DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

21 CFR Part 1308

[Docket No. DEA-1511]

Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule I

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: Final Rule.

SUMMARY: With the issuance of this final rule, the Drug Enforcement Administration places 5-pentyl-2-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one (other names: CUMYL-PEGACLONE; SGT-151), including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. This action is being taken, in part, to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. This action imposes regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances 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 CUMYL-PEGACLONE.

DATES: Effective date: [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In this final rule, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) permanently places CUMYL-PEGACLONE and its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

Legal Authority

The United States is a party to the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971 Convention), Feb. 21, 1971, 32 U.S.T. 543, 1019 U.N.T.S. 175, as amended. Procedures respecting changes in drug schedules under the 1971 Convention are governed domestically by 21 U.S.C. 811(d)(2)-(4). When the United States receives notification of a scheduling decision pursuant to Article 2 of the 1971 Convention indicating that a drug or other substance has been added to a schedule specified in the notification, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary),[1] after consultation with the Attorney General, shall first determine whether existing legal controls under subchapter I of the CSA and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act meet the requirements of the schedule specified in the notification with respect to the specific drug or substance.[2] In the event that the Secretary did not consult with the Attorney General, and the Attorney General did not issue a temporary order, as provided under 21 U.S.C. 811(d)(4), the procedures for permanent scheduling set forth in 21 U.S.C. 811(a) and (b) control.

Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(a)(1) and (2), the Attorney General (as delegated to the Administrator of the DEA pursuant to 28 CFR 0.100) may, by rule, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary, add to such a schedule or transfer between such schedules any drug or other substance, if she finds that such drug or other substance has a potential for abuse, and makes with respect to such drug or other substance the findings prescribed by 21 U.S.C. 812(b) for the schedule in which such drug or other substance is to be placed.

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[1] As discussed in a memorandum of understanding entered into by the FDA and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), FDA acts as the lead agency within HHS in carrying out the Secretary's scheduling responsibilities under the CSA, with the concurrence of NIDA. 50 FR 9518 (Mar. 8, 1985). The Secretary has delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS the authority to make domestic drug scheduling recommendations. 58 FR 35460 (July 1, 1993).

[2] 21 U.S.C. 811(d)(3).

Background

The neurochemical effects of CUMYL-PEGACLONE occur primarily through cannabinoid receptor systems in the brain. CUMYL-PEGACLONE binds to cannabinoid subtype 1 (CB1) receptors, functions as a full agonist, and has a binding affinity and functional activity profile that is similar to that of other schedule I cannabinoids, including Δ9-THC, JWH-018, XLR11, and AKB-48. On June 10, 2021, the Secretary-General of the United Nations advised the Secretary of State of the United States that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs voted to place CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention during its 64th Session held on April 14, 2021.

As a signatory to this international treaty, the United States is required, by scheduling under the CSA, to place appropriate controls on CUMYL-PEGACLONE to meet the minimum requirements of the treaty. Because the procedures in 21 U.S.C. 811(d)(3) and (4) for consultation and issuance of a temporary order, discussed in the above legal authority section, were not followed for CUMYL-PEGACLONE, DEA is utilizing the procedures for permanent scheduling set forth in 21 U.S.C. 811(a) and (b) to control CUMYL-PEGACLONE. Such scheduling would satisfy the United States' international obligations.

To meet the minimum requirements of this treaty and to confront this emerging substance, DEA published an order in the *Federal Register* on December 12, 2023, temporarily placing CUMYL-PEGACLONE in schedule I of the CSA based upon a finding that this substance poses an imminent hazard to the public safety under 21 U.S.C. 811(h)(1).[3] That temporary order was effective upon the date of publication. On December 11, 2025, DEA published a temporary scheduling order to extend the temporary schedule I status of CUMYL-

[3] *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of MDMB–4en–PINACA, 4F–MDMB–BUTICA, ADB–4en–PINACA, CUMYL–PEGACLONE, 5F–EDMB–PICA, and MMB–FUBICA into Schedule I*, 88 FR 86040 (Dec. 12, 2023).

PEGACLONE for one year, or until the permanent scheduling action for this substance is completed, whichever occurs first.[4]

DEA and HHS Eight-Factor Analyses

In a letter dated December 11, 2024, in accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(b), and in response to DEA's June 12, 2023 request, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provided to DEA a scientific and medical evaluation and scheduling recommendation for CUMYL-PEGACLONE. DEA reviewed the scientific and medical evaluation and scheduling recommendation for schedule I placement provided by HHS, and all other relevant data, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 811(b) and (c), and conducted its own analysis under the eight factors stipulated in 21 U.S.C. 811(c). DEA found, under 21 U.S.C. 811(b)(1), that CUMYL-PEGACLONE warrants control in schedule I. Both the DEA and HHS's Eight-Factor Analyses are available in their entirety under the tab Supporting Documents of the public docket for this action at https://www.regulations.gov under docket number DEA-1356.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking To Schedule CUMYL-PEGACLONE

On December 11, 2025, DEA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) to permanently control CUMYL-PEGACLONE in schedule I.[5] Specifically, DEA proposed to add CUMYL-PEGACLONE to the list of hallucinogenic substances under 21 CFR 1308.11(d). The NPRM provided an opportunity for interested persons to file a request for hearing in accordance with DEA regulations on or before January 12, 2026. DEA did not receive any requests for a hearing. The NPRM also provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments on or before January 12, 2026.

Comments Received

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[4] *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act***,** 90 FR 57542 (Dec. 11, 2025).
[5] *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule I*, 90 FR 57534 (Dec. 11, 2025).

DEA received one comment in response to the NPRM in support of the rulemaking for the placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE into schedule I of the CSA.

Comment in support of the rulemaking: One comment was in support of the rulemaking. The response specifically noted the serious adverse effects following the ingestion of CUMYL-PEGACLONE and described how this rule will help to decrease the availability of CUMYL-PEGACLONE to the general public to decrease dependence and addiction to this substance.

DEA Response: DEA appreciates the comment in support of this rulemaking.

Scheduling Conclusion

After consideration of the public comment, scientific and medical evaluation and accompanying scheduling recommendation from HHS, and after its own eight-factor evaluation, DEA finds that these facts and all relevant data constitute substantial evidence of potential for abuse of CUMYL-PEGACLONE. As such, DEA is permanently scheduling CUMYL-PEGACLONE as a controlled substance under schedule I of the CSA. The permanent scheduling of CUMYL-PEGACLONE fulfills the United States' obligations as a party to the 1971 Convention.

Determination of Appropriate Schedule

The CSA establishes five schedules of controlled substances known as schedules I, II, II, IV, and V. The CSA also specifies the findings requires to place a drug or other substance in any particular schedule, 21 U.S.C. 812(b). After consideration of the analysis and recommendation of the then Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS and review of all other available data, the Administrator of DEA, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 812(b)(1), finds that:

(1) CUMYL-PEGACLONE has a high potential for abuse that is comparable to other scheduled synthetic cannabinoids, such as JWH-018, XLR11, and ABKB-48. In vitro studies demonstrate that CUMYL-PEGACLONE binds to CB1 receptors and functions as a full agonist. In drug discrimination studies conducted in animals to evaluate its discriminative stimulus effects, CUMYL-PEGACLONE was shown to fully substitute for the discriminative stimulus

effects produced by delta 9-THC. The ingestion of CUMYL-PEGACLONE has been documented to result in serious adverse effects including seizures, sudden collapse of the user, and death.

(2) CUMYL-PEGACLONE has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. In HHS's 2024 recommendation to control CUMYL-PEGACLONE, it was noted there are no approved New Drug Applications for CUMYL-PEGACLONE and no known therapeutic applications for CUMYL-PEGACLONE in the United States. DEA is not aware of any other evidence suggesting that CUMYL-PEGACLONE has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.[6]

(3) There is a lack of accepted safety for use of CUMYL-PEGACLONE under medical supervision. Because CUMYL-PEGACLONE has no approved medical use and has not been investigated as a new drug, its safety for use under medical supervision has not been determined.

Based on these findings, the Administrator of DEA concludes that CUMYL-PEGACLONE, as well as its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible, warrants control in schedule I of the CSA.

Requirements for Handling CUMYL-PEGACLONE

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[6] To place a drug or other substance in schedule I under the CSA, DEA must consider whether the substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States. 21 U.S.C. 812(b)(1)(B). First, DEA looks to whether the drug or substance has FDA approval. When no FDA approval exists, DEA has traditionally applied a five-part test to a drug or substance that has not been approved by the FDA: (1) The drug's chemistry must be known and reproducible; (2) there must be adequate safety studies; (3) there must be adequate and well-controlled studies proving efficacy; (4) the drug must be accepted by qualified experts; and (5) the scientific evidence must be widely available. *See Marijuana Scheduling Petition; Denial of Petition; Remand*, 57 FR 10499 (Mar. 26, 1992), pet. for rev. denied, *Alliance for Cannabis Therapeutics v. Drug Enforcement Admin*., 15 F.3d 1131, 1135 (D.C. Cir. 1994). DEA and HHS applied the traditional five-part test for currently accepted medical use in this matter and concluded the test was not satisfied. In a recent published letter in a different context, HHS applied an additional two-part test to determine currently accepted medical use for substances that do not satisfy the five-part test: (1) whether there exists widespread, current experience with medical use of the substance by licensed health care practitioners operating in accordance with implemented jurisdiction-authorized programs, where medical use is recognized by entities that regulate the practice of medicine, and, if so, (2) whether there exists some credible scientific support for at least one of the medical conditions for which part (1) is satisfied. On April 11, 2024, the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) issued an opinion, which, among other things, concluded that HHS's two-part test would be sufficient to establish that a drug has a currently accepted medical use. Office of Legal Counsel, Memorandum for Merrick B. Garland Attorney General Re: Questions Related to the Potential Rescheduling of Marijuana at 3 (April 11, 2024). For purposes of this final rule, there is no evidence that health care providers have widespread experience with medical use of CUMYL-PEGACLONE, or that the use of CUMYL-PEGACLONE is recognized by entities that regulate the practice of medicine, so the two-part test also is not satisfied.

CUMYL-PEGACLONE is subject to the CSA's schedule I regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to the manufacture, distribution, reverse distribution, import, export, engagement in research, conduct instructional activities or chemical analysis with, and possession of schedule I controlled substances, including the following:

1. Registration. Any person who handles (manufactures, distributes, reverse distributes, imports, exports, engages in research, or conducts instructional activities or chemical analysis with, or possesses), or who desires to handle, CUMYL-PEGACLONE must register with DEA to conduct such activities pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1301 and 1312.

Any person who currently handles CUMYL-PEGACLONE and is not registered with DEA to conduct research with a schedule I controlled substance must submit an application for registration and may not continue to handle CUMYL-PEGACLONE as of [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER], unless DEA has approved that application for registration pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822, 823, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1301 and 1312.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822(h), if, on [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER], a person is conducting research on CUMYL-PEGACLONE and is already registered to conduct research with another controlled substance in schedule I, the person may continue to conduct research on CUMYL-PEGACLONE if they submit a completed application for registration or modification of existing registration, as applicable, to conduct research with CUMYL-PEGACLONE not later than 90 calendar days after [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER]. The person may continue to conduct such research until the person withdraws the application or the Administrator serves on the person an order to show cause proposing denial of the application pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 824(c) and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.37. If the Administrator serves an order to show cause proposing denial of the application or modification, the person

may not continue to conduct research with CUMYL-PEGACLONE and may not receive or otherwise obtain additional CUMYL-PEGACLONE. If an order to show cause is served and the person requests a hearing in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.37(d), the hearing shall be held in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.41-1301.46 on an expedited basis and not later than 45 calendar days after the request is made, except that the hearing may be held at a later time if so requested by the person. If the person sends a copy of the application to a manufacturer or distributor of CUMYL-PEGACLONE, receipt of the copy by the manufacturer or distributor constitutes sufficient evidence that the person is authorized to receive CUMYL-PEGACLONE pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 822(h)(4). Continuation of research under 21 U.S.C. 822(h) does not authorize any other handling (e.g., distribution) of CUMYL-PEGACLONE. Retail sales of schedule I controlled substances to the general public are not allowed under the CSA. Possession of any quantity in a manner not authorized by the CSA is unlawful and those in possession of any quantity may be subject to prosecution pursuant to the CSA.

2. Disposal of stocks. Any person unwilling or unable to obtain a schedule I registration must surrender or transfer all quantities of currently held CUMYL-PEGACLONE to a person registered with DEA before the effective date of the final scheduling action in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, local, and Tribal laws. CUMYL-PEGACLONE must be disposed of in accordance with 21 CFR part 1317, in addition to all other applicable Federal, State, local, and Tribal laws

3. Security. CUMYL-PEGACLONE is subject to schedule I security requirements and must be handled and stored pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 823, and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.71–1301.76. Non-practitioners handling CUMYL-PEGACLONE must comply with the employee screening requirements of 21 CFR 1301.90 through 1301.93.

4. Labeling and Packaging. All labels, labeling, and packaging for commercial containers of CUMYL-PEGACLONE must comply with 21 U.S.C. 825 and be in accordance with 21 CFR part 1302.

5. Quota. Generally, only registered manufacturers are permitted to manufacture CUMYL-PEGACLONE in accordance with a quota assigned pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 826, and in accordance with 21 CFR part 1303.

6. Inventory. Every DEA registrant who possesses any quantity of CUMYL-PEGACLONE must take an inventory of CUMYL-PEGACLONE on hand, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.03, 1304.04, and 1304.11(a) and (d).

Any person who registers with DEA must take an initial inventory of all stocks of controlled substances (including CUMYL-PEGACLONE) on hand on the date the registrant first engages in the handling of controlled substances, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.03, 1304.04, and 1304.11(a) and (b).

After the initial inventory, every DEA registrant must take an inventory of all controlled substances (including CUMYL-PEGACLONE) on hand every two years, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR 1304.03, 1304.04, and 1304.11.

7. Records and Reports. Every DEA registrant must maintain records and submit reports for CUMYL-PEGACLONE, or products containing CUMYL-PEGACLONE, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.74(b) and (c), 1301.76(b), and parts 1304, 1312 and 1317. Manufacturers and distributors must submit reports regarding CUMYL-PEGACLONE to the Automation of Reports and Consolidated Order System pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 827 and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1304 and 1312.

8. Order Forms. Every DEA registrant who distributes CUMYL-PEGACLONE must comply with the order form requirements, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 828 and 21 CFR part 1305.

9. Importation and Exportation. All importation and exportation of CUMYL-PEGACLONE must comply with 21 U.S.C. 952, 953, 957, and 958, and in accordance with 21 CFR parts 1304 and 1312.

10. Liability. Any activity involving CUMYL-PEGACLONE not authorized by, or in violation of, the CSA or its implementing regulations, is unlawful, and may subject the person to

administrative, civil, and/or criminal sanctions.

Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866, 13563, 14192, and 14294

In accordance with 21 U.S.C. 811(a), this final scheduling action is subject to formal rulemaking procedures performed "on the record after opportunity for a hearing," which are conducted pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 556 and 557. The CSA sets forth the procedures and criteria for scheduling a drug or other substance. Such actions are exempt from review by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to section 3(d)(1) of Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 and the principles reaffirmed in E.O. 13563. DEA scheduling actions are not subject to either E.O. 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation, or E.O. 14294, Overcriminalization in Federal Regulations.

Executive Order 12988, Civil Justice Reform

This regulation meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988 to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize litigation, provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, and promote simplification and burden reduction.

Executive Order 13132, Federalism

This rulemaking does not have federalism implications warranting the application of E.O. 13132. The rule does 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.

Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments

This rule does not have tribal implications warranting the application of E.O. 13175. It does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal government and Indian tribes.

Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

This action does not impose a new collection or modify an existing collection of information under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.[7] Also, this rule does not impose new or modify existing recordkeeping or reporting requirements on state or local governments, individuals, businesses, or organizations. However, this rule would require compliance with the following existing OMB collections: 1117-0003, 1117-0004, 1117-0006, 1117-0008, 1117-0009, 1117-0010, 1117-0012, 1117-0014, 1117-0021, 1117-0023, 1117-0029, and 1117-0056. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Administrator of DEA, in accordance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 601–612, has reviewed this final rule, and by approving it, certifies that it will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

DEA is placing the substance CUMYL-PEGACLONE (chemical name: methyl 3,3-dimethyl-2-(1-(pent-4-en-1-yl)-1*H*-indazole-3-carboxamido)butanoate), including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, in schedule I of the CSA to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the 1971 Convention. This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances 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 CUMYL-PEGACLONE.

Based on the review of HHS's scientific and medical evaluation and all other relevant data, DEA determined that CUMYL-PEGACLONE has high potential for abuse, has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and lacks accepted safety for use under medical supervision. There appear to be no legitimate sources for CUMYL-PEGACLONE as a marketed drug in the United States, but DEA notes that this substance is

[7] 44 U.S.C. 3501–3521.

available for purchase from legitimate suppliers for scientific research. There is no evidence of significant diversion of CUMYL-PEGACLONE from legitimate suppliers. Therefore, this final rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

In accordance with the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) of 1995, 2 U.S.C. 1532, DEA has determined that this action would 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 $100,000,000 or more (adjusted annually for inflation) in any 1 year…." Therefore, neither a Small Government Agency Plan nor any other action is required under UMRA of 1995.

Congressional Review Act

This rule is not a major rule as defined by the Congressional Review Act (CRA), 5 U.S.C. 804(2). However, pursuant to the CRA, DEA is submitting a copy of this rule to both Houses of Congress and to the Comptroller General.

Determination To Make Rule Effective Immediately

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) generally requires that rules enacted in accordance with the procedures of 5 U.S.C. 553 to be effective not less than 30 days after publication of the proposed rule.[8] However, the APA provides three exceptions for when an agency may make a rule effective sooner than 30 days after publication, including if the agency finds for good cause why the rule should be effective sooner and publishes those reasons with the rule.[9]

DEA finds that there is good cause for this scheduling action to be immediately effective upon publication because a delay in the effective date is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. First, it is unnecessary because CUMYL-PEGACLONE is currently listed in schedule I

[8] 5 U.S.C. 553(d).
[9] 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

of the CSA under 21 U.S.C. 811(h).[10] Second, as discussed in the temporary scheduling order and NPRM, CUMYL-PEGACLONE poses imminent hazard to public safety. Therefore, DEA believes it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to delay the effectiveness of this final rule by 30 days.[11]

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 1308

Administrative practice and procedure, Drug traffic control, Reporting and record keeping requirements.

For the reasons set out above, DEA amends 21 CFR part 1308 as follows:

PART 1308—SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

1. The authority citation for part 1308 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 21 U.S.C. 811, 812, 871(b), 956(b), unless otherwise noted.

2. Amend § 1308.11 by adding the new paragraph (d)(116) to read as follows:

§ 1308.11 Schedule I.

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(d) * * *

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(116) 5-Pentyl-2-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one (other names: CUMYL-PEGACLONE; SGT-151)	7093
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SIGNING AUTHORITY

[10] *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE, 4F-MDMB-BUTICA, ADB-4en-PINACA, CUMYL-PEGACLONE, 5F-EDMB-PICA, and MMB-FUBICA into Schedule I*, 88 FR 86040 (Dec. 12, 2023); *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Extension of Temporary Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act*, 90 FR 57356 (Dec. 11, 2025).

[11] *See, e.g.*, *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of beta-Hydroxythiofentanyl in Schedule I*, 84 FR 20023, 20027 (May 8, 2019); *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of UR-144, XLR11, and AKB48 into Schedule I*, 81 FR 29142, 29144 (May 11, 2016); *accord Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Seven Specific Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I*, 90 FR 44979 (Sept. 18, 2025); *Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Nine Specific Fentanyl-Related Substances in Schedule I*, 88 FR 85104 (Dec. 7, 2023).

This document of the Drug Enforcement Administration was signed on May 6, 2026, by DEA Administrator Terrance C. 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. 2026-09566 Filed: 5/12/2026 8:45 am; Publication Date: 5/13/2026]