fined to national borders. It is, therefore, essential that the United States cooperate with other nations in establishing effective controls over international traffic in such substances.

(2) The United States has joined with other countries in executing an international treaty, entitled the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and signed at Vienna, Austria, on February 21, 1971, which is designed to establish suitable controls over the manufacture, distribution, transfer, and use of certain psychotropic substances. The Convention is not self-executing, and the obligations of the United States thereunder may only be performed pursuant to appropriate legislation. It is the intent of the Congress that the amendments made by this Act, together with existing law, will enable the United States to meet all of its obligations under the Convention and that no further legislation will be necessary for that purpose.

(3) In implementing the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the Congress intends that, consistent with the obligations of the United States under the Convention, control of psychotropic substances in the United States should be accomplished within the framework of the procedures and criteria for classification of substances provided in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 [21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.]. This will insure that (A) the availability of psychotropic substances to manufacturers, distributors, dispensers, and researchers for useful and legitimate medical and scientific purposes will not be unduly restricted; (B) nothing in the Convention will interfere with bona fide research activities; and (C) nothing in the Convention will interfere with ethical medical practice in this country as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on the basis of a consensus of the views of the American medical and scientific community.


Editorial Notes

References in Text

This Act, referred to in par. (2), is Pub. L. 95–633, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 2768, as amended, known as the Psychotropic Substances Act of 1978, which enacted sections 801a, 830, and 852 of this title, amended sections 352, 802, 811, 812, 823, 827, 841 to 843, 872, 952, 953, and 965 of this title and section 242a of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare, and enacting provisions set out as notes under sections 801 and 812 of this title] and the amendments made by this title shall take effect on the date the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna, Austria on February 21, 1971, enters into force in respect to the United States.” [The Convention entered into force in respect to the United States on July 15, 1980.]

§ 802. Definitions

As used in this subchapter:

(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, 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 “Drug Enforcement Administration” means the Drug Enforcement Administration 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 subchapter, whether by transfer from another schedule or otherwise.

(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 subchapter. 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 1986.

(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...
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such substance and which thereby falsely pur-
ports or is represented to be the product of, or
to have been distributed by, such other manu-
facturer, distributor, or dispenser.

(8) The terms “deliver” or “delivery” mean the actual, constructive, or attempted transfer of a controlled substance or a listed chemical, whether or not there exists an agency relation-
ship.

(9) The term “depressant or stimulant sub-
stance” means—

(A) a drug which contains any quantity of barbituric acid or any of the salts of barbi-
turic acid; or

(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 sub-
stance which the Attorney General, after inves-
tigation, has found to be, and by regulation designated as, habit forming because of its stimulant effect on the central nervous sys-

(10) The term “dispense” means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or re-
search subject by, or pursuant to the lawful order of, a practitioner, including the pre-
scribing and administering of a controlled sub-
stance 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 sub-
stance to an ultimate user or research subject.

(11) The term “distribute” means to deliver (other than by administering or dispensing) a controlled substance or a listed chemical. The term “distributor” means a person who so deliv-
ers a controlled substance or a listed chemical.

(12) The term “drug” has the meaning given that term by section 221(g)(1) of this title.

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

(14) The term “isomer” means the optical iso-

er, except as used in schedule II(a)(4). As used in schedule I(c), the term “isomer” means any optical, positional, or geo-

metic isomer. As used in schedule II(a)(4), the term “isomer” means any optical or geometric isomer.

(15) The term “manufacture” means the pro-
duction, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of a drug or other sub-
stance, either directly or indirectly or by ex-
traction 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 re-
packaging of such substance or labeling or rel-
 labeling of its container; except that such term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, or labeling of a drug or other sub-
stance 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 prac-
tice. The term “manufacturer” means a person who manufactures a drug or other substance.

(16)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), 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, manufac-
ture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or resin.

(B) The term “marihuana” does not include—

(i) hemp, as defined in section 1639o of title 7; or

(ii) the mature stalks of such plant, fiber pro-
duced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other com-

ound, 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.

(17) The term “narcotic drug” means any of the following whether produced directly or indi-
directly by extraction from substances of vege-
table origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of ex-
traction and chemical synthesis:

(A) Opium, opiates, derivatives of opium and opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of such iso-
mers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible with-
in the specific chemical designation. Such term does not include the isoquinoline alka-
loids of opium.

(B) Poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw.

(C) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and ex-
tracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgo-
nine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed.

(D) Cocaine, its salts, optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers.

(E) Ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, iso-
mers, and salts of isomers.

(F) Any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the sub-
stances referred to in subparagraphs (A) through (E).

(18) The term “opiate” or “opioid” 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.

(19) The term “opium poppy” means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L., except the seed thereof.

(20) The term “poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mow-
ing.

(21) The term “practitioner” means a physi-
cian, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investi-
gator, pharmacy, hospital, or other person li-
censed, 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.

(22) The term “production” includes the manufacture, planting, cultivation, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.

(23) 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.

(24) The term “Secretary”, unless the context otherwise indicates, means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(25) The term “serious bodily injury” means bodily injury which involves—

(A) a substantial risk of death;

(B) protracted and obvious disfigurement; or

(C) protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty.

(26) The term “State” means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(27) The term “ultimate user” means a person who haslawfully 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.

(28) 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.

(29) The term “maintenance treatment” means the dispensing, for a period in excess of twenty-one days, of a narcotic drug in the treatment of an individual for dependence upon heroin or other morphine-like drugs.

(30) The term “detoxification treatment” means the dispensing, for a period not in excess of one hundred and eighty days, of a narcotic drug in decreasing doses to an individual in order to alleviate adverse physiological or psychological effects incident to withdrawal from the continuous or sustained use of a narcotic drug and as a method of bringing the individual to a narcotic drug-free state within such period.


(32)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the term “controlled substance analogue” means a substance—

(i) the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in schedule I or II;

(ii) which has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in schedule I or II; or

(iii) with respect to a particular person, which such person represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in schedule I or II.

(B) The designation of gamma butyrolactone or any other chemical as a listed chemical pursuant to paragraph (34) or (35) does not preclude a finding pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that the chemical is a controlled substance analogue.

(C) Such term does not include—

(i) a controlled substance;

(ii) any substance for which there is an approved new drug application;

(iii) with respect to a particular person any substance, if an exemption is in effect for investigational use, for that person, under section 355 of this title to the extent conduct with respect to such substance is pursuant to such exemption; or

(iv) any substance to the extent not intended for human consumption before such an exemption takes effect with respect to that substance.

(33) The term “listed chemical” means any list I chemical or any list II chemical.

(34) The term “list I chemical” means a chemical specified by regulation of the Attorney General as a chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of this subchapter and is important to the manufacture of the controlled substances, and such term includes (until otherwise specified by regulation of the Attorney General, as considered appropriate by the Attorney General or upon petition to the Attorney General by any person) the following:

(A) Anthranilic acid, its esters, and its salts.

(B) Benzyl cyanide.

(C) Ephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.

(D) Ergonovine and its salts.

(E) Ergotamine and its salts.

(F) N-Acetylanthranilic acid, its esters, and its salts.

(G) Norpseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.

(H) Phenylactic acid, its esters, and its salts.

(I) Phenylpropanolamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.

(J) Piperidine and its salts.

(K) Pseudoephedrine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers.

(L) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine-2-propanone.

(M) Methylamine.

(N) Ethylamine.

(O) Propionic anhydride.

(P) Isosafrole.

(Q) Safrole.
(R) Piperonal.
(S) N-Methylephedrine.
(T) N-methylpseudoephedrine.
(U) Hydriodic acid.
(V) Benzaldehyde.
(W) Nitroethane.
(X) Gamma butyrolactone.
(Y) Any salt, optical isomer, or salt of an optical isomer of the chemicals listed in subparagraphs (M) through (U) of this paragraph.

(35) The term "list II chemical" means a chemical (other than a list I chemical) specified by regulation of the Attorney General as a chemical that is used in manufacturing a controlled substance in violation of this subchapter, and such term includes (until otherwise specified by regulation of the Attorney General, as considered appropriate by the Attorney General or upon petition to the Attorney General by any person) the following chemicals:

(A) Acetic anhydride.
(B) Acetone.
(C) Benzyl chloride.
(D) Ethyl ether.
(F) Potassium permanganate.
(G) 2-Butanone (or Methyl Ethyl Ketone).
(H) Toluene.
(I) Iodine.
(J) Hydrochloric gas.

(36) The term "regular customer" means, with respect to a regulated person, a customer with whom the regulated person has an established business relationship that is reported to the Attorney General.

(37) The term "regular importer" means, with respect to a listed chemical, a person that has an established record as an importer of that listed chemical, except that such term does not include—

(i) the Attorney General has determined under section 814 of this title that the drug or group of drugs is being diverted to obtain the listed chemical for use in the illicit production of a controlled substance; and

(ii) a delivery of a listed chemical to or by a warehouseman for storage in the lawful and usual course of the business of the warehouseman, except that if the carriage or storage is in connection with the distribution, importation, or exportation of a listed chemical to a third person, this clause does not relieve a distributor, importer, or exporter from compliance with section 830 of this title;

(iii) any category of transaction or any category of transaction for a specific listed chemical or chemicals specified by regulation of the Attorney General as excluded from this definition as unnecessary for enforcement of this subchapter or subchapter II;

(iv) any transaction in a listed chemical that is contained in a drug that may be marketed or distributed lawfully in the United States under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.], subject to clause (v), unless—

(I) the Attorney General has determined under section 814 of this title that the drug or group of drugs is being diverted to obtain the listed chemical for use in the illicit production of a controlled substance; and

(II) the quantity of the listed chemical contained in the drug included in the transaction or multiple transactions equals or exceeds the threshold established for that chemical by the Attorney General;

(v) any transaction in a scheduled listed chemical product that is a sale at retail by a regulated seller or a distributor required to submit reports under section 830(b)(3) of this title; or

(vi) any transaction in a chemical mixture which the Attorney General has by regulation designated as exempt from the application of this subchapter and subchapter II based on a finding that the mixture is formulated in such a way that it cannot be easily used in the illicit production of a controlled substance and that the listed chemical or chemicals contained in the mixture cannot be readily recovered; and

(B) a distribution, importation, or exportation of a tableting machine or encapsulating machine.

(40) The term "chemical mixture" means a combination of two or more chemical substances, at least one of which is not a list I chemical or a list II chemical, except that such term does not include any combination of a list I chemical or a list II chemical with another chemical that is present solely as an impurity.

(41)(A) The term "anabolic steroid" means any drug or hormonal substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, corticosteroids, and dehydroepiandrosterone), and includes—

(i) androstenediol—

(I) 3β,17β-dihydroxy-5α-androstane; and

(II) 3α,17β-dihydroxy-5α-androstane;

(ii) androstane (6α-androstan-3,17-dione); and

(iii) androstenediol—
(I) 1-androstenediol (3β,17β-dihydroxy-5α-
androst-1-ene); 
(II) 1-androstenediol (3α,17β-dihydroxy-5α-
androst-1-ene); 
(III) 4-androstenediol (3β,17β-dihydroxy-
androst-4-ene); and 
(IV) 5-androstenediol (3β,17β-dihydroxy-
androst-5-ene); 
(iv) androstenedione— 
(I) 1-androstenedione ([5α]-androst-1-en-
3,17-dione); 
(II) 4-androstenedione (androst-4-en-3,17-
dione); and 
(III) 5-androstenedione (androst-5-en-3,17-
dione); 
(v) bolasterone (7α,17α-dimethyl-17β-
hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(vi) boldenone (17β-hydroxyandrost-1,4-
diene-3-one); 
(vii) calusterone (7β,17α-dimethyl-17β-
hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(viii) clostebol (4-chloro-17β-hydroxyandrost-
4-ene-3-one); 
(ix) dehydrochloromethyltestosterone (4-
chboro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-androst-1,4-
diene-3-one); 
(x) Δ1 dihydrotestosterone (a.k.a. "1-testos-
terone") (17β-hydroxy-5α-androst-1-ene-3-one); 
(xi) 4-dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-
androst-5-ene-3-one); 
(xii) drostanolone (17β-hydroxy-2α-methyl-
5α-androst-3-ene-3-one); 
(xiii) ethylestrenol (17α-ethyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-ene-3-one); 
(xiv) fluoxymesterone (9-fluoro-17α-methyl-
11β,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(xv) formebolone (2-formyl-17α-methyl-
11α,17β-dihydroxyandrost-1,4-diene-3-one); 
(xvi) furazabol (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyandrostano[2,3-c]-furanan); 
(xvii) 13β-ethyl-17β-hydroxygon-4-ene-3-one; 
(xviii) 4-hydroxytestosterone (4,17β-
dihydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(xix) 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone (4,17β-
dihydroxyestr-4-ene-3-one); 
(xx) ethinyltestosterone (17α-ethyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-ene-3-one); 
(xxi) mesterolone (17α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
5α-androst-3-ene-3-one); 
(xxii) mesterolone (1α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
[5α]-androstan-3-ene-3-one); 
(xxiii) methandione (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyandrost-1,4-diene-3-one); 
(xxiv) methandriol (17α-methyl-3β,17β-
dihydroxyandrost-5-ene); 
(xxv) methanolone (1-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
5α-androst-1-en-3-one); 
(xxvi) 17α-methyl-3β,17β-dihydroxy-5α-androst-
(4-en); 
(xxvii) 17α-methyl-3β,17β-dihydroxyandrost-
4-ene. 
(xxviii) 17α-methyl-4-hydroxyandronolone (17α-
methyl-1,4-hydroxy-17β-hydroxyestr-4-ene-
3-one); 
(xxix) methylidenolone (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4,9(10)-dien-3-one); 
(xxx) methyltrienolone (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one); 
(xxxi) methyltestosterone (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(xxxii) mibolerone (7α,17α-dimethyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one); 
(xxxiii) 17α-methylΔ1-dihydrotestosterone (17β-
hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-
one) (a.k.a. "17α-methyl-1-testosterone"); 
(xxxiv) nandrolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-
one); 
(xxxv) norandrostenediol— 
(I) 19-nor-4-androstenediol (3β, 17β-
dihydroxyestr-4-ene); 
(II) 19-nor-4-androstenediol (3α, 17β-
dihydroxyestr-4-ene); 
(III) 19-nor-5-androstenediol (3β, 17β-
dihydroxyestr-5-ene); and 
(IV) 19-nor-5-androstenediol (3α, 17β-
dihydroxyestr-5-ene); 
(xxxvi) norandrostenedione— 
(I) 19-nor-4-androstenedione (estr-4-en-3,17-
dione); and 
(II) 19-nor-5-androstenedione (estr-5-en-
3,17-dione); 
(xxxvii) norbolethone (13β,17α-diethyl-17β-
hydroxygon-4-en-3-one); 
(xxxviii) norclostebol (4-chloro-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one); 
(xxxix) norethandrolone (17α-ethyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one); 
(xl) normethandrolone (17α-methyl-17β-
hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one); 
(xli) oxandrolone (17α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-2-
oxa-[5α]-androstan-3-one); 
(xlii) oxymesterone (17α-methyl-4,17β-
dihydroxyandrost-4-ene-3-one); 
(xliii) oxymetholone (17α-methyl-2-
hydroxymethylene-17β-hydroxy-[5α]-
androstan-3-one); 
(xliv) stanazolol (17α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
[5α]-androst-2-enol[3,2-c]-pyrazole); 
(xlv) stenbolone (17β-hydroxy-2-methyl-[5α]-
androst-1-en-3-one); 
(xlvii) testolactone (13-hydroxy-3-oxo-13,17-
secoandrost-1,4-dien-17-oic acid lactone); 
(xlviii) testosterone (17β-hydroxyandrost-
4-en-3-one); 
(xlix) tetrahydrogestrinone (13β,17α-
diethyl-17β-hydroxygon-4,9,11-trien-3-one); 
(xl) trenbolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-
3-one); 
(l) 5α-Androstan-3,6,17-trione; 
(l) 6-bromo-androstan-3,17-dione; 
(li) 6-bromo-androst-1,4-diene-3,17-dione; 
(liii) 4-chloro-17α-methyl-androstan-1,4-di-
ene-3,17-diol; 
(lv) 4-chloro-17α-methyl-androstan-4-ene-
3β,17-diol; 
(lv) 4-chloro-17α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
androstan-4-en-3-one; 
(lvi) 4-chloro-17α-methyl-17β-hydroxy-
androstan-4-en-3,11-dione; 
(lvii) 4-chloro-17α-methyl-androstan-1,4-di-
ene-3,17-diol; 
(lviii) 2α,17α-dimethyl-17β-hydroxy-5α-
androstan-3-one; 
(lx) 2α,17α-dimethyl-17β-hydroxy-5β-
androstan-3-one; 
(lx) 2α,3α-epithio-17α-methyl-5α-androstan-
17β-ol; 
(lxi) 3,2-c-furanan-5α-methyl-17β-ol; 
(lxii) 3β-hydroxy-estr-4,9,11-trien-17-one; 
(lxiii) 17α-methyl-androst-2-ene-3,17β-diol;
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Health and Human Services for such administration and which has been approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for such administration. An anabolic steroid is expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle or other nonhuman species and shall be considered to have prescribed, dispensed, or distributed an anabolic steroid within the meaning of subparagraph (A).

(40) Except as provided in clause (ii), such term does not include anabolic steroid which is expressly intended for administration through implants to cattle or other nonhuman species and which has been approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for such administration.

(ii) If any person prescribes, dispenses, or distributes such steroid for human use, such person shall be considered to have prescribed, dispensed, or distributed an anabolic steroid within the meaning of subparagraph (A).

(C)(i) Subject to clause (ii), a drug or hormonal substance (other than estrogens, progestins, corticosteroids, and dehydroepiandrosterone) that is not listed in subparagraph (A) and is derived from, or has a chemical structure substantially similar to, 1 or more anabolic steroids listed in subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be an anabolic steroid for purposes of this chapter if—

(I) the drug or substance has been created or manufactured with the intent of producing a drug or other substance that either—

(aa) promotes muscle growth; or

(bb) otherwise causes a pharmacological effect similar to that of testosterone; or

(II) the drug or substance has been, or is intended to be, marketed or otherwise promoted in any manner suggesting that consuming it will promote muscle growth or any other pharmacological effect similar to that of testosterone;

(ii) A substance shall not be considered to be a drug or hormonal substance for purposes of this subparagraph if it—

(I) is—

(aa) an herb or other botanical; (bb) a concentrate, metabolite, or extract of, or a constituent isolated directly from, an herb or other botanical; or

(cc) a combination of 2 or more substances described in item (aa) or (bb);

(II) is a dietary ingredient for purposes of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.); and

(III) is not anabolic or androgenic.

(iii) In accordance with section 885(a) of this title, any person claiming the benefit of an exemption or exception under clause (ii) shall bear the burden of going forward with the evidence with respect to such exemption or exception.

(42) The term “international transaction” means a transaction involving the shipment of a listed chemical across an international border (other than a United States border) in which a broker or trader located in the United States participates.

(43) The terms “broker” and “trader” mean a person that assists in arranging an international transaction in a listed chemical by—

(A) negotiating contracts;

(B) serving as an agent or intermediary; or

(C) bringing together a buyer and seller, a buyer and transporter, or a seller and transporter.

(44) The term “felony drug offense” means an offense that is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year under any law of the United States or of a State or foreign country that prohibits or restricts conduct relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, anabolic steroids, or depressant or stimulant substances.

(45)(A) The term “scheduled listed chemical product” means, subject to subparagraph (B), a product that—

(i) contains ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine; and

(ii) may be marketed or distributed lawfully in the United States under the Federal, Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] as a nonprescription drug.

Each reference in clause (i) to ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine includes each of the salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers of such chemical.

(B) Such term does not include a product described in subparagraph (A) if the product contains a chemical specified in such subparagraph that the Attorney General has under section 811(a) of this title added to any of the schedules under section 812(c) of this title. In the absence of such scheduling by the Attorney General, a chemical specified in such subparagraph may not be considered to be a controlled substance.

(46) The term “regulated seller” means a retail distributor (including a pharmacy or a mobile retail vendor), except that such term does not include an employee or agent of such distributor.

(47) The term “mobile retail vendor” means a person or entity that makes sales at retail from a stand that is intended to be temporary, or is capable of being moved from one location to another, whether the stand is located within or on the premises of a fixed facility (such as a kiosk at a shopping center or an airport) or whether the stand is located on unimproved real estate (such as a lot or field leased for retail purposes).

(48) The term “at retail”, with respect to the sale or purchase of a scheduled listed chemical product, means a sale or purchase for personal use, respectively.

(49)(A) The term “retail distributor” means a grocery store, general merchandise store, drug store, or other entity or person whose activities
as a distributor relating to ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine products are limited almost exclusively to sales for personal use, both in number of sales and volume of sales, either directly to walk-in customers or in face-to-face transactions by direct sales.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, entities are defined by reference to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, as follows:

(i) A grocery store is an entity within SIC code 5411.
(ii) A general merchandise store is an entity within SIC codes 5300 through 5399 and 5499.
(iii) A drug store is an entity within SIC code 5912.

(50) The term “Internet” means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected worldwide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocol to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

(51) The term “deliver, distribute, or dispense by means of the Internet” refers, respectively, to any delivery, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance that is caused or facilitated by means of the Internet.

(52) The term “online pharmacy”—

(A) means a person, entity, or Internet site, whether in the United States or abroad, that knowingly or intentionally delivers, distributes, or dispenses, or offers or attempts to deliver, distribute, or dispense, a controlled substance by means of the Internet; and

(B) does not include—

(i) manufacturers or distributors registered under subsection (a), (b), (d), or (e) of section 823 of this title who do not dispense controlled substances to an unregistered individual or entity;

(ii) nonpharmacy practitioners who are registered under section 823(f) of this title and whose activities are authorized by that registration;

(iii) any hospital or other medical facility that is operated by an agency of the United States (including the Armed Forces), provided such hospital or other facility is registered under section 823(f) of this title;

(iv) a health care facility owned or operated by an Indian tribe or tribal organization, only to the extent such facility is carrying out a contract or compact under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act [25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.];

(v) any agent or employee of any hospital or facility referred to in clause (iii) or (iv), provided such agent or employee is lawfully acting in the usual course of business or employment, and within the scope of the official duties of such agent or employee, with such hospital or facility, and, with respect to agents or employees of health care facilities specified in clause (iv), only to the extent such individuals are furnishing services pursuant to the contracts or compacts described in such clause;

(vi) mere advertisements that do not attempt to facilitate an actual transaction involving a controlled substance;

(vii) a person, entity, or Internet site that is not in the United States and does not facilitate the delivery, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled substance by means of the Internet to any person in the United States;

(viii) a pharmacy registered under section 822(f) of this title whose dispensing of controlled substances via the Internet consists solely of—

(I) refilling prescriptions for controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V, as defined in paragraph (55); or

(II) filling new prescriptions for controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V, as defined in paragraph (56); or

(ix) any other persons for whom the Attorney General and the Secretary have jointly, by regulation, found it to be consistent with effective controls against diversion and otherwise consistent with the public health and safety to exempt from the definition of an “online pharmacy”.

(53) The term “homepage” means the opening or main page or screen of the website of an online pharmacy that is viewable on the Internet.

(54) The term “practice of telemedicine” means, for purposes of this subchapter, the practice of medicine in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws by a practitioner (other than a pharmacist) who is at a location remote from the patient and is communicating with the patient, or health care professional who is treating the patient, using a telecommunications system referred to in section 1395(m) of title 42, which practice—

(A) is being conducted—

(i) while the patient is being treated by, and physically located in, a hospital or clinic registered under section 823(f) of this title; and

(ii) by a practitioner—

(I) refilling prescriptions for controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V, as defined in paragraph (55); or

(II) acting in accordance with applicable State law; and

(iii) registered under section 823(f) of this title in the State in which the patient is located, unless the practitioner—

(aa) is exempted from such registration in all States under section 822(d) of this title; or

(bb) is—

(AA) an employee or contractor of the Department of Veterans Affairs who is acting in the scope of such employment or contract; and

(BB) registered under section 823(f) of this title in any State or is utilizing the registration of a hospital or clinic operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs registered under section 822(f) of this title;

(B) is being conducted while the patient is being treated by, and in the physical presence of, a practitioner—

(i) acting in the usual course of professional practice;
(ii) acting in accordance with applicable State law; and
(iii) registered under section 823(f) of this title in the State in which the patient is located, unless the practitioner—
(I) is exempted from such registration in all States under section 822(d) of this title; or
(II) is—
(aa) an employee or contractor of the Department of Veterans Affairs who is acting in the scope of such employment or contract; and
(bb) registered under section 823(f) of this title in any State or is using the registration of a hospital or clinic operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs registered under section 823(f) of this title;
(C) is being conducted by a practitioner—
(i) who is an employee or contractor of the Indian Health Service, or is working for an Indian tribe or tribal organization under its contract or compact with the Indian Health Service under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.);
(ii) acting within the scope of the employment, contract, or compact described in clause (i); and
(iii) who is designated as an Internet Eligible Controlled Substances Provider by the Secretary under section 831(g)(2) of this title;
(D)(i) is being conducted during a public health emergency declared by the Secretary under section 247d of title 42; and
(ii) involves patients located in such areas, and such controlled substances, as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Attorney General, designates, provided that such designation shall not be subject to the procedures prescribed by subchapter II of chapter 5 of this title;
(E) is being conducted by a practitioner who has obtained from the Attorney General a special registration under section 831(h) of this title;
(F) is being conducted—
(i) in a medical emergency situation—
(I) that prevents the patient from being in the physical presence of a practitioner registered under section 823(f) of this title who is an employee or contractor of the Veterans Health Administration acting in the usual course of business and employment and within the scope of the official duties or contract of that employee or contractor;
(II) that prevents the patient from being physically present at a hospital or clinic operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs registered under section 823(f) of this title;
(III) during which the primary care practitioner of the patient or a practitioner otherwise practicing telemedicine within the meaning of this paragraph is unable to provide care or consultation; and
(IV) that requires immediate intervention by a health care practitioner using controlled substances to prevent what the practitioner reasonably believes in good faith will be imminent and serious clinical consequences, such as further injury or death; and
(ii) by a practitioner that—
(I) is an employee or contractor of the Veterans Health Administration acting within the scope of that employment or contract;
(II) is registered under section 823(f) of this title in any State or is utilizing the registration of a hospital or clinic operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs registered under section 823(f) of this title; and
(III) issues a controlled substance prescription in this emergency context that is limited to a maximum of a 5-day supply which may not be extended or refilled; or
(G) is being conducted under any other circumstances that the Attorney General and the Secretary have jointly, by regulation, determined to be consistent with effective controls against diversion and otherwise consistent with the public health and safety.

(55) The term "refilling prescriptions for controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V"—
(A) means the dispensing of a controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V in accordance with refill instructions issued by a practitioner as part of a valid prescription that meets the requirements of subsections (b) and (c) of section 829 of this title, as appropriate; and
(B) does not include the issuance of a new prescription to an individual for a controlled substance that individual was previously prescribed.

(56) The term "filling new prescriptions for controlled substances in schedule III, IV, or V"—
(A) means the dispensing of a controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V;
(B) the pharmacy contacts the practitioner who issued the original prescription at the request of that individual to determine whether the practitioner will authorize the issuance of a new prescription for that individual for the controlled substance described in subparagraph (A); and
(C) the practitioner, acting in the usual course of professional practice, determines there is a legitimate medical purpose for the issuance of the new prescription;

(57) The term "suspicious order" may include, but is not limited to—
(A) an order of a controlled substance of unusual size;
(B) an order of a controlled substance deviating substantially from a normal pattern; and
(C) orders of controlled substances of unusual frequency.

(57) The term “serious drug felony” means an offense described in section 801 of this title for which—
(A) the offender served a term of imprisonment of more than 12 months; and
(B) the offender’s release from any term of imprisonment was within 15 years of the commencement of the instant offense.

(58) The term “serious violent felony” means—
(A) an offense described in section 3559(c)(2) of title 18 for which the offender served a term of imprisonment of more than 12 months; and
(B) any offense that would be a felony violation of section 111 of title 18, if the offense occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, for which the offender served a term of imprisonment of more than 12 months.

Amendments

2018—Par. (16). Pub. L. 115–334 designated first sentence as subpar. (A), substituted “Subject to subparagraph (B), the” for “The”, inserted subpar. (B) designating, introductory provisions, and cl. (1), designated second sentence as cl. (i) of subpar. (B), and designated “the” for “Such term does not include the” in cl. (i).


Par. (57). Pub. L. 115–391, §401(a)(1), added par. (57) defining the term “serious drug felony”.

Par. 115–271, §3292(a), added par. (57) defining the term “suspicious order”.


Par. (41)(A)(i) to (xxxv). Pub. L. 113–260, §2(a)(1), added cls. (i) to (xxxv) and redesignated former cl. (xx) as (ixxv).


Par. (45). Pub. L. 109–177, §§711(a)(1)(B), 712(a)(1)(B), added par. (45) and struck out former par. (45) which defined “ordinary over-the-counter pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine product”.


Par. (49). Pub. L. 109–177, §§711(a)(1)(A), (2)(A), redesignated par. (49) as (49), substituted “ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or” for “pseudoephedrine or” in subpar. (A), redesignated subpar. (C) as (B), and struck out former subpar. (B) which read as follows: “For purposes

Editorial Notes

References in Text

Schedules I, II, III, IV, and V, referred to in pars. (6), (14), (32)(A), (32)(B)(viii), (50), and (56), are set out in section 810 of this title.

This subchapter, referred to in introductory provisions and in pars. (34), (35), (39)(A)(iii), (vi), and (54), was in the original “this title”, meaning title II of Pub. L. 91–513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1242, and is popularly known as the “Controlled Substances Act”. For complete classification of Short Title note set out under section 801 of this title and Tables.


The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, referred to in pars. (39)(A)(iv), (41)(C)(ii)(II), and (45)(A)(ii), is act June 25, 1938, ch. 757, 52 Stat. 1040, which is classified generally to chapter 9 (§301 et seq.) of Title 21, Food and Drugs.
of this paragraph, sale for personal use means the sale of below-threshold quantities in a single transaction to an individual for legitimate medical use.”

1993—Par. (33). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(1), substituted “any list I chemical or any list II chemical” for “any listed precursor chemical or listed essential chemical”.

1992—Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(2), substituted “list I chemical” for “listed precursor chemical” and “important to the manufacture” for “critical to the creation” in introductory provisions.


1990—Par. (34)(O), Pub. L. 103–200, §§1(b)(2), redesignated subpar. (P) as (O) and struck out former subpar. (O) which read as follows: “D-lysergic acid.”

1989—Par. (34)(P) to (S), Pub. L. 103–200, §6(b)(2), redesignated subpar. (Q) to (T) as (P) to (S), respectively. Former subpar. (P) redesignated (O).


1987—Par. (35). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(4)(A), (C), inserted “list II chemical” for “listed essential chemical” and struck out “as a solvent, reagent, or catalyst” before “in manufacturing.”


1985—Par. (37). Pub. L. 103–200, §6(a), amended par. (37) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (37) read as follows: “The term ‘regular supplier’ means, with respect to a regulated person, a supplier with whom the regulated person has an established business relationship that is reported to the Attorney General.”

1984—Par. (38). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(5), inserted before period at end “or who acts as a broker or trader for an international transaction involving a listed chemical, a tableting machine, or an encapsulating machine.”

1983—Par. (39). A, Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(6)(A), 7, in introductory provisions, substituted “importation, or exportation of, or an international transaction involving shipment of,” for “importation of exportation of” and inserted “a listed chemical, or if the Attorney General establishes a threshold amount for a specific listed chemical,” before “a threshold amount,”.


1981—Par. (39)(A)(v). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(6)(C), amended cl. (iv) generally. Prior to amendment, cl. (iv) read as follows: “any transaction in a listed chemical that is contained in a drug that may be marketed or distributed lawfully in the United States under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act,”.

1980—Par. (39)(A)(vi). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(6)(D), inserted before semicolon at end “which the Attorney General has by regulation designated as exempt from the application of this subchapter and subchapter II based on a finding that the mixture is formulated in such a way that it cannot be easily used in the illicit production of a controlled substance and that the listed chemical or chemicals contained in the mixture cannot be readily recovered.”

1979—Par. (40). Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(7), substituted “list I chemical or a list II chemical” for “listed precursor chemical or a listed essential chemical” in two places.

1978—Pub. L. 103–200, §2(a)(8), added paras. (42) and (43).
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1990—Par. (32)(A), Pub. L. 101–647, § 35991, substituted "the stimulant" for "the stimulent" in cl. (i) and (ii) for "a stimulant" for "a stimulent" in cl. (iii).

Par. (33)(B)(1), (2)(D), (E), and (M) to (Y), Pub. L. 101–647, § 2301(a), added subpars. (M) to (Y).

Par. (35)(E), Pub. L. 101–647, § 2301(b), struck out subpart. (E) "Hydriodic acid."

Par. (41), Pub. L. 101–647, § 1902(b), added par. (41).

1988—Par. (8), Pub. L. 100–690, § 6054(1), inserted "or a listed chemical" after "a controlled substance."

Par. (15), Pub. L. 100–690, § 6054(4), inserted "or a listed chemical" after "a controlled substance" in two places.

Par. (33) to (40), Pub. L. 100–690, § 6054(3), added paras. (33) to (40).


Former par. (25) redesignated (26).

Par. (26) to (31), Pub. L. 99–570, § 1003(b)(2), redesignated pars. (25) to (30) as (26) to (31), respectively.

Par. (32), Pub. L. 99–570, § 1303, added (32).

1984—Pars. (14) to (15), Pub. L. 98–473, § 507(a), added (14) and redesignated former pars. (14) to (16) as (15) to (17), respectively.

Par. (17), Pub. L. 98–473, § 507, redesignated former par. (16) as (17), and expanded and revised definition of "narcotic drug", including within term poppy straw, cocaine, and ecgonine. Former par. (17) redesignated (18).

Pars. (18) to (23), Pub. L. 98–473, § 507(a), redesignated former pars. (17) to (27) as (18) to (23), respectively.

Par. (29), Pub. L. 98–509 which directed the substitution of "one hundred and eighty" for "twenty-one" in par. (28), was executed to par. (29) in view of the redesignation of par. (28) as par. (29) by Pub. L. 98–473.


Par. (30), Pub. L. 98–473, § 507(a), redesignated former par. (29) as (30).

1979—Par. (4), Pub. L. 96–132 substituted provisions defining "Drug Enforcement Administration" for provisions defining "Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs".


Statutory Notes and Related Subsidaries

Effective Date of 2018 Amendment

Pub. L. 115–391, title IV, § 401(c), Dec. 21, 2018, 132 Stat. 5221, provided that: "This section [amending this section and sections 611 and 960 of this title], and the amendments made by this section, shall apply to any offense that was committed before the date of enactment of this Act [Dec. 21, 2018], if a sentence for the offense has not been imposed as of such date of enactment."

Effective Date of 2008 Amendment


1. In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this Act [enacting section 831 of this title and amending this section and sections 823, 829, 841, 881, 882, and 960 of this title] shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 15, 2008].

2. Definition of Practice of Telemedicine.—

(A) In General.—Until the earlier of 3 months after the date on which regulations are promulgated to carry out section 111(h) of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 831(h)], as amended by this Act, or 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act—

(i) the definition of the term ‘practice of telemedicine’ in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph shall apply for purposes of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.]; and

(ii) the definition of the term ‘practice of telemedicine’ in section 102(54) of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802(54)], as amended by this Act, shall not apply.

(B) Temporary Phase-In of Telemedicine Regulation.—During the period specified in subparagraph (A), the term ‘practice of telemedicine’ means the practice of medicine in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws by a practitioner (as that term is defined in section 102(54) of the Controlled Substances Act [21 U.S.C. 802(54)] other than a pharmacist) who is at a location remote from the patient and is communicating with the patient, or health care professional who is providing a telecommunication system referred to in section 183(k) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)), if the practitioner is using an interactive telecommunication system that satisfies the requirements of section 410.78(a)(3) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations.

(C) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to create a precedent that any specific course of conduct constitutes the ‘practice of telemedicine’ (as that term is defined in section 102(54) of the Controlled Substances Act, as amended by this Act) after the end of the period specified in subparagraph (A)."

Effective Date of 2004 Amendment


Effective Date of 2002 Amendment


Effective Date of 2000 Amendment


Effective Date of 1997 Amendment


Effective Date of 1996 Amendments

Amendment by section 604(b)(4) of Pub. L. 104–294 effective Sept. 13, 1994, see section 604(d) of Pub. L. 104–294, set out as a note under section 13 of Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure.

Pub. L. 104–237, title IV, § 401(g), Oct. 3, 1996, 110 Stat. 3110, provided that: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act [see section 1(a) of Pub. L. 104–227, set out as a Short Title of 1996 Amendments note under section 801 of this title], this section [amending this section and section 814 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note below] shall not apply to the sale of any pseudophedrine or phenylpropanolamine product prior to 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 3, 1996], except that, on application of a manufacturer of a particular pseudophedrine or phenylpropanolamine drug product, the Attorney General may, in her sole discretion, extend such effective date up to an additional six months. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Attorney General on such an application shall not be subject to judicial review."
Effective Date of 1994 Amendment
Pub. L. 103-322, title XXXIII, §330024(f), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2151, provided that: "The amendments made by this section [amending this section and sections 821, 960, and 971 of this title] shall take effect as of the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of the Domestic Chemical Diversion Control Act of 1993 [Dec. 17, 1993].""
used in the clandestine production of illicit drugs; and
(B) the best practical method of preventing such use is the establishment of single-transaction limits for retail distributors of either or both of such products.

(2) Due process.—The Attorney General shall establish the single-transaction limit under paragraph (1) only after notice, comment, and an informal hearing.

Regulation of Retail Sales of Certain Precursor Chemicals; Effect on Thresholds; Combination Ephedrine Products


Exemption for Substances in Paragraph (41)


(a) Drugs for Treatment of Rare Diseases.—If the Attorney General finds that a drug listed in paragraph (41) of section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (as added by section 2 [1902] of this Act) is—

(1) approved by the Food and Drug Administration as an accepted treatment for a rare disease or condition, as defined in section 526 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360bb); and

(2) does not have a significant potential for abuse, the Attorney General may exempt such drug from any production regulations otherwise issued under the Controlled Substances Act as may be necessary to ensure adequate supplies of such drug for medical purposes.

(b) Date of Issuance of Regulations.—The Attorney General shall issue regulations implementing this section not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 29, 1990], except that the regulations required under section 3(a) [former 1903(a)] shall be issued not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Exemption for Cryptococcosis


(1) only after notice, comment, and an informal hearing

those drug or other substance which the Attorney General finds to a drug or other substance which the Attorney General finds to be in the interest of public health and safety,

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. Proceedings for the issuance, amendment, or 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.

(b) Evaluation of Drugs and Other Substances

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) Factors Determinative of Control or Removal from Schedules

In making any finding under subsection (a) of this section or under subsection (b) of section 812 of this title, 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) Any other factors which the Attorney General determines to be relevant.