hashish, hashish oil, PCP, methamphetamine, or amphetamines into the human body, such as—

- (1) metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic, or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens, hashish heads, or punctured metal bowls;
 - (2) water pipes;
 - (3) carburetion tubes and devices;
 - (4) smoking and carburetion masks;
- (5) roach clips: meaning objects used to hold burning material, such as a marihuana cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand:
- (6) miniature spoons with level capacities of one-tenth cubic centimeter or less;
 - (7) chamber pipes;
 - (8) carburetor pipes;
 - (9) electric pipes;
 - (10) air-driven pipes;
 - (11) chillums;
 - (12) bongs;
 - (13) ice pipes or chillers;
 - (14) wired cigarette papers; or
 - (15) cocaine freebase kits.

(e) Matters considered in determination of what constitutes drug paraphernalia

In determining whether an item constitutes drug paraphernalia, in addition to all other logically relevant factors, the following may be considered:

- (1) instructions, oral or written, provided with the item concerning its use;
- (2) descriptive materials accompanying the item which explain or depict its use;
- (3) national and local advertising concerning its use:
- (4) the manner in which the item is displayed for sale;
- (5) whether the owner, or anyone in control of the item, is a legitimate supplier of like or related items to the community, such as a licensed distributor or dealer of tobacco products:
- (6) direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the item(s) to the total sales of the business enterprise;
- (7) the existence and scope of legitimate uses of the item in the community; and
 - (8) expert testimony concerning its use.

(f) Exemptions

This section shall not apply to—

- (1) any person authorized by local, State, or Federal law to manufacture, possess, or distribute such items; or
- (2) any item that, in the normal lawful course of business, is imported, exported, transported, or sold through the mail or by any other means, and traditionally intended for use with tobacco products, including any pipe, paper, or accessory.

(Pub. L. 91–513, title II, §422, as added and amended Pub. L. 101–647, title XXIV, §2401(a)–(c), Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4858, 4859; Pub. L. 106–310, div. B, title XXXVI, §3614, Oct. 17, 2000, 114 Stat. 1230.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

The text of section 857(b) to (f) of this title, which was transferred to subsecs. (b) to (f) of this section by

Pub. L. 101-647, \$2401(b), was based on Pub. L. 99-570, title I, \$1822(b)-(f), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-51; Pub. L. 100-690, title VI, \$6485, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4384.

AMENDMENTS

 $2000\mathrm{-Subsec.}$ (d). Pub. L. $106\mathrm{-}310$ inserted ''methamphetamine,'' after ''PCP,'' in introductory provisions.

1990—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 101-647, \$2401(c)(1), substituted "fined under title 18" for "fined not more than \$100.000".

Pub. L. 101–647, $\S2401(b)$, redesignated subsec. (b) of section 857 of this title as subsec. (b) of this section. See Codification note above.

Subsecs. (c) to (e). Pub. L. 101-647, §2401(b), redesignated subsecs. (c) to (e) of section 857 of this title as subsecs. (c) to (e) of this section. See Codification note above.

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 101-647, \$2401(c)(2), made technical amendment to reference to "This section" to correct reference to corresponding provision of original act.

Pub. L. 101-647, §2401(b), redesignated subsec. (f) of section 857 of this title as subsec. (f) of this section. See Codification note above.

§864. Anhydrous ammonia

- (a) It is unlawful for any person—
 - (1) to steal anhydrous ammonia, or
- (2) to transport stolen anhydrous ammonia across State lines,

knowing, intending, or having reasonable cause to believe that such anhydrous ammonia will be used to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of this part.

(b) Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be imprisoned or fined, or both, in accordance with section 843(d) of this title as if such violation were a violation of a provision of section 843 of this title.

(Pub. L. 91–513, title II, \$423, as added Pub. L. 106–310, div. B, title XXXVI, \$3653(a), Oct. 17, 2000, 114 Stat. 1240.)

§ 864a. Grants to reduce production of methamphetamines from anhydrous ammonia

(a) Definitions

In this section:

(1) Eligible entity

The term "eligible entity" means—

- (A) a producer of agricultural commodities:
- (B) a cooperative association, a majority of the members of which produce or process agricultural commodities; or
 - (C) a person in the trade or business of—
 - (i) selling an agricultural product (including an agricultural chemical) at retail, predominantly to farmers and ranchers; or
 - (ii) aerial and ground application of an agricultural chemical.

(2) Nurse tank

The term "nurse tank" shall be considered to be a cargo tank (within the meaning of section 173.315(m) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act).

(b) Grant authority

The Secretary may make a grant to an eligible entity to enable the eligible entity to obtain

and add to an anhydrous ammonia fertilizer nurse tank a physical lock or a substance to reduce the amount of methamphetamine that can be produced from any anhydrous ammonia removed from the nurse tank.

(c) Grant amount

The amount of a grant made under this section to an eligible entity shall be the product obtained by multiplying—

- (1) an amount not less than \$40 and not more than \$60, as determined by the Secretary; and
- (2) the number of fertilizer nurse tanks of the eligible entity.

(d) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to make grants under this section \$15,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

(Pub. L. 110–234, title XIV, §14203, May 22, 2008, 122 Stat. 1458; Pub. L. 110–246, §4(a), title XIV, §14203, June 18, 2008, 122 Stat. 1664, 2220.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of the enactment of this Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(2), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-246, which was approved June 18, 2008.

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 110–234 and Pub. L. 110–246 enacted identical sections. Pub. L. 110–234 was repealed by section 4(a) of Pub. L. 110–246.

Section was enacted as part of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008, and not as part of the Controlled Substances Act which comprises this subchapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE

Enactment of this section and repeal of Pub. L. 110-234 by Pub. L. 110-246 effective May 22, 2008, the date of enactment of Pub. L. 110-234, see section 4 of Pub. L. 110-246, set out as a note under section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.

DEFINITION OF "SECRETARY"

"Secretary" as meaning the Secretary of Agriculture, see section 8701 of Title 7, Agriculture.

§865. Smuggling methamphetamine or methamphetamine precursor chemicals into the United States while using facilitated entry programs

(a) Enhanced prison sentence

The sentence of imprisonment imposed on a person convicted of an offense under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), involving methamphetamine or any listed chemical that is defined in section 102(33) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(33), 1 shall, if the offense is committed under the circumstance described in subsection (b), be increased by a con-

secutive term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years.

(b) Circumstances

For purposes of subsection (a), the circumstance described in this subsection is that the offense described in subsection (a) was committed by a person who—

(1) was enrolled in, or who was acting on behalf of any person or entity enrolled in, any dedicated commuter lane, alternative or accelerated inspection system, or other facilitated entry program administered or approved by the Federal Government for use in entering the United States; and

(2) committed the offense while entering the United States, using such lane, system, or program.

(c) Permanent ineligibility

Any person whose term of imprisonment is increased under subsection (a) shall be permanently and irrevocably barred from being eligible for or using any lane, system, or program described in subsection (b)(1).

(Pub. L. 109–177, title VII, §731, Mar. 9, 2006, 120 Stat. 270.)

Editorial Notes

References in Text

The Controlled Substances Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is title II of Pub. L. 91–513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1242, as amended, which is classified principally to this subchapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 801 of this title and Tables.

The Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, referred to in subsec. (a), is title III of Pub. L. 91–513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1285, as amended, which is classified principally to subchapter II (§951 et seq.) of this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 951 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 and also as part of the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, and not as part of the Controlled Substances Act which comprises this subchapter.

PART E—ADMINISTRATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT
PROVISIONS

§871. Attorney General

(a) Delegation of functions

The Attorney General may delegate any of his functions under this subchapter to any officer or employee of the Department of Justice.

(b) Rules and regulations

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 subchapter.

(c) Acceptance of devises, bequests, gifts, and do-

The Attorney General may accept in the name of the Department of Justice any form of devise, bequest, gift, or donation where the donor in-

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{So}$ in original. A second closing parenthesis probably should precede the comma.