyl produced, DEA believes any quantity of sales from these distributors for legitimate pharmaceutical fentanyl manufacturing is minimal. Therefore, DEA estimates the cost of this rule on any affected small entity is minimal. DEA did not receive public comment regarding this estimate. Based on these factors, DEA projects that this rule will not result in a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

On the basis of information contained in the “Regulatory Flexibility Act” section above, DEA has determined and certifies pursuant to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA), 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.*, that this action would not result in any Federal mandate that may result “in the expenditure by State, local, and tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100,000,000 or more (adjusted for inflation) in any one year” Therefore, neither a Small Government Agency Plan nor any other action is required under provisions of UMRA.

Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule as defined by the Congressional Review Act (CRA), 5 U.S.C. 804. However, pursuant to the CRA, DEA is submitting a copy of this final rule to both Houses of Congress and to the Comptroller General.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on April 3, 2023 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

²⁶ <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2018-07/NAICS%202017%20Table%20of%20Size%20Standards.pdf>.

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.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1310

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Exports, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

For the reasons set out above, DEA amends 21 CFR part 1310 as follows:

PART 1310—RECORDS AND REPORTS OF LISTED CHEMICALS AND CERTAIN MACHINES; IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN MACHINES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1310 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 802, 827(h), 830, 871(b), 890.

■ 2. In § 1310.02, add paragraph (a)(38) to read as follows:

§ 1310.02 Substances covered.

* * * * *

(a) * * *

(38) 4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible. 8330

* * * * *

■ 3. In § 1310.04:

■ a. Redesignate paragraphs (g)(1)(xvi) and (xvii) as paragraphs (g)(1)(xvii) and (xviii), respectively; and

■ b. Add a new paragraph (g)(1)(xvi).

The addition reads as follows:

§ 1310.04 Maintenance of records.

* * * * *

(g) * * *

(1) * * *

(xvi) 4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible

* * * * *

■ 4. In § 1310.09, add paragraph (s) to read as follows:

§ 1310.09 Temporary exemption from registration.

* * * * *

(s)(1) Each person required under 21 U.S.C. 822 and 21 U.S.C. 957 to obtain a registration to manufacture, distribute, import, or export regulated 4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible, including regulated chemical mixtures pursuant to § 1310.12, is temporarily exempted from the registration requirement, provided that DEA receives a properly completed application for registration or application for exemption for a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone pursuant to § 1310.13 on or before May 12, 2023. The exemption would remain in effect for each person who has made such application until the Administration has approved or denied that application. This exemption applies only to registration; all other

chemical control requirements set forth in the Act and parts 1309, 1310, 1313, and 1316 of this chapter remain in full force and effect.

(2) Any person who manufactures, distributes, imports, or exports a chemical mixture containing 4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible whose application for exemption is subsequently denied by DEA must obtain a registration with DEA. A temporary exemption from the registration requirement will also be provided for those persons whose application for exemption is denied, provided that DEA receives a properly completed application for registration on or before 30 days following the date of official DEA notification that the application for exemption has been denied. The temporary exemption for such persons will remain in effect until DEA takes final action on their registration application.

■ 5. In 1310.12, amend the table in paragraph (c) by adding in alphabetical order an entry for “4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible” to read as follows:

§ 1310.12 Exempt chemical mixtures.

* * * * *

(c) * * *

TABLE OF CONCENTRATION LIMITS

	DEA chemical code No.	Concentration	Special conditions
List I Chemicals			
4-piperidone (piperidin-4-one), its acetals, its amides, its carbamates, its salts, and salts of its acetals, its amides, and its carbamates, and any combination thereof, whenever the existence of such is possible.	8330	Not exempt at any concentration.	Chemical mixtures containing any amount of 4-piperidone are not exempt.

* * * * *

Scott Brinks,*Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.*

[FR Doc. 2023-07538 Filed 4-11-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-09-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE**22 CFR Part 126**

[Public Notice: 11862]

RIN 1400-AF55

International Traffic in Arms Regulations: Expansion of Defense Articles and Defense Services Eligible for Transfer Under the Canadian and Treaty Exemptions**AGENCY:** Department of State.**ACTION:** Final rule and conforming revisions.

SUMMARY: The Department of State is amending the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to expand the types of defense articles that may be exported and defense services that may be furnished pursuant to the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation, the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation, and the Canadian exemptions of the ITAR. The Department of State is also making clarifying amendments and conforming updates.

DATES: The rule is effective on May 12, 2023.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Dilan Wickrema, Office of Defense Trade Controls Policy, Department of State, telephone (202) 634-4981; email DDTCCustomerService@state.gov ATTN: Regulatory Change, ITAR Supplement No.1 to part 126 Amendments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rules (Public Notice 7828, 77 FR 16591 & Public Notice 8270, 78 FR 21523), published on March 21, 2012 and April 11, 2013, respectively, amended the ITAR to implement the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Australia Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (referred to herein as “the Australia DTC Treaty”) (Treaty Doc. 110-10) and the Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation (referred to herein as “the UK DTC Treaty”) (Treaty Doc. 110-7) (together referred to herein as “the Treaty exemptions”), and identified via Supplement No. 1 to part 126 the defense articles that may not be exported, and defense services that may not be furnished, through the use of the Treaty exemptions (ITAR §§ 126.16 and 126.17) and the Canadian exemptions (ITAR § 126.5).

The Department of State is now amending Supplement No. 1 to part 126 to expand the types of defense articles that may be exported, and defense services that may be furnished, pursuant to the Treaty exemptions and Canadian exemptions. The Department of State is implementing this amendment after a series of routine consultations with its interagency and international counterparts. This amendment is intended to ensure the Treaty exemptions and the Canadian exemptions continue to enhance operational capabilities, interoperability, and cooperation between the armed forces of the United States and its allies and partners. While future rulemaking will address other areas of the chart, this final rule implements four specific changes to Supplement No. 1 to part 126.

First, this final rule amends the 25th entry, identified as USML Category IV which previously excluded “[d]efense articles and services specific to torpedoes,” to exclude only “defense articles and services specific to the warhead or the sonar, guidance, and control section of torpedoes.” Second, this final rule amends the 105th entry, identified as USML Category XX(c), which previously excluded “[d]efense articles and services specific to submarine combat control systems,” to remove mounting racks and cabinets from that entry.

Third, this final rule amends the 60th entry, the 66th entry, and explanatory Note 9 to remove specific Underwater Acoustic Decoy Countermeasures (ADC) from Supplement No. 1 and clarify the note. Fourth, this final rule amends the 28th and 29th entries regarding USML Category IV(i) manufacturing know-how and the 67th–70th entries regarding USML Category XII night vision. The USML Category IV(i) technical data entries are amended to reflect the fact that USML Category IV(h) was previously updated (79 FR 34) to describe the specific subassemblies of other USML Category IV defense articles that remain ITAR-controlled. Similarly, the night vision entries are updated to reflect the fact that first generation

image intensification tubes are not subject to the ITAR, some items previously controlled in paragraph (c) of Category XII moved to paragraph (e) in a prior rulemaking (81 FR 70340), and to clarify that the technical data and defense services entry only applies to paragraph (f) of Category XII.

Regulatory Analysis and Notices*Administrative Procedure Act*

The Department of State is of the opinion that controlling the import and export of defense articles and services is a foreign affairs function of the United States Government and that rules implementing this function are exempt from sections 553 (rulemaking) and 554 (adjudications) of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1).

Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule is exempt from the notice-and-comment rulemaking provisions of 5 U.S.C. 553 as a foreign affairs function. Therefore, it does not require analysis under the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This rulemaking does not involve a mandate that will result in the expenditure by State, local, and Tribal governments, in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any year and it will not significantly or uniquely affect small governments. Therefore, no actions are deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

Executive Orders 12372 and 13132

This rulemaking will not have 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 Executive Order 13132, is determined that this amendment does not have sufficient federalism implications to require consultations or warrant the preparation of a federalism summary impact statement. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities do not apply to this rulemaking.

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory