individual States have passed laws and regulations governing abusable drugs. The FDA controls the approval of new drugs for marketing, regulates initial and revised labeling, and recommends to the DEA the selection of an appropriate schedule for a drug under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). In addition, the FDA provides to DEA information on legitimate medical usage of Schedule II drugs which DEA uses in setting production quotas. While the placing of a drug into a particular category under the CSA is the ultimate responsibility of DEA, it is done only on recommendation from FDA after careful review by the FDA scientific staff, consultants and the Controlled Substances Advisory Committee.

The DEA has the ultimate authority to schedule drugs under the CSA, to establish quotas on those drugs in Schedules I and II, to monitor the domestic production and distribution of controlled drugs, to regulate their importation and exportation, and to enforce the provisions of the CSA. In selected cases, DEA can act against the prescribing and dispensing of controlled drugs by physicians by invoking penalties against those who are acting outside the legitimate practice of medicine.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and, in some areas, DEA fund programs to study the potential and actual abuse of drugs, including anorectics. NIDA also funds programs to treat and prevent drug dependence. At the State level, licensing boards for physicians, pharmacists and