

the effective date of this AD in accordance with Revision 01 of the service bulletin, dated November 6, 2002, are also acceptable for compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

Note: For the purposes of this AD, a general visual inspection is defined as: "A visual examination of an interior or exterior area, installation, or assembly to detect obvious damage, failure, or irregularity. This level of inspection is made from within touching distance unless otherwise specified. A mirror may be necessary to enhance visual access to all exposed surfaces in the inspection area. This level of inspection is made under normally available lighting conditions such as daylight, hangar lighting, flashlight, or droplight and may require removal or opening of access panels or doors. Stands, ladders, or platforms may be required to gain proximity to the area being checked."

Bracket Installation

(b) Within 6 months after the effective date of this AD: Perform the actions specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this AD in accordance with the Accomplishment Instructions of Boeing Alert Service Bulletin DC10-24A171, Revision 02, dated March 7, 2003. Accomplishment of the actions before the effective date of this AD in accordance with Revision 01 of the service bulletin, dated November 6, 2002 is also acceptable for compliance with the requirements of this paragraph.

(1) For Group 1 and Group 3 airplanes: Fabricate and install a new power feeder support bracket assembly and clamps at station Y=595.000, left side. Bracket fabrication and installation done before the effective date of this AD in accordance with the original issue of the service bulletin, dated October 18, 2001, is also acceptable for compliance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this AD.

(2) For Group 2 airplanes: Install 2 power feeder support brackets and clamps at station Y=606.000, left side.

Alternative Methods of Compliance

(c) In accordance with 14 CFR 39.19, the Manager, Los Angeles Aircraft Certification Office, FAA, is authorized to approve alternative methods of compliance for this AD.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on August 29, 2003.

Vi L. Lipski,

*Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate,
Aircraft Certification Service.*

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA-247P]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine, N-Benzylpiperazine and 1-(3-Trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine Into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act

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

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this notice of proposed rulemaking to place 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7), N-Benzylpiperazine (BZP), and 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine (TFMPP) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). This proposed action is based on data gathered and reviewed by the DEA. If finalized, this proposed action would continue to impose the criminal sanctions and regulatory controls of Schedule I substances under the CSA on the manufacture, distribution, and possession of 2C-T-7, BZP, and TFMPP. **DATES:** Comments must be received on or before October 8, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments and objections should be submitted to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative/CCR.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Frank Sapienza, Chief, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537, (202) 307-7183.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On September 20, 2002, the Deputy Administrator of the DEA published two final rules in the **Federal Register** amending § 1308.11(g) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations to temporarily place 2C-T-7 (67 FR 59163), and BZP and TFMPP (67 FR 59161) into Schedule I of the CSA pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h). These final rules, which became effective on the date of publication, were based on findings by the Deputy Administrator that the temporary scheduling of 2C-T-7, BZP, and TFMPP was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. The CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2)) requires

that the temporary scheduling of a substance expire at the end of one year from the date of issuance of the order. However, if proceedings to schedule a substance pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) have been initiated and are pending, the temporary scheduling of a substance may be extended for up to six months. Under this provision, the temporary scheduling of 2C-T-7, BZP, and TFMPP, which would expire on September 19, 2003, may be extended to March 19, 2004. This extension is being ordered by the DEA Administrator in a separate action.

In accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(b) of the CSA, DEA has gathered and reviewed the available information regarding the pharmacology, chemistry, trafficking, actual abuse, pattern of abuse, and the relative potential for abuse of 2C-T-7, BZP, and TFMPP. The Administrator has submitted these data to the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services. In accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(b), the Administrator also requested a scientific and medical evaluation and a scheduling recommendation for 2C-T-7, BZP, and TFMPP from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has notified the DEA that there are no exemptions or approvals in effect under 21 U.S.C. 355 of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act for 2C-T-7, BZP, or TFMPP. A search of the scientific and medical literature revealed no indications of current medical use of 2C-T-7, BZP, or TFMPP in the United States.

2,5-Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine

What is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine?

2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (2C-T-7), a phenethylamine hallucinogen, is structurally related to the Schedule I phenethylamine 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2CB), 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 is a sulfur analogue of 2CB. Both substances have the structural features necessary for stimulant and/or hallucinogenic activity. Based on its structural similarity to 2CB, one would expect 2C-T-7's pharmacological profile to be qualitatively similar to 2CB if evaluated in preclinical and clinical studies.

2C-T-7 is being abused for its action on the central nervous system (CNS),