PART 71—DESIGNATION OF CLASS A, B, C, D, AND E AIRSPACE AREAS; AIR TRAFFIC SERVICE ROUTES; AND REPORTING POINTS

■ 1. The authority citation for 14 CFR part 71 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(f), 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

§ 71.1 [Amended]

■ 2. The incorporation by reference in 14 CFR 71.1 of FAA Order JO 7400.11J, Airspace Designations and Reporting Points, dated July 31, 2024, and effective September 15, 2024, is amended as follows:

Paragraph 6010(a) Domestic VOR Federal Airways.

* * * * *

V–38 [Amended]

From Moline, IL; INT Moline 082° and Peotone, IL, 281° radials; Peotone; Fort Wayne, IN; to INT Fort Wayne 091° and Rosewood, OH, 334° radials. From Parkersburg, WV; Elkins, WV; Gordonsville, VA; Richmond, VA; Harcum, VA; to INT Harcum 100° and Norfolk, VA, 026° radials.

* * * * *

V–133 [Amended]

From INT Charlotte, NC, 305° and Barretts Mountain, NC, 197° radials; Barretts Mountain; to Charleston, WV. From Saginaw, MI; Traverse City, MI; Escanaba, MI; Sawyer, MI; to Houghton, MI. From International Falls, MN; to Red Lake, ON, Canada. The airspace within Canada is excluded.

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V–144 [Amended]

From Fort Wayne, IN; to Appleton, OH. From Morgantown, WV; Kessel, WV; to Linden, VA.

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V–214 [Removed]

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Issued in Washington, DC, on July 22, 2025.

Brian Eric Konie,

Manager (A), Rules and Regulations Group.

[FR Doc. 2025–14040 Filed 7–24–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA–989]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of Clonazolam, Diclazepam, Etizolam, Flualprazolam, and Flubromazolam in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Temporary scheduling order; extension.

SUMMARY: The Acting Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is issuing this temporary scheduling order to extend the temporary schedule I status of five designer benzodiazepines—clonazolam, diclazepam, etizolam, flualprazolam, and flubromazolam. In an order dated July 26, 2023, DEA temporarily placed these five substances in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. This temporary order will extend the temporary scheduling of five designer benzodiazepines for one year, or until the permanent scheduling action for these substances is completed, whichever occurs first. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances will continue to be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, reverse distribute, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities or chemical analysis with, or possess) or propose to handle these five specified controlled substances.

DATES: This temporary scheduling order, which extends schedule I control of five specific substances covered by an order (88 FR 48112, July 26, 2023), is effective July 26, 2025, and expires on July 26, 2026. If DEA publishes a final rule making this scheduling action permanent, this order will expire on the effective date of that rule, if the effective date is earlier than July 26, 2026.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Terrence L. Boos, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Mailing Address: 8701 Morrissette Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22152; Telephone: (571) 362–3249.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In this order, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) extends the temporary scheduling of the following five controlled substances in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- clonazolam (6-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-8-nitro-4*H*-benzo[*f*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]diazepine),
- diclazepam (7-chloro-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1,3-dihydro-2*H*-benzo[*e*][1,4]diazepin-2-one),
- etizolam (4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-ethyl-9-methyl-6*H*-thieno[3,2-*f*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]diazepine),
- flualprazolam (8-chloro-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4*H*-benzo[*f*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]diazepine), and
- flubromazolam (8-bromo-6-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4*H*-benzo[*f*][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-*a*][1,4]diazepine).

Background and Legal Authority

On July 26, 2023, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1), DEA published an order in the **Federal Register** temporarily placing the five designer benzodiazepines referenced above in schedule I of the CSA based upon a finding that these substances pose an imminent hazard to the public safety.[1] That temporary order was effective upon the date of publication. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2), the temporary scheduling of a substance expires at the end of two years from the date of issuance of the scheduling order, except that DEA may extend temporary scheduling of that substance for up to one year during the pendency of proceedings under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) with the respect to the temporarily controlled substance. In this instance, the temporary scheduling of these five designer benzodiazepines expires on July 26, 2025, unless extended.

Proceedings for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of the scheduling of any drug or other substance under 21 U.S.C. 811(a) may be initiated by the Attorney General (delegated to the Administrator of DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100) on her own motion, at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), or on the petition of any interested party.[2] The Acting

[1] *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Etizolam, Flualprazolam, Clonazolam, Flubromazolam, and Diclazepam in Schedule I,* 88 FR 48112 (July 26, 2023).

[2] 21 U.S.C. 811(a). As discussed in a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), FDA acts

Administrator of DEA, on his own motion pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a), has initiated proceedings under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) to permanently schedule the following designer benzodiazepines: clonazolam, diclazepam, etizolam, flualprazolam, and flubromazolam. DEA is publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register** for the permanent placement of these five benzodiazepines in schedule I. If that proposed rule is finalized, DEA will publish a final rule in the **Federal Register** to make permanent the schedule I status of these substances.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(2), the Acting Administrator orders that the temporary scheduling of these five benzodiazepines—clonazolam, diclazepam, etizolam, flualprazolam, and flubromazolam—and their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible, be extended for one year, or until the permanent scheduling proceeding is completed, whichever occurs first.

Regulatory Matters

The CSA provides for an expedited temporary scheduling action where such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety.[3] This provision of the CSA allows the Attorney General, by order, to temporarily place substances in schedule I.[4] The same subsection also provides that the temporary scheduling of a substance shall expire at the end of two years from the date of the issuance of the order scheduling such substance, except that the Attorney General may, during the pendency of proceedings to permanently schedule the substance under 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1), extend the temporary scheduling for up to one year.

To the extent that 21 U.S.C. 811(h) directs that temporary scheduling actions be issued by order and sets forth the procedures by which such orders are to be issued and extended, the notice and comment requirements of section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA),[5] do not apply to this extension of the temporary scheduling action. The APA expressly differentiates between orders and rules, as it defines an ''order'' to mean a ''final disposition, whether affirmative, negative, injunctive, or declaratory in form, of an agency *in a matter other than rule making.*'' [6] This contrasts with permanent scheduling actions, which are subject to formal rulemaking procedures done ''on the record after opportunity for a hearing,'' and final decisions that conclude the scheduling process and are subject to judicial review.[7] The specific language chosen by Congress indicates an intention for DEA to proceed through the issuance of an order instead of proceeding by rulemaking. Given that Congress specifically requires the Attorney General to follow rulemaking procedures for other kinds of scheduling actions,[8] it is noteworthy that, in subsection 811(h), Congress authorized the issuance of temporary scheduling actions by order rather than by rule.

In the alternative, even if this action were subject to 5 U.S.C. 553, the Acting Administrator finds that there is good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B) and (d)(3) to forgo the notice-and-comment requirements and the delayed effective date requirements of such section, as any further delays in the process for extending the temporary scheduling order would be impracticable and contrary to the public interest in view of the manifest urgency to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety that these substances would present if scheduling expired, for the reasons expressed in the temporary scheduling order.[9]

Further, DEA believes that this order extending the temporary scheduling action is not a ''rule'' as defined by 5 U.S.C. 601(2) and, accordingly, is not subject to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA). The requirements for the preparation of an initial regulatory flexibility analysis in 5 U.S.C. 603(a) are not applicable where, as here, DEA is not required by section 553 of the APA or any other law to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking. Therefore, in this instance, since DEA believes this temporary scheduling action is not a ''rule,'' it is not subject to the requirements of the RFA when issuing this temporary action.

In addition, in accordance with the principles of Executive Orders (E.O.) 12866 and 13563, this action is not a significant regulatory action. 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, sec. 3(f), provides the definition of a ''significant regulatory action,'' requiring review by the Office of Management and Budget. Because this is not a rulemaking action, this is not a significant regulatory action as defined in section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. DEA scheduling actions are not subject to either E.O. 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation, or E.O. 14294, Fighting Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations.

This action 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 E.O. 13132 (Federalism), it is determined that this action does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

As noted above, this action is an order, not a rule. Accordingly, the Congressional Review Act (CRA) is inapplicable, as it applies only to rules. However, if this were a rule, pursuant to the CRA, ''any rule for which an agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, shall take effect at such time as the federal agency promulgating the rule determines.'' [10]

It is in the public interest to maintain the temporary placement of these five substances in schedule I because they pose a public health risk. These substances are clonazolam, diclazepam, etizolam, flualprazolam, and flubromazolam, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers. The temporary scheduling action was taken pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(h), which is specifically designed to enable DEA to act in an expeditious manner to avoid

as the lead agency within HHS in carrying out the Secretary's scheduling responsibilities under the CSA, with the concurrence of NIDA. *Memorandum of Understanding with the National Institute on Drug Abuse,* 50 FR 9518 (Mar. 8, 1985). Because the Secretary has delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS the authority to make domestic drug scheduling recommendations, *see Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91–513, As Amended; Delegation of Authority,* 58 FR 35460 (July 1, 1993), for purposes of this temporary order, all subsequent references to ''Secretary'' have been replaced with ''Assistant Secretary.''

[3] 21 U.S.C. 811(h).

[4] *Id.*

[5] 5 U.S.C. 553.

[6] 5 U.S.C. 551(6) (emphasis added).

[7] 21 U.S.C. 811(a) and 877.

[8] *See* 21 U.S.C. 811(a).

[9] *See Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of Etizolam, Flualprazolam, Clonazolam, Flubromazolam, and Diclazepam in Schedule I,* 88 FR 48112 (July 26, 2023).

[10] 5 U.S.C. 808(2).

an imminent hazard to the public safety. Under 21 U.S.C. 811(h), temporary scheduling orders are not subject to notice and comment rulemaking procedures. For the same reasons that underlie 21 U.S.C. 811(h), that is, the need to keep these five substances in schedule I because they pose an imminent hazard to public safety, it would be contrary to the public interest to delay implementation of this extension of the temporary scheduling order. Further, public notice and comment is impracticable in the amount of time remaining before expiration of the temporary scheduling order and considering the manifest urgency to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety that these substances would present if scheduling expired, for the reasons expressed in the temporary scheduling order. Therefore, in accordance with section 808(2) of the CRA, this order extending the temporary scheduling order for five designer benzodiazepines, currently covered under the temporary order, shall take effect immediately upon its publication.

Nonetheless, DEA has submitted a copy of this temporary order to both Houses of Congress and to the Comptroller General, although such filing is not required under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Congressional Review Act), 5 U.S.C. 801–808 because, as noted above, this action is an order, not a rule.

Signing Authority

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on July 22, 2025, by Acting Administrator Robert J. Murphy. 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 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**.

Heather Achbach,

Federal Register Liaison Officer, Drug Enforcement Administration.

[FR Doc. 2025–14037 Filed 7–24–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410–09–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 1 and 76

[MB Docket Nos. 02–144; MM Docket Nos. 92–266, 93–215; CS Docket No. 94–28; FCC 25–33; FR ID 304837]

Cable Television Rates

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) announces that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection non-substantive changes under OMB Control Numbers 3060–0609 and 3060–0685, the discontinuance of OMB Control Numbers 3060–0607, 3060–0601, 3060–0594 and 3060–0688, and the effective date for amendments adopted by the Report and Order, FCC 25–33, 90 FR 31145 (Order), which were delayed. This document is consistent with the Order, which states that the Media Bureau will publish a document in the **Federal Register** announcing the effective date of the delayed amendments.

DATES: Amendatory instructions 2 (47 CFR 1.1204), 3 (47 CFR 1.1206), 5 (47 CFR 76.911), 6 (47 CFR 76.922), 10 (47 CFR 76.934), 15 (47 CFR 76.944), and 21 (47 CFR 76.990), published at 90 FR 31145 on July 14, 2025, are effective August 13, 2025.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For additional information on this proceeding, contact Katie Costello, Policy Division, Media Bureau at *Katie.Costello@fcc.gov* or (202) 418–2233.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This document announces that OMB approved the modifications to the information collection requirements in 47 CFR 76.934, the discontinuance of the information collection requirements in § 76.922, and the discontinuance of information collection requirements associated with discontinued FCC Forms 1200, 1220 and 1235 on July 15, 2025. This document also announces that OMB approved the discontinuance of information collection requirements for discontinued FCC Form 1210 on July 17, 2025. These forms were discontinued and these rule sections were modified in the Order, FCC 25–33, published at 90 FR 31145 on July 14, 2025. The Commission publishes this document as an announcement of the effective date of August 13, 2025 for 47 CFR 1.1204, 1.1206, 76.911, 76.922, 76.934, 76.944 and 76.990.

Synopsis

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507), the FCC is notifying the public that it received final OMB approvals on July 15, 2025 for the information collection requirements contained in 47 CFR 76.934, the discontinuance of information collection requirements in 47 CFR 76.922 and the discontinuance of information collection requirements for obsolete FCC Forms 1200, 1220 and 1235 and on July 17, 2025 for the discontinuance of information collection requirements for FCC form 1210. Further the FCC is notifying the public that revisions to 47 CFR 1.1204, 1.1206. 76.911, 76.922, 76.934, 76.944 and 76.990 are effective August 13, 2025. Under 5 CFR part 1320, an agency may not conduct or sponsor a collection of information unless it displays a current, valid OMB Control Number.

No person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act that does not display a current, valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Numbers are 3060–0601, 3060–0594, 3060–0688, 3060–0607, 3060–0609 and 3060–0685.

The foregoing notice is required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Public Law 104–13, October 1, 1995, and 44 U.S.C. 3507.

Federal Communications Commission.

Marlene Dortch,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2025–14093 Filed 7–24–25; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6712–01–P

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Parts 73 and 74

[MB Docket Nos. 20–401, 17–105; FCC 24–121; FR ID 304894]

Program Originating FM Broadcast Booster Stations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule; announcement of effective date.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Federal Communications Commission (Commission) announces that the Office of Management and Budget has approved new information collection requirements under OMB Control Number 3060–1334, as adopted in the Federal Communications Commission's Second Report and Order and Order on