There have been reports of inadvertent landing gear retraction on Sikorsky Model S-61N rotorcraft. These indications have been caused by electrical shorts in the landing gear control circuit. As a result of these occurrences, Sikorsky issued Service Bulletin No. 61S58-40 applicable to in-service rotorcraft and began installing a redesigned landing gear control circuit on production rotorcraft. The redesigned circuit prevents landing gear retraction by electrical shorts. The FAA has concluded that the landing gear control circuit on in-service rotorcraft is an unsafe condition that is likely to exist in other rotorcraft of the same type design. Accordingly, an AD is being proposed that would require an electrical wiring change to the landing gear control circuit of Sikorsky Model S-61N rotorcraft in accordance with the aforementioned service bulletin. Accomplishment of this modification will correct the unsafe condition.

The manufacturer's specifications and procedures are identified and described in this directive. It is incorporated herein and made a part hereof pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(1). All persons affected by this directive who have not already received these documents from the manufacturer may obtain copies upon request to Sikorsky Aircraft, Commercial Customer Service, Stratford, Connecticut 06615. These documents may also be examined at Federal Aviation Administration, New England Region, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, Massachusetts, and at FAA Headquarters, 800 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. A copy of this AD which includes the incorporated material in full is maintained by the FAA at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and at New England Region.

DRAFTING INFORMATION
The principal authors of this document are Ronald L. Vavruch, Staff Engineer, Flight Division, and George L. Thompson, Attorney, Office of the Regional Counsel, DOT, FAA, New England Region, 12 New England Executive Park, Burlington, Mass. 01803.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT
Accordingly, the FAA proposes to amend § 33.13 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR 33.13) by adding the following new airworthiness directive.

Sikorsky. Applies to Model S-61N rotorcraft prior to and including Sikorsky Serial No. 61S58-40.

Compliance: Required as indicated, unless already accomplished.

To prevent inadvertent landing gear retraction, within the next 300 hours time in service, modify the main landing gear electrical system in accordance with Sikorsky Service Bulletin 61S58-40 or later FAA approved revisions. (Sec. 313(a), 601, 603, Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1354(a) 1433); see 9(c), Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1433).

Notes—The Federal Aviation Administration has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an Economic Impact Statement under Executive Order 11241, as amended by Executive Order 11594, and OMB Circular A-110.

Issued in Burlington, Massachusetts on December 9, 1977.

WILLIAM E. CROSBY,
Acting Director,
New England Region.

NOTE—The incorporation by reference provisions in this document were approved by the Director of the Federal Register on June 19, 1977.

[FR Doc. 77-5833 Filed 12-10-77; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Drug Enforcement Administration
[21 CFR Part 1308]
SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES
Placement of Phencyclidine in Schedule II
AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.
ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.
SUMMARY: This is a notice of proposed rulemaking issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration to place the drug phencyclidine into Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act. This action was initiated upon DEA's receipt of a letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, requesting this transfer from Schedule III to Schedule II of the act. The effect of this transfer will be to provide more stringent regulatory controls upon the manufacture, distribution, dispensing, importation and exportation of phencyclidine.
DATES: Comments and objections should be received on or before January 18, 1978.
ADDRESS: Send comments and objections in quintuplicate to: Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, 1405 I Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20537.
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Regulatory Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, telephone 202-633-1366.
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:
On August 29, 1977, the Administrator of DEA requested of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a scientific and medical evaluation of DEA's proposed action to move the Schedule III controlled substance phencyclidine to Schedule II.

The Assistant Secretary concurred with DEA's request and submitted a letter dated December 8, 1977, with documents enclosed which listed the factors he is required to consider under Section 201 of the Act as well as the summarized considerations in furtherance thereof concerning the placement of phencyclidine into Schedule II.

The December 8, 1977 letter to the Assistant Secretary and his summarized considerations are set forth below:

December 8, 1977.
Mr. Peter N. Benson, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, 560 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Benson:
The Drug Enforcement Administration received on August 23, 1977 that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare evaluate a proposal to control phencyclidine in Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act. The Bureau of Drugs and the Bureau of Veterinary Medicine within the Food and Drug Administration have reviewed the data on phencyclidine and agree with the conclusion of the Drug Enforcement Administration that this compound and its salts should be moved to Schedule II. I concur with the scientific and medical evaluation and recommend that action be initiated to place phencyclidine into Schedule II.

There is no significant difference between Schedules I and II related to the ability of licensed practitioners to use the drug in medical practice. Phencyclidine has not been approved for any medical uses in humans, but it is a valuable anesthetic in the veterinary care of primates. It is used in zoos and wildlife centers for tranquilization and extraction or observation of non-roadside wildlife. It is not known how long it will be before the use of phencyclidine in Schedule II will become widespread in medical practice.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
JULIUS B. RICHMOND, M.D.
Assistant Secretary for Health.

Enclosure.

Basis for the Recommendation for the Control of Phencyclidine Under Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act

Phencyclidine is (11a-phenylcyclcopropenyl) piperidine and is also known as PCP. It is intended solely for use as a parenteral immobility agent in primates, and is an extremely valuable tool for preserving and maintaining the integrity of the experimental animal medicine. It is considered to have revolutionized the handling of primates (Lumb, W. V., et al. Experimental Anesthesia, Lca and Fediger 1973). Phencyclidine was originally approved by FDA August 18, 1966 as an immobilizing agent for experimental animals, raccoons, and a type of wild pig. One month later the sponsor, Parke-Davis Company, deleted the claim that the administration was restricted to use in primates. The
PROPOSED RULES

1. Based on information now available phencyclidine has a high potential for abuse;

2. Phencyclidine has a currently accepted medical use in veterinary treatment in the United States; and

3. Abuse of phencyclidine may lead to severe psychological dependence.

Therefore, under the authority vested in him by the Act and by regulations of the Department of Justice, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration hereby proposes that §§ 1308.12 (e) and 1308.13(c) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) be amended to read as follows:

1308.12 Schedule II

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(e) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system will be controlled by the DEA:

(1) Amobarbital
(2) Methaqualone
(3) Pentobarbital
(4) Phencyclidine
(5) Secobarbital

1308.13 Schedule III

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(e) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system:

(1) Any compound, mixture or preparation containing:

(i) Amobarbital
(ii) Secobarbital
(iii) Pentobarbital

(2) Any sustained dosage form containing:

(i) Amobarbital
(ii) Secobarbital
(iii) Pentobarbital

or any salt thereof or one or more other active medicinal ingredients which are not listed in any schedule.

(3) Any substance which contains any quantity of a derivitive of barbituric acid or any salt thereof:

(4) Chloral hydrate
(5) Glutethimide
(6) Lysergic acid
(7) Lysergic acid amide
(8) Methyprylon
(9) Sulfonafibromethane
(10) Sul芬afibromethane
(11) Sulfinpyrazine

All interested persons are invited to submit their comments or objections in writing regarding this proposal. These comments or objections should state with particularity the issues concerning which the person desires to be heard. All comments and objections should be submitted in quintuplicate to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Department of Justice, 1405 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20577, Attn: DEA Federal Register Representative. All such submissions must be received on or before January 18, 1978.

In the event that an interested party submits objections to these proposals which present reasonable grounds for the rules not to be finalized and requests a hearing in accordance with 21 CFR 1308.45, the party will be notified by registered mail of the time and place that the hearing will be held. If any objections which are submitted do not present reasonable grounds, the party will be so advised by registered mail.

If no objections presenting grounds for a hearing on these proposals are received within the time limitations, or all interested parties waive or are deemed to waive their opportunities for a hearing on the proposals, the Administrator, after giving consideration to written comments and objections, will issue his final order pursuant to 21 CFR 1308.45 without a hearing.


Peter B. Bensinger, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[26 CFR Part 1]

[LR-1810]

ABATEMENT OF INCOME TAXES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES UPON DEATH

Proposed Rule Making

AGENCY: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document contains a proposed amendment to the regulations relating to the abatement of income taxes of members of the Armed Forces of the United States who die while serving in a combat zone or as a result of wounds, injuries, or illness incurred while serving in a combat zone. The proposal conforms the regulations to the per curiam decision of the Supreme Court in "Marcello v. Estate of Lups," 348 U.S. 956 (1956), which held the abatement extends to income received by the individual's estate during any remaining portion of the twelve-month period corresponding to the individual's life span.

The amendment affects those survivors of a serviceman who receive income that would have been received by the service-