

FIELD GUIDE FOR THE
CAPTURE, DRUG IMMOBILIZATION AND TRANSPORTATION
OF WILDLIFE

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1. Introduction

Capture, drug immobilization, and relocation of the black bear in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park has developed into a safe, organized procedure. The purpose of this guide is to provide designated employees of the Park with a field reference manual for efficient bear management. In order to insure the safety of employees and adequate care of animals, only properly trained employees will be allowed to handle wild species.

We must emphasize that the black bear should be treated with caution at all times during the capture, immobilization and transportation process. Personnel should remember that we are not here to antagonize any wild species. In situations where visitors are observing our actions, we must take special care to insure the most humane, expedient treatment of the black bear. In visitor-crowded areas, we suggest that you explain your actions to observers throughout the handling process to alleviate misconceptions concerning the fate and welfare of the bear.

Resource Management personnel will be available to assist with wildlife management problems. Assistance will be provided to the subdistricts concerning difficult captures, drug immobilization, euthanization and relocation problems. Resource Management consultation will be available for any problem concerning black bear management, Management problems associated with two other large mammalian species, the European wild boar and white-tailed deer, will also receive appropriate response.

2. Immobilization Drug Delivery System: Use and Maintenance

Each subdistrict has been supplied with a field drug immobilization kit. Inventory and maintenance will be the responsibility of subdistrict personnel. The kit must be kept in a secured area, such as a weapons locker, when not being used. In the field, the kit must be locked when not in use and secured in a locked Park vehicle. These security criteria satisfy current Drug Enforcement Agency requirements for the drugs you will be issued.

Materials used to clean firearms are ideal for maintaining immobilization darts, rifles and pistols. Due to the high levels of humidity of the Park environment, we suggest regular cleaning of equipment. Powder solvent should be liberally used when cleaning dart rifles and pistols. Before use, pistols and rifles should be thoroughly inspected for signs of pitting, debris, or bore blockage. A mistake commonly made is the failure to check for adequate CO₂ pressure. Dry firing insures adequate pressure is present and indicates mechanical suitability of the rifle or pistol.

Darts should be clean, with no debris remaining from previous use. All parts of the dart including the rubber plunger and tail section should be cleaned in a warm soap solution. A toothbrush should be used to scrub the rubber plungers and exterior portions of the dart. Wire brushes and cloth patches for .38 caliber firearms can be used to clean the inner bore of the dart body. Dart needles should be soaked and scrubbed in a soap solution until all blood and debris is removed.

An 18-gauge needle attached to a 10cc. syringe filled with soap solution should be forced through the bore of the dart needle to remove tissue or dried blood. A paper clip can be used to force any substantial debris from the needle bore.

Infectious diseases can be transmitted from animal to animal by the use of contaminated needles. Soaking the dart needles between usage in an antiseptic solution after cleaning in soap solution is advised. Perhaps the standard which should be followed is that if the dart is clean enough for human use, it is satisfactory for animal use.

A common mistake is improper storage of charges. The small brass charges must be kept in a sealed container with silica gel packets. The silica gel absorbs moisture from the container, keeping the powder in the charge dry. The charges are very similar to primers. They should not be placed in a container such as a plastic bag, pocket, etc. Detonation of charges occurs as the result of abrupt motion. Detonation can cause severe burns and penetrating type injuries if accidentally discharged near exposed tissue.

We shall refer you to the Appendix, specifically the section including instructions for use of Cap-ChurTM equipment and guidelines for use of darting equipment. Since the only personnel allowed to use the immobilization drugs and equipment must first have completed the required training, an in-depth discussion of assemblage of the dart and firing of guns is not necessary. If any problem with equipment or drugs develops, notify the Resource Management office for assistance.

3. Approach and Methods of Capture

Two methods of capture will be performed by subdistrict personnel: free-range immobilization and culvert entrapment. Personnel will be responsible for determining the most efficient capture method by ascertaining the circumstances and location of the procedure. A safe and successful capture is the primary objective. A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of each capture method follows.

Free-range capture is a versatile method and can be used in most locations within the Park. The method is most certainly limited to panhandler bears which have a reduced fear of humans. Both sexes and all age bears, except small cubs, can be free-range captured. With this method, one must carefully plan the strategy to be used in a particular location. Since most animals will sprint in an erratic direction after dart impact, situations where crowds are dense or traffic is heavy should not be considered. Roadside free-range capture can be used with caution if visitors are asked to remain in their vehicles or kept distant from the darting area. Moving vehicles must be temporarily stopped if a hazard exists for the bear or vehicle occupants.

Timing is critical in free-range captures. Choosing the correct moment for dart impact and a period of uninterrupted latency for the cumulative effects of the drug to begin immobilization is the combination which leads to successful capture. One must not lose sight of the darted animal, but chasing the bear should be avoided. Capture experience has

indicated that the bear, if not chased, will often stop, remove the dart, and care for the injury site. The animal will experience effects of the drugs and mobility will be difficult. The animal will attempt movement and usually fail. The animal should not be approached unless fully immobilized.

In campground, picnic, or roadside areas, personnel should choose a darting site ideally adjacent to an uphill slope and away from water. By positioning yourself opposite the uphill slope, hopefully the bear will attempt the gradient with a resulting increase in circulation. More of the drugs will be introduced into the circulatory system, resulting in more rapid immobilization. A drugged bear is also much easier to move downhill towards a holding area than uphill.

Water is to be avoided since the animal may become immobilized at an inopportune moment and drown. Heavily vegetated areas, especially low growth vegetation where concealment is to the bear's advantage, should be avoided. Common sense tempered with caution is useful when attempting to immobilize free-ranging wildlife.

The use of the culvert trap to capture and relocate black bears has proved to be an advantageous procedure. The culvert trap can be manually triggered, allowing the trap door to close, or the animal can be baited into a pan trigger mechanism.

Culvert traps should be kept clean and properly maintained. Cables should be replaced when wear causes shredding of wire strands. All access doors should be kept locked unless the animal is being processed. All trap doors should have locks preventing the unauthorized

opening of the trap door. An added advantage to a completely secured trap is the prevention of unauthorized removal of the animal.

When using a culvert trap, guidelines set forth in the bear management plan must be followed. Traps should not be left unattended in areas where tampering by unauthorized persons is likely. Fresh bait should be used which is not rotten. After each capture, all bait and other debris should be cleaned from the culvert.

The major disadvantage of the culvert trap is the nonselectivity of an unattended trap. If a particular animal is the subject of capture effort, the trap must be maintained to be selectively triggered.

Multiple captures, or inclusion of all members of a family group, is the most desired removal of problem combinations. Assistance with multiple captures, particularly a female with cubs, is available from the Resource Management office.

Capture of an animal should be simultaneously documented by entering the appropriate information on the bear management form, specifically a control action. The form should be kept with the animal until successful relocation. After completion of the form, it should be sent directly to the Resource Management office.

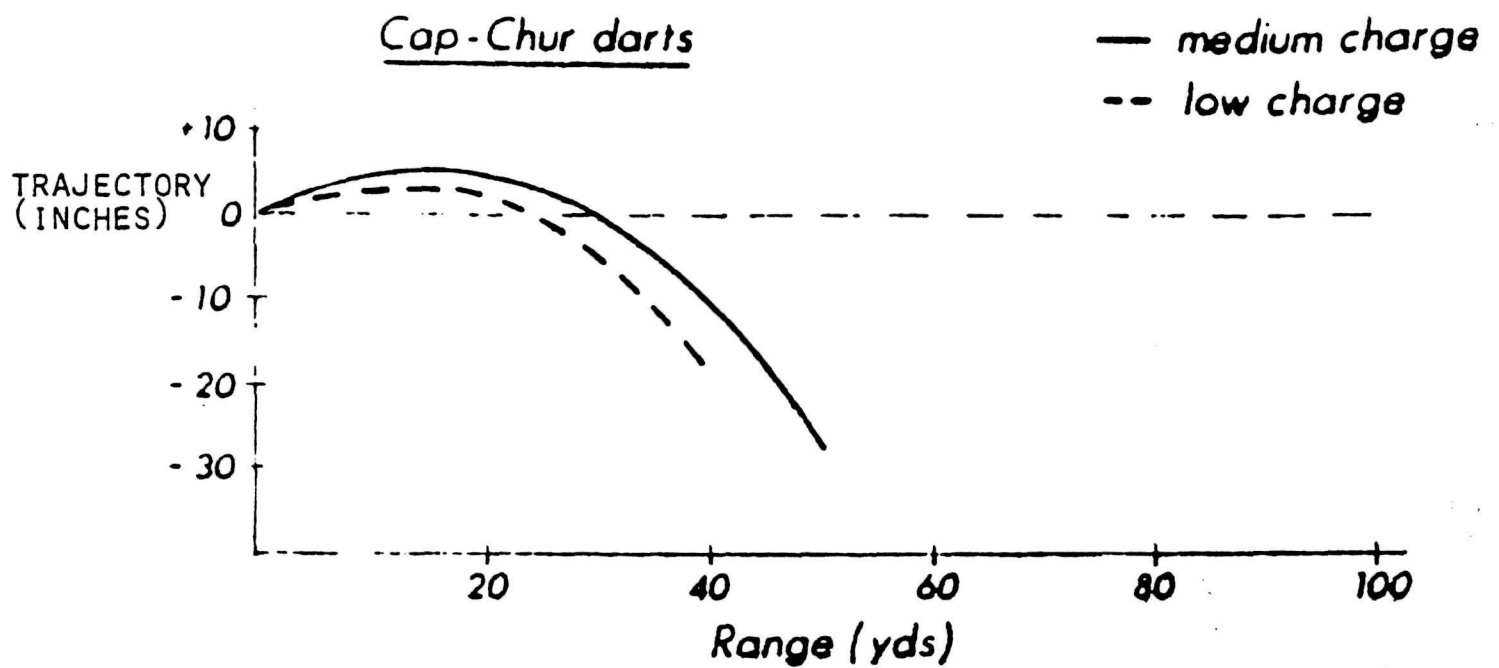
The proper use and maintenance of immobilization projectile equipment is well documented in the included copy of the Catalog of and Instructions for Use of Cap-Chur Equipment. For proper immobilization of black bears in the Park, these suggestions should be followed:

- a. Always fill the syringe barrel with liquid. If an additive is needed to fill the barrel, use bacteriostatic water or physiologic saline with the drug.

- b. Injection areas of the bear are limited to the muscular shoulder area or the muscular area of the hindquarters. Fat is to be avoided since drug absorption is retarded in adipose tissue.
- c. Attempted immobilization should not proceed unless a clear target area is sighted.
- d. Avoid darting in the neck, head, chest, and stomach since injury or death can result from needle penetration and drug injection in those areas.
- e. You must note the time, location of dart penetration, and amount of drug administered.
- f. An advisable practice is the quick access to a second projectile loaded with an identical amount of drug.
- g. Always attempt to recover the spent syringe as soon as possible. By shaking the dart, a rattling noise is an indication that the dart has properly discharged the drug contents into the tissue. Lack of rattling is indicative of a misfire or faulty charge. Repeat the darting process with a new charge. By recovering the spent dart, injury to visitors or others is avoided. Finally, the cost of darts has skyrocketed; therefore, make every effort to recover spent projectiles.

Please refer to the accompanying chart depicting trajectory of Cap-Chur darts.

TRAJECTORY OF CAP-CHUR DARTS (METAL, 5cc)



4. Biological Evaluation and Animal Care

Immediately after capture, the immobilized animal should be observed for any injury or atypical behavior. Agitation of the animal should be avoided. No sudden noises or quick movements should be made in the vicinity of the animal. If the animal is culvert trapped, the trap should be secured, and, if needed, moved to a safe location.

After successful immobilization, as you move and begin to work on the bear, observe for the following:

- a. Respiration - present, absent, fast, or shallow?
- b. Eye movement - drugs often cause rapid eye movement; always watch for eye fixation on any movement. This indicates a lack of drug effect.
- c. Amount of fat.
- d. Scars or skin injuries.
- e. Lumps or unusual bone formations.
- f. General condition.

Care of the immobilized animal is the primary responsibility of the person performing the immobilization. We include the following topics related to animal care.

Hypothermia and Hyperthermia

One of the dangers to an animal which is often neglected is the critical change in body temperature while immobile. As in humans, this is known as hypothermia or hyperthermia, corresponding to a hazardous lowering or raising of the body core

temperature. These conditions may be prevented by insulating the body in some way to limit heat loss or shading the animal according to the situation. If snow or water is available, an over-heated animal can be cooled with bags of water or snow-packs.

Care of Eyes

Under the effect of many common drugs, the eyes remain open and therefore vulnerable to drying or mechanical damage. Covering the eyes with a dark cloth provides protection from foreign objects and also reduces visual stimuli that may cause stress.

Problems in Body Position

The most favorable body position for any animal is upon its sternum. Placing some sort of pad under the chin helps to ensure a patent airway. Saliva is more easily drained if the animal is placed with its head slightly downhill. Do not let the nose dip down into debris or water.

Artificial Respiration

In carnivores, the victim is placed on its side, grasp the skin and hair of the ribcage, pull out for inhalation and depress for exhalation. Work with efforts of the animal, time the rhythm to a normal rate, and let the animal attempt breathing periodically.

First Aid

In each case, the dart wound should be carefully attended to, that is, sterilized and treated with a veterinary sulfa salve. A general body check for additional wounds and subsequent treatment is prescribed.

The injection of a broad-spectrum antibiotic such as penicillin should enhance the animal's chance of survival. This has now become an accepted practice of standard capture procedure in many studies. Consult Resource Management if you feel such action is necessary.

5. Identification

In addition to the coloration differences which should be included on the BIMS form, personnel need to be familiar with two identification systems. Bears are to be tagged with two metal tags: a colored, round, numbered tag and a smaller, aluminum, straight tag. We refer you to the Bear Management Plan for proper use and location of tags. When tagging a bear, locate the tag in such a manner that the numbers are on the outside of the ear, well toward the middle portion of the ear. Do not attempt to tag an animal unless you have had adequate field instruction by Resource Management personnel.

Another method of permanent identification of bears is the lip tattoo. Always check the inside fleshy portions of the lip for evidence of past tattoo marking. Tattooing will be the responsibility of Resource Management personnel. If a tattoo is noted on a captured bear, please note that information on the BIMS form.

6. Pharmacology of Immobilization Agents

SERNYLAN:

Basic Information

The common names for this drug are Sernylan or Sernyl. The chemical name is phencyclidine hydrochloride. This drug is part of the CI-series, CI-395, of Parke-Davis & Company (Detroit, Michigan). Sernylan has also been referred to by the name GS-121. Cost per 10cc vial is approximately twelve dollars, but because of the potency of the drug, many individual doses can be obtained from a single vial. The compound is a white solid, readily soluble in water up to a strength of approximately 200 mg per cc. Phencyclidine is supplied in 10cc steri-vials in two concentrations--20 mg/cc and 100 mg/cc. The drug is very stable as a powder or in solution.

Sernylan is fairly difficult to obtain at present, even if working under veterinarian supervision. Records and storage of its use must be kept current. Due to street abuse, this drug is on a more severely restricted drug list. It is classified as equivalent to narcotics and much tougher to obtain and use.

Sernylan was first synthesized in the mid-fifties, and then manufactured by Parke-Davis and tested on humans as a surgical anesthesia. Due to side effects, the drug was taken off the market in 1965 and use on humans was discontinued. Two years later, Parke-Davis reintroduced the drug, but for use on animals only.

There is some danger to the operator due to the potency of Sernylan. If accidental injection occurs to a human, there is a 10- to 15-minute time limit to obtain medical assistance. It has no antidote, but survival is reasonably good if a resuscitator unit can be reached quickly.

Classification and Action

The pharmacological effect is a depression or stimulation of the central nervous system, depending on the species and dosages. Sernylan can produce physiological effects beginning with a quieting or taming effect at very low doses, progressing to a cataleptoid state at medium doses, and ending with an anesthetic state at high doses. It also has analgetic and immobilizing properties.

Method of Application

Sernylan is applied intramuscularly in solution form using the standard Palmer dart system for remote immobilization. Additional dosages can be given immediately, or up to 20 or 30 minutes later, if the first dose is ineffective or a deeper state of paralysis is required. Multiple doses for bears not immobilized sufficiently by 30 minutes are less effective and less predictable.

Species Applied To

The taxonomic groups on which phencyclidine has been used are carnivores, ungulates, and primates. Its use on humans has been stopped, but monkeys and apes are still experimented on. Ungulates are poor targets for this drug. Excess salivation, reduced sensitivity to the drug (it requires larger volumes for effective doses), plus uncertainty surrounding the accumulation of Sernylan and its metabolites in body tissues, all make its use on ungulates questionable. It has been suggested that Sernylan should not be used on game species or animals whose meat, milk, or eggs are to be used as food. It is not degraded by temperatures normally used in cooking or in freezing foods. The use of this drug has been mainly on carnivores.

Dosage and Latitude of Tolerance

Generally the range of an effective dosage of Sernylan for bears is between 0.6 mg/lb - 1 mg/lb, with 0.8 mg/lb being a good average. Some researchers use 1 mg/lb as it is normally effective and much easier to calculate dosages.

A seasonal difference has been noted in dosage requirements of Sernylan on grizzly bears. More Sernylan and longer induction time are required in the fall versus spring and early summer. Young animals seem to require a slightly larger dose on a weight basis than those for adults. Females of many species were more rapidly and completely relaxed at a given dosage than males.

A major advantage of Sernylan is its high margin of safety. With such a wide latitude of tolerance, it is almost impossible to kill an animal as a direct result of an overdose. In calculating the proper dosage, the handler must first estimate the weight of the animal--this is often difficult in the field, especially for bears. Sernylan allows errors to occur without fatal results. Underdoses may also occur, but again the safety margin enters into it--multiple doses can be given.

Induction Time and Symptoms

Induction time for Sernylan is moderate. The average induction time for bears is roughly twelve minutes, but the site of injection influences the rate.

The general induction symptoms for phencyclidine are well known--a gradual change in attitude (less aggression), with a progression of undulating head movements, licking movement, and salivation, ataxia,

loss of coordination in posterior limbs before those of anterior limbs, vocalization at the time of lying down, and, finally, bulging eyes open but having a blank look.

Side Effects

The major side effects from this drug are hypersalivation, convulsions, and righting problems during recovery phase. Other side effects observed in a few trials were depressed respiration followed by hyperventilation, bradycardia, peripheral vasoconstriction, increased body temperature, vomiting during recovery, and skeletal and muscle tone increased.

This drug had no visible effects on pregnant mothers or offspring. Great care should be exercised in the use of drugs during early pregnancy. Dosages for pregnant animals are generally the same as non-pregnant animals. Upon recovery, animals are aggressive for short periods and a mother will pursue and try to attack its young, apparently not recognizing them. There is no information on the drugging of sick or weak animals; we suggest using a reduced dosage, i.e., 0.5 cc/100 lbs. Animals do not develop a tolerance after repeated injections of phencyclidine. The drug is metabolized to varying degrees at different rates for different species. It is likely that residues remain for some time.

Down Time and Recovery

There is no antidote for Sernylan. Down time generally lasts from 1½ to 3 hours with a few effects evident for 6 to 18 hours later. Down time is variable, sometimes lasting 4 to 6 hours, especially if higher doses are used. Recovery is gradual, with animals remaining resting

until full or nearly full coordination has returned (if they are left undisturbed). If they are disturbed they will struggle to achieve an upright position, have little strength, and will move off only a short distance before resting.

KETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Basic Information

Ketamine hydrochloride is a structural analog of phencyclidine hydrochloride (Sernylan) and is manufactured under the brand names Ketaset (Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, N.Y.) and Vetalar (Parke-Davis Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.).

At the present time KHC is available only in solutions concentrated to 100 mg/cc at a cost of roughly \$4.25 for each 10cc vial. The low concentration of the base solution represents the major disadvantage in the use of this drug. Remote injection of dosages over 10cc in volume are not recommended as they result in direct damage to the animal upon impact and subsequent intramuscular damage during injection. The manufacturer claims that KHC recrystallizes out of solution at concentrations greater than 100 mg/cc.

There are presently no restrictions in obtaining KHC for wildlife use. Although chemically very similar to phencyclidine hydrochloride, it has not been subjected to significant amounts of street abuse. A relatively new drug, KHC has been rated as highly reliable with no deaths attributed to its effects.

The manufacturer does not indicate any direct danger to persons working with this drug. One of the greatest advantages of KHC is the assurance of the worker that the animal was safely immobilized, yet in no danger of dying.

Classification and Action

Ketamine hydrochloride is another of the centrally acting drugs that produce a state of disassociative anesthesia through depression of the central nervous system, resulting in the loss of consciousness. A profound state of analgesia (loss of pain) is reported, but normal pharyngeal and laryngeal reflexes (swallowing and coughing) are maintained. Very mild cardiac stimulation and occasional respiratory depression is encountered. At lower dosages, skeletal muscle tone may be slightly enhanced, while at higher dosages there is a loss of muscle tone and a resultant decrease in body temperature. Ketamine also lacks the convulsive properties of Sernylan (phencyclidine). Salivation may increase during immobilization. Its action is rapid and non-addictive.

Method of Application

Ketamine is usually applied intramuscularly in a solution form using the standard Palmer dart system for remote immobilization. Additional dosages are given via syringe in order to extend the state of immobilization. (Note: We shall be using a pre-mixed Rompun-Ketamine combination.)

Species Applied To

The literature indicates that Ketamine has been widely and successfully used on many families of carnivores, most important the bears, large cats, canids, and mustelids.

Ketamine is more suited to use in game animals (ungulates) as it is not accumulated in fatty tissues. Parke-Davis (1974) report that 88-98 percent of the drug is detoxified in the liver and excreted by the kidney.

Dosage and Latitude of Tolerance

Animals have been found to exhibit a very wide range of tolerance for KHC, thereby greatly reducing the chances of overdose. In black bears, 5 mg/lb is the optimum, but dosages of up to 10 mg/lb can be administered. The wide latitude of tolerance reduces the need for highly accurate estimations of weight in the field and therefore the experience required by personnel.

The period of anesthesia may be readily elongated by giving additional intramuscular injections via syringe. Additional doses of 100 mg of Ketamine give an extra 10 minutes of full down time.

Induction Time and Symptoms

Induction time is the period elapsing from time of injection until the animal may be safely approached. Injection into subcutaneous fat greatly increases induction time, whereas accidental intravenous injection brings immediate induction accompanied by decreased respiration. Induction time for hyperexcitable bears (high-strung mental disposition) is apparently greater.

In black bears, the initial symptoms of the drug's effect are panting, salivation, flicking of the tongue, and occasionally some vocalization. Immobilization takes place gradually, first affecting the hind quarters, then the front quarters, and finally the head and neck.

The desired level of immobilization is reached when the eyeballs become slightly bulged and nystagmic (involuntary movement of the eyeball).

Side Effects

The use of Ketamine involves a noticeable absence of many negative side effects associated with other immobilizing drugs. For instance, convulsions are rare and usually are manifested as minor muscular tremors only. There is no significant depression or acceleration of heartbeat and respiration. No long-term effects have been identified.

As with nearly all immobilizing drugs, sick or otherwise weakened animals may be unusually stressed and sometimes over-dosed by normal dosages of Ketamine. There is no antagonist or antidote for Ketamine.

Down Time and Recovery

A progressive emergence from the state of disassociative anesthesia is produced by Ketamine. This recovery does not seem to be accompanied by any particular trauma to the animal, and bears may prefer to doze for several hours following recovery in the absence of external stimuli. Emergence is first indicated by serpentine tongue movement followed by jerking muscular movements. Attempts to react to auditory stimuli by moving the ears or directing the head toward the noise indicates emergence as well. Bears injected with Ketamine can be safely handled for a period of up to 20 minutes without re-injection. Immobilization rarely lasts more than 60 minutes.

MIXTURES OF KETAMINE AND XYLAZINE

Basic Information

One of the more recent developments in the field of immobilization

has been the use of drug combinations. One very promising combination is the addition of xylazine hydrochloride or Rompun to Ketamine. Rompun is made available in solutions concentrated to 100 mg/cc and remains stable for long periods of time. Rompun is easily available and is not subject to rigorous government restrictions.

Although relatively new in North America, xylazine has been successfully applied to a wide range of African carnivores and ungulates for several years. It represents no direct danger to the field worker.

Classification and Action

Rompun is classified as a central nervous system depressant, and when used alone, its action may be described as a sedative-analgesic and muscle relaxant. The drug, a non-narcotic, produces varying planes of unconsciousness according to dosage level. There is an almost complete exclusion of anxiety and excitement (tranquilizing effect) which are known to increase the danger to the animal.

When used together, xylazine and ketamine exhibit a very marked synergistic effect, that is, their combined effect is far greater than the sum of their individual effects. This represents a major benefit as it reduces the prohibitively large volumes of ketamine required for use on large animals. In addition, xylazine provides the advantages of a tranquilizer as well as enhancing the pain-killing and muscle-relaxing qualities of ketamine.

Application, Dosage, and Results

No long-term or immediate side effects have been reported with this drug mixture. Considering the beneficial attributes of the

individual components and the decreased dosage required due to the synergistic effect, few complications are to be expected. (See Appendix.)

Down Time and Recovery

Average time until fully down is six to seven minutes, average time down 45-50 minutes, and average time until fully recovered is 60 minutes. Recovery is remarkably more sudden than from Sernylan, so care should be taken by anyone switching from Sernylan to this drug mixture.

For an adequate representation of the pharmacologic properties of M-99 and Anectine, we refer you to the following table. We suggest that you study this table for properties associated with Sernylan, Ketaset and Rompun-Ketaset combinations.

DRUG COMPARISON TABLE

	Anectine	Sernylan	Ketaset	Ketaset/ Rompun	M-99
<u>EFFECTS</u>					
CNS depressant.		X	X	X	X
Muscle relaxant	X		X	X	
Anesthesia.		X	X	X	X
Analgesia		X	X	X	X
Sedative/Tranquilizer			X	X	
<u>SIDE EFFECTS</u>					
Convulsions		X			
Respiration (increased, decreased, normal). .	D	D	N	N	D
Increased heart rate.					X
Excess salivation	X	X			
Addictive					X
Accumulated in body		X			
Stress during recovery.	X	X			X
Stress during induction	X				X
Inhibited coughing and swallowing	X	X			X
Temperature change (increase, decrease) . . .		I			D
<u>ACTION</u>					
Rapid induction (< 5 minutes)	X				
Excessive down time (> 90 minutes).		X			
Occasional short down time (< 10 minutes) . .	X				
Predictable recovery.		X	X	X	X
<u>SAFETY FEATURES</u>					
Wide latitude of tolerance.		X	X	X	
Multiple doses safely given		X	X	X	X
Antidote.					X
<u>ANIMALS APPLICABLE TO</u>					
Ungulates	X		X	X	X
Carnivores (bears).	X	X	X	X	X
Carnivores (others)	X	X	X	X	
Excessive volume (animals > 200 lbs.)			X		
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>					
Federal restrictions (extreme, mild).	M	E	M	M	E
Stable in field		X	X	X	X
Cost (per 10 cc vial) in dollars.	5	12	10	10	30
Danger to user.	X				X

APPENDIX A - DRUG DOSAGE TABLES

(1) Rompun-Ketamine Combination

(2) Other Immobilization Agents

ROMPUN-KETAMINE COMBINATION

NOTE: The Rompun-Ketamine mixture is ready for use; no prior mixing is required.

<u>Bear Weight (lbs.)</u>	<u>Amount Needed (cc's)</u>
50	1.0
75	1.5
100	2.0
125	2.5
150	3.0
175	3.5
200	4.0
225	4.5
250	5.0
275	5.5
300	6.0
<hr/>	
*325	6.5
350	7.0
375	7.5
400	8.0
425	8.5
450	9.0
475	9.5
500	10.0

*It is very uncommon to see a bear weighing greater than 300 lbs. in Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

OTHER IMMOBILIZATION AGENTS

Sernylan

Culvert Trap: 0.5cc/100 lbs.
Free Range : 1.0cc/100 lbs.

M-99

1.0cc/100 lbs.
Give M50-50 intravenously slowly at the same dosage for M-99.

Anectine (Sucostrin, Succinylcholine chloride)

Should be used only to euthanize any mammalian species. Mix 5.0 cc's water in the powder form until all powder is dissolved in solution. Use 2.5 cc's for bear, wild boar, white-tailed deer and wild dogs. We recommend a long, barbed needle. The target area should be the rib cage. Consult Resource Management before euthanization of any wild species.

APPENDIX B - IMMOBILIZATION KIT INVENTORY

IMMOBILIZATION KIT INVENTORY

- 6 Marker Plugs
- 6 Rubber Plungers
- 10 Syringe Barrels
- 10 Nose Plug Needles
- 4 Plastic Syringes - 10cc
- 5 CO₂ Powerlet Cylinders
- 1 jar Cap-Chur Charge - 1-3cc
- 1 jar Cap-Chur Charge - 4-10cc
- 1 Positioner
- 1 vial Bacteriostatic Water or Saline
- 1 package .38/.357 Shotgunshell
- 1 jar Vaseline Lubricant
- 1 Frep-Sep Kit
- 1 Note Pad
- 1 Felt Tip Pen
- 12 Red Ear Tags
- 12 GRSM Metal Ear Tags
- 1 Ear Tag Clamps

APPENDIX C - IMMOBILIZATION DRUG USE RECORD

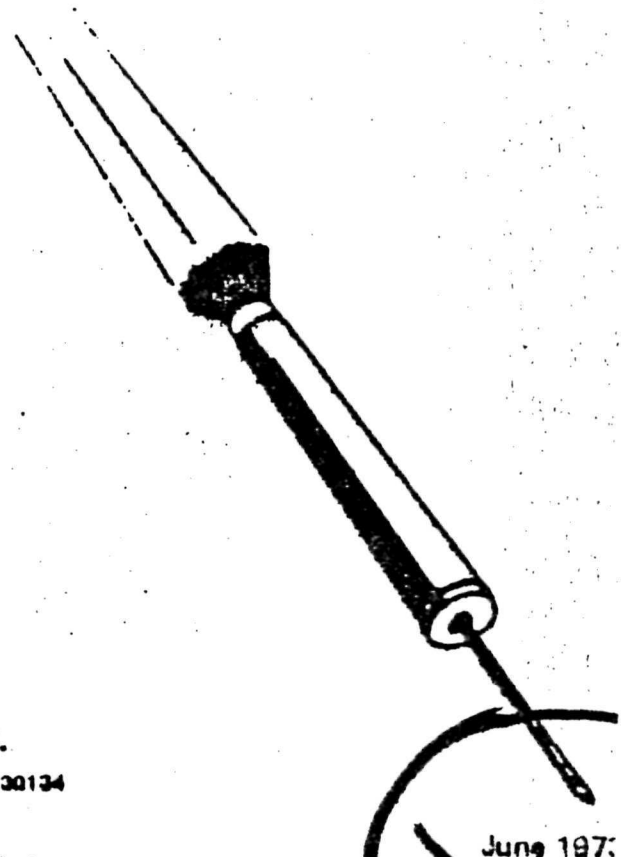
IMMOBILIZATION DRUG USE RECORD

Drug Used	Date Rec'd	Amount Used	Date Used	Purpose	Employee

APPENDIX D - INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF CAP-CHUR EQUIPMENT

CATALOG
OF
AND
INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE OF
CAP-CHUR
EQUIPMENT

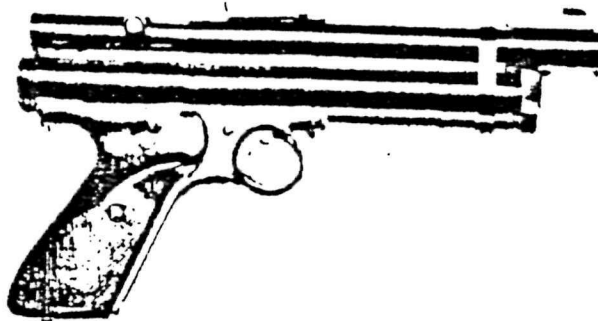
FOR REMOTE INJECTION OF ANY LIQUID, FLUID OR SOLUTION



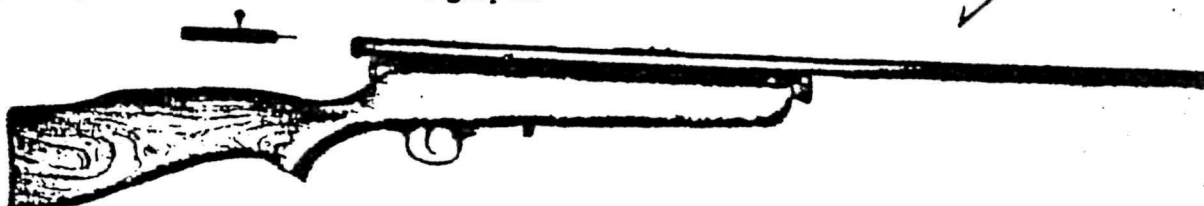
PALMER CHEMICAL & EQUIPMENT CO., INC.
PALMER VILLAGE, BOX 887, DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA, U.S.A. 30134
Telephone 942-4395

June 1971

There are three types of projectors currently available. Two of these projectors use carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas to propel the syringes. The other uses powder charges to propel the syringes.



The Short Range Projector, a pistol type projector, is powered by CO₂ gas and can fire approximately twenty syringes for a distance of 40 feet each on one charge. A charge for a Short Range Projector consists of one CO₂ gaspak.



The Long Range Projector, a rifle type projector, is also powered by CO₂. One charge of CO₂ can be expected to fire 12 1cc syringes a distance of 35 yards each with considerable accuracy. The charge for a Long Range Projector is two CO₂ gaspak.

Although both projectors will continue to fire syringes for more than the recommended number of shots on one charging of CO₂ the distance will decrease. Warm weather will increase the gas efficiency and add to the range of the projector. Correspondingly very cold weather will decrease the gas efficiency and decrease the range of the projector.

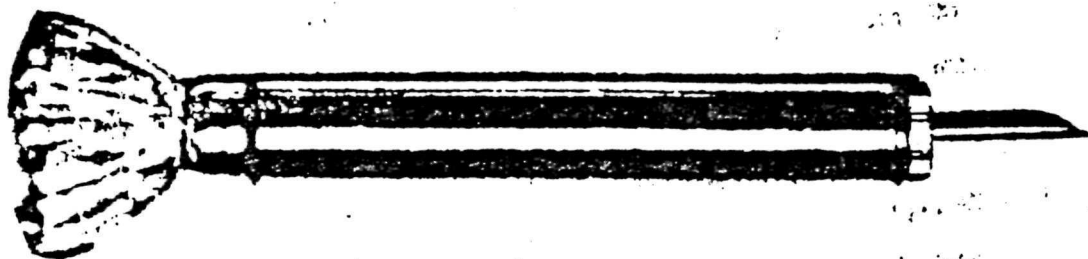
Care should be taken to insure that no dirt or rust enters the projector when it is being recharged with CO₂. A minute foreign particle in the gas chamber can cause the valve system to malfunction thereby causing the projector to leak gas pressure.



The third type of syringe projector produced by Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. is the Extra Long Range (Powder) Projector with the Pal 3, .22 adaptor. This projector may be used at ranges from 10 to 80 yards. The various ranges are achieved through the use of different sizes of .22 blank loads in the adaptor. The very low (brown) loads can be used at ranges from 10 to 30 yards. The low (green) loads can be used at ranges from 20 to 40 yards. The medium (yellow) loads can be used at ranges from 40 to 60 yards. The high (red) loads can be used at ranges from 60 to 90 yards.

Care should be taken when using the Powder Projector to make sure the correct loads are used at the correct distance. Use of a medium or high load at short ranges on thin skinned or lightly muscled animals can cause serious impact damage. For the same reason the medium or high powered loads normally should not be used on animals weighing less than 100 pounds at a distance of less than 50 yards. Accurate placement of the syringes can be accomplished beyond the recommended ranges once the user is familiar with his projector. The accuracy of the equipment is largely dependent upon the amount of practice before field use is attempted.

A few hours spent becoming familiar with the equipment will prevent many wasted hours in field work.



CAP-CHUR SYRINGE

Syringes range in size from 1cc to 15cc. Needles are available in length from $\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for animals of various sizes. Needles can be provided with collars or barbs to hold the syringe in the animal. The needle and collar size is determined by size and thickness of the animal's hide and by how the syringe is to be recovered.

Colored tail pieces are available which aid in finding the syringes in the field. The colored tail pieces are also useful in marking syringes preloaded with different dosages to identify these dosages later in the field.

The Cap-Chur Syringe injects automatically upon hitting the animal. This is achieved by a small explosive mechanism, The Cap-Chur Charge. When the syringe hits the animal, the impact causes the Cap-Chur Charge to explode. The expanding gas pushes the rubber plunger forward causing the contents to be injected into the animal in a split second.

There are three types of Cap-Chur Charges. The first should be used only in 1cc, 2cc, and 3cc syringes. The second should be used only in 4cc, 5cc, 7cc, and 10cc syringes. The third should be used only in 15cc syringes. It is most important that these charges be used in the correct size syringe.

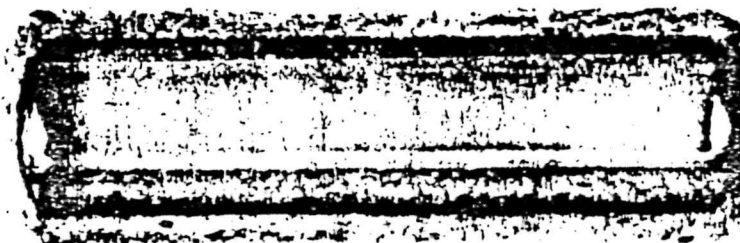
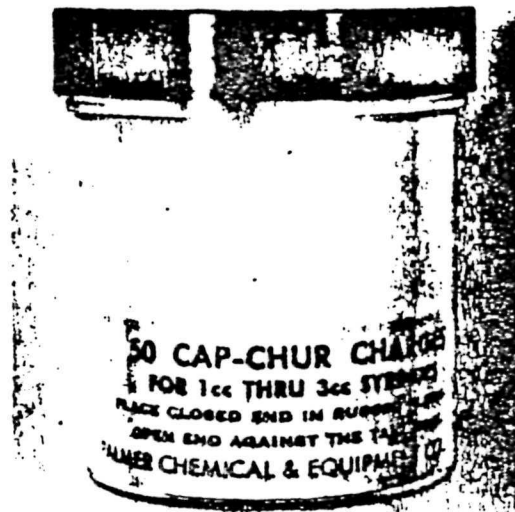
If a 1cc - 3cc charge is used in a 4cc, 5cc, 7cc, or 10cc syringe the syringe may not discharge completely. If on the other hand a 4cc - 10cc charge is used in a 1cc - 3cc syringe the larger amount of expanding gas may cause damage to the syringe.

NOTE:

CAP-CHUR CHARGES MUST BE KEPT DRY.

NOTICE:

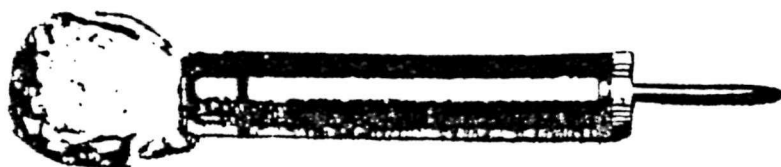
CAP-CHUR CHARGES CANNOT BE SHIPPED THROUGH UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE. They can only be shipped via Air Freight, United Parcel Service, Bus or Ocean Surface Freight.



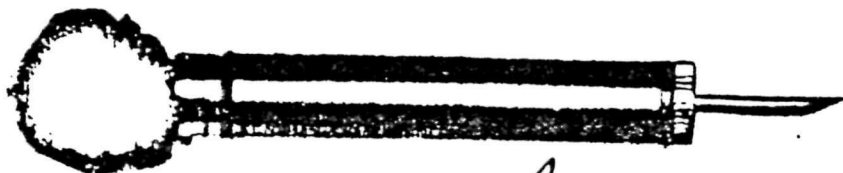
(Five X Actual Size Of Cap-Chur Charge)

CAP-CHUR SYRINGES SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

1cc



2cc



10cc



7cc



5cc



4cc



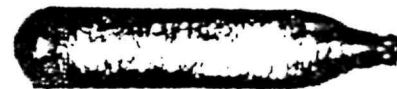
3cc



15cc



CO2 GASPAKS (1 Box of 5)



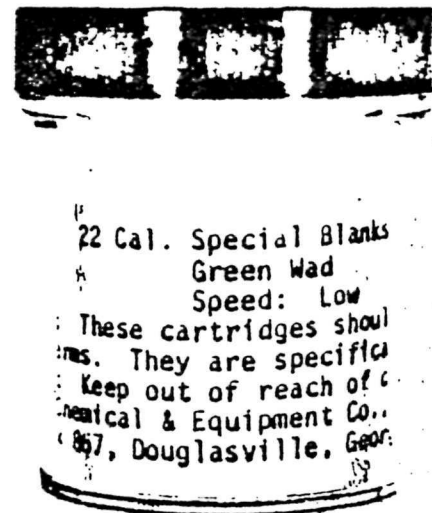
Power Loads (.22 Blank Loads)

50's Very Low, Low, Medium, High

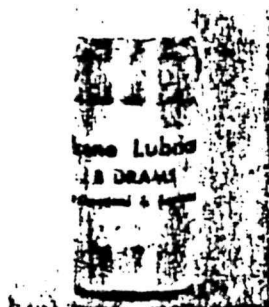
The very low (brown) loads can be used at ranges from 10 to 30 yards. The low (green) loads can be used at ranges from 20 to 40 yards. The medium (yellow) loads can be used at ranges from 40 to 60 yards. The high (red) loads can be used at ranges from 60 to 90 yards.

NOTICE:

POWER LOADS CANNOT BE SHIPPED THROUGH UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE. They can only be shipped via Air Freight, United Parcel Service, Motor Freight or Ocean Freight.



Plunger Lube



Rubber Plunger



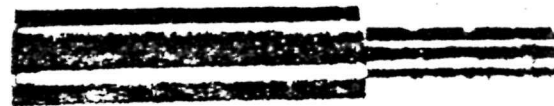
Positioner



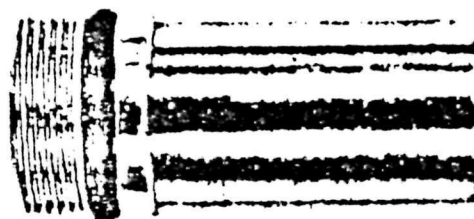
Set Practice CAP-CHUR SYRINGES



.22 Blank Adapter for Extra-Long Range Projector

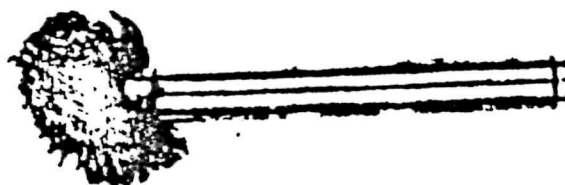


Arrow Adaptor (11/32" shaft)



Marking Syringe

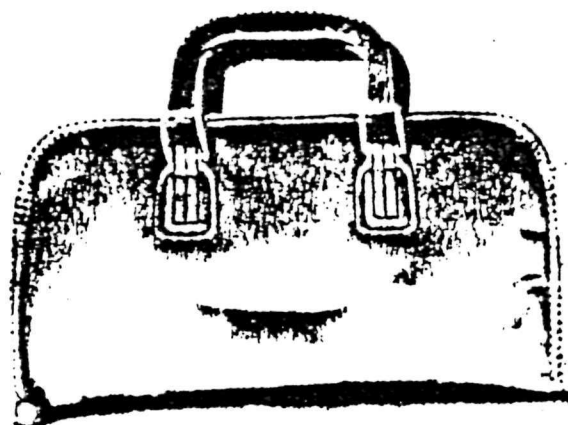
7cc
10cc
15cc



Long Range Projector Case (has side
pockets for syringes & equipment)



Short Range Projector Case (has special
inside Pockets)

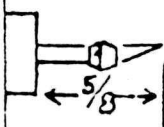
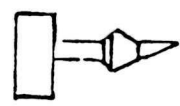
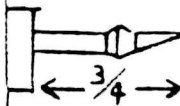
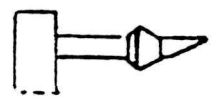
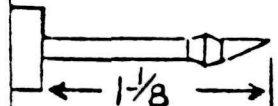
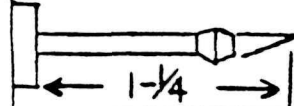
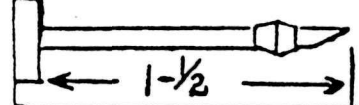
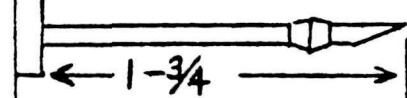


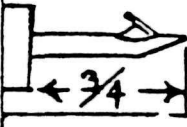
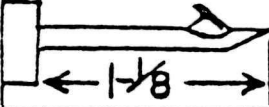
Replacement Parts for Syringes

1cc Syringe Barrel
2cc Syringe Barrel
3cc Syringe Barrel
4cc Syringe Barrel
5cc Syringe Barrel
7cc Syringe Barrel
10cc Syringe Barrel
15cc Syringe Barrel

Nose Plug

STANDARD NOSE PLUGS (NEEDLES)

Subcutaneous Injections		
SMALL COLLAR	LARGE COLLAR	
		NS1
		NS2
Intramuscular Injections		
SMALL COLLARS		
		NM1
		NM2
		NM3
		NM4

BARB	
	For Dog Control
	

PRIMATE NEEDLES – Similar to above

(Also for use on humans)

These are special 17 guage needles available c
barbed or plain in two (2) lengths - 1/2" or 5/

FOR LARGE THICK SKINNED ANIMALS—500 lb

Large diameter .125"

Elephant – Dia

NCL-1 1 1/4" long

NCE-1 1 1/2"

NCL-2 1 1/2" long

NCE-2 2"

NCL-3 1 3/4" long

NCE-3 2 1/2"

LEGEND

N - Needle

S - Subcutaneous

M - Medication

C - Cap-Chur

L - Large (diameter)

E - Elephant

NUMBERS - Length of Needle

For quick drop-out of collared needle file down to suit the need of user.

Needles without barb or collar and in any desired length are available.

Special needles made on request. Ask for price quotation.

INTRAMUSCULAR NEEDLES

These needles are recommended for intramuscular injections, usually the preferred area of injection is the large muscular area of the hindquarters.

Animal Weight-lb.	Needle Length-inches	Order Number	
		Domestic Animals Small collar (.140 dia.)	Heavy Duty Needles For Animals of 500 lbs. & over
under 500	1-1/8 ✓	NM1	
500-1000	1-1/4	NM2	NCL-1 inch
1000-1500	1-1/2	NM3	NCL-2 inch
over 1500	1-3/4	NM4	NCL-3 inch

BARBED NEEDLES

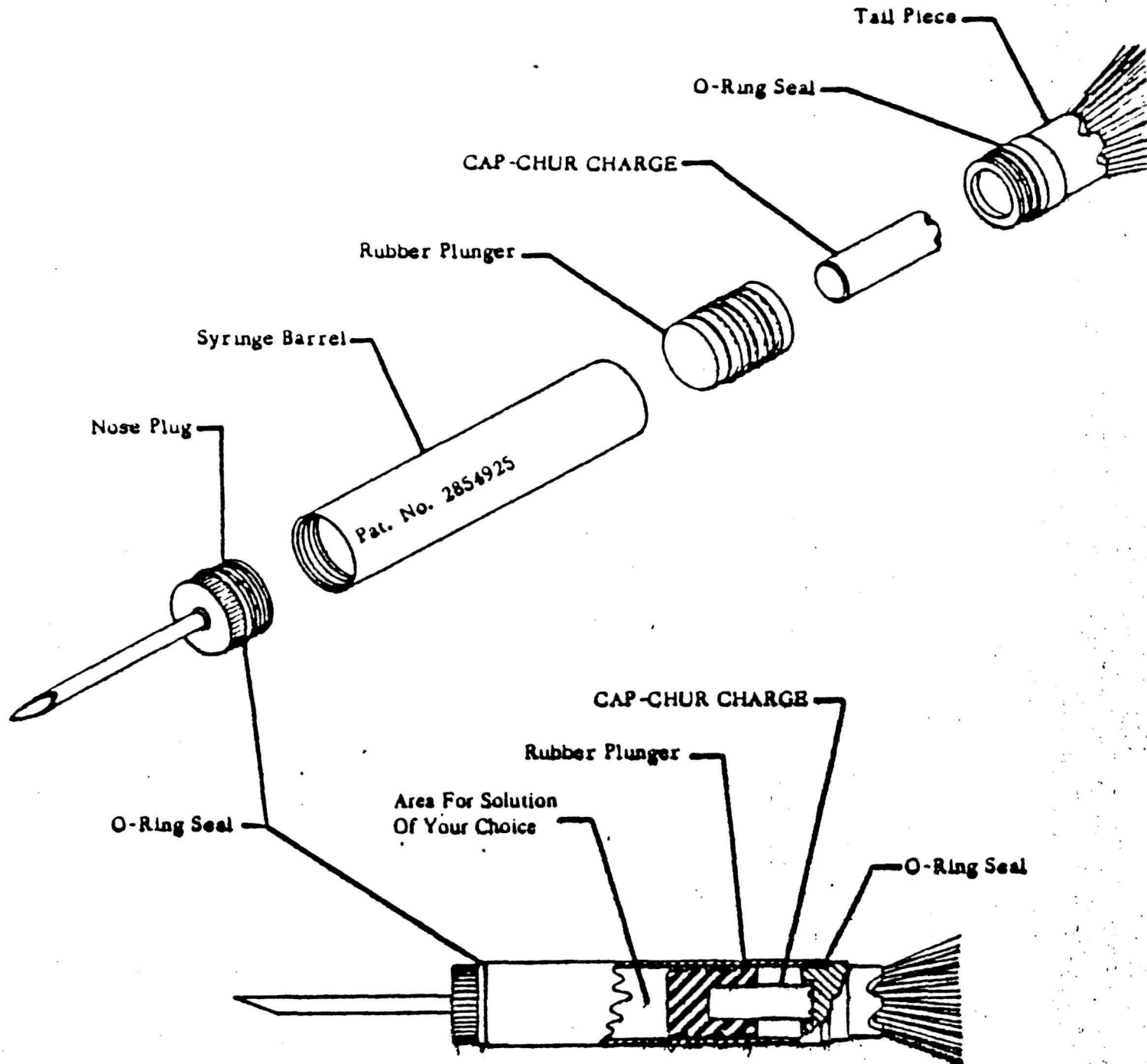
These needles are to be used on thin skinned animals where you may get a bounce out, or for animals to be captured. The barb will hold the needles in the animal in spite of violent activity. The syringe is then recovered from the animal, preventing possible loss of the syringe.

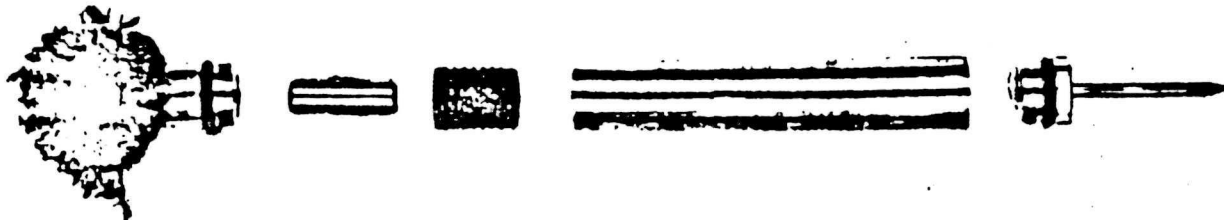
Order Number	Length Needle	Major Use
NC1	3/4 inch	Dogs, monkeys, animal control
NC2	1-1/8 inch	wild deer, horses

SUBCUTANEOUS NEEDLES

These needles are available in 5/8 (NS1) and 3/4 (NS2) inch lengths with large or small Collars for subcutaneous injections.

DIAGRAM OF THE CAP-CHUR SYRINGE





INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF CAP-CHUR SYRINGES

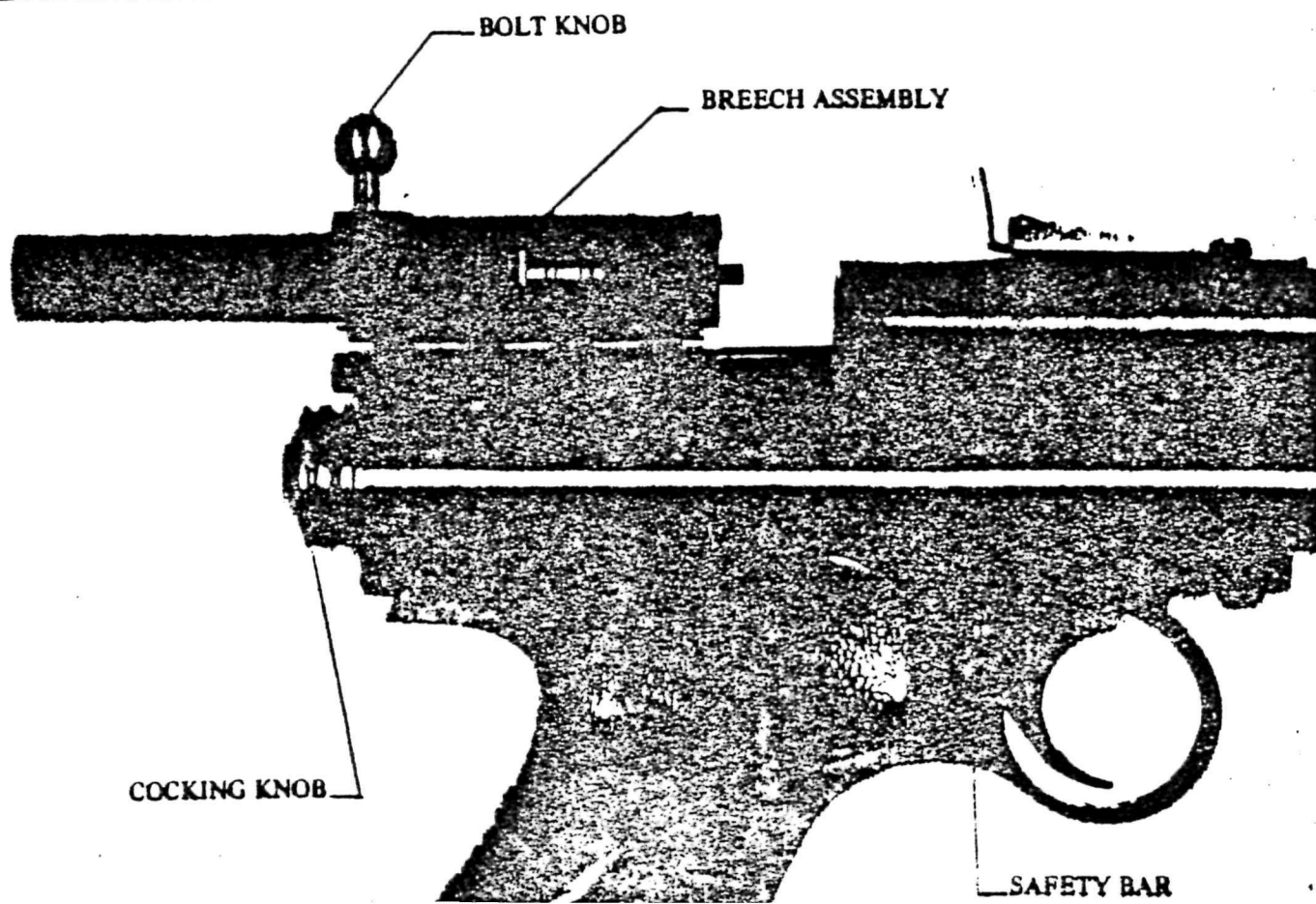
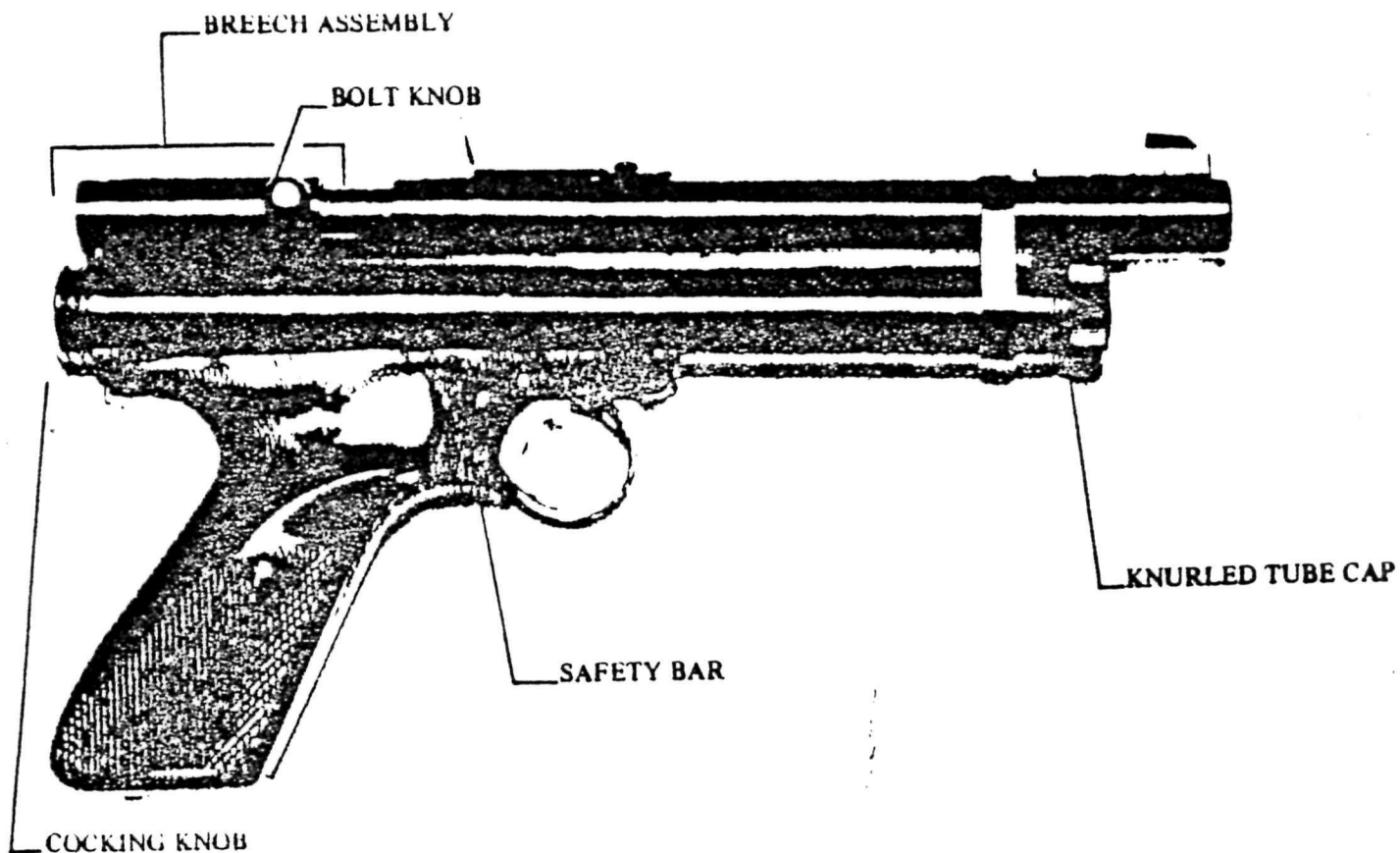
It is important to practice the assembly, loading and discharge of the syringe before attempting to use one in the field. Practice will insure that the instructions have been understood and the equipment is functioning properly. Practice not only makes perfect, it saves wasted time in the field.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ASSEMBLING THE CAP-CHUR SYRINGE

1. Lubricate the rubber plunger with a light coating of plunger lube.
2. Place the Cap-Chur Charge in the rubber plunger with the solid end in and the swaged end out.
3. Placing the plastic rod labeled positioner against the swaged end of the Cap-Chur Charge push the rubber plunger and Cap-Chur Charge Assembly all the way through and out the other end of the barrel. This lubricates the inside of the syringe barrel, do it twice.
4. Place the plunger and Cap-Chur Charge back in the syringe and screw on the tail piece. The swaged end of the Cap-Chur Charge should be against the tail piece.
5. Load the injection in front of the rubber plunger with a medical hand syringe. If the injection does not fill the syringe barrel, use sterile water to fill it up to the bottom of the threads.
6. Screw on the Nose Plug.
7. The syringe is now ready to be used in the projector.

NOTE: The Cap-Chur Charge must be kept dry.
Secure the nose plug and tail piece firmly by hand to prevent pressure leakage.

After being used, the syringe should be taken apart and cleaned in warm soapy water. If the syringes are not used within two days, the solution should be emptied out of the syringe by removing the nose plug and the barrel should be cleaned with plain water. Reasonable care and thorough cleaning of the syringes will insure long life and freedom from corrosion.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SHORT RANGE PROJECTOR

Make sure there is no syringe in the barrel. Close and lock breech bolt. Fire projector repeatedly to exhaust residual gas.

TO CHARGE PROJECTOR:

1. Unscrew and remove knurled tube cap. (IF UNABLE TO TURN BY HAND DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE WITH PLIERS OR OTHER TOOLS AS THIS DENOTES THAT THE PROJECTOR IS UNDER PRESSURE). Hold muzzle end down and expended gaspak will drop out, then cock the projector before inserting gaspak.
2. Insert CO2 gaspak in tube, neck down, screw tube cap firmly in place by hand.
3. Cock projector to full power position. (Cocking knob has three ranges of power, the first click is of no practical use except to see if the projector contains CO2. The second click is for minimum power and the third click is for full or maximum power). Pull trigger to pierce CO2 gaspak and to release gas into chamber. Fire unloaded projector and recock immediately. Fire projector again. Projector is now ready for loading and shooting.
4. After firing, recock projector immediately to allow valves to close, preventing loss of CO2 gas.

TO LOAD AND SHOOT:

1. Put safety bar on Safe by pushing to right.
2. Exert slight pressure on the breech assembly with the thumb. Lift bolt knob with forefinger and slide all the way to the rear.
3. Raise breech assembly by lifting bolt knob up and to the left.
4. Insert syringe, needle forward into barrel.
5. Close the breech by lowering breech assembly then pushing bolt knob all the way forward and locking.
6. Cock projector to power of your choice by pulling cocking button until it clicks. The button will automatically return to position.
7. Select target, push safety to left or firing position, red band visible, aim and shoot.

TO UNLOAD SYRINGE FROM BARREL:

Put safety bar on safe by pushing to right. Open breech cover as previously instructed. Insert either a small rod or other round object not more than 7/16" in diameter into the muzzle end of the barrel and push syringe out into loading channel.

CARE OF PROJECTOR:

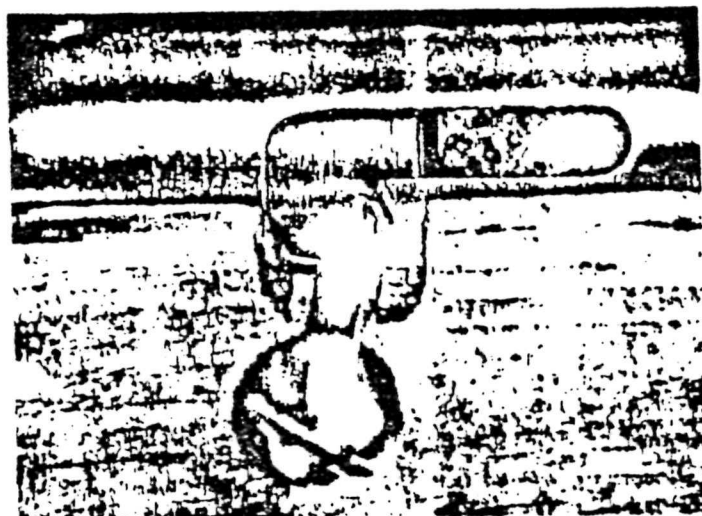
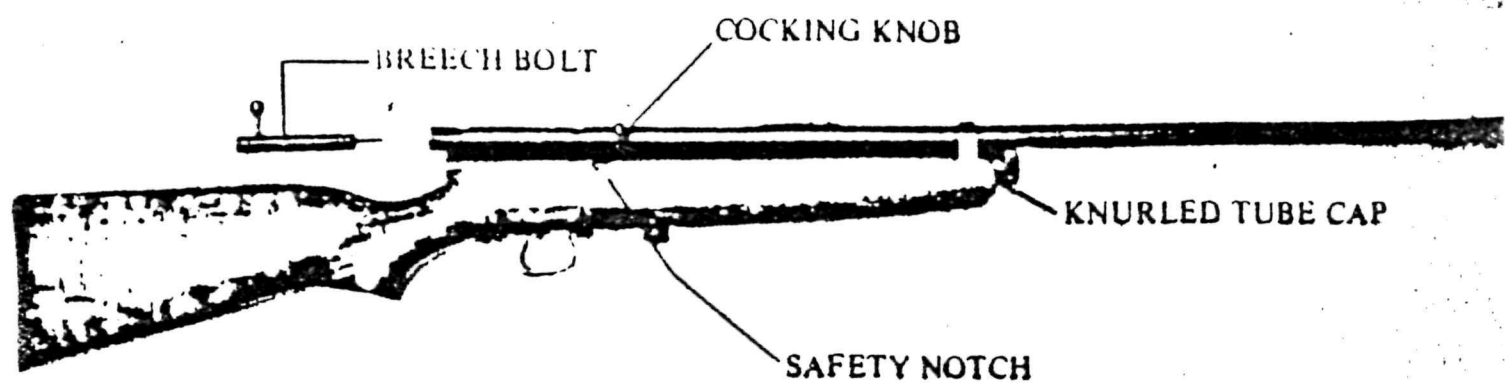
Projector should be kept under pressure (charged with CO₂ gas) at all times. This will greatly extend the operating life of the internal valve seals and help prevent leakage of gas.

Lubricate all moving parts sparingly with gun oil as needed. Wipe off blued steel parts with an oily rag to prevent rust and to preserve the finish. DO NOT USE PENETRATING OR DETERGENT TYPE OIL AS THEY MAY BE HARMFUL TO THE VALVE SEATS.

Palmer extra capacity gaspaks are recommended for the best performance in this projector. They are available through Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. DO NOT EXPOSE CHARGED PROJECTOR OR GASPAKS TO EXCESSIVE HEAT.

REPAIR SERVICE: Should repair service be required on this projector, return it to Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc.

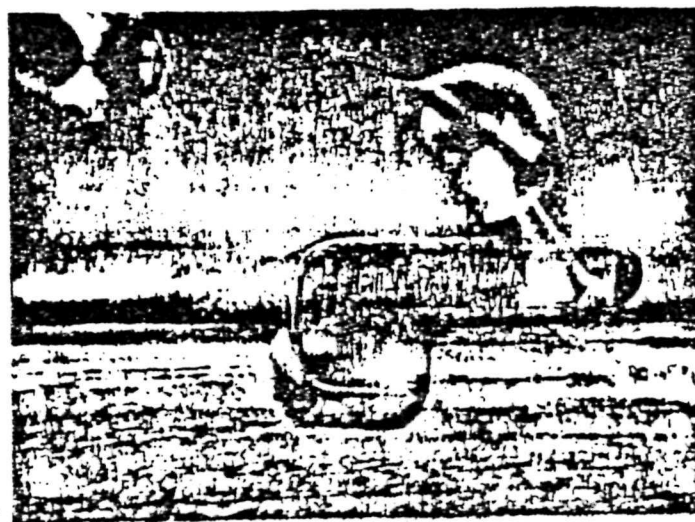
WARRANTY: This projector is guaranteed against defective material, and workmanship for a period of one year from date of sale, providing the projector has not been subjected to abuse or misuse. Repairs which are needed after normal use will be done free of charge if the projector is returned to Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co. or an authorized distributor.



"SAFE"



"FIRE"



"STORAGE NOTCH"

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LONG RANGE (CO2) PROJECTOR

TO EXHAUST CO2 FROM SYRINGE PROJECTOR

1. Remove breech bolt and make certain there is no syringe in the barrel.
2. Replace and lock breech bolt.
3. Place cocking knob in "FIRE" position.
4. Fire projector repeatedly until all CO2 pressure is exhausted.

TO CHARGE PROJECTOR WITH CO2 GAS

1. Unscrew and remove knurled tube cap. (IF UNABLE TO TURN BY HAND DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE WITH PLIERS OR OTHER TOOLS, AS THIS DENOTES THAT THE PROJECTOR IS UNDER PRESSURE.) Hold projector with muzzle down and used gaspaks will drop out, then cock the projector before inserting gaspak.
2. Insert the first gaspak into the projector neck end down.
3. Insert the second gaspak into the projector neck end up.
4. Screw tube cap firmly into place by hand.
5. Move cocking knob to "FIRE" position.
6. With left hand on trigger and right hand on the cocking knob, cock and fire the projector three times as rapidly as possible. This punctures the gaspaks and releases the CO2 into the gas chamber. It also insures proper seating of the internal valves and helps prevent leakage.

TO LOAD AND SHOOT THE PROJECTOR

1. Move cocking knob to "safe" position.
2. Remove breech bolt, check to insure barrel is clear.
3. Insert syringe needle forward, into breech,
4. The easiest way to put the syringe into the breech without putting down the bolt is as follows: Hold the projector in your left hand placing your hand slightly forward of the retaining bolt on the bottom of the stock. The projector should be held with the barrel pointed down. Take the loaded syringe in your right hand, and hold it with the last three fingers of that hand. With the thumb and forefinger on the right hand lift up and pull back on the breech bolt knob until it clears the breech then holding the projector in the palm of your left hand and steadying it with the thumb and forefinger of your left hand place the bolt in your last three fingers on your left hand and hold it. Insert the syringe into breech and then take the bolt back into your right hand and push the syringe into the channel. Push the bolt forward until the syringe is in the chamber. (Work bolt backwards and forwards a couple of times to make sure that the tail piece is not jammed by the positioning pin.)

5. Pull cocking knob to the rear and up into firing position.
6. Take aim and shoot.
7. After firing, recock projector immediately to allow valves to close, preventing loss of CO₂ gas.
8. The projector should be carried with the cocking knob in the safety notch at all times to prevent accidental discharge.
9. The projector should be kept under pressure, (charged with CO₂) at all times to prevent deterioration of the valve seals and the resulting gas leakage.

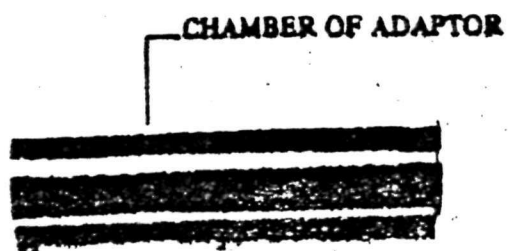
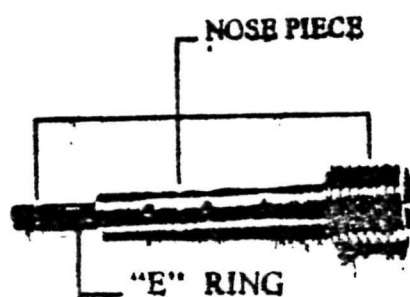
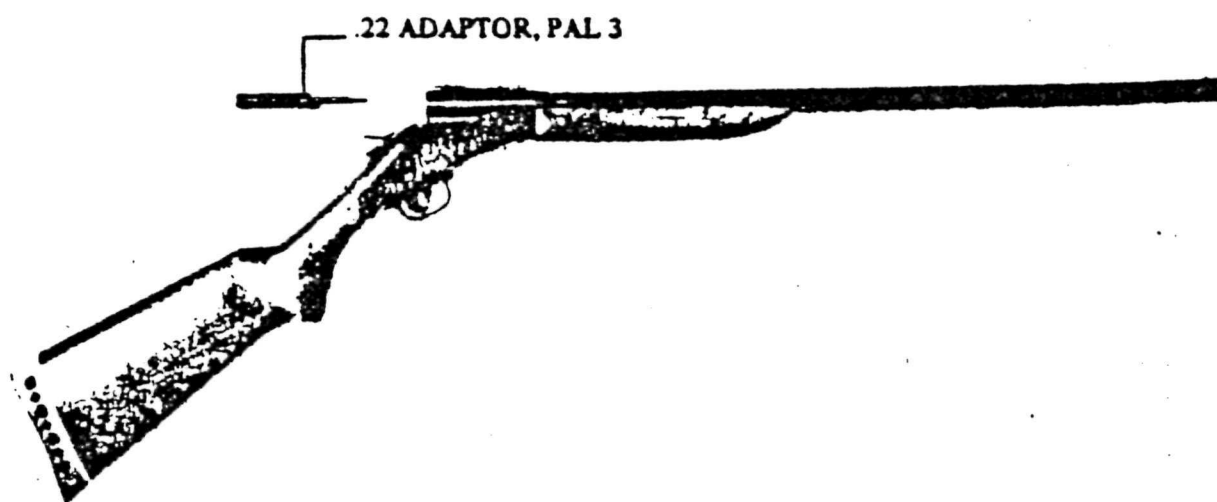
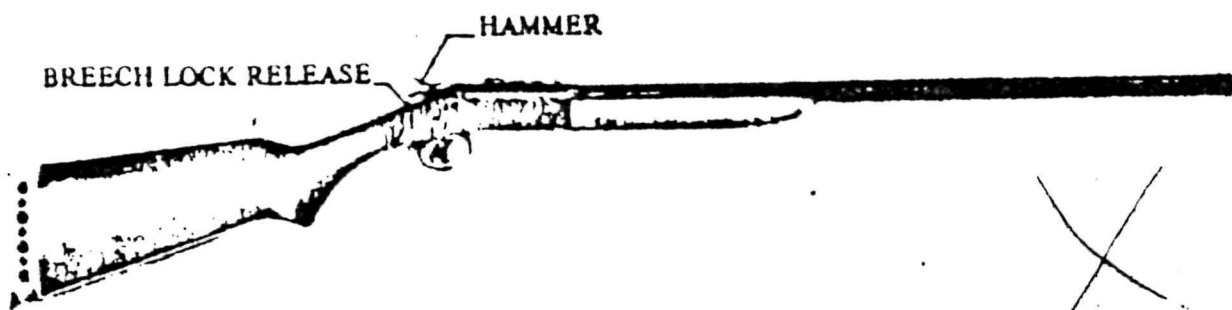
NOTE: This projector shoots in a rainbow trajectory. Compensation must be made for this at maximum ranges.

CARE AND LUBRICATION

1. When not in use the projector should be in some type of dust proof and moisture resistance case or container. This prevents excessive dust or moisture getting into the projector and causing a malfunction of the CO₂ valve system.
2. Lubricate moving parts sparingly with gun oil as needed.
3. Wipe off blued steel parts with an oily rag to prevent rust and to preserve the finish.
4. **DO NOT USE PENETRATING OIL OR DETERGENT TYPE OIL AS THEY MAY BE HARMFUL TO THE VALVE SEAT.**
PALMER extra capacity Gaspaks are recommended for best performance in this projector. They are available through Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. **DO NOT EXPOSE CHARGED PROJECTOR OR GASPAKS TO EXCESSIVE HEAT.**

REPAIR SERVICE: Should repair service be required on this projector, return it to Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. Douglasville, Georgia.

WARRANTY: This projector is guaranteed against defective material, and workmanship for a period of one year from date of sale, providing the projector has not been subjected to abuse or misuse.



CARE OF THE .22 ADAPTOR, PAL 3

For best performance the adaptor should be kept clean. In order to allow even gas distribution all twelve holes in the nose piece of the adaptor should be kept free of wad deposit. The nose piece of the adaptor unscrews from the casing. Remove E-Ring from nose pin, drive pin backwards to remove wads. Reset pin and replace E-Ring. Clean as often as needed.

IMPORTANT:

Any size syringe may be used with the green power loads. When using the yellow and particularly the red power loads however, the most ballistically perfect syringes are the 5cc, 7cc, 10cc and 15cc syringes. Because of the velocity of the smaller syringes when they are leaving the barrel, they sometimes have the tendency to spiral excessively or to tumble. This is caused by the fact that these syringes are moving so rapidly they ride across the rifling.

Seal

AVAILABILITY OF POWER LOADS:

The correct power loads for use in this projector are available from Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. in Douglasville, Georgia or an authorized distributor of Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc.

REPAIR SERVICE: Should repair service be required on this projector return it to Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc. in Douglasville, Georgia or an authorized distributor of Palmer Chemical & Equipment Co., Inc.

WARRANTY: This projector is guaranteed against defective material and workmanship for a period of one year from date of sale, providing the projector has not been subjected to abuse or misuse.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EXTRA LONG RANGE (POWDER) PROJECTOR EQUIPPED WITH THE .22 ADAPTOR, MARK 3

1. Breech the projector by pushing down on the breech lock release which is situated immediately to the right of the hammer. When the projector is breeched the .22 adaptor Pal 3 will be ejected. Care should be taken to catch the adaptor so that it will not be lost in high grass, underbrush or in snow.
2. Make sure there is no syringe in the barrel.
3. Place the syringe to be used, needle forward, into the barrel.
4. Push the syringe forward with the adaptor. It is suggested that the adaptor be moved in and out two or three times to make certain that the tail piece is not jammed against one side of the barrel.
5. The syringe and adaptor are now in the barrel.
6. Now choose the correct power load for the distance and size syringe. Remember the brown loads should be used for short ranges. the green loads should be used for medium ranges and the yellow loads should be used for long ranges. The Red loads should be used for extreme ranges on large animals only.
7. Place the power load in the bored chamber at the rear of the adaptor.
8. Close the breech.
9. The projector is now ready to be fired.
10. To fire projector cock the hammer, aim and pull the trigger.
11. After the projector is fired, it should be breeched and the expended .22 blank should be removed from the adaptor. (Since occasionally the blank will be expanded more than normal by the explosive charge it is recommended that a pen knife, a small screwdriver or some pointed object be kept handy to remove the blank from the adaptor if it jams).
12. Replace the adaptor in the projector and close the breech.

TO UNLOAD THE SYRINGE FROM THE BARREL:

1. Breech the projector.
2. Remove the adaptor.
3. Insert either a rod or some other round object no more than 7/16" in diameter into the muzzle end of the barrel and push syringe out and into the loading channel.

CARE OF THE PROJECTOR:

1. Lubricate all moving parts sparingly with gun oil as needed. Wipe off blued steel parts with oily rag to prevent rust and to preserve the finish. Using a cleaning rod and patches with a good gun or cleaning oil, clean and oil the inside of the barrel. This should be done frequently when the projector is in use to prevent a buildup of unburned powder inside the barrel.

Public Law 91-513

October 27, 1970
[H. R. 18583]

AN ACT

To amend the Public Health Service Act and other laws to provide increased research into, and prevention of, drug abuse and drug dependence; to provide for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and drug dependent persons; and to strengthen existing law enforcement authority in the field of drug abuse.

Comprehensive
Drug Abuse Pre-
vention and Con-
trol Act of 1970.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970".

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- Sec. 2. Broader treatment authority in Public Health Service hospitals for persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems.
- Sec. 3. Research under the Public Health Service Act in drug use, abuse, and addiction.
- Sec. 4. Medical treatment of narcotic addiction.

TITLE II—CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

PART A—SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS AND DECLARATION; DEFINITIONS

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DRUG DEPENDENCE

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abuse; (3) provide for the preparation, production, and conduct of programs of public education (including those using films and other educational devices); (4) train professional and other persons to organize and participate in programs of public education in relation to drug abuse; (5) coordinate activities carried on by such departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government as he shall designate with respect to health education aspects of drug abuse; (6) provide technical assistance to State and local health and educational agencies with respect to the establishment and implementation of programs and procedures for public education on drug abuse; and (7) undertake other activities essential to a national program for drug abuse education.

"(c) The Secretary, acting through the National Institute of Mental Health, is authorized to develop and conduct workshops, institutes, and other activities for the training of professional and other personnel to work in the area of drug abuse education.

Personnel
training.

"(d) To carry out the purposes of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$12,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and \$14,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973."

Appropriation.

(d) Such part D is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Ante, p. 1238.

"SPECIAL PROJECTS FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND DRUG DEPENDENT PERSONS

"SEC. 256. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make grants to public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations to cover a portion of the costs of programs for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts or drug dependent persons which include one or more of the following: (1) Detoxification services or (2) institutional services (including medical, psychological, educational, or counseling services) or (3) community-based aftercare services.

Grants, treat-
ment and rehabili-
tation.

"(b) Grants under this section for the costs of any treatment and rehabilitation program—

Conditions.

"(1) may be made only for the period beginning with the first day of the first month for which such a grant is made and ending with the close of eight years after such first day; and

"(2) (A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), may not exceed 80 per centum of such costs for each of the first two years after such first day, 75 per centum of such costs for the third year after such first day, 60 per centum of such costs for the fourth year after such first day, 45 per centum of such costs for the fifth year after such first day, and 30 per centum of such costs for each of the next three years after such first day; and

Limitation.

"(B) in the case of any such program providing services for persons in an area designated by the Secretary as an urban or rural poverty area, such grants may not exceed 90 per centum of such costs for each of the first two years after such first day, 80 per centum of such costs for the third year after such first day, 75 per centum of such costs for the fourth and fifth years after such first day, and 70 per centum of such costs for each of the next three years after such first day.

"(c) No application for a grant authorized by this section shall be approved by the Secretary unless such application is forwarded through the State agency responsible for administering the plan submitted pursuant to section 204 of this Act or, if there be a separate State agency, designated by the Governor as responsible for planning, coordinating, and executing the State's efforts in the treatment and

77 Stat. 291;
81 Stat. 79.
42 USC 2684.

rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and drug dependent persons, through such latter agency, which shall submit to the Secretary such comments as it deems appropriate. No application for a grant under this section for a program to provide services for persons in an area in which is located a facility constructed as a new facility after the date of enactment of this section with funds provided under a grant under part A or this part shall be approved unless such application contains satisfactory assurance that, to the extent feasible, such program will be included as part of the programs conducted in or through such facility.

Criteria.

“(d) The Secretary shall make grants under this section for projects within the States in accordance with criteria determined by him designed to provide priority for grant applications in States, and in areas within the States, having the higher percentages of population who are narcotic addicts or drug dependent persons.

Appropriation.

“(e) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not to exceed \$20,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972; and \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.”

BROADER TREATMENT AUTHORITY IN PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HOSPITALS FOR PERSONS WITH DRUG ABUSE AND OTHER DRUG DEPENDENCE PROBLEMS

SEC. 2. (a) Part E of title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended as follows:

80 Stat. 1449.
42 USC 257.

(1) Section 341(a) of such part is amended by adding immediately after “addicts” the second time it appears the following: “and other persons with drug abuse and drug dependence problems”.

58 Stat. 699;
68 Stat. 79.
42 USC 258-260,
261.

(2)(A) Sections 342, 343, 344, and 346 of such part are each amended by inserting “or other persons with drug abuse and drug dependence problems” immediately after “addicts” each place it appears in those sections.

(B) The section heading of section 342 of such part is amended by inserting “OR OTHER PERSONS WITH DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG DEPENDENCE PROBLEMS” after “ADDICTS”.

42 USC 261a.

(3) Sections 343 and 344 of such part are each amended by inserting “or other person with a drug abuse or other drug dependence problem” immediately after “addict” each place it appears in those sections.

(4) Sections 343, 344, and 347 of such part are each amended by inserting “, drug abuse, or drug dependence” immediately after “addiction” each place it appears in those sections.

Post, p. 1242.

(5) Section 346 of such part is amended by inserting “or substance controlled under the Controlled Substances Act” immediately after “habit-forming narcotic drug”.

(6) The heading for such part is amended to read as follows:

“PART E—NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND OTHER DRUG ABUSERS”.

58 Stat. 682;
74 Stat. 34.

(b) Section 2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201) is amended by adding after paragraph (p) the following new paragraph:

“Drug dependent person.”

“(q) The term ‘drug dependent person’ means a person who is using a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act) and who is in a state of psychic or physical dependence, or both, arising from the use of that substance on a continuous basis. Drug dependence is characterized by behavioral and other responses which include a strong compulsion to take the substance on a continuous basis in order to experience its psychic effects or to avoid the discomfort caused by its absence.”

Post, p. 1243.

RESEARCH UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT IN DRUG USE,
ABUSE, AND ADDICTION

SEC. 3. (a) Section 303(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242a(a)) is amended by adding after and below paragraph (2) the following:

Research popu-
lations, protection
of identity.
70 Stat. 929.

"The Secretary may authorize persons engaged in research on the use and effect of drugs to protect the privacy of individuals who are the subject of such research by withholding from all persons not connected with the conduct of such research the names or other identifying characteristics of such individuals. Persons so authorized to protect the privacy of such individuals may not be compelled in any Federal, State, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings to identify such individuals."

(b) Section 314(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act is amended—

80 Stat. 1184;
Post, p. 1853.
42 USC 246.

- (1) by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (I);
- (2) by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (J) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and
- (3) by adding after subparagraph (J) the following new subparagraph:

"(K) provide for services for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence, commensurate with the extent of the problem."

(c) Section 507 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 225a) is amended—

81 Stat. 79.

- (1) by striking out "available for research, training, or demonstration project grants pursuant to this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "available under this Act for research, training, or demonstration project grants or for grants to expand existing treatment and research programs and facilities for alcoholism, narcotic addiction, drug abuse, and drug dependence, and appropriations available under the Community Mental Health Centers Act for construction and staffing of community mental health centers and alcoholism and narcotic addiction, drug abuse, and drug dependence facilities", and

77 Stat. 190.
42 USC 2681
note.

- (2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ", except that grants to such Federal institutions may be funded at 100 per centum of the costs".

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, after consultation with the Attorney General and with national organizations representative of persons with knowledge and experience in the treatment of narcotic addicts, shall determine the appropriate methods of professional practice in the medical treatment of the narcotic addiction of various classes of narcotic addicts, and shall report thereon from time to time to the Congress.

Report to Con-
gress.

TITLE II—CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT

PART A—SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS AND DECLARATION; DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

Citation of
title.

SEC. 100. This title may be cited as the "Controlled Substances Act".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

SEC. 101. The Congress makes the following findings and declarations:

(1) Many of the drugs included within this title have a useful and legitimate medical purpose and are necessary to maintain the health and general welfare of the American people.

(2) The illegal importation, manufacture, distribution, and possession and improper use of controlled substances have a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people.

(3) A major portion of the traffic in controlled substances flows through interstate and foreign commerce. Incidents of the traffic which are not an integral part of the interstate or foreign flow, such as manufacture, local distribution, and possession, nonetheless have a substantial and direct effect upon interstate commerce because—

(A) after manufacture, many controlled substances are transported in interstate commerce,

(B) controlled substances distributed locally usually have been transported in interstate commerce immediately before their distribution, and

(C) controlled substances possessed commonly flow through interstate commerce immediately prior to such possession.

(4) Local distribution and possession of controlled substances contribute to swelling the interstate traffic in such substances.

(5) Controlled substances manufactured and distributed intrastate cannot be differentiated from controlled substances manufactured and distributed interstate. Thus, it is not feasible to distinguish, in terms of controls, between controlled substances manufactured and distributed interstate and controlled substances manufactured and distributed intrastate.

(6) Federal control of the intrastate incidents of the traffic in controlled substances is essential to the effective control of the interstate incidents of such traffic.

(7) The United States is a party to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and other international conventions designed to establish effective control over international and domestic traffic in controlled substances.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 102. As used in this title:

(1) The term "addict" means any individual who habitually uses any narcotic drug so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety, or welfare, or who is so far addicted to the use of narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self-control with reference to his addiction.

(2) The term "administer" refers to the direct application of a controlled substance to the body of a patient or research subject by—

(A) a practitioner (or, in his presence, by his authorized agent), or

(B) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the presence of the practitioner,

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whether such application be by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means.

(3) The term "agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser; except that such term does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouseman, or employee of the carrier or warehouseman, when acting in the usual and lawful course of the carrier's or warehouseman's business.

(4) The term "Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs" means the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in the Department of Justice.

(5) The term "control" means to add a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, to a schedule under part B of this title, whether by transfer from another schedule or otherwise.

Post, p. 1247.

(6) The term "controlled substance" means a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of this title. The term does not include distilled spirits, wine, malt beverages, or tobacco, as those terms are defined or used in subtitle E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

68A Stat. 595;
72 Stat. 1314.
26 USC 5001.

(7) The term "counterfeit substance" means a controlled substance which, or the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number, or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser other than the person or persons who in fact manufactured, distributed, or dispensed such substance and which thereby falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have been distributed by, such other manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser.

(8) The terms "deliver" or "delivery" mean the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of a controlled substance, whether or not there exists an agency relationship.

(9) The term "depressant or stimulant substance" means—

(A) a drug which contains any quantity of (i) barbituric acid or any of the salts of barbituric acid; or (ii) any derivative of barbituric acid which has been designated by the Secretary as habit forming under section 502(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(d)); or

52 Stat. 1050.

(B) a drug which contains any quantity of (i) amphetamine or any of its optical isomers; (ii) any salt of amphetamine or any salt of an optical isomer of amphetamine; or (iii) any substance which the Attorney General, after investigation, has found to be, and by regulation designated as, habit forming because of its stimulant effect on the central nervous system; or

(C) lysergic acid diethylamide; or

(D) any drug which contains any quantity of a substance which the Attorney General, after investigation, has found to have, and by regulation designated as having, a potential for abuse because of its depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system or its hallucinogenic effect.

(10) The term "dispense" means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by, or pursuant to the lawful order of, a practitioner, including the prescribing and administering of a controlled substance and the packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for such delivery. The term "dispenser" means a practitioner who so delivers a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject.

(11) The term "distribute" means to deliver (other than by administering or dispensing) a controlled substance. The term "distributor" means a person who so delivers a controlled substance.

52 Stat. 1041;
79 Stat. 234.
21 USC 321.

(12) The term "drug" has the meaning given that term by section 201 (g) (1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

(13) The term "felony" means any Federal or State offense classified by applicable Federal or State law as a felony.

(14) The term "manufacture" means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug or other substance, either directly or indirectly or by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of such substance or labeling or relabeling of its container; except that such term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, or labeling of a drug or other substance in conformity with applicable State or local law by a practitioner as an incident to his administration or dispensing of such drug or substance in the course of his professional practice. The term "manufacturer" means a person who manufactures a drug or other substance.

(15) The term "marihuana" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or resin. Such term does not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

(16) The term "narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(A) Opium, coca leaves, and opiates.

(B) A compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, coca leaves, or opiates.

(C) A substance (and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof) which is chemically identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (A) or (B).

Such term does not include decocainized coca leaves or extracts of coca leaves, which extracts do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

(17) The term "opiate" means any drug or other substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having such addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability.

(18) The term "opium poppy" means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L., except the seed thereof.

(19) The term "poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.

(20) The term "practitioner" means a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, pharmacy, hospital, or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted, by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices or does research, to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to, administer, or use in teaching or chemical analysis, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research.

(21) The term "production" includes the manufacture, planting, cultivation, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.

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(22) The term "immediate precursor" means a substance—

(A) which the Attorney General has found to be and by regulation designated as being the principal compound used, or produced primarily for use, in the manufacture of a controlled substance;

(B) which is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of such controlled substance; and

(C) the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or limit the manufacture of such controlled substance.

(23) The term "Secretary", unless the context otherwise indicates, means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(24) The term "State" means any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Canal Zone.

(25) The term "ultimate user" means a person who has lawfully obtained, and who possesses, a controlled substance for his own use or for the use of a member of his household or for an animal owned by him or by a member of his household.

(26) The term "United States", when used in a geographic sense, means all places and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

INCREASED NUMBERS OF ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

SEC. 103. (a) During the fiscal year 1971, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is authorized to add at least 300 agents, together with necessary supporting personnel, to the number of enforcement personnel currently available to it.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1971 and for each fiscal year thereafter to carry out the provisions of subsection (a).

Appropriation.

PART B—AUTHORITY TO CONTROL;

STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES

AUTHORITY AND CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES

SEC. 201. (a) The Attorney General shall apply the provisions of this title to the controlled substances listed in the schedules established by section 202 of this title and to any other drug or other substance added to such schedules under this title. Except as provided in subsections (d) and (e), the Attorney General may by rule—

(1) add to such a schedule or transfer between such schedules any drug or other substance if he—

(A) finds that such drug or other substance has a potential for abuse, and

(B) makes with respect to such drug or other substance the findings prescribed by subsection (b) of section 202 for the schedule in which such drug is to be placed; or

(2) remove any drug or other substance from the schedules if he finds that the drug or other substance does not meet the requirements for inclusion in any schedule.

Rules of the Attorney General under this subsection shall be made on the record after opportunity for a hearing pursuant to the rulemaking procedures prescribed by subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5 of the United States Code. Proceedings for the issuance, amendment, or

Rules, hearing opportunity.

80 Stat. 381.
5 USC 551.

repeal of such rules may be initiated by the Attorney General (1) on his own motion, (2) at the request of the Secretary, or (3) on the petition of any interested party.

Evaluation.

(b) The Attorney General shall, before initiating proceedings under subsection (a) to control a drug or other substance or to remove a drug or other substance entirely from the schedules, and after gathering the necessary data, request from the Secretary a scientific and medical evaluation, and his recommendations, as to whether such drug or other substance should be so controlled or removed as a controlled substance. In making such evaluation and recommendations, the Secretary shall consider the factors listed in paragraphs (2), (3), (6), (7), and (8) of subsection (c) and any scientific or medical considerations involved in paragraphs (1), (4), and (5) of such subsection. The recommendations of the Secretary shall include recommendations with respect to the appropriate schedule, if any, under which such drug or other substance should be listed. The evaluation and the recommendations of the Secretary shall be made in writing and submitted to the Attorney General within a reasonable time. The recommendations of the Secretary to the Attorney General shall be binding on the Attorney General as to such scientific and medical matters, and if the Secretary recommends that a drug or other substance not be controlled, the Attorney General shall not control the drug or other substance. If the Attorney General determines that these facts and all other relevant data constitute substantial evidence of potential for abuse such as to warrant control or substantial evidence that the drug or other substance should be removed entirely from the schedules, he shall initiate proceedings for control or removal, as the case may be, under subsection (a).

(c) In making any finding under subsection (a) of this section or under subsection (b) of section 202, the Attorney General shall consider the following factors with respect to each drug or other substance proposed to be controlled or removed from the schedules:

- (1) Its actual or relative potential for abuse.
- (2) Scientific evidence of its pharmacological effect, 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 this title.

Order.

(d) If control is required by United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on the effective date of this part, the Attorney General shall issue an order controlling such drug under the schedule he deems most appropriate to carry out such obligations, without regard to the findings required by subsection (a) of this section or section 202(b) and without regard to the procedures prescribed by subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

(e) The Attorney General may, without regard to the findings required by subsection (a) of this section or section 202(b) and without regard to the procedures prescribed by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, place an immediate precursor in the same schedule in which the controlled substance of which it is an immediate precursor is placed or in any other schedule with a higher numerical designation. If the Attorney General designates a substance as an immediate precursor and places it in a schedule, other substances shall not be placed in a schedule solely because they are its precursors.

(f) If, at the time a new-drug application is submitted to the Secretary for any drug having a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system, it appears that such drug has an abuse potential, such information shall be forwarded by the Secretary to the Attorney General.

(g) (1) The Attorney General shall by regulation exclude any non-narcotic substance from a schedule if such substance may, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, be lawfully sold over the counter without a prescription.

(2) Dextromethorphan shall not be deemed to be included in any schedule by reason of enactment of this title unless controlled after the date of such enactment pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section.

52 Stat. 1040.
21 USC 301.

Dextromethorphan, exception.

SCHEDULES OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

SEC. 202. (a) There are established five schedules of controlled substances, to be known as schedules I, II, III, IV, and V. Such schedules shall initially consist of the substances listed in this section. The schedules established by this section shall be updated and republished on a semiannual basis during the two-year period beginning one year after the date of enactment of this title and shall be updated and republished on an annual basis thereafter.

Establishment.

(b) Except where control is required by United States obligations under an international treaty, convention, or protocol, in effect on the effective date of this part, and except in the case of an immediate precursor, a drug or other substance may not be placed in any schedule unless the findings required for such schedule are made with respect to such drug or other substance. The findings required for each of the schedules are as follows:

Placement on schedules, findings required.

(1) SCHEDULE I.—

(A) The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.

(B) The drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.

(C) There is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.

(2) SCHEDULE II.—

(A) The drug or other substance has a high potential for abuse.

(B) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions.

(C) Abuse of the drug or other substances may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

(3) SCHEDULE III.—

(A) The drug or other substance has a potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in schedules I and II.

(B) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.

(C) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

(4) SCHEDULE IV.—

(A) The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III.

(B) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.

(C) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule III.

(5) SCHEDULE V.—

(A) The drug or other substance has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.

(B) The drug or other substance has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States.

(C) Abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in schedule IV.

(c) Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V shall, unless and until amended pursuant to section 201, consist of the following drugs or other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated:

SCHEDULE I

Opiates.

(a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) Acetylmethadol.
- (2) Allylprodine.
- (3) Alphacetylmethadol.
- (4) Alphameprodine.
- (5) Alphamethadol.
- (6) Benzethidine.
- (7) Betacetylmethadol.
- (8) Betameprodine.
- (9) Betamethadol.
- (10) Betaprodine.
- (11) Clonitazene.
- (12) Dextromoramide.
- (13) Dextrorphan.
- (14) Diampromide.
- (15) Diethylthiambutene.
- (16) Dimenoxadol.
- (17) Dimepheptanol.
- (18) Dimethylthiambutene.
- (19) Dioxaphetyl butyrate.
- (20) Dipipanone.
- (21) Ethylmethylthiambutene.
- (22) Etonitazene.
- (23) Etoxeridine.
- (24) Furethidine.
- (25) Hydroxypethidine.
- (26) Ketobemidone.
- (27) Levomoramide.
- (28) Levophenacetylmorphan.
- (29) Morpheridine.
- (30) Noracetylmethadol.
- (31) Norlevorphanol.
- (32) Normethadone.
- (33) Norpipanone.
- (34) Phenadoxone.
- (35) Phenampromide.

- (36) Phenomorphan.
- (37) Phenoperidine.
- (38) Piritramide.
- (39) Proheptazine.
- (40) Properidine.
- (41) Racemoramide.
- (42) Trimeperidine.

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium derivatives, 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:

Opium derivatives.

- (1) Acetorphine.
- (2) Acetyldihydrocodeine.
- (3) Benzylmorphine.
- (4) Codeine methylbromide.
- (5) Codeine-N-Oxide.
- (6) Cyprenorphine.
- (7) Desomorphine.
- (8) Dihydromorphine.
- (9) Etorphine.
- (10) Heroin.
- (11) Hydromorphenol.
- (12) Methyl-desorphine.
- (13) Methylhydromorphine.
- (14) Morphine methylbromide.
- (15) Morphine methylsulfonate.
- (16) Morphine-N-Oxide.
- (17) Myrophine.
- (18) Nicocodeine.
- (19) Nicomorphine.
- (20) Normorphine.
- (21) Pholcodine.
- (22) Thebacon.

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation, which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, or which contains any of 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:

Hallucinogenic substances.

- (1) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine.
- (2) 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine.
- (3) 3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine.
- (4) Bufotenine.
- (5) Diethyltryptamine.
- (6) Dimethyltryptamine.
- (7) 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine.
- (8) Ibogaine.
- (9) Lysergic acid diethylamide.
- (10) Marijuana.
- (11) Mescaline.
- (12) Peyote.
- (13) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate.
- (14) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate.
- (15) Psilocybin.
- (16) Psilocyn.
- (17) Tetrahydrocannabinols.

SCHEDULE II

Substances, vegetable origin or chemical synthesis.

(a) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

(1) Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium or opiate.

(2) Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in clause (1), except that these substances shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.

(3) Opium poppy and poppy straw.

(4) Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the substances shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine.

Opiates.

(b) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Alphaprodine.

(2) Anileridine.

(3) Bezitramide.

(4) Dihydrocodeine.

(5) Diphenoxylate.

(6) Fentanyl.

(7) Isomethadone.

(8) Levomethorphan.

(9) Levorphanol.

(10) Metazocine.

(11) Methadone.

(12) Methadone-Intermediate, 4-cyano - 2 - dimethyl-amino-4,4-diphenyl butane.

(13) Moramide-Intermediate, 2 - methyl - 3 - morpholino-1, 1-diphenylpropane-carboxylic acid.

(14) Pethidine.

(15) Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4 - cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine.

(16) Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl - 4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate.

(17) Pethidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl - 4 - phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

(18) Phenazocine.

(19) Piminodine.

(20) Racemethorphan.

(21) Racemorphan.

Methamphetamine.

(c) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any injectable liquid which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

SCHEDULE III

(a) 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 stimulant effect on the central nervous system:

Stimulants.

(1) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers.

(2) Phenmetrazine and its salts.

(3) Any substance (except an injectable liquid) which contains any quantity of methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers.

(4) Methylphenidate.

(b) 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:

Depressants.

(1) Any substance which contains any quantity of a derivative of barbituric acid, or any salt of a derivative of barbituric acid.

(2) Chlorhexadol.

(3) Glutethimide.

(4) Lysergic acid.

(5) Lysergic acid amide.

(6) Methyprylon.

(7) Phencyclidine.

(8) Sulfondiethylmethane.

(9) Sulfonethylmethane.

(10) Sulfonmethane.

(c) Nalorphine.

Nalorphine.

(d) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs, or any salts thereof:

Narcotic drugs.

(1) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with an equal or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.

(2) Not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(3) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with a fourfold or greater quantity of an isoquinoline alkaloid of opium.

(4) Not more than 300 milligrams of dihydrocodeinone per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(5) Not more than 1.8 grams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or not more than 90 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(6) Not more than 300 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or not more than 15 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(7) Not more than 500 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams, or not more than 25 milligrams per dosage unit, with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

(8) Not more than 50 milligrams of morphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams with one or more active, nonnarcotic ingredients in recognized therapeutic amounts.

SCHEDULE IV

- (1) Barbital.
- (2) Chloral betaine.
- (3) Chloral hydrate.
- (4) Ethchlorvynol.
- (5) Ethinamate.
- (6) Methohexital.
- (7) Meprobamate.
- (8) Methylphenobarbital.
- (9) Paraldehyde.
- (10) Petrichloral.
- (11) Phenobarbital.

SCHEDULE V

Narcotic drugs containing non-narcotic active medicinal ingredients.

Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any of the following limited quantities of narcotic drugs, which shall include one or more nonnarcotic active medicinal ingredients in sufficient proportion to confer upon the compound, mixture, or preparation valuable medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone:

(1) Not more than 200 milligrams of codeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(2) Not more than 100 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(3) Not more than 100 milligrams of ethylmorphine per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

(4) Not more than 2.5 milligrams of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulfate per dosage unit.

(5) Not more than 100 milligrams of opium per 100 milliliters or per 100 grams.

Stimulants or depressants containing active medicinal ingredients, exception.

(d) The Attorney General may by regulation except any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any depressant or stimulant substance in paragraph (a) or (b) of schedule III or in schedule IV or V from the application of all or any part of this title if (1) the compound, mixture, or preparation contains one or more active medicinal ingredients not having a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system, and (2) such ingredients are included therein in such combinations, quantity, proportion, or concentration as to vitiate the potential for abuse of the substances which do have a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system.

PART C—REGISTRATION OF MANUFACTURERS, DISTRIBUTORS, AND
DISPENSERS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 301. The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and to charge reasonable fees relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances.

Rules and regulations.

PERSONS REQUIRED TO REGISTER

SEC. 302. (a) Every person who manufactures, distributes, or dispenses any controlled substance or who proposes to engage in the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of any controlled substance, shall obtain annually a registration issued by the Attorney General in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by him.

Annual registration.

(b) Persons registered by the Attorney General under this title to manufacture, distribute, or dispense controlled substances are authorized to possess, manufacture, distribute, or dispense such substances (including any such activity in the conduct of research) to the extent authorized by their registration and in conformity with the other provisions of this title.

(c) The following persons shall not be required to register and may lawfully possess any controlled substance under this title:

Registration, exceptions.

(1) An agent or employee of any registered manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser of any controlled substance if such agent or employee is acting in the usual course of his business or employment.

(2) A common or contract carrier or warehouseman, or an employee thereof, whose possession of the controlled substance is in the usual course of his business or employment.

(3) An ultimate user who possesses such substance for a purpose specified in section 102(25).

Ante, p. 1245.

(d) The Attorney General may, by regulation, waive the requirement for registration of certain manufacturers, distributors, or dispensers if he finds it consistent with the public health and safety.

Waiver.

(e) A separate registration shall be required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the applicant manufactures, distributes, or dispenses controlled substances.

Separate registration.

(f) The Attorney General is authorized to inspect the establishment of a registrant or applicant for registration in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by him.

Inspection.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 303. (a) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to manufacture controlled substances in schedule I or II if he determines that such registration is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on the effective date of this part. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

Factors consistent with public interest.

(1) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances and any controlled substance in schedule I or II compounded therefrom into other than legitimate medical, scientific, research, or industrial channels, by limiting the importation and bulk manufacture of such controlled substances to a number of establishments which can produce an adequate and uninterrupted supply of these substances under adequately com-

Controls, importation and bulk manufacture, limitation.

Compliance.
Technology.

Applicants,
prior conviction
record.

Experience.

Factors con-
sistent with public
interest.

Prohibition.

Post, p. 1257.

petitive conditions for legitimate medical, scientific, research, and industrial purposes;

(2) compliance with applicable State and local law;

(3) promotion of technical advances in the art of manufacturing these substances and the development of new substances;

(4) prior conviction record of applicant under Federal and State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of such substances;

(5) past experience in the manufacture of controlled substances, and the existence in the establishment of effective control against diversion; and

(6) such other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(b) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to distribute a controlled substance in schedule I or II unless he determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

(1) maintenance of effective control against diversion of particular controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels;

(2) compliance with applicable State and local law;

(3) prior conviction record of applicant under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of such substances;

(4) past experience in the distribution of controlled substances; and

(5) such other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(c) Registration granted under subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not entitle a registrant to (1) manufacture or distribute controlled substances in schedule I or II other than those specified in the registration, or (2) manufacture any quantity of those controlled substances in excess of the quota assigned pursuant to section 306.

(d) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to manufacture controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V, unless he determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

(1) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances and any controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V compounded therefrom into other than legitimate medical, scientific, or industrial channels;

(2) compliance with applicable State and local law;

(3) promotion of technical advances in the art of manufacturing these substances and the development of new substances;

(4) prior conviction record of applicant under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of such substances;

(5) past experience in the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances, and the existence in the establishment of effective controls against diversion; and

(6) such other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(e) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to distribute controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V, unless he determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the following factors shall be considered:

(1) maintenance of effective controls against diversion of particular controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels;

(2) compliance with applicable State and local law;

(3) prior conviction record of applicant under Federal or State laws relating to the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of such substances;

(4) past experience in the distribution of controlled substances; and

(5) such other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(f) Practitioners shall be registered to dispense or conduct research with controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V if they are authorized to dispense or conduct research under the law of the State in which they practice. Separate registration under this part for practitioners engaging in research with nonnarcotic controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V, who are already registered under this part in another capacity, shall not be required. Pharmacies (as distinguished from pharmacists) when engaged in commercial activities, shall be registered to dispense controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V if they are authorized to dispense under the law of the State in which they regularly conduct business. Registration applications by practitioners wishing to conduct research with controlled substances in schedule I shall be referred to the Secretary, who shall determine qualifications and competency of each practitioner requesting registration, as well as the merits of the research protocol. The Secretary, in determining the merits of each research protocol, shall consult with the Attorney General as to effective procedures to adequately safeguard against diversion of such controlled substances from legitimate medical or scientific use. Registration for the purpose of bona fide research with controlled substances in schedule I by a practitioner deemed qualified by the Secretary may be denied by the Attorney General only on a ground specified in section 304(a).

Research.

Pharmacies.

Research applications.

DENIAL, REVOCATION, OR SUSPENSION OF REGISTRATION

SEC. 304. (a) A registration pursuant to section 303 to manufacture, distribute, or dispense a controlled substance may be suspended or revoked by the Attorney General upon a finding that the registrant—

(1) has materially falsified any application filed pursuant to or required by this title or title III;

(2) has been convicted of a felony under this title or title III or any other law of the United States, or of any State, relating to any substance defined in this title as a controlled substance; or

(3) has had his State license or registration suspended, revoked, or denied by competent State authority and is no longer authorized by State law to engage in the manufacturing, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances.

(b) The Attorney General may limit revocation or suspension of a registration to the particular controlled substance with respect to which grounds for revocation or suspension exist.

(c) Before taking action pursuant to this section, or pursuant to a denial of registration under section 303, the Attorney General shall serve upon the applicant or registrant an order to show cause why registration should not be denied, revoked, or suspended. The order to show cause shall contain a statement of the basis thereof and shall call upon the applicant or registrant to appear before the Attorney

Post, p. 1285.

Service of order.

80 Stat. 381.
5 USC 551.

Registration,
suspension.

Post, p. 1277.

Symbol.

52 Stat. 1041.
21 USC 321.

65 Stat. 648.
21 USC 353.

Unlawful dis-
tribution.

General at a time and place stated in the order, but in no event less than thirty days after the date of receipt of the order. Proceedings to deny, revoke, or suspend shall be conducted pursuant to this section in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5 of the United States Code. Such proceedings shall be independent of, and not in lieu of, criminal prosecutions or other proceedings under this title or any other law of the United States.

(d) The Attorney General may, in his discretion, suspend any registration simultaneously with the institution of proceedings under this section, in cases where he finds that there is an imminent danger to the public health or safety. Such suspension shall continue in effect until the conclusion of such proceedings, including judicial review thereof, unless sooner withdrawn by the Attorney General or dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e) The suspension or revocation of a registration under this section shall operate to suspend or revoke any quota applicable under section 306.

(f) In the event the Attorney General suspends or revokes a registration granted under section 303, all controlled substances owned or possessed by the registrant pursuant to such registration at the time of suspension or the effective date of the revocation order, as the case may be, may, in the discretion of the Attorney General, be placed under seal. No disposition may be made of any controlled substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded except that a court, upon application therefor, may at any time order the sale of perishable controlled substances. Any such order shall require the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a revocation order becoming final, all such controlled substances (or proceeds of sale deposited in court) shall be forfeited to the United States; and the Attorney General shall dispose of such controlled substances in accordance with section 511(e).

LABELING AND PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 305. (a) It shall be unlawful to distribute a controlled substance in a commercial container unless such container, when and as required by regulations of the Attorney General, bears a label (as defined in section 201(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) containing an identifying symbol for such substance in accordance with such regulations. A different symbol shall be required for each schedule of controlled substances.

(b) It shall be unlawful for the manufacturer of any controlled substance to distribute such substance unless the labeling (as defined in section 201(m) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act) of such substance contains, when and as required by regulations of the Attorney General, the identifying symbol required under subsection (a).

(c) The Secretary shall prescribe regulations under section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which shall provide that the label of a drug listed in schedule II, III, or IV shall, when dispensed to or for a patient, contain a clear, concise warning that it is a crime to transfer the drug to any person other than the patient.

(d) It shall be unlawful to distribute controlled substances in schedule I or II, and narcotic drugs in schedule III or IV, unless the bottle or other container, stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof is securely sealed as required by regulations of the Attorney General.

SEC. 3
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QUOTAS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES

SEC. 306. (a) The Attorney General shall determine the total quantity and establish production quotas for each basic class of controlled substance in schedules I and II to be manufactured each calendar year to provide for the estimated medical, scientific, research, and industrial needs of the United States, for lawful export requirements, and for the establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks. Production quotas shall be established in terms of quantities of each basic class of controlled substance and not in terms of individual pharmaceutical dosage forms prepared from or containing such a controlled substance.

Production
quota.

(b) The Attorney General shall limit or reduce individual production quotas to the extent necessary to prevent the aggregate of individual quotas from exceeding the amount determined necessary each year by the Attorney General under subsection (a). The quota of each registered manufacturer for each basic class of controlled substance in schedule I or II shall be revised in the same proportion as the limitation or reduction of the aggregate of the quotas. However, if any registrant, before the issuance of a limitation or reduction in quota, has manufactured in excess of his revised quota, the amount of the excess shall be subtracted from his quota for the following year.

(c) On or before July 1 of each year, upon application therefor by a registered manufacturer, the Attorney General shall fix a manufacturing quota for the basic classes of controlled substances in schedules I and II that the manufacturer seeks to produce. The quota shall be subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section. In fixing such quotas, the Attorney General shall determine the manufacturer's estimated disposal, inventory, and other requirements for the calendar year; and, in making his determination, the Attorney General shall consider the manufacturer's current rate of disposal, the trend of the national disposal rate during the preceding calendar year, the manufacturer's production cycle and inventory position, the economic availability of raw materials, yield and stability problems, emergencies such as strikes and fires, and other factors.

Manufacturing
quota.

(d) The Attorney General shall, upon application and subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, fix a quota for a basic class of controlled substance in schedule I or II for any registrant who has not manufactured that basic class of controlled substance during one or more preceding calendar years. In fixing such quota, the Attorney General shall take into account the registrant's reasonably anticipated requirements for the current year; and, in making his determination of such requirements, he shall consider such factors specified in subsection (c) of this section as may be relevant.

(e) At any time during the year any registrant who has applied for or received a manufacturing quota for a basic class of controlled substance in schedule I or II may apply for an increase in that quota to meet his estimated disposal, inventory, and other requirements during the remainder of that year. In passing upon the application the Attorney General shall take into consideration any occurrences since the filing of the registrant's initial quota application that may require an increased manufacturing rate by the registrant during the balance of the year. In passing upon the application the Attorney General may also take into account the amount, if any, by which the determination of the Attorney General under subsection (a) of this section exceeds the aggregate of the quotas of all registrants under this section.

Quota, increase.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this title, no registration or quota may be required for the manufacture of such quantities of controlled substances in schedules I and II as incidentally and

Controlled substances, incidental production.

Restrictions.

necessarily result from the manufacturing process used for the manufacture of a controlled substance with respect to which its manufacturer is duly registered under this title. The Attorney General may, by regulation, prescribe restrictions on the retention and disposal of such incidentally produced substances.

RECORDS AND REPORTS OF REGISTRANTS**Inventory.****SEC. 307. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c)—**

(1) every registrant under this title shall, on the effective date of this section, or as soon thereafter as such registrant first engages in the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing of controlled substances, and every second year thereafter, make a complete and accurate record of all stocks thereof on hand, except that the regulations prescribed under this section shall permit each such biennial inventory (following the initial inventory required by this paragraph) to be prepared on such registrant's regular general physical inventory date (if any) which is nearest to and does not vary by more than six months from the biennial date that would otherwise apply;

(2) on the effective date of each regulation of the Attorney General controlling a substance that immediately prior to such date was not a controlled substance, each registrant under this title manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing such substance shall make a complete and accurate record of all stocks thereof on hand; and

(3) on and after the effective date of this section, every registrant under this title manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance or substances shall maintain, on a current basis, a complete and accurate record of each such substance manufactured, received, sold, delivered, or otherwise disposed of by him, except that this paragraph shall not require the maintenance of a perpetual inventory.

(b) Every inventory or other record required under this section (1) shall be in accordance with, and contain such relevant information as may be required by, regulations of the Attorney General, (2) shall (A) be maintained separately from all other records of the registrant, or (B) alternatively, in the case of nonnarcotic controlled substances, be in such form that information required by the Attorney General is readily retrievable from the ordinary business records of the registrant, and (3) shall be kept and be available, for at least two years, for inspection and copying by officers or employees of the United States authorized by the Attorney General.

Availability.**Nonapplicability.**

(c) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply—

(1) (A) with respect to narcotic controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V, to the prescribing or administering of such substances by a practitioner in the lawful course of his professional practice; or

(B) with respect to nonnarcotic controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V, to any practitioner who dispenses such substances to his patients, unless the practitioner is regularly engaged in charging his patients, either separately or together with charges for other professional services, for substances so dispensed;

(2) (A) to the use of controlled substances, at establishments registered under this title which keep records with respect to such substances, in research conducted in conformity with an exemption granted under section 505(i) or 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act;

(B) to the use of controlled substances, at establishments registered under this title which keep records with respect to such substances, in preclinical research or in teaching; or

(3) to the extent of any exemption granted to any person, with respect to all or part of such provisions, by the Attorney General by or pursuant to regulation on the basis of a finding that the application of such provisions (or part thereof) to such person is not necessary for carrying out the purposes of this title.

(d) Every manufacturer registered under section 303 shall, at such time or times and in such form as the Attorney General may require, make periodic reports to the Attorney General of every sale, delivery, or other disposal by him of any controlled substance, and each distributor shall make such reports with respect to narcotic controlled substances, identifying by the registration number assigned under this title the person or establishment (unless exempt from registration under section 302(d)) to whom such sale, delivery, or other disposal was made.

(e) Regulations under sections 505(i) and 512(j) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, relating to investigational use of drugs, shall include such procedures as the Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General, determines are necessary to insure the security and accountability of controlled substances used in research to which such regulations apply.

52 Stat. 1052;
76 Stat. 783.
82 Stat. 343.
21 USC 355,
360b.

ORDER FORMS

SEC. 308. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to distribute a controlled substance in schedule I or II to another except in pursuance of a written order of the person to whom such substance is distributed, made on a form to be issued by the Attorney General in blank in accordance with subsection (d) and regulations prescribed by him pursuant to this section.

Unlawful distribution.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall apply to—

(1) the exportation of such substances from the United States in conformity with title III;

Nonapplicability.

(2) the delivery of such a substance to or by a common or contract carrier for carriage in the lawful and usual course of its business, or to or by a warehouseman for storage in the lawful and usual course of its business; but where such carriage or storage is in connection with the distribution by the owner of the substance to a third person, this paragraph shall not relieve the distributor from compliance with subsection (a).

Post, p 1285.

(c) (1) Every person who in pursuance of an order required under subsection (a) distributes a controlled substance shall preserve such order for a period of two years, and shall make such order available for inspection and copying by officers and employees of the United States duly authorized for that purpose by the Attorney General, and by officers or employees of States or their political subdivisions who are charged with the enforcement of State or local laws regulating the production, or regulating the distribution or dispensing, of controlled substances and who are authorized under such laws to inspect such orders.

Preservation and availability.

(2) Every person who gives an order required under subsection (a) shall, at or before the time of giving such order, make or cause to be made a duplicate thereof on a form to be issued by the Attorney General in blank in accordance with subsection (d) and regulations prescribed by him pursuant to this section, and shall, if such order is accepted, preserve such duplicate for a period of two years and make it available for inspection and copying by the officers and employees mentioned in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

Duplicate, preservation and availability.

Forms, issuance.

(d)(1) The Attorney General shall issue forms pursuant to subsections (a) and (c)(2) only to persons validly registered under section 303 (or exempted from registration under section 302(d)). Whenever any such form is issued to a person, the Attorney General shall, before delivery thereof, insert therein the name of such person, and it shall be unlawful for any other person (A) to use such form for the purpose of obtaining controlled substances or (B) to furnish such form to any person with intent thereby to procure the distribution of such substances.

Fees.

(2) The Attorney General may charge reasonable fees for the issuance of such forms in such amounts as he may prescribe for the purpose of covering the cost to the United States of issuing such forms, and other necessary activities in connection therewith.

Unlawful act.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain by means of order forms issued under this section controlled substances for any purpose other than their use, distribution, dispensing, or administration in the conduct of a lawful business in such substances or in the course of his professional practice or research.

PRESCRIPTIONS

52 Stat. 1040.
21 USC 301.

SEC. 309. (a) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner, other than a pharmacist, to an ultimate user, no controlled substance in schedule II, which is a prescription drug as determined under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, may be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner, except that in emergency situations, as prescribed by the Secretary by regulation after consultation with the Attorney General, such drug may be dispensed upon oral prescription in accordance with section 503(b) of that Act. Prescriptions shall be retained in conformity with the requirements of section 307 of this title. No prescription for a controlled substance in schedule II may be refilled.

65 Stat. 648.
21 USC 353.

(b) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner, other than a pharmacist, to an ultimate user, no controlled substance in schedule III or IV, which is a prescription drug as determined under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, may be dispensed without a written or oral prescription in conformity with section 503(b) of that Act. Such prescriptions may not be filled or refilled more than six months after the date thereof or be refilled more than five times after the date of the prescription unless renewed by the practitioner.

(c) No controlled substance in schedule V which is a drug may be distributed or dispensed other than for a medical purpose.

(d) Whenever it appears to the Attorney General that a drug not considered to be a prescription drug under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act should be so considered because of its abuse potential, he shall so advise the Secretary and furnish to him all available data relevant thereto.

PART D—OFFENSES AND PENALTIES**PROHIBITED ACTS A—PENALTIES**

SEC. 401. (a) Except as authorized by this title, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally—

(1) to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance; or

(2) to create, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to distribute or dispense, a counterfeit substance.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 405, any person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be sentenced as follows:

(1) (A) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or II which is a narcotic drug, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years, a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both. If any person commits such a violation after one or more prior convictions of him for an offense punishable under this paragraph, or for a felony under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 years, a fine of not more than \$50,000, or both. Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least 3 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least 6 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(B) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or II which is not a narcotic drug or in the case of any controlled substance in schedule III, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years, a fine of not more than \$15,000, or both. If any person commits such a violation after one or more prior convictions of him for an offense punishable under this paragraph, or for a felony under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both. Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least 2 years in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least 4 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule IV, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 3 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both. If any person commits such a violation after one or more prior convictions of him for an offense punishable under this paragraph, or for a felony under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 6 years, a fine of not more than \$20,000, or both. Any sentence imposing a term of imprisonment under this paragraph shall, in the absence of such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least one year in addition to such term of imprisonment and shall, if there was such a prior conviction, impose a special parole term of at least 2 years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(3) In the case of a controlled substance in schedule V, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both. If any person commits such a violation after one or more convictions of him for an offense punishable under this paragraph, or for a crime under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 2 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

Post, p. 1265.

Penalties.

Post, p. 1285.

Special parole term.

Marihuana,
simple possession.

Special parole
term.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, any person who violates subsection (a) of this section by distributing a small amount of marihuana for no remuneration shall be treated as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of section 404.

(c) A special parole term imposed under this section or section 405 may be revoked if its terms and conditions are violated. In such circumstances the original term of imprisonment shall be increased by the period of the special parole term and the resulting new term of imprisonment shall not be diminished by the time which was spent on special parole. A person whose special parole term has been revoked may be required to serve all or part of the remainder of the new term of imprisonment. A special parole term provided for in this section or section 405 shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other parole provided for by law.

PROHIBITED ACTS B—PENALTIES

SEC. 402. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person—

(1) who is subject to the requirements of part C to distribute or dispense a controlled substance in violation of section 309;

(2) who is a registrant to distribute or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by his registration to another registrant or other authorized person or to manufacture a controlled substance not authorized by his registration;

(3) who is a registrant to distribute a controlled substance in violation of section 305 of this title;

(4) to remove, alter, or obliterate a symbol or label required by section 305 of this title;

(5) to refuse or fail to make, keep, or furnish any record, report, notification, declaration, order or order form, statement, invoice, or information required under this title or title III;

(6) to refuse any entry into any premises or inspection authorized by this title or title III;

(7) to remove, break, injure, or deface a seal placed upon controlled substances pursuant to section 304(f) or 511 or to remove or dispose of substances so placed under seal; or

(8) to use, to his own advantage, or to reveal, other than to duly authorized officers or employees of the United States, or to the courts when relevant in any judicial proceeding under this title or title III, any information acquired in the course of an inspection authorized by this title concerning any method or process which as a trade secret is entitled to protection.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person who is a registrant to manufacture a controlled substance in schedule I or II which is—

(1) not expressly authorized by his registration and by a quota assigned to him pursuant to section 306; or

(2) in excess of a quota assigned to him pursuant to section 306.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who violates this section shall, with respect to any such violation, be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000. The district courts of the United States (or, where there is no such court in the case of any territory or possession of the United States, then the court in such territory or possession having the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States) shall have jurisdiction in accordance with section 1355 of title 28 of the United States Code to enforce this paragraph.

Post, p. 1285.

Ante, p. 1256.
Post, p. 1276.

Penalty.

Jurisdiction.

62 Stat. 934.

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III

(2) (A) If a violation of this section is prosecuted by an information or indictment which alleges that the violation was committed knowingly and the trier of fact specifically finds that the violation was so committed, such person shall, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, be sentenced to imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both.

Penalty.

(B) If a violation referred to in subparagraph (A) was committed after one or more prior convictions of the offender for an offense punishable under this paragraph (2), or for a crime under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 2 years, a fine of \$50,000, or both.

Post, p. 1285.

Penalty.

(3) Except under the conditions specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a violation of this section does not constitute a crime, and a judgment for the United States and imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to paragraph (1) shall not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on conviction for a criminal offense.

Exception.

PROHIBITED ACTS C—PENALTIES

SEC. 403. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally—

(1) who is a registrant to distribute a controlled substance classified in schedule I or II, in the course of his legitimate business, except pursuant to an order or an order form as required by section 308 of this title;

Ante, p. 1259.

(2) to use in the course of the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended, or issued to another person;

(3) to acquire or obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception, or subterfuge;

(4) to furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, record, or other document required to be made, kept, or filed under this title or title III; or

(5) to make, distribute, or possess any punch, die, plate, stone, or other thing designed to print, imprint, or reproduce the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render such drug a counterfeit substance.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to use any communication facility in committing or in causing or facilitating the commission of any act or acts constituting a felony under any provision of this title or title III. Each separate use of a communication facility shall be a separate offense under this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, the term "communication facility" means any and all public and private instrumentalities used or useful in the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds of all kinds and includes mail, telephone, wire, radio, and all other means of communication.

"Communication facility."

(c) Any person who violates this section shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 4 years, a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both; except that if any person commits such a violation after one or more prior convictions of him for violation of this section, or for a felony under any other provision of this title or title III or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs,

Penalty.

Penalty.

marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, have become final, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 8 years, a fine of not more than \$60,000, or both.

PENALTY FOR SIMPLE POSSESSION; CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE AND EXPUNGING OF RECORDS FOR FIRST OFFENSE

Post, p. 1285.

SEC. 404. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless such substance was obtained directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner, while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this title or title III. Any person who violates this subsection shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, except that if he commits such offense after a prior conviction or convictions under this subsection have become final, he shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 2 years, a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

(b) (1) If any person who has not previously been convicted of violating subsection (a) of this section, any other provision of this title or title III, or any other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant substances, is found guilty of a violation of subsection (a) of this section after trial or upon a plea of guilty, the court may, without entering a judgment of guilty and with the consent of such person, defer further proceedings and place him on probation upon such reasonable conditions as it may require and for such period, not to exceed one year, as the court may prescribe. Upon violation of a condition of the probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. The court may, in its discretion, dismiss the proceedings against such person and discharge him from probation before the expiration of the maximum period prescribed for such person's probation. If during the period of his probation such person does not violate any of the conditions of the probation, then upon expiration of such period the court shall discharge such person and dismiss the proceedings against him. Discharge and dismissal under this subsection shall be without court adjudication of guilt, but a nonpublic record thereof shall be retained by the Department of Justice solely for the purpose of use by the courts in determining whether or not, in subsequent proceedings, such person qualifies under this subsection. Such discharge or dismissal shall not be deemed a conviction for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime (including the penalties prescribed under this part for second or subsequent convictions) or for any other purpose. Discharge and dismissal under this section may occur only once with respect to any person.

Nonpublic record, retention.

(2) Upon the dismissal of such person and discharge of the proceedings against him under paragraph (1) of this subsection, such person, if he was not over twenty-one years of age at the time of the offense, may apply to the court for an order to expunge from all official records (other than the nonpublic records to be retained by the Department of Justice under paragraph (1)) all recordation relating to his arrest, indictment or information, trial, finding of guilty, and dismissal and discharge pursuant to this section. If the court determines, after hearing, that such person was dismissed and the proceedings against him discharged and that he was not over twenty-one years of age at the time of the offense, it shall enter such order.

The effect of contemplation of indictment entered shall be guilty of perjury for his failures to provide information for the purpose.

DIS

SEC. 405. (a) Any person who violates section 401 (a) (1) of this title shall be punished under twenty-one years of imprisonment (b) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be punished by (1) a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, or by (2) a term of probation not to exceed one year, or both, or by (3) a term of parole not to exceed one year, or both, or by (4) a term of fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both, or by (5) a term of discharge and dismissal under this subsection.

SEC. 406. Any person who commits an offense defined in this section shall be punished by both which of the following: (1) a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, or by (2) a term of probation not to exceed one year, or both, or by (3) a term of parole not to exceed one year, or both, or by (4) a term of fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both, or by (5) a term of discharge and dismissal under this subsection.

SEC. 407. Any person who commits an offense defined in this section shall be punished by both which of the following: (1) a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, or by (2) a term of probation not to exceed one year, or both, or by (3) a term of parole not to exceed one year, or both, or by (4) a term of fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both, or by (5) a term of discharge and dismissal under this subsection.

SEC. 408. Any person who commits an offense defined in this section shall be punished by both which of the following: (1) a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, or by (2) a term of probation not to exceed one year, or both, or by (3) a term of parole not to exceed one year, or both, or by (4) a term of fine not to exceed \$5,000, or both, or by (5) a term of discharge and dismissal under this subsection.

(A)

The effect of such order shall be to restore such person, in the contemplation of the law, to the status he occupied before such arrest or indictment or information. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his failures to recite or acknowledge such arrest, or indictment or information, or trial in response to any inquiry made of him for any purpose.

DISTRIBUTION TO PERSONS UNDER AGE TWENTY-ONE

SEC. 405. (a) Any person at least eighteen years of age who violates section 401(a)(1) by distributing a controlled substance to a person under twenty-one years of age is (except as provided in subsection (b)) punishable by (1) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to twice that authorized by section 401(b), and (2) at least twice any special parole term authorized by section 401(b), for a first offense involving the same controlled substance and schedule.

(b) Any person at least eighteen years of age who violates section 401(a)(1) by distributing a controlled substance to a person under twenty-one years of age after a prior conviction or convictions under subsection (a) of this section (or under section 303(b)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as in effect prior to the effective date of section 701(b) of this Act) have become final, is punishable by (1) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to three times that authorized by section 401(b), and (2) at least three times any special parole term authorized by section 401(b), for a second or subsequent offense involving the same controlled substance and schedule.

82 Stat. 1361.
21 USC 333.
Post, p. 1281.

ATTEMPT AND CONSPIRACY

SEC. 406. Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense defined in this title is punishable by imprisonment or fine or both which may not exceed the maximum punishment prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.

ADDITIONAL PENALTIES

SEC. 407. Any penalty imposed for violation of this title shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

CONTINUING CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE

SEC. 408. (a) (1) Any person who engages in a continuing criminal enterprise shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 10 years and which may be up to life imprisonment, to a fine of not more than \$100,000, and to the forfeiture prescribed in paragraph (2); except that if any person engages in such activity after one or more prior convictions of him under this section have become final, he shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment which may not be less than 20 years and which may be up to life imprisonment, to a fine of not more than \$200,000, and to the forfeiture prescribed in paragraph (2).

Penalty.

(2) Any person who is convicted under paragraph (1) of engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise shall forfeit to the United States—

Forfeiture.

(A) the profits obtained by him in such enterprise, and

(B) any of his interest in, claim against, or property or contractual rights of any kind affording a source of influence over, such enterprise.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a), a person is engaged in a continuing criminal enterprise if—

(1) he violates any provision of this title or title III the punishment for which is a felony, and

(2) such violation is a part of a continuing series of violations of this title or title III—

(A) which are undertaken by such person in concert with five or more other persons with respect to whom such person occupies a position of organizer, a supervisory position, or any other position of management, and

(B) from which such person obtains substantial income or resources.

(c) In the case of any sentence imposed under this section, imposition or execution of such sentence shall not be suspended, probation shall not be granted, and section 4202 of title 18 of the United States Code and the Act of July 15, 1932 (D.C. Code, secs. 24-203—24-207), shall not apply.

(d) The district courts of the United States (including courts in the territories or possessions of the United States having jurisdiction under subsection (a)) shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or to take such other actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this section, as they shall deem proper.

DANGEROUS SPECIAL DRUG OFFENDER SENTENCING

SEC. 409. (a) Whenever a United States attorney charged with the prosecution of a defendant in a court of the United States for an alleged felonious violation of any provision of this title or title III committed when the defendant was over the age of twenty-one years has reasons to believe that the defendant is a dangerous special drug offender such United States attorney, a reasonable time before trial or acceptance by the court of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, may sign and file with the court, and may amend, a notice (1) specifying that the defendant is a dangerous special drug offender who upon conviction for such felonious violation is subject to the imposition of a sentence under subsection (b) of this section, and (2) setting out with particularity the reasons why such attorney believes the defendant to be a dangerous special drug offender. In no case shall the fact that the defendant is alleged to be a dangerous special drug offender be an issue upon the trial of such felonious violation, be disclosed to the jury, or be disclosed before any plea of guilty or nolo contendere or verdict or finding of guilty to the presiding judge without the consent of the parties. If the court finds that the filing of the notice as a public record may prejudice fair consideration of a pending criminal matter, it may order the notice sealed and the notice shall not be subject to subpoena or public inspection during the pendency of such criminal matter, except on order of the court, but shall be subject to inspection by the defendant alleged to be a dangerous special drug offender and his counsel.

(b) Upon any plea of guilty or nolo contendere or verdict or finding of guilty of the defendant of such felonious violation, a hearing shall be held, before sentence is imposed, by the court sitting without a jury.

The court shall be given to the defendant, or the respect the present cases, the court, diagnosis of rehabilitation, confidentiality, court withholding parties of its act court may require to give notice of connection with the entitled to assistance of such a copy of a evidence of such preponderance of during the trial, and so much the defendant is sentence the defendant to exceed twenty the maximum term violation. Otherwise the law prescribing shall place in the information for the sentence is

(c) This section a sentence of imprisonment five years upon a

(d) Notwithstanding shall not sentence mandatory minimum violation. This section mandatory minimum

(e) A defendant section if—

(1) the defendant the United States for two or more instances, committed different from courts by death more of such to the commission years have a violation and wise, from imprisonment of the dealing in imprisonment United States (2) the defendant of a pattern of

Post, p. 1285.

65 Stat. 150.
47 Stat. 697;
61 Stat. 378;
67 Stat. 91;
79 Stat. 113.
Jurisdiction.

Notice.

Prohibition.

Hearing without jury.

The court shall fix a time for the hearing, and notice thereof shall be given to the defendant and the United States at least ten days prior thereto. The court shall permit the United States and counsel for the defendant, or the defendant if he is not represented by counsel, to inspect the presentence report sufficiently prior to the hearing as to afford a reasonable opportunity for verification. In extraordinary cases, the court may withhold material not relevant to a proper sentence, diagnostic opinion which might seriously disrupt a program of rehabilitation, any source of information obtained on a promise of confidentiality, and material previously disclosed in open court. A court withholding all or part of a presentence report shall inform the parties of its action and place in the record the reasons therefor. The court may require parties inspecting all or part of a presentence report to give notice of any part thereof intended to be controverted. In connection with the hearing, the defendant and the United States shall be entitled to assistance of counsel, compulsory process, and cross-examination of such witnesses as appear at the hearing. A duly authenticated copy of a former judgment or commitment shall be prima facie evidence of such former judgment or commitment. If it appears by a preponderance of the information, including information submitted during the trial of such felonious violation and the sentencing hearing and so much of the presentence report as the court relies upon, that the defendant is a dangerous special drug offender, the court shall sentence the defendant to imprisonment for an appropriate term not to exceed twenty-five years and not disproportionate in severity to the maximum term otherwise authorized by law for such felonious violation. Otherwise it shall sentence the defendant in accordance with the law prescribing penalties for such felonious violation. The court shall place in the record its findings, including an identification of the information relied upon in making such findings, and its reasons for the sentence imposed.

(c) This section shall not prevent the imposition and execution of a sentence of imprisonment for life or for a term exceeding twenty-five years upon any person convicted of an offense so punishable.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the court shall not sentence a dangerous special drug offender to less than any mandatory minimum penalty prescribed by law for such felonious violation. This section shall not be construed as creating any mandatory minimum penalty.

(e) A defendant is a special drug offender for purposes of this section if—

(1) the defendant has previously been convicted in courts of the United States or a State or any political subdivision thereof for two or more offenses involving dealing in controlled substances, committed on occasions different from one another and different from such felonious violation, and punishable in such courts by death or imprisonment in excess of one year, for one or more of such convictions the defendant has been imprisoned prior to the commission of such felonious violation, and less than five years have elapsed between the commission of such felonious violation and either the defendant's release, or parole or otherwise, from imprisonment for one such conviction or his commission of the last such previous offense or another offense involving dealing in controlled substances and punishable by death or imprisonment in excess of one year under applicable laws of the United States or a State or any political subdivision thereof; or

(2) the defendant committed such felonious violation as part of a pattern of dealing in controlled substances which was crimi-

Notice.

Presentence report, inspection.

Penalty.

Special drug offender.

nal under applicable laws of any jurisdiction, which constituted a substantial source of his income, and in which he manifested special skill or expertise; or

(3) such felonious violation was, or the defendant committed such felonious violation in furtherance of, a conspiracy with three or more other persons to engage in a pattern of dealing in controlled substances which was criminal under applicable laws of any jurisdiction, and the defendant did, or agreed that he would, initiate, organize, plan, finance, direct, manage, or supervise all or part of such conspiracy or dealing, or give or receive a bribe or use force in connection with such dealing.

A conviction shown on direct or collateral review or at the hearing to be invalid or for which the defendant has been pardoned on the ground of innocence shall be disregarded for purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection. In support of findings under paragraph (2) of this subsection, it may be shown that the defendant has had in his own name or under his control income or property not explained as derived from a source other than such dealing. For purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection, a substantial source of income means a source of income which for any period of one year or more exceeds the minimum wage, determined on the basis of a forty-hour week and fifty-week year, without reference to exceptions, under section 6(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for an employee engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, and which for the same period exceeds fifty percent of the defendant's declared adjusted gross income under section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. For purposes of paragraph (2) of this subsection, special skill or expertise in such dealing includes unusual knowledge, judgment or ability, including manual dexterity, facilitating the initiation, organizing, planning, financing, direction, management, supervision, execution or concealment of such dealing, the enlistment of accomplices in such dealing, the escape from detection or apprehension for such dealing, or the disposition of the fruits or proceeds of such dealing. For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, such dealing forms a pattern if it embraces criminal acts that have the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, or methods of commission, or otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics and are not isolated events.

(f) A defendant is dangerous for purposes of this section if a period of confinement longer than that provided for such felonious violation is required for the protection of the public from further criminal conduct by the defendant.

(g) The time for taking an appeal from a conviction for which sentence is imposed after proceedings under this section shall be measured from imposition of the original sentence.

(h) With respect to the imposition, correction, or reduction of a sentence after proceedings under this section, a review of the sentence on the record of the sentencing court may be taken by the defendant or the United States to a court of appeals. Any review of the sentence taken by the United States shall be taken at least five days before expiration of the time for taking a review of the sentence or appeal of the conviction by the defendant and shall be diligently prosecuted. The sentencing court may, with or without motion and notice, extend the time for taking a review of the sentence for a period not to exceed thirty days from the expiration of the time otherwise prescribed by law. The court shall not extend the time for taking a review of the sentence by the United States after the time has expired. A court

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80 Stat. 838.
29 USC 206.

68A Stat. 17;
83 Stat. 655.
26 USC 62.
Dealing.

Defendant, dan-
gerous.

Appeal.

Sentence, review.

extending the time for taking a review of the sentence by the United States shall extend the time for taking a review of the sentence or appeal of the conviction by the defendant for the same period. The taking of a review of the sentence by the United States shall be deemed the taking of a review of the sentence and an appeal of the conviction by the defendant. Review of the sentence shall include review of whether the procedure employed was lawful, the findings made were clearly erroneous, or the sentencing court's discretion was abused. The court of appeals on review of the sentence may, after considering the record, including the entire presentence report, information submitted during the trial of such felonious violation and the sentencing hearing, and the findings and reasons of the sentencing court, affirm the sentence, impose or direct the imposition of any sentence which the sentencing court could originally have imposed, or remand for further sentencing proceedings and imposition of sentence, except that a sentence may be made more severe only on review of the sentence taken by the United States and after hearing. Failure of the United States to take a review of the imposition of the sentence shall, upon review taken by the United States of the correction or reduction of the sentence, foreclose imposition of a sentence more severe than that previously imposed. Any withdrawal or dismissal of review of the sentence taken by the United States shall foreclose imposition of a sentence more severe than that reviewed but shall not otherwise foreclose the review of the sentence or the appeal of the conviction. The court of appeals shall state in writing the reasons for its disposition of the review of the sentence. Any review of the sentence taken by the United States may be dismissed on a showing of the abuse of the right of the United States to take such review.

INFORMATION FOR SENTENCING

SEC. 410. Except as otherwise provided in this title or section 303(a) of the Public Health Service Act, no limitation shall be placed on the information concerning the background, character, and conduct of a person convicted of an offense which a court of the United States may receive and consider for the purpose of imposing an appropriate sentence under this title or title III.

Ante, p. 1241.

Post, p. 1285.

PROCEEDINGS TO ESTABLISH PRIOR CONVICTIONS

SEC. 411. (a)(1) No person who stands convicted of an offense under this part shall be sentenced to increased punishment by reason of one or more prior convictions, unless before trial, or before entry of a plea of guilty, the United States attorney files an information with the court (and serves a copy of such information on the person or counsel for the person) stating in writing the previous convictions to be relied upon. Upon a showing by the United States attorney that facts regarding prior convictions could not with due diligence be obtained prior to trial or before entry of a plea of guilty, the court may postpone the trial or the taking of the plea of guilty for a reasonable period for the purpose of obtaining such facts. Clerical mistakes in the information may be amended at any time prior to the pronouncement of sentence.

(2) An information may not be filed under this section if the increased punishment which may be imposed is imprisonment for a term in excess of three years unless the person either waived or was afforded prosecution by indictment for the offense for which such increased punishment may be imposed.

Prohibition.

Previous conviction, affirmation or denial.

Denial, written response.

Hearing.

Court without jury; evidence.

Constitution of U.S., violation.

Sentence, imposition.

Statute of limitations.

Attorney General, functions, delegation.

(b) If the United States attorney files an information under this section, the court shall after conviction but before pronouncement of sentence inquire of the person with respect to whom the information was filed whether he affirms or denies that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the information, and shall inform him that any challenge to a prior conviction which is not made before sentence is imposed may not thereafter be raised to attack the sentence.

(c) (1) If the person denies any allegation of the information of prior conviction, or claims that any conviction alleged is invalid, he shall file a written response to the information. A copy of the response shall be served upon the United States attorney. The court shall hold a hearing to determine any issues raised by the response which would except the person from increased punishment. The failure of the United States attorney to include in the information the complete criminal record of the person or any facts in addition to the convictions to be relied upon shall not constitute grounds for invalidating the notice given in the information required by subsection (a) (1). The hearing shall be before the court without a jury and either party may introduce evidence. Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the United States attorney shall have the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt on any issue of fact. At the request of either party, the court shall enter findings of fact and conclusions of law.

(2) A person claiming that a conviction alleged in the information was obtained in violation of the Constitution of the United States shall set forth his claim, and the factual basis therefor, with particularity in his response to the information. The person shall have the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence on any issue of fact raised by the response. Any challenge to a prior conviction, not raised by response to the information before an increased sentence is imposed in reliance thereon, shall be waived unless good cause be shown for failure to make a timely challenge.

(d) (1) If the person files no response to the information, or if the court determines, after hearing, that the person is subject to increased punishment by reason of prior convictions, the court shall proceed to impose sentence upon him as provided by this part.

(2) If the court determines that the person has not been convicted as alleged in the information, that a conviction alleged in the information is invalid, or that the person is otherwise not subject to an increased sentence as a matter of law, the court shall, at the request of the United States attorney, postpone sentence to allow an appeal from that determination. If no such request is made, the court shall impose sentence as provided by this part. The person may appeal from an order postponing sentence as if sentence had been pronounced and a final judgment of conviction entered.

(e) No person who stands convicted of an offense under this part may challenge the validity of any prior conviction alleged under this section which occurred more than five years before the date of the information alleging such prior conviction.

PART E—ADMINISTRATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

PROCEDURES

SEC. 501. (a) The Attorney General may delegate any of his functions under this title to any officer or employee of the Department of Justice.

(b) The Attorney General may promulgate and enforce any rules, regulations, and procedures which he may deem necessary and appropriate for the efficient execution of his functions under this title.

Regulations.

(c) The Attorney General may accept in the name of the Department of Justice any form of devise, bequest, gift, or donation where the donor intends to donate property for the purpose of preventing or controlling the abuse of controlled substances. He may take all appropriate steps to secure possession of such property and may sell, assign, transfer, or convey any such property other than moneys.

Gifts, etc., acceptance.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SEC. 502. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to carry out educational and research programs directly related to enforcement of the laws under his jurisdiction concerning drugs or other substances which are or may be subject to control under this title. Such programs may include—

(1) educational and training programs on drug abuse and controlled substances law enforcement for local, State, and Federal personnel;

(2) studies or special projects designed to compare the deterrent effects of various enforcement strategies on drug use and abuse;

(3) studies or special projects designed to assess and detect accurately the presence in the human body of drugs or other substances which are or may be subject to control under this title, including the development of rapid field identification methods which would enable agents to detect microquantities of such drugs or other substances;

(4) studies or special projects designed to evaluate the nature and sources of the supply of illegal drugs throughout the country;

(5) studies or special projects to develop more effective methods to prevent diversion of controlled substances into illegal channels; and

(6) studies or special projects to develop information necessary to carry out his functions under section 201 of this title.

Ante, p. 1245.

(b) The Attorney General may enter into contracts for such educational and research activities without performance bonds and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

(c) The Attorney General may authorize persons engaged in research to withhold the names and other identifying characteristics of persons who are the subjects of such research. Persons who obtain this authorization may not be compelled in any Federal, State, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceeding to identify the subjects of research for which such authorization was obtained.

Research populations, identification.

(d) The Attorney General, on his own motion or at the request of the Secretary, may authorize the possession, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances by persons engaged in research. Persons who obtain this authorization shall be exempt from State or Federal prosecution for possession, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances to the extent authorized by the Attorney General.

Controlled substances, exception.

COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

SEC. 503. (a) The Attorney General shall cooperate with local, State, and Federal agencies concerning traffic in controlled substances and in suppressing the abuse of controlled substances. To this end, he is authorized to—

(1) arrange for the exchange of information between governmental officials concerning the use and abuse of controlled substances;

(2) cooperate in the institution and prosecution of cases in the courts of the United States and before the licensing boards and courts of the several States;

(3) conduct training programs on controlled substance law enforcement for local, State, and Federal personnel;

(4) maintain in the Department of Justice a unit which will accept, catalog, file, and otherwise utilize all information and statistics, including records of controlled substance abusers and other controlled substance law offenders, which may be received from Federal, State, and local agencies, and make such information available for Federal, State, and local law enforcement purposes; and

(5) conduct programs of eradication aimed at destroying wild or illicit growth of plant species from which controlled substances may be extracted.

Assistance.

Confidential
Information.

(b) When requested by the Attorney General, it shall be the duty of any agency or instrumentality of the Federal Government to furnish assistance, including technical advice, to him for carrying out his functions under this title; except that no such agency or instrumentality shall be required to furnish the name of, or other identifying information about, a patient or research subject whose identity it has undertaken to keep confidential.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Appointment.

Compensation.

Travel expenses,
etc.

80 Stat. 498;
83 Stat. 190.
5 USC 5701.

SEC. 504. The Attorney General may from time to time appoint committees to advise him with respect to preventing and controlling the abuse of controlled substances. Members of the committees may be entitled to receive compensation at the rate of \$100 for each day (including traveltime) during which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties. While traveling on official business in the performance of duties for the committees, members of the committees shall be allowed expenses of travel, including per diem instead of subsistence, in accordance with subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

SEC. 505. (a) In carrying out his functions under this title, the Attorney General may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence at any place in the United States.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this title, notice shall be given and hearings shall be conducted under appropriate procedures of subchapter II of chapter 5, title 5, United States Code.

80 Stat. 381.
5 USC 551.

SUBPENAS

SEC. 506. (a) In any investigation relating to his functions under this title with respect to controlled substances, the Attorney General may subpoena witnesses, compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and require the production of any records (including books, papers, documents, and other tangible things which constitute or contain evidence) which the Attorney General finds relevant or material to the investigation. The attendance of witnesses and the production of records may be required from any place in any State or in any territory

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or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at any designated place of hearing: except that a witness shall not be required to appear at any hearing more than 500 miles distant from the place where he was served with a subpoena. Witnesses summoned under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(b) A subpoena issued under this section may be served by any person designated in the subpoena to serve it. Service upon a natural person may be made by personal delivery of the subpoena to him. Service may be made upon a domestic or foreign corporation or upon a partnership or other unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name, by delivering the subpoena to an officer, to a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process. The affidavit of the person serving the subpoena entered on a true copy thereof by the person serving it shall be proof of service.

(c) In the case of contumacy by or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, the Attorney General may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the investigation is carried on or of which the subpoenaed person is an inhabitant, or in which he carries on business or may be found, to compel compliance with the subpoena. The court may issue an order requiring the subpoenaed person to appear before the Attorney General to produce records, if so ordered, or to give testimony touching the matter under investigation. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in any judicial district in which such person may be found.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 507. All final determinations, findings, and conclusions of the Attorney General under this title shall be final and conclusive decisions of the matters involved, except that any person aggrieved by a final decision of the Attorney General may obtain review of the decision in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia or for the circuit in which his principal place of business is located upon petition filed with the court and delivered to the Attorney General within thirty days after notice of the decision. Findings of fact by the Attorney General, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive.

POWERS OF ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

SEC. 508. Any officer or employee of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug designated by the Attorney General may—

- (1) carry firearms;
- (2) execute and serve search warrants, arrest warrants, administrative inspection warrants, subpoenas, and summonses issued under the authority of the United States;
- (3) make arrests without warrant (A) for any offense against the United States committed in his presence, or (B) for any felony, cognizable under the laws of the United States, if he has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing a felony;
- (4) make seizures of property pursuant to the provisions of this title; and
- (5) perform such other law enforcement duties as the Attorney General may designate.

Exception.

Fees.

Service.

Refusal to obey
subpoena.

Order.

Failure to obey
order, penalty.
jurisdiction.

SEARCH WARRANTS

SEC. 509. (a) A search warrant relating to offenses involving controlled substances may be served at any time of the day or night if the judge or United States magistrate issuing the warrant is satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that grounds exist for the warrant and for its service at such time.

Authority to
break and enter
under certain con-
ditions.

(b) Any officer authorized to execute a search warrant relating to offenses involving controlled substances the penalty for which is imprisonment for more than one year may, without notice of his authority and purpose, break open an outer or inner door or window of a building, or any part of the building, or anything therein, if the judge or United States magistrate issuing the warrant (1) is satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that (A) the property sought may and, if such notice is given, will be easily and quickly destroyed or disposed of, or (B) the giving of such notice will immediately endanger the life or safety of the executing officer or another person, and (2) has included in the warrant a direction that the officer executing it shall not be required to give such notice. Any officer acting under such warrant, shall, as soon as practicable after entering the premises, identify himself and give the reasons and authority for his entrance upon the premises.

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ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTIONS AND WARRANTS

"Controlled
premises."

SEC. 510. (a) As used in this section, the term "controlled premises" means—

(1) places where original or other records or documents required under this title are kept or required to be kept, and

(2) places, including factories, warehouses, or other establishments, and conveyances, where persons registered under section 303 (or exempted from registration under section 302(d)) may lawfully hold, manufacture, or distribute, dispense, administer, or otherwise dispose of controlled substances.

Ante, p. 1253.

(b) (1) For the purpose of inspecting, copying, and verifying the correctness of records, reports, or other documents required to be kept or made under this title and otherwise facilitating the carrying out of his functions under this title, the Attorney General is authorized, in accordance with this section, to enter controlled premises and to conduct administrative inspections thereof, and of the things specified in this section, relevant to those functions.

(2) Such entries and inspections shall be carried out through officers or employees (hereinafter referred to as "inspectors") designated by the Attorney General. Any such inspector, upon stating his purpose and presenting to the owner, operator, or agent in charge of such premises (A) appropriate credentials and (B) a written notice of his inspection authority (which notice in the case of an inspection requiring, or in fact supported by, an administrative inspection warrant shall consist of such warrant), shall have the right to enter such premises and conduct such inspection at reasonable times.

(3) Except as may otherwise be indicated in an applicable inspection warrant, the inspector shall have the right—

(A) to inspect and copy records, reports, and other documents required to be kept or made under this title;

(B) to inspect, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, controlled premises and all pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished drugs and other substances or materials, containers, and labeling found therein, and, except as provided in para-

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graph (5) of this subsection, all other things therein (including records, files, papers, processes, controls, and facilities) appropriate for verification of the records, reports, and documents referred to in clause (A) or otherwise bearing on the provisions of this title; and

(C) to inventory any stock of any controlled substance therein and obtain samples of any such substance.

(4) Except when the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises so consents in writing, no inspection authorized by this section shall extend to—

(A) financial data;

(B) sales data other than shipment data; or

(C) pricing data.

(c) A warrant under this section shall not be required for the inspection of books and records pursuant to an administrative subpoena issued in accordance with section 506, nor for entries and administrative inspections (including seizures of property)—

(1) with the consent of the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the controlled premises;

(2) in situations presenting imminent danger to health or safety;

(3) in situations involving inspection of conveyances where there is reasonable cause to believe that the mobility of the conveyance makes it impracticable to obtain a warrant;

(4) in any other exceptional or emergency circumstance where time or opportunity to apply for a warrant is lacking; or

(5) in any other situations where a warrant is not constitutionally required.

(d) Issuance and execution of administrative inspection warrants shall be as follows:

(1) Any judge of the United States or of a State court of record, or any United States magistrate, may, within his territorial jurisdiction, and upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants for the purpose of conducting administrative inspections authorized by this title or regulations thereunder, and seizures of property appropriate to such inspections. For the purposes of this section, the term "probable cause" means a valid public interest in the effective enforcement of this title or regulations thereunder sufficient to justify administrative inspections of the area, premises, building, or conveyance, or contents thereof, in the circumstances specified in the application for the warrant.

(2) A warrant shall issue only upon an affidavit of an officer or employee having knowledge of the facts alleged, sworn to before the judge or magistrate and establishing the grounds for issuing the warrant. If the judge or magistrate is satisfied that grounds for the application exist or that there is probable cause to believe they exist, he shall issue a warrant identifying the area, premises, building, or conveyance to be inspected, the purpose of such inspection, and, where appropriate, the type of property to be inspected, if any. The warrant shall identify the items or types of property to be seized, if any. The warrant shall be directed to a person authorized under subsection (b) (2) to execute it. The warrant shall state the grounds for its issuance and the name of the person or persons whose affidavit has been taken in support thereof. It shall command the person to whom it is directed to inspect the area, premises, building, or conveyance identified for the purpose specified, and, where appropriate, shall direct the seizure of the property specified. The warrant shall direct that it be served during normal business hours. It shall designate the judge or magistrate to whom it shall be returned.

Administrative
inspection war-
rants, issuance
and execution.

"Probable
cause."

(3) A warrant issued pursuant to this section must be executed and returned within ten days of its date unless, upon a showing by the United States of a need therefor, the judge or magistrate allows additional time in the warrant. If property is seized pursuant to a warrant, the person executing the warrant shall give to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken a copy of the warrant and a receipt for the property taken or shall leave the copy and receipt at the place from which the property was taken. The return of the warrant shall be made promptly and shall be accompanied by a written inventory of any property taken. The inventory shall be made in the presence of the person executing the warrant and of the person from whose possession or premises the property was taken, if they are present, or in the presence of at least one credible person other than the person making such inventory, and shall be verified by the person executing the warrant. The judge or magistrate, upon request, shall deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whom or from whose premises the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

Warrants, filing.

(4) The judge or magistrate who has issued a warrant under this section shall attach to the warrant a copy of the return and all papers filed in connection therewith and shall file them with the clerk of the district court of the United States for the judicial district in which the inspection was made.

FORFEITURES

SEC. 511. (a) The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States and no property right shall exist in them:

(1) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or acquired in violation of this title.

(2) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this title.

(3) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in paragraph (1) or (2).

(4) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or are intended for use, to transport, or in any manner to facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession, or concealment of property described in paragraph (1) or (2), except that—

(A) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section unless it shall appear that the owner or other person in charge of such conveyance was a consenting party or privy to a violation of this title or title III; and

(B) no conveyance shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted by any person other than such owner while such conveyance was unlawfully in the possession of a person other than the owner in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, or of any State.

(5) All books, records, and research, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, in violation of this title.

Post, p. 1285.

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(b) Any property subject to forfeiture to the United States under this title may be seized by the Attorney General upon process issued pursuant to the Supplemental Rules for Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims by any district court of the United States having jurisdiction over the property, except that seizure without such process may be made when—

(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the United States in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding under this title;

(3) the Attorney General has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(4) the Attorney General has probable cause to believe that the property has been used or is intended to be used in violation of this title.

In the event of seizure pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4) of this subsection, proceedings under subsection (d) of this section shall be instituted promptly.

(c) Property taken or detained under this section shall not be repleviable, but shall be deemed to be in the custody of the Attorney General, subject only to the orders and decrees of the court or the official having jurisdiction thereof. Whenever property is seized under the provisions of this title, the Attorney General may—

(1) place the property under seal;

(2) remove the property to a place designated by him; or

(3) require that the General Services Administration take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

(d) All provisions of law relating to the seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture, and condemnation of property for violation of the customs laws; the disposition of such property or the proceeds from the sale thereof; the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to seizures and forfeitures incurred, or alleged to have been incurred, under the provisions of this title, insofar as applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof; except that such duties as are imposed upon the customs officer or any other person with respect to the seizure and forfeiture of property under the customs laws shall be performed with respect to seizures and forfeitures of property under this title by such officers, agents, or other persons as may be authorized or designated for that purpose by the Attorney General, except to the extent that such duties arise from seizures and forfeitures effected by any customs officer.

(e) Whenever property is forfeited under this title the Attorney General may—

(1) retain the property for official use;

(2) sell any forfeited property which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public, but the proceeds from any such sale shall be used to pay all proper expenses of the proceedings for forfeiture and sale including expenses of seizure, maintenance of custody, advertising and court costs;

(3) require that the General Services Administration take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law; or

Seized property,
custody.

(4) forward it to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for disposition (including delivery for medical or scientific use to any Federal or State agency under regulations of the Attorney General).

Controlled
substances, for-
feiture.

(f) All controlled substances in schedule I that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of this title shall be deemed contraband and seized and summarily forfeited to the United States. Similarly, all substances in schedule I, which are seized or come into the possession of the United States, the owners of which are unknown, shall be deemed contraband and summarily forfeited to the United States.

(g) (1) All species of plants from which controlled substances in schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this title, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the United States.

(2) The failure, upon demand by the Attorney General or his duly authorized agent, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which such species of plants are growing or being stored, to produce an appropriate registration, or proof that he is the holder thereof, shall constitute authority for the seizure and forfeiture.

(3) The Attorney General, or his duly authorized agent, shall have authority to enter upon any lands, or into any dwelling pursuant to a search warrant, to cut, harvest, carry off, or destroy such plants.

INJUNCTIONS

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 512. (a) The district courts of the United States and all courts exercising general jurisdiction in the territories and possessions of the United States shall have jurisdiction in proceedings in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to enjoin violations of this title.

28 USC app.

(b) In case of an alleged violation of an injunction or restraining order issued under this section, trial shall, upon demand of the accused, be by a jury in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS

Notice.

SEC. 513. Before any violation of this title is reported by the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to any United States attorney for institution of a criminal proceeding, the Director may require that the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated be given appropriate notice and an opportunity to present his views, either orally or in writing, with regard to such contemplated proceeding.

IMMUNITY AND PRIVILEGE

Refusal to
testify, prohibi-
tion.

SEC. 514. (a) Whenever a witness refuses, on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or provide other information in a proceeding before a court or grand jury of the United States, involving a violation of this title, and the person presiding over the proceeding communicates to the witness an order issued under this section, the witness may not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination. But no testimony or other information compelled under the order issued under subsection (b) of this section or any information obtained by the exploitation of such testimony or other information, may be used against the witness in any criminal case, including any criminal case brought in a court of a State, except a prosecution for perjury, giving a false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with the order.

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(b) In the case of any individual who has been or may be called to testify or provide other information at any proceeding before a court or grand jury of the United States, the United States district court for the judicial district in which the proceeding is or may be held shall issue, upon the request of the United States attorney for such district, an order requiring such individual to give any testimony or provide any other information which he refuses to give or provide on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination.

(c) A United States attorney may, with the approval of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General, or any Assistant Attorney General designated by the Attorney General, request an order under subsection (b) when in his judgment—

(1) the testimony or other information from such individual may be necessary to the public interest; and

(2) such individual has refused or is likely to refuse to testify or provide other information on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination.

BURDEN OF PROOF; LIABILITIES

SEC. 515. (a) (1) It shall not be necessary for the United States to negative any exemption or exception set forth in this title in any complaint, information, indictment, or other pleading or in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding under this title, and the burden of going forward with the evidence with respect to any such exemption or exception shall be upon the person claiming its benefit.

(2) In the case of a person charged under section 404(a) with the possession of a controlled substance, any label identifying such substance for purposes of section 503(b) (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act shall be admissible in evidence and shall be prima facie evidence that such substance was obtained pursuant to a valid prescription from a practitioner while acting in the course of his professional practice.

(b) In the absence of proof that a person is the duly authorized holder of an appropriate registration or order form issued under this title, he shall be presumed not to be the holder of such registration or form, and the burden of going forward with the evidence with respect to such registration or form shall be upon him.

(c) The burden of going forward with the evidence to establish that a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft used in connection with controlled substances in schedule I was used in accordance with the provisions of this title shall be on the persons engaged in such use.

(d) Except as provided in sections 2234 and 2235 of title 18, United States Code, no civil or criminal liability shall be imposed by virtue of this title upon any duly authorized Federal officer lawfully engaged in the enforcement of this title, or upon any duly authorized officer of any State, territory, political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States, who shall be lawfully engaged in the enforcement of any law or municipal ordinance relating to controlled substances.

PAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

SEC. 516. (a) The Attorney General is authorized to pay any person, from funds appropriated for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, for information concerning a violation of this title, such sum or sums of money as he may deem appropriate, without reference to any moiety or rewards to which such person may otherwise be entitled by law.

Order.

Ante, p. 1264.

65 Stat. 648.
21 USC 353.

Liabilities, prohibition.
62 Stat. 803.

Informers, payment.

(b) Moneys expended from appropriations of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for purchase of controlled substances and subsequently recovered shall be reimbursed to the current appropriation for the Bureau.

Funds, advancement, authority of Attorney General.

(c) The Attorney General is authorized to direct the advance of funds by the Treasury Department in connection with the enforcement of this title.

PART F—ADVISORY COMMISSION

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON MARIHUANA AND DRUG ABUSE

SEC. 601. (a) There is established a commission to be known as the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of—

Membership.

(1) two Members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate;

(2) two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(3) nine members appointed by the President of the United States.

At no time shall more than one of the members appointed under paragraph (1), or more than one of the members appointed under paragraph (2), or more than five of the members appointed under paragraph (3) be members of the same political party.

Quorum.

(b) (1) The President shall designate one of the members of the Commission as Chairman, and one as Vice Chairman. Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may conduct hearings.

Travel expenses, etc.

(2) Members of the Commission who are Members of Congress or full-time officers or employees of the United States shall serve without additional compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission. Members of the Commission from private life shall receive \$100 per diem while engaged in the actual performance of the duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred in the performance of such duties.

Compensation.

Meetings.

(3) The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman or at the call of a majority of the members thereof.

Personnel.

(c) (1) The Commission shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

80 Stat. 443, 467.
5 USC 5101,
5331.

Anfe, p. 198-1.
Experts and
consultants.
80 Stat. 416.

(2) The Commission may procure, in accordance with the provisions of section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants. Persons so employed shall receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the Commission, but not in excess of \$75 per diem, including traveltime. While away from his home or regular place of business in the performance of services for the Commission, any such person may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703(b) of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

Travel expenses,
etc.

80 Stat. 499;
83 Stat. 190.

Information,
availability.

(3) The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to

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carry out its duties under this section. Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(d)(1) The Commission shall conduct a study of marihuana including, but not limited to, the following areas:

Marihuana,
study.

(A) the extent of use of marihuana in the United States to include its various sources, the number of users, number of arrests, number of convictions, amount of marihuana seized, type of user, nature of use;

(B) an evaluation of the efficacy of existing marihuana laws;

(C) a study of the pharmacology of marihuana and its immediate and long-term effects, both physiological and psychological;

(D) the relationship of marihuana use to aggressive behavior and crime;

(E) the relationship between marihuana and the use of other drugs; and

(F) the international control of marihuana.

(2) Within one year after the date on which funds first become available to carry out this section, the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a comprehensive report on its study and investigation under this subsection which shall include its recommendations and such proposals for legislation and administrative action as may be necessary to carry out its recommendations.

Report to President and Congress.

(e) The Commission shall conduct a comprehensive study and investigation of the causes of drug abuse and their relative significance. The Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress such interim reports as it deems advisable and shall within two years after the date on which funds first become available to carry out this section submit to the President and the Congress a final report which shall contain a detailed statement of its findings and conclusions and also such recommendations for legislation and administrative actions as it deems appropriate. The Commission shall cease to exist sixty days after the final report is submitted under this subsection.

Drug abuse,
study and investigation.

Interim reports,
final report to
President and Congress.

(f) Total expenditures of the Commission shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

Termination.

Expenditures,
limitation.

PART G—CONFORMING, TRANSITIONAL AND EFFECTIVE DATE, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

REPEALS AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 701. (a) Sections 201(v), 301(q), and 511 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(v), 331(q), 360(a)) are repealed.

Repeals.

79 Stat. 227,
232, 228;

82 Stat. 1361.

Penalties.

82 Stat. 1361.

(b) Subsections (a) and (b) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 303. (a) Any person who violates a provision of section 301 shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined not more than \$1,000, or both.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, if any person commits such a violation after a conviction of him under this section has become final, or commits such a violation with the intent to defraud or mislead, such person shall be imprisoned for not more than three years or fined not more than \$10,000 or both."

(c) Section 304(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 334(a)(2)) is amended (1) by striking out clauses (A) and (D), (2) by striking out "of such depressant or stimulant

79 Stat. 232.

drug or" in clause (C). (3) by adding "and" after the comma at the end of clause (C), and (4) by redesignating clauses (B), (C), and (E) as clauses (A), (B), and (C), respectively.

79 Stat. 233.

(d) Section 304(d)(3)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 334(d)(3)(iii)) is amended by striking out "depressant or stimulant drugs or".

76 Stat. 794;
79 Stat. 231.

(e) Section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360) is amended (1) in subsection (a) by striking out paragraph (2), by inserting "and" at the end of paragraph (1), and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2); (2) by striking out "or in the wholesaling, jobbing, or distributing of any depressant or stimulant drug" in the first sentence of subsection (b); (3) by striking out the last sentence of subsection (b); (4) by striking out "or in the wholesaling, jobbing, or distributing of any depressant or stimulant drug" in the first sentence of subsection (c); (5) by striking out the last sentence of subsection (c); (6) by striking out "(1)" in subsection (d) and by inserting a period after "drug or drugs" in that subsection and deleting the remainder of that subsection; and (7) by striking out "AND CERTAIN WHOLESALERS" in the section heading.

79 Stat. 234.

(f) Section 702 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 372) is amended by striking out "to depressant or stimulant drugs or" in subsection (e).

76 Stat. 796;
82 Stat. 1362.

(g) Section 201(a)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321(a)(2)) is amended by inserting a period after "Canal Zone" the first time these words appear and deleting all thereafter in such section 201(a)(2).

52 Stat. 1058.

(h) The last sentence of section 801(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 381(a)) is amended (1) by striking out "This paragraph" and inserting in lieu thereof "Clause (2) of the third sentence of this paragraph," and (2) by striking out "section 2 of the Act of May 26, 1922, as amended (U.S.C. 1934, edition, title 21, sec. 173)" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act".

65 Stat. 721.

(i) (1) Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "the Bureau of Narcotics" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs".

75 Stat. 498.
18 USC 1952.

(2) Section 1952 of such title is amended—

(A) by inserting in subsection (b)(1) "or controlled substances (as defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act)" immediately following "narcotics"; and

(B) by striking out "or narcotics" in subsection (c).

Drugs, study.
58 Stat. 692.

(j) Subsection (a) of section 302 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 242(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 302. (a) In carrying out the purposes of section 301 with respect to drugs the use or misuse of which might result in drug abuse or dependency, the studies and investigations authorized therein shall include the use and misuse of narcotic drugs and other drugs. Such studies and investigations shall further include the quantities of crude opium, coca leaves, and their salts, derivatives, and preparations, and other drugs subject to control under the Controlled Substances Act and Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, together with reserves thereof, necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States. The results of studies and investigations of the quantities of narcotic drugs or other drugs subject to control under such Acts, together with reserves of such drugs, that are necessary to supply the normal and emergency medicinal and scientific requirements of the United States, shall be

Ante, p. 1242.
Post, p. 1285.Report to Attorney
General.

reported not later than the first day of April of each year to the Attorney General, to be used at his discretion in determining manufacturing quotas or importation requirements under such Acts."

PENDING PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 702. (a) Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring prior to the effective date of section 701 shall not be affected by the repeals or amendments made by such section, or abated by reason thereof.

(b) Civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced prior to the effective date of section 701 shall not be affected by the repeals or amendments made by such section, or abated by reason thereof.

(c) All administrative proceedings pending before the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs on the date of enactment of this Act shall be continued and brought to final determination in accord with laws and regulations in effect prior to such date of enactment. Where a drug is finally determined under such proceedings to be a depressant or stimulant drug, as defined in section 201(v) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such drug shall automatically be controlled under this title by the Attorney General without further proceedings and listed in the appropriate schedule after he has obtained the recommendation of the Secretary. Any drug with respect to which such a final determination has been made prior to the date of enactment of this Act which is not listed in section 202 within schedules I through V shall automatically be controlled under this title by the Attorney General without further proceedings, and be listed in the appropriate schedule, after he has obtained the recommendations of the Secretary.

Ante, p. 1281.

Ante, p. 1247.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

SEC. 703. (a) (1) Any person who—

(A) is engaged in manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing any controlled substance on the day before the effective date of section 302, and

(B) is registered on such day under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or under section 4722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,

shall, with respect to each establishment for which such registration is in effect under any such section, be deemed to have a provisional registration under section 303 for the manufacture, distribution, or dispensing (as the case may be) of controlled substances.

Ante, p. 1282.

68 A Stat. 555.

(2) During the period his provisional registration is in effect under this section, the registration number assigned such person under such section 510 or under such section 4722 (as the case may be) shall be his registration number for purposes of section 303 of this title.

(b) The provisions of section 304, relating to suspension and revocation of registration, shall apply to a provisional registration under this section.

(c) Unless sooner suspended or revoked under subsection (b), a provisional registration of a person under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be in effect until—

(1) the date on which such person has registered with the Attorney General under section 303 or has had his registration denied under such section, or

General
nswers, as

TITLE III—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION; AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS OF REVENUE LAWS

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 1000. This title may be cited as the "Controlled Substances Import and Export Act".

Citation of title.

PART A—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1001. (a) For purposes of this part—

(1) The term "import" means, with respect to any article, any bringing in or introduction of such article into any area (whether or not such bringing in or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States).

(2) The term "customs territory of the United States" has the meaning assigned to such term by general headnote 2 to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202).

(b) Each term defined in section 102 of title II shall have the same meaning for purposes of this title as such term has for purposes of title II.

77A Stat. 11.

Ante, p. 1242.

IMPORTATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

SEC. 1002. (a) It shall be unlawful to import into the customs territory of the United States from any place outside thereof (but within the United States), or to import into the United States from any place outside thereof, any controlled substance in schedule I or II of title II, or any narcotic drug in schedule III, IV, or V of title II, except that—

Unlawful acts.

Ante, p. 1248.

(1) such amounts of crude opium and coca leaves as the Attorney General finds to be necessary to provide for medical, scientific, or other legitimate purposes, and

Exceptions.

(2) such amounts of any controlled substance in schedule I or II or any narcotic drug in schedule III, IV, or V that the Attorney General finds to be necessary to provide for the medical, scientific, or other legitimate needs of the United States—

(A) during an emergency in which domestic supplies of such substance or drug are found by the Attorney General to be inadequate, or

(B) in any case in which the Attorney General finds that competition among domestic manufacturers of the controlled substance is inadequate and will not be rendered adequate by the registration of additional manufacturers under section 303,

Ante, p. 1253.

may be so imported under such regulations as the Attorney General shall prescribe. No crude opium may be so imported for the purpose of manufacturing heroin or smoking opium.

(b) It shall be unlawful to import into the customs territory of the United States from any place outside thereof (but within the United States), or to import into the United States from any place outside thereof, any nonnarcotic controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V, unless such nonnarcotic controlled substance—

(1) is imported for medical, scientific, or other legitimate uses, and

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(2) is imported pursuant to such notification or declaration requirements as the Attorney General may by regulation prescribe.

(c) In addition to the amount of coca leaves authorized to be imported into the United States under subsection (a), the Attorney General may permit the importation of additional amounts of coca leaves. All cocaine and ecgonine (and all salts, derivatives, and preparations from which cocaine or ecgonine may be synthesized or made) contained in such additional amounts of coca leaves imported under this subsection shall be destroyed under the supervision of an authorized representative of the Attorney General.

EXPORTATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Unlawful acts.

SEC. 1003. (a) It shall be unlawful to export from the United States any narcotic drug in schedule I, II, III, or IV unless—

(1) it is exported to a country which is a party to—

38 Stat. 1912.

(A) the International Opium Convention of 1912 for the Suppression of the Abuses of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and Derivative Drugs, or to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925; or

61 Stat. 2230;
62 Stat. 1796.

(B) the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs concluded at Geneva, July 13, 1931, as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946, and the protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs (as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946), signed at Paris, November 19, 1948; or

2 UST 1629.

(C) the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York, March 30, 1961;

18 UST 1407.

(2) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with the conventions to which it is a party, a system for the control of imports of narcotic drugs which the Attorney General deems adequate;

(3) the narcotic drug is consigned to a holder of such permits or licenses as may be required under the laws of the country of import, and a permit or license to import such drug has been issued by the country of import;

(4) substantial evidence is furnished to the Attorney General by the exporter that (A) the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical or scientific uses within the country of import, and (B) there is an actual need for the narcotic drug for medical or scientific uses within such country; and

(5) a permit to export the narcotic drug in each instance has been issued by the Attorney General.

Ante, p. 1248.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Attorney General may authorize any narcotic drug (including crude opium and coca leaves) in schedule I, II, III, or IV to be exported from the United States to a country which is a party to any of the international instruments mentioned in subsection (a) if the particular drug is to be applied to a special scientific purpose in the country of destination and the authorities of such country will permit the importation of the particular drug for such purpose.

(c) It shall be unlawful to export from the United States any non-narcotic controlled substance in schedule I or II unless—

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(1) it is exported to a country which has instituted and maintains a system which the Attorney General deems adequate for the control of imports of such substances;

(2) the controlled substance is consigned to a holder of such permits or licenses as may be required under the laws of the country of import;

(3) substantial evidence is furnished to the Attorney General that (A) the controlled substance is to be applied exclusively to medical, scientific, or other legitimate uses within the country to which exported, (B) it will not be exported from such country, and (C) there is an actual need for the controlled substance for medical, scientific, or other legitimate uses within the country; and

(4) a permit to export the controlled substance in each instance has been issued by the Attorney General.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the Attorney General may authorize any nonnarcotic controlled substance in schedule I or II to be exported from the United States if the particular substance is to be applied to a special scientific purpose in the country of destination and the authorities of such country will permit the importation of the particular drug for such purpose.

Ante, p. 1248.

(e) It shall be unlawful to export from the United States to any other country any nonnarcotic controlled substance in schedule III or IV or any controlled substance in schedule V unless—

(1) there is furnished (before export) to the Attorney General documentary proof that importation is not contrary to the laws or regulations of the country of destination;

(2) a special controlled substance invoice, in triplicate, accompanies the shipment setting forth such information as the Attorney General may prescribe to identify the parties to the shipment and the means of shipping, and

(3) two additional copies of the invoice are forwarded to the Attorney General before the controlled substance is exported from the United States.

TRANSSHIPMENT AND IN-TRANSIT SHIPMENT OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

SEC. 1004. Notwithstanding sections 1002, 1003, and 1007—

(1) A controlled substance in schedule I may—

(A) be imported into the United States for transshipment to another country, or

(B) be transferred or transshipped from one vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to another vessel, vehicle, or aircraft within the United States for immediate exportation,

if and only if it is so imported, transferred, or transshipped (i) for scientific, medical, or other legitimate purposes in the country of destination, and (ii) with the prior written approval of the Attorney General (which shall be granted or denied within 21 days of the request).

(2) A controlled substance in schedule II, III, or IV may be so imported, transferred, or transshipped if and only if advance notice is given to the Attorney General in accordance with regulations of the Attorney General.

POSSESSION ON BOARD VESSELS, ETC., ARRIVING IN OR DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES

SEC. 1005. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring or possess on board any vessel or aircraft, or on board any vehicle of a carrier,

Ante, p. 1248.

arriving in or departing from the United States or the customs territory of the United States, a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV, unless such substance or drug is a part of the cargo entered in the manifest or part of the official supplies of the vessel, aircraft, or vehicle.

EXEMPTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 1006. (a) The Attorney General may by regulation exempt from sections 1002 (a) and (b), 1003, 1004, and 1005 any individual who has a controlled substance (except a substance in schedule I) in his possession for his personal medical use, or for administration to an animal accompanying him, if he lawfully obtained such substance and he makes such declaration (or gives such other notification) as the Attorney General may by regulation require.

(b) The Attorney General may by regulation except any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any depressant or stimulant substance listed in paragraph (a) or (b) of schedule III or in schedule IV or V from the application of all or any part of this title if (1) the compound, mixture, or preparation contains one or more active medicinal ingredients not having a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system, and (2) such ingredients are included therein in such combinations, quantity, proportion, or concentration as to vitiate the potential for abuse of the substances which do have a depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system.

PERSONS REQUIRED TO REGISTER

SEC. 1007. (a) No person may—

(1) import into the customs territory of the United States from any place outside thereof (but within the United States), or import into the United States from any place outside thereof, any controlled substance, or

(2) export from the United States any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, or IV,

unless there is in effect with respect to such person a registration issued by the Attorney General under section 1008, or unless such person is exempt from registration under subsection (b).

(b) (1) The following persons shall not be required to register under the provisions of this section and may lawfully possess a controlled substance:

(A) An agent or an employee of any importer or exporter registered under section 1008 if such agent or employee is acting in the usual course of his business or employment.

(B) A common or contract carrier or warehouseman, or an employee thereof, whose possession of any controlled substance is in the usual course of his business or employment.

Ante, p. 1245.

(C) An ultimate user who possesses such substance for a purpose specified in section 102(25) and in conformity with an exemption granted under section 1006(a).

(2) The Attorney General may, by regulation, waive the requirement for registration of certain importers and exporters if he finds it consistent with the public health and safety; and may authorize any such importer or exporter to possess controlled substances for purposes of importation and exportation.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 1008. (a) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to import or export a controlled substance in schedule I or II if he determines that such registration is consistent with the public interest and with United States obligations under international treaties, conventions, or protocols in effect on the effective date of this section. In determining the public interest, the factors enumerated in paragraph (1) through (6) of section 303(a) shall be considered.

(b) Registration granted under subsection (a) of this section shall not entitle a registrant to import or export controlled substances in schedule I or II other than those specified in the registration.

(c) The Attorney General shall register an applicant to import a controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V or to export a controlled substance in schedule III or IV, unless he determines that the issuance of such registration is inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the factors enumerated in paragraphs (1) through (6) of section 303(d) shall be considered.

(d) No registration shall be issued under this part for a period in excess of one year. Unless the regulations of the Attorney General otherwise provide, section 302(f), 304, 305, and 307 shall apply to persons registered under this section to the same extent such sections apply to persons registered under section 303.

(e) The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations and to charge reasonable fees relating to the registration of importers and exporters of controlled substances under this section.

(f) Persons registered by the Attorney General under this section to import or export controlled substances may import or export (and, for the purpose of so importing or exporting, may possess) such substances to the extent authorized by their registration and in conformity with the other provisions of this title and title II.

(g) A separate registration shall be required at each principal place of business where the applicant imports or exports controlled substances.

(h) Except in emergency situations as described in section 1002(a) (2)(A), prior to issuing a registration under this section to a bulk manufacturer of a controlled substance in schedule I or II, and prior to issuing a regulation under section 1002(a) authorizing the importation of such a substance, the Attorney General shall give manufacturers holding registrations for the bulk manufacture of the substance an opportunity for a hearing.

MANUFACTURE OR DISTRIBUTION FOR PURPOSES OF UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION

SEC. 1009. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture or distribute a controlled substance in schedule I or II—

(1) intending that such substance be unlawfully imported into the United States; or

(2) knowing that such substance will be unlawfully imported into the United States.

This section is intended to reach acts of manufacture or distribution committed outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. Any person who violates this section shall be tried in the United States district court at the point of entry where such person enters the United States, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Ante, p. 1253.

Ante, p. 1248.

Ante, pp. 1253-1258.

Rules and regulations.

PROHIBITED ACTS A—PENALTIES

SEC. 1010. (a) Any person who—

(1) contrary to section 1002, 1003, or 1007, knowingly or intentionally imports or exports a controlled substance,

(2) contrary to section 1005, knowingly or intentionally brings or possesses on board a vessel, aircraft, or vehicle a controlled substance, or

(3) contrary to section 1009, manufactures or distributes a controlled substance, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

Ante, p. 1248.

(b) (1) In the case of a violation under subsection (a) with respect to a narcotic drug in schedule I or II, the person committing such violation shall be imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or fined not more than \$25,000, or both. If a sentence under this paragraph provides for imprisonment, the sentence shall include a special parole term of not less than three years in addition to such term of imprisonment.

(2) In the case of a violation under subsection (a) with respect to a controlled substance other than a narcotic drug in schedule I or II, the person committing such violation shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or be fined not more than \$15,000, or both. If a sentence under this paragraph provides for imprisonment, the sentence shall, in addition to such term of imprisonment, include (A) a special parole term of not less than two years if such controlled substance is in schedule I, II, III, or (B) a special parole term of not less than one year if such controlled substance is in schedule IV.

(c) A special parole term imposed under this section or section 1012 may be revoked if its terms and conditions are violated. In such circumstances the original term of imprisonment shall be increased by the period of the special parole term and the resulting new term of imprisonment shall not be diminished by the time which was spent on special parole. A person whose special parole term has been revoked may be required to serve all or part of the remainder of the new term of imprisonment. The special term provided for in this section and in section 1012 is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other parole provided for by law.

PROHIBITED ACTS B—PENALTIES

SEC. 1011. Any person who violates section 1004 shall be subject to the following penalties:

Ante, p. 1262.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any such person shall, with respect to any such violation, be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$25,000. Sections 402 (c)(1) and (c)(3) shall apply to any civil penalty assessed under this paragraph.

(2) If such a violation is prosecuted by an information or indictment which alleges that the violation was committed knowingly or intentionally and the trier of fact specifically finds that the violation was so committed, such person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than \$25,000 or both.

SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

SEC. 1012. (a) Any person convicted of any offense under this part is, if the offense is a second or subsequent offense, punishable by a term of imprisonment twice that otherwise authorized, by twice the fine otherwise authorized, or by both. If the conviction is for an offense

punishable under section 1010(b), and if it is the offender's second or subsequent offense, the court shall impose, in addition to any term of imprisonment and fine, twice the special parole term otherwise authorized.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person shall be considered convicted of a second or subsequent offense if, prior to the commission of such offense, one or more prior convictions of him for a felony under any provision of this title or title II or other law of the United States relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, or depressant or stimulant drugs, have become final.

Ante, p. 1242.

(c) Section 411 shall apply with respect to any proceeding to sentence a person under this section.

Ante, p. 1269.

ATTEMPT AND CONSPIRACY

SEC. 1013. Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense defined in this title is punishable by imprisonment or fine or both which may not exceed the maximum punishment prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.

ADDITIONAL PENALTIES

SEC. 1014. Any penalty imposed for violation of this title shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction authorized by law.

APPLICABILITY OF PART E OF TITLE II

SEC. 1015. Part E of title II shall apply with respect to functions of the Attorney General (and of officers and employees of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs) under this title, to administrative and judicial proceedings under this title, and to violations of this title, to the same extent that such part applies to functions of the Attorney General (and such officers and employees) under title II, to such proceedings under title II, and to violations of title II. For purposes of the application of this section to section 510, any reference in such section 510 to "this title" shall be deemed to be a reference to title III, any reference to section 303 shall be deemed to be a reference to section 1008, and any reference to section 302(d) shall be deemed to be a reference to section 1007(b)(2).

Ante, p. 1270.

Ante, p. 1274.

Ante, p. 1285.

Ante, p. 1253.

AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY

SEC. 1016. Nothing in this Act shall derogate from the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury under the customs and related laws.

PART B—AMENDMENTS AND REPEALS, TRANSITIONAL AND EFFECTIVE DATE PROVISIONS

REPEALS

SEC. 1101. (a) The following provisions of law are repealed:

- (1) The Act of February 23, 1887 (21 U.S.C. 191-193).
- (2) The Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 171, 173, 174-184, 185).
- (3) The Act of March 28, 1928 (31 U.S.C. 529a).
- (4) Sections 2(b), 6, 7, and 8 of the Act of June 14, 1930 (21 U.S.C. 162(b), 173a, 197, 198).

24 Stat. 409.

38 Stat. 275.

53 Stat. 1262.

46 Stat. 585;
70 Stat. 575.

46 Stat. 850.
53 Stat. 1263.
56 Stat. 1045.
70 Stat. 910.
55 Stat. 584.

74 Stat. 55.
70 Stat. 572.
18 USC 1401-
1407.

62 Stat. 840.

68A Stat. 549.
26 USC 4701-
4776.

70 Stat. 568;
80 Stat. 1449.
26 USC 7237,
7238.

26 USC 7491.

68A Stat. 593;
79 Stat. 149.

72 Stat. 1429.

70 Stat. 570.

- (5) The Act of July 3, 1930 (21 U.S.C. 199).
- (6) Section 6 of the Act of March 28, 1928 (31 U.S.C. 529g).
- (7) The Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942 (21 U.S.C. 188-188n).
- (8) Section 15 of the Act of August 1, 1936 (48 U.S.C. 1421m).
- (9) The Act of July 11, 1941 (21 U.S.C. 184a).
- (10) The Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 (21 U.S.C. 501-517).

(b) (1) (A) Chapter 68 of title 18 of the United States Code (relating to narcotics) is repealed.

(B) The item relating to such chapter 68 in the analysis of part I of such title 18 is repealed.

(2) (A) Section 3616 of title 18 of the United States Code (relating to use of confiscated motor vehicles) is repealed.

(B) The item relating to such section 3616 in the analysis of chapter 229 of such title 18 is repealed.

(3) (A) Subchapter A of chapter 39 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana) is repealed.

(B) The table of subchapters of such chapter 39 is amended by striking out

"SUBCHAPTER A. Narcotic drugs and marihuana."

(4) (A) Sections 7237 (relating to violation of laws relating to narcotic drugs and to marihuana) and 7238 (relating to violation of laws relating to opium for smoking) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are repealed.

(B) The table of sections of part II of subchapter A of chapter 75 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out the items relating to such sections 7237 and 7238.

(5) (A) Section 7491 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to burden of proof of exemptions in case of marihuana offenses) is repealed.

(B) The table of sections for subchapter E of chapter 76 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out the item relating to such section 7491.

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 1102. (a) Section 4901(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended by striking out the comma immediately before "4461" and inserting in lieu thereof "or", and by striking out ", 4721 (narcotic drugs), or 4751 (marihuana)".

(b) Section 4905(b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to registration) is amended by striking out ", narcotics, marihuana," and ", 4722, 4753,".

(c) Section 6808 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to special provisions relating to stamps) is amended by striking out paragraph (8).

(d) Section 7012 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to cross references) is amended by striking out subsections (a) and (b).

(e) Section 7103(d) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to bonds required with respect to certain products) is amended by striking out subparagraph (D).

(f) Section 7326 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to disposal of forfeited or abandoned property in special cases) is amended by striking out subsection (b).

(g) (1) Section 7607 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional authority for Bureau of Narcotics and Bureau of Customs) is amended—

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(A) by striking out "The Commissioner, Deputy Commis-
sioner, Assistant to the Commissioner, and agents of the Bureau
of Narcotics of the Department of the Treasury, and officers" and
inserting in lieu thereof "Officers";
(B) by striking out in paragraph (2) "narcotic drugs (as
defined in section 4731) or marihuana (as defined in section
4761)" and inserting in lieu thereof "narcotic drugs (as defined
in section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act) or mari-
huana (as defined in section 102(15) of the Controlled Substances
Act)"; and
(C) by striking out "BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND" in the section
heading.
(2) The item relating to section 7607 in the table of contents of
subchapter A of chapter 78 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is
amended by striking out "Bureau of Narcotics and".
(h) Section 7609(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relat-
ing to cross references) is amended by striking out paragraphs (3)
and (4).
(i) Section 7641 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to
supervision of operations of certain manufacturers) is amended by
striking out "opium suitable for smoking purposes,".
(j) Section 7651 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating
to administration and collection of taxes in possessions) is amended
by striking out "and in sections 4705(b), 4735, and 4762 (relating to
taxes on narcotic drugs and marihuana)".
(k) Section 7655(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relat-
ing to cross references) is amended by striking out paragraphs (3)
and (4).
(l) Section 2901(a) of title 28 of the United States Code is
amended by striking out "as defined by section 4731 of the Internal
Revenue Code of 1954, as amended," and inserting in lieu thereof
"as defined by section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act".
(m) The last sentence of the second paragraph of section 584 of
the Act of June 17, 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1584), is amended to read as fol-
lows: "As used in this paragraph, the terms 'opiate' and 'marihuana'
shall have the same meaning given those terms by sections 102(17)
and 102(15), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act."
(n) (1) The first section of the Act of August 7, 1939 (31 U.S.C.
529a), is repealed.
(2) Section 3 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 529d) is amended by striking
out "or the Commissioner of Narcotics, as the case may be,".
(3) Section 4 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 529e) is amended by striking
out "or narcotics" each place it appears.
(4) Section 5 of such Act (31 U.S.C. 529f) is amended by striking
out "or narcotics" in the first sentence.
(o) Section 308(c)(2) of the Act of August 27, 1935 (40 U.S.C.
304m) is amended by striking out "Narcotic Drug Import and Ex-
port Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "Controlled Substances Act".
(p) Paragraph (a) of section 301 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabili-
tation Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 3411) is amended by striking out "as
defined in section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as
amended," and inserting in lieu thereof "as defined in section 102(16)
of the Controlled Substances Act".
(q) Paragraph (a) of the first section of the Act of July 15, 1954
(46 U.S.C. 239a) is amended to read as follows:
"(a) The term 'narcotic drug' shall have the meaning given that
term by section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act and shall
also include marihuana as defined by section 102(15) of such Act."

Ante, p. 1244.

70 Stat. 570.
72 Stat. 1430.

68A Stat. 905.
26 USC 7641.

80 Stat. 1438.

58 Stat. 722;
60 Stat. 39.

Repeal.
53 Stat. 1262.

49 Stat. 880.

80 Stat. 1444.

68 Stat. 484.
"Narcotic
drug."

53 Stat. 1292.
 "Narcotic
 drug."
 Ante, p. 1244.
 80 Stat. 1442.

Investigations,
 subpoena power.
 69 Stat. 684.

62 Stat. 716.

Witnesses, travel
 expenses.

(r) Paragraph (d) of section 7 of the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U.S.C. 787) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The term 'narcotic drug' shall have the meaning given that term by section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act and shall also include marihuana as defined by section 102(15) of such Act;"

(s) Paragraph (a) of section 4251 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "as defined in section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended," and inserting in lieu thereof "as defined in section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act".

(t) The first section of the Act of August 11, 1955 (21 U.S.C. 198a), is amended to read as follows: "That for the purpose of any investigation which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is necessary and proper to the enforcement of section 545 of title 18 of the United States Code (relating to smuggling goods into the United States) with respect to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act), the Secretary of the Treasury may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of records (including books, papers, documents, and tangible things which constitute or contain evidence) relevant or material to the investigation. The attendance of witnesses and the production of records may be required from any place within the customs territory of the United States, except that a witness shall not be required to appear at any hearing distant more than 100 miles from the place where he was served with subpoena. Witnesses summoned by the Secretary shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States. Oaths and affirmations may be made at any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States."

PENDING PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 1103. (a) Prosecutions for any violation of law occurring prior to the effective date of section 1101 shall not be affected by the repeals or amendments made by such section or section 1102, or abated by reason thereof.

(b) Civil seizures or forfeitures and injunctive proceedings commenced prior to the effective date of section 1101 shall not be affected by the repeals or amendments made by such section or section 1102, or abated by reason thereof.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION

SEC. 1104. (a) (1) Any person—

(A) who is engaged in importing or exporting any controlled substance on the day before the effective date of section 1007,

(B) who notifies the Attorney General that he is so engaged, and

(C) who is registered on such day under section 510 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or under section 4722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954,

shall, with respect to each establishment for which such registration is in effect under any such section, be deemed to have a provisional registration under section 1008 for the import or export (as the case may be) of controlled substances.

(2) During the period his provisional registration is in effect under this section, the registration number assigned such person under such section 510 or under such section 4722 (as the case may be) shall be his registration number for purposes of part A of this title.

76 Stat. 794;
 79 Stat. 231.
 21 USC 360.
 68A Stat. 555.
 26 USC 4722.

Ante, p. 1285.

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(b) The provisions of section 304, relating to suspension and revocation of registration, shall apply to a provisional registration under this section.

Ante, p. 1255.

(c) Unless sooner suspended or revoked under subsection (b), a provisional registration of a person under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be in effect until—

(1) the date on which such person has registered with the Attorney General under section 1008 or has had his registration denied under such section, or

(2) such date as may be prescribed by the Attorney General for registration of importers or exporters, as the case may be, whichever occurs first.

EFFECTIVE DATES AND OTHER TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1105. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this title shall become effective on the first day of the seventh calendar month that begins after the day immediately preceding the date of enactment.

(b) Sections 1000, 1001, 1006, 1015, 1016, 1103, 1104, and this section shall become effective upon enactment.

(c)(1) If the Attorney General, pursuant to the authority of section 704(c) of title II, postpones the effective date of section 306 (relating to manufacturing quotas) for any period beyond the date specified in section 704(a) and such postponement applies to narcotic drugs, the repeal of the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 by paragraph (10) of section 1101(a) of this title is hereby postponed for the same period, except that the postponement made by this paragraph shall not apply to the repeal of sections 4, 5, 13, 15, and 16 of that Act.

Ante, pp. 1284, 1257.

(2) Effective for any period of postponement, by paragraph (1) of this subsection, of the repeal of provisions of the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960, that Act shall be applied subject to the following modifications:

(A) The term "narcotic drug" shall mean a narcotic drug as defined in section 102(16) of title II, and all references, in the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960, to a narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 are amended to refer to a narcotic drug as defined by such section 102(16).

"Narcotic drug,"
Ante, p. 1244.

74 Stat. 57.
26 USC 4731.

(B) On and after the date prescribed by the Attorney General pursuant to clause (2) of section 703(c) of title II, the requirements of a manufacturer's license with respect to a basic class of narcotic drug under the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960, and of a registration under section 4722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as a prerequisite to issuance of such a license, shall be superseded by a requirement of actual registration (as distinguished from provisional registration) as a manufacturer of that class of drug under section 303(a) of title II.

68A Stat. 555.

Ante, p. 1253.

(C) On and after the effective date of the repeal of such section 4722 by section 1101(b)(3) of this title, but prior to the date specified in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the requirement of registration under such section 4722 as a prerequisite of a manufacturer's license under the Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960 shall be superseded by a requirement of either (i) actual registration as a manufacturer under section 303 of title II, or (ii) provisional registration (by virtue of a preexisting registration under such section 4722) under section 703 of title II.

(d) Any orders, rules, and regulations which have been promulgated under any law affected by this title and which are in effect on the day preceding enactment of this title shall continue in effect until modified, superseded, or repealed.

TITLE IV—REPORT ON ADVISORY COUNCILS

REPORT ON ADVISORY COUNCILS

Reports to Congress.

58 Stat. 682.
42 USC 201
note.
77 Stat. 282.
42 USC 2661
note.

SEC. 1200. (a) Not later than March 31 of each calendar year after 1970, the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit a report on the activities of advisory councils (established or organized pursuant to any applicable statute of the Public Health Service Act, Public Law 410, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, or the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963, Public Law 88-164, as amended) to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the Senate and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives. Such report shall contain, at least, a list of all such advisory councils, the names and occupations of their members, a description of the function of each advisory council, and a statement of the dates of the meetings of each advisory council.

(b) If the Secretary determines that a statutory advisory council is not needed or that the functions of two or more statutory advisory councils should be combined, he shall include in the report a recommendation that such advisory council be abolished or that such functions be combined.

"Statutory advisory council."

(c) As used in this section, the term "statutory advisory council" means any committee, board, commission, council, or other similar group established or organized pursuant to any applicable statute to advise and make recommendations with respect to the administration or improvement of an applicable program or other related matter.

Approved October 27, 1970.

Public Law 91-514

October 27, 1970
[H. R. 14678]

AN ACT

To strengthen the penalties for illegal fishing in the territorial waters and the contiguous fishery zone of the United States, and for other purposes.

U.S. territorial waters.
Illegal fishing, penalties.

78 Stat. 195.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to prohibit fishing in the territorial waters of the United States and in certain other areas by vessels other than vessels of the United States and by persons in charge of such vessels", approved May 20, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1082), is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$10,000" in subsection (a) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "\$100,000", and

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new sentence: "For the purposes of this Act, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that all fish found aboard a vessel seized in connection with such violation of this Act were taken or retained in violation of this Act."