forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with Department of Homeland Security Directive 07010.3, Revision 03.2, which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Rodney S. Scott, the Commissioner of CBP, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

**List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12**

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

**Amendment to the CBP Regulations**

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12), is amended as set forth below:

## PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624.

* * * * *

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

* * * * *

■ 2. In § 12.104g, amend the table in paragraph (a) by revising the entry for Chile to read as follows:

**§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.**

(a) * * *

| State party | Cultural property | Decision No. |
|---|---|---|
| * | * | * |
| Chile | Archaeological material representing Chile's cultural heritage from the Paleoindian period (c. 31,000 B.C.) to the Huri Moai phase in Chile (A.D. 1680–1868). | CBP Dec. 20–16, extended by CBP Dec. 25–14. |
| * | * | * |

* * * * *

**Robert F. Altneu,**

*Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*

[FR Doc. 2025–19244 Filed 9–30–25; 11:15 am]

**BILLING CODE 9111–14–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

### 21 CFR Part 1301

**[Docket No. DEA–1111]**

## Requiring Online Submission of Applications for and Renewals of DEA Registration: Technical Correction

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule; technical correction.

**SUMMARY:** This final rule updates an existing Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) regulation by removing the reference to paper payments by check or money order for all applications for DEA registrations and renewal of those registrations. This action makes no substantive changes to this regulation.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective October 2, 2025.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Heather E. Achbach, Regulatory Drafting and Policy Support Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 776–3882.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

### A. Legal Authority

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) implements and enforces the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, often referred to as the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, as amended.[1] DEA publishes the implementing regulations for these statutes in 21 CFR part 1300 to end. These regulations are designed to ensure a sufficient supply of controlled substances for medical, scientific, and other legitimate purposes, and to deter the diversion of controlled substances for illicit purposes.

As mandated by the CSA, DEA establishes and maintains a closed system of control for the manufacturing, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances, and requires any person who manufactures, distributes, dispenses, imports, exports, or conducts research or chemical analysis with controlled substances to register with DEA, unless they meet an exemption, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822. The CSA authorizes the Administrator of DEA (by delegation of authority from the Attorney General) to register an applicant to manufacture, distribute or dispense controlled substances if the Administrator determines such registration is consistent with the public interest.[2] The CSA further authorizes the Administrator to promulgate regulations necessary and appropriate to execute the functions of subchapter I (Control and Enforcement) and subchapter II (Import and Export) of the CSA.[3]

### B. Background and Summary of Changes

DEA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on January 7, 2021 that proposed requiring that all applications for DEA registrations, and renewal of those registrations, be submitted online.[4] The NPRM also proposed removing the paper payment option by requiring that all payments be made online using credit card at the time of submission of the application or renewal for DEA registration.[5] On April 11, 2022, DEA published a final rule adopting the regulatory changes as stated in the NPRM but expanded online payment options to include Automated Clearing House (ACH) funds transfer, credit card, and any other means available at the time of

[1] 21 U.S.C. 801–971.

[2] 21 U.S.C. 823.

[3] 21 U.S.C. 871(b) and 958(f).

[4] Amending Regulations To Require Online Submission of Applications for and Renewals of DEA Registration, 86 FR 1030.

[5] *Id.*

submission of the application or renewal for DEA registration.[6]

As such, Section 1309.12 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requires all applicants shall pay the fee at the time of submission of the application for registration or reregistration using the secure application portal.[7] The online payment may be made via ACH funds transfer, credit card, or any other means available at the time of submission using the secure application portal.[8]

**C. Technical Correction**

DEA is amending 21 CFR 1301.13(e) by removing the sentence that states that fee payments may be made by personal, certified, or cashier's check or money order. As payments may only be submitted online by the means mentioned above, the reference to paper payment options found in 21 CFR 1301.13(e) is obsolete. This was an unintentional oversight and DEA is now correcting this technical error. The deletion of this sentence will eliminate any remaining confusion as to the acceptable means of payment when submitting an application for registration or reregistration.

**Regulatory Analyses**

*Administrative Procedure Act*

An agency may find good cause to exempt a rule from certain provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), including those requiring the publication of a prior notice of proposed rulemaking and the pre-promulgation opportunity for public comment, if such actions are determined to be unnecessary, impracticable, or contrary to the public interest.[9] This rule contains only a technical correction; it imposes no new substantive requirement on the public or DEA registrants. Public notice and comment for this action is unnecessary because the underlying NPRM was already subject to a 60-day comment period, and this action is consistent with the purpose and rationale of the final rule, merely making technical changes and updating the regulatory text accordingly. Because this action does not change DEA's analyses or overall actions, no purpose would be served by an additional public notice and comment period. Consequently, DEA has determined that notice and the opportunity for public comment on this rule are unnecessary.[10]

Additionally, DEA finds that there is good cause under APA section 553(d)(3) for this final rule to become effective on the date of publication of this action. Section 553(d)(3) of the APA allows an effective date of less than 30 days after publication ''as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.'' [11] As stated, this final rule does not create any new regulatory requirements. It is merely a technical correction that removes a sentence and aligns the affected regulation with the previously published final rule. Because this is not a substantive rule, and as DEA finds good cause under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) for the above reason, this final rule takes effect upon the date of publication in the **Federal Register**.

*Executive Orders 12866, 13563, and 14192 (Regulatory Review)*

DEA has determined that this rulemaking is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under section 3(f) of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review. Accordingly, this proposed rule has not been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review. This proposed rule has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with E.O. 12866, ''Regulatory Planning and Review,'' section 1(b), Principles of Regulation; E.O. 13563, ''Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review,'' section 1(b), General Principles of Regulation; and E.O. 14192, ''Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation.'' This rule is not subject to E.O. 14192 because it is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f) of E.O. 12866. Because it is removing a reference to paper payments for applications to DEA registrations, it is a deregulatory action. This final rule updates an existing DEA regulation by removing the reference to paper payments by check or money order for all applications for DEA registrations and renewal of those registrations. This action makes no substantive changes to this regulation.

The paper payment option became obsolete when the final rule was promulgated requiring that all applications for DEA registrations, and renewal of those registrations, be submitted online. The removal of the obsolete sentence will add clarity to DEA's regulations.

Additionally, DEA continues to accept ACH fund transfer and card payment, and registrants are still able to pay with their checking accounts or debit cards associated with their checking accounts. All current and prospective registrants are expected to have a checking account with an online means of payment; therefore, this rulemaking would not impose any economic burdens on the registrants and is not a significant regulatory action under section 3(f)(1) of E.O. 12866.

*Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform*

This final rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988, Civil Justice Reform, to eliminate ambiguity, minimize litigation, establish clear legal standards, and reduce burden.

*Executive Order 13132, Federalism*

This final rule does not have federalism implications warranting the application of E.O. 13132. The final 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 final rule does not have substantial direct effects on the tribes, on the relationship between the national government and the tribes, or the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

*Executive Order 14267, Reducing Anti-Competitive Regulatory Barriers*

This final rule does not reduce competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation.

*Executive Order 14294, Overcriminalization of Federal Regulations*

E.O. 14294 specifies that all notices of proposed rulemaking (NPRMs) and final rules published in the **Federal Register**, the violation of which may constitute criminal regulatory offenses, should include a statement identifying that the rule or proposed rule is a criminal regulatory offense, the authorizing statute, and the mens rea requirement for each element of the offense. This final rule does not involve a criminal regulatory offense and thus E.O. 14294 does not apply.

*Regulatory Flexibility Act*

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 601–612) applies to rules that

[6] Requiring Online Submission of Applications for and Renewals of DEA Registration, 87 FR 21019.

[7] 21 CFR 1309.12(a).

[8] 21 CFR 1309.12(b).

[9] 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(B).

[10] *Id.*

[11] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

are subject to notice and comment under section 553(b) of the APA. As explained above, DEA was not required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking prior to this final rule. Consequently, the RFA does not apply to this final rule.

*Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995*

In accordance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1501 *et seq.,* DEA has determined that this action will 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 million or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any one year. Therefore, neither a Small Government Agency Plan nor any other action is required under UMRA of 1995.

*Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995*

This final rule does not impose a new collection or modify an existing collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501–3521). Also, this final rule does not impose a recordkeeping or reporting requirement on State or local governments, individuals, businesses, or other organizations. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

*Congressional Review Act*

This final rule is not a major rule as defined by Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (known as the Congressional Review Act or CRA).[12] Because this is a rule of agency organization, procedure, or practice that does not substantially affect the rights or obligations of non-agency parties, the reporting requirement under 5 U.S.C. 801 does not apply.

**List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1301**

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Security measures.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, DEA amends 21 CFR part 1301 as follows:

## PART 1301—REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND DISPENSERS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

■ 1. The authority citation for part 1301 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 21 U.S.C. 821, 822, 823, 824, 831, 871(b), 875, 877, 886a, 951, 952, 956, 957, 958, 965 unless otherwise noted.

**§ 1301.13 [Amended]**

■ 2. Amend § 1301.13 in paragraph (e) introductory text by removing the third sentence.

**Signing Authority**

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on September 30, 2025, by Administrator Terrance Cole. 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. 2025–19292 Filed 10–1–25; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4410–09–P**

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Drug Enforcement Administration

### 21 CFR Part 1310

**[Docket No. DEA–1394]**

## Specific Listing for 1-boc-4-piperidone, a Currently Controlled List I Chemical

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is establishing a specific listing and DEA Chemical Code Number for *tert*-butyl 4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxylate (also known as 1-boc-4-piperidone; and CAS Number: 79099–07–3) and its salts as a list I chemical under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). Although 1-boc-4-piperidone is not specifically listed as a list I chemical of the CSA with its own unique Chemical Code Number, it has been regulated as a list I chemical in the United States as a carbamate of 4-piperidone, a list I chemical, since May 12, 2023. Therefore, DEA is simply amending the list of list I chemicals in its regulations to separately include 1-boc-4-piperidone.

**DATES:** Effective date October 2, 2025.

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

A summary of this rule may be found in the docket for this rulemaking at *www.regulations.gov.*

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** *tert*-Butyl 4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxylate (also known as 1-boc-4-piperidone) is a chemical that is structurally related to 4-piperidone (also known as piperidin-4-one). 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, is a list I chemical at 21 CFR 1310.02(a)(38). The chemical structure of 1-boc-4-piperidone defines it as a carbamate of 4-piperidone. Accordingly, under 21 CFR 1310.02(a), 1-boc-4-piperidone, as a carbamate of 4-piperidone, is, and continues to be, a regulated list I chemical.[1]

**Legal Authority**

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA) gives the Attorney General the authority to specify, by regulation, chemicals as list I chemicals.[2] A ''list I chemical'' is defined as ''a chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of [the CSA] and is important to the manufacture of the controlled substances.'' [3] The current list of all list I chemicals is available in 21 CFR 1310.02(a). Pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100(b), the Attorney General has delegated her authority to designate list I chemicals to the Administrator of DEA (Administrator).

In addition, the United States is a party to the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988 Convention), Dec. 20, 1988, 1582 U.N.T.S. 95. Under Article 12 of the 1988 Convention, when the United States receives notification that a chemical has been added to Table I or Table II of the 1988 Convention, the United States is required to take measures it deems appropriate to monitor the manufacture and distribution of that chemical within the United States and to prevent its diversion, including measures related to international trade.

[12] 5 U.S.C. 804(2).

[1] *See* Designation of 4-Piperidone as a List I Chemical, 88 FR 21902, 21904 (Apr. 12, 2023) (''As a carbamate of 4-piperidone, 1-boc-4-piperidone is subject to this rulemaking.'').

[2] 21 U.S.C. 802(34).; 21 U.S.C. 871(b).; 21 CFR 1310.02(c).

[3] *Id.; see also* 21 CFR 1300.02(b).