provide data regarding appliance and equipment saturation and use. Surveys of each member system shall be conducted as a block at least every 3 years.

(vi) Provide for a sound basis for annually tracking and evaluating the PRS by the power supply borrower, its members, and REA.

(e) Coordination between power supply borrowers and their members. Each member system of a power supply borrower shall participate in the development of the PRS Work Plan and the power supply borrower's PRS. The power supply borrower shall provide certification of such participation and other coordination activities. A PRS of a distribution borrower developed in conformance with an REA-approved PRS Work Plan shall be used as support of the distribution borrower's request for REA financial assistance, subject to an independent REA review and approval of the distribution borrower's PRS.

(f) Special waiver. REA may grant a waiver of all or part of this subpart on a case-by-case basis, if in its judgment, such a waiver is warranted. Such a waiver must be requested by the borrower's Board of Directors with adequate supporting documentation to thoroughly identify the specific circumstances which have caused the request.

§ 1709.6 Basic Criteria for REA Approval of a PRS.

This section sets forth the basic criteria for REA for approval of a PRS for a distribution or power supply borrower.

(a) The PRS has objectively taken into consideration all relevant factors that impact the consumption of electricity and demonstrates an in-depth knowledge and understanding of those factors.

(b) The PRS includes an estimate of the accuracy and the range of possible outcomes as well as identifying the most probable outcome.

(c) The borrower's top management is thoroughly familiar with the development and preparation of the PRS, including its assumptions, and can support and defend it responsibly.

(d) A sound basis for the tracking and evaluation of the PRS is included to determine if the PRS Work Plan should be revised.

(e) A sound basis exists for the collection of relevant data for future PRS.

(f) The PRS accurately identifies Rural Electrification Act beneficiary needs and non-REA Act beneficiary needs.

(g) The borrower has used sufficient and reasonable resources, assumptions and methods to develop an adequate study. The PRS is adequately documented to allow for a thorough and independent review.

(h) The PRS of a power supply organization and its members were effectively coordinated and each includes input from consumer surveys coordinated by the power supplier. This paragraph applies only if the power supply organization is an REA borrower.

(i) The PRS has been approved by the borrower's Board of Directors.

Dated: May 21, 1986.

Harold V. Hunter,
Adminstrator.

[FR Doc. 86-18012 Filed 6-8-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410-15-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

14 CFR Ch. I

[Summary Notice No. PR-86-15; Docket 25059]

Summary of Rulemaking Petition Received From Pan Am Corporation

AGENCY: Federal Aviation Administration [FAA], DOT.

ACTION: Notice of petition for rulemaking.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to FAA's rulemaking provisions governing the application, processing, and disposition of petitions for rulemaking (14 CFR Part 11), this notice contains a summary of a petition by Pan Am Corporation, on behalf of Pan Am Shuttle, Inc., seeking to reallocate 12 operating slots at LaGuardia Airport to petitioner. The slots are currently included in the category reserved for use by general aviation operators. The purpose of this notice is to improve the public's awareness of this aspect of FAA's regulatory activities. Neither publication of this notice nor the inclusion or omission of information in the summary is intended to affect the legal status of the petition or its final disposition.

DATE: Comments on petitions received must identify the petition docket number involved and be received on or before October 10, 1986.

ADDRESS: Send comments on the petition in triplicate to: Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the Chief Counsel, Attn: Rules Docket [AGC-204]. Docket No. 25059, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Leonard Smith, telephone (202) 287-3073.

The petition, any comments received, and a copy of any final disposition are filed in the assigned regulatory docket and are available for examination in the Rule Docket [AGC-204], Room 916, FAA Headquarters Building [FOB-10A], Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20591; telephone (202) 426-3644.

Petitioner requests on behalf of Pan Am Shuttle, Inc., that the requirements of the High Density Traffic Airport Rule, 14 CFR Part 98, Subpart K, be amended to transfer 12 slots currently allocated for general aviation operations at LaGuardia Airport to petitioner. The High Density Traffic Airport Rule currently limits the number of air carrier, commuter, and other operations at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, LaGuardia and Kennedy International Airports in New York, and Washington National Airport in Washington, DC. Petitioner requests that 12 of the slots currently reserved for "other" operations at LaGuardia Airport be changed to air carrier category slots and allocated to petitioner, to provide additional slots for a Washington, DC-New York-Boston shuttle operation which petitioner plans to initiate. The requested change would amend § 93.123(a) of the Federal Aviation Regulations, 14 CFR 93.123(a).

This notice is published pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (f) of § 11.27 of Part 11 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Part 11).

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 5, 1986.

John H. Cassady,
Assistant Chief Counsel, Regulations and Enforcement.

[FR Doc. 86-17944 Filed 6-8-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4910-13-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

Schedules of Controlled Substances; Proposed Placement of 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine (MPPP) and 1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxyxypiperidine (PEPAP) into Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This notice of proposed rulemaking is issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement
Administration (DEA) to place the narcotic substances 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine (MPPP) and 1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypropiperedine (PEPAP) into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). This proposed action by the DEA Administrator is based on data gathered and reviewed by DEA and independently evaluated by the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services. If finalized, this proposed action would impose the regulatory control mechanisms and criminal sanctions of Schedule I on the manufacture, distribution and possession of MPPP and PEPAP.

DATE: Comments must be submitted on or before September 10, 1986.

ADDRESS: Comments and objections should be submitted in quintuplicate to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20537. Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, Telephone: (202) 633-1358.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On July 10, 1986, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a final rule in the Federal Register temporarily placing MPPP and PEPAP into Schedule I of the CSA pursuant to the emergency scheduling provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(h). This action which became effective on August 12, 1986 was based on a finding by the Administrator that the emergency scheduling of MPPP and PEPAP was necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. Section 201(h)(2) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2)) provides that the emergency scheduling of a substance expires at the end of one year from the effective date of the order. However, if a rulemaking proceeding to schedule the substance has been initiated pursuant to section 201(a)(1) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1)), the temporary scheduling may be extended for up to six months. Under this provision, the temporary scheduling of MPPP and PEPAP which would expire on August 12, 1986 may be extended until February 12, 1987. This extension is being ordered by the Administrator of DEA in a separate action.

Since the temporary scheduling of MPPP and PEPAP, DEA has continued to gather information regarding the abuse and abuse potential of MPPP and PEPAP and the clandestine manufacture, distribution and trafficking of this substance. By letter dated June 12, 1986, the DEA Administrator submitted the data which DEA had gathered regarding MPPP and PEPAP to the Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services. In accordance with the provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(b), the DEA Administrator requested a scientific and medical evaluation of the relevant information and a scheduling recommendation for MPPP and PEPAP from the Assistant Secretary for Health. On July 23, 1986, the DEA Administrator received a reply from the Assistant Secretary for Health recommending that MPPP and PEPAP be placed into Schedule I of the CSA. A portion of the letter is set forth below:

At my direction, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) prepared a written evaluation of the document which you provided. That agency also determined that no applications are on file for investigations of these substances for any therapeutic indication. The National Institute on Drug Abuse was notified of the proposed control recommendation and has concurred with the recommendation which the FDA forwarded to my office. Both agencies find that MPPP and PEPAP meet the criteria for control in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. I agree with the finding and recommend that MPPP and PEPAP be controlled in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. You should find attached the document which I received from the FDA which formed the basis for my recommendation.

Briefly, the information gathered and reviewed by DEA and the scientific and medical evaluation by the Assistant Secretary for Health shows that MPPP and PEPAP: (1) Are potent analogues of meperidine, a Schedule II narcotic substance, (2) produce the narcotic effects of typical morphine-like compounds including physical dependence after chronic administration, (3) are not approved for marketing by the Food and Drug Administration or commercially available in the United States, (4) are manufactured in clandestine laboratories, (5) have been identified by forensic laboratories in submisions of drug evidence from the West Coast, (6) have been associated with the production of drug-induced Parkinson’s disease in a number of users, and (7) continue to pose a threat to the public health and safety.

Based on the information gathered and reviewed by DEA and relying on the scientific and medical evaluation and scheduling recommendation of the Assistant Secretary for Health in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(c), the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, pursuant to the provisions of 21 U.S.C. 811(a), finds that:

1. Based on information now available, MPPP and PEPAP have a high potential for abuse;
2. MPPP and PEPAP have no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; and
3. There is a lack of accepted safety for use of MPPP or PEPAP under medical supervision.

The Administrator further finds that MPPP and PEPAP are opiates as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802(18) since they have an addiction-forming and addiction-sustaining liability similar to that of morphine. Consequently, MPPP and PEPAP are narcotics since the definition of a narcotic, as stated in 21 U.S.C. 802(17)(A) includes: "Opium, opiates, derivatives of opium and opiates."

Interested persons are invited to submit their comments, objections or requests for hearing in writing with regard to this proposal. Requests for a hearing should state with particularity the issues concerning which the person desires to be heard. All correspondence regarding this matter should be submitted in quintuplicate to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20537, Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative.

In the event that comments, objections or requests for a hearing raise one or more issues which the Administrator finds warrant a hearing, the Administrator shall order a public hearing by notice in the Federal Register, summarizing the issues to be heard and setting the time for the hearing which will not be less than 30 days after the date of the notice.

Pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, section 605(b), the Administrator certifies that the proposed placement of MPPP and PEPAP into Schedule I of the CSA will have no impact upon small businesses or other entities whose interests must be considered under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Pub. L. 96-354). The substances MPPP and PEPAP, proposed for control in this notice, have no legitimate use or manufacturer in the United States. In accordance with the provisions of Title 21, United States Code, section 811(a), this proposal to place MPPP and PEPAP into Schedule I is a formal rulemaking "on the record after opportunity for a hearing." Such proceedings are conducted pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557 and, as such, have been exempted from the consultation requirements of Executive Order 12291 (46 FR 13193).
List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Narcotics, Prescription drugs.

Under the authority vested in the Attorney General by section 201(a) of the CSA (21 U.S.C. 811(a)), and delegated to the Administrator of DEA by Department of Justice Regulations (28 CFR 0.100), the Administrator hereby proposes that 21 CFR 1308 be amended as follows:

PART 1308—[AMENDED]

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

2. Section 1308.11 is amended by adding new paragraphs (b)(31) and (b)(39), and redesignating the existing paragraphs (b)(31) through (b)(37) and (b)(38) through (b)(46) as (b)(32) through (b)(40) and (b)(41) through (b)(48), respectively:

§ 1308.11 Schedule I.
   * * * * * *(b) * *

   (31) 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionooxypiperidine (MPPP) ........................................ 9661
   * * * * * *
   (39) 1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-ace
toxyxypiperidine (PEPAP) .......................... 9663
   * * * * * 

   Dated: August 5, 1986.

John C. Lawn,
Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 86-17949 Filed 8-6-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4410-09-M

21 CFR Part 1308

Schedules of Controlled Substances; Placement of Tiletamine and Zoalzepam into Schedule I and the Placement Of Certain Preparations Which Contain Both Tiletamine and Zoalzepam into Schedule III

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This notice of proposed rulemaking is issued by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. It proposes the placement of the substances, tiletamine and zoalzepam, into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act and the placement of preparations which contain equal amounts of both tiletamine and zoalzepam into Schedule III.

An action reinstates an action which was proposed in 1985 and not completed. The effect of this action is to facilitate the marketing of a veterinary pharmaceutical product and to discourage the abuse of the product and the individual ingredients.

DATE: Comments must be submitted on or before September 10, 1986.

ADDRESS: Comments and objections should be submitted in quintuplicate to the Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1405 I Street NW., Washington, DC 20537; Attention: DEA Federal Register Representative.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Howard McClain, Jr., Chief, Drug Control Section, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537; Telephone: (202) 633-1306.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Narcotics, Prescription drugs.

A proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on July 9, 1981 (46 FR 35530-35531), proposing that the substances, tiletamine and zoalzepam, be placed into Schedule I and that preparations containing equal weights of both be placed into Schedule III of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). The action was initiated in response to a letter from the then Acting Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Health and Human Services, which recommended that tiletamine and zoalzepam be placed into Schedule I and that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the new Animal Drug Application (NADA) for Telazol®. Enclosed with the letter was the Acting Assistant Secretary's scientific and medical evaluation which listed the factors which the Act requires the Secretary to consider, and summarized the matters considered by the Acting Assistant Secretary in recommending the control of tiletamine, zoalzepam and the veterinary product under the Controlled Substances Act. The factors considered by the Secretary for each entity were:

(1) Its actual or relative potential for abuse;

(2) Scientific evidence of its pharmacological effects, if known.

(3) The state of current scientific knowledge regarding the drug or other substance.

(4) Its history and current pattern of abuse.

(5) The scope, duration and significance of abuse.

(6) What, if any, risk there is to the public health.

(7) Its psychic or physiological dependence liability.

(8) Whether the substance is an immediate precursor of a substance already controlled under the Controlled Substances Act.

The Administrator, in accordance with section 201(b) of the Act (21 U.S.C. 811(b)), has relied on the scientific and medical evaluations and the