GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2017

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HOUSE BILL 464*

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/5/17 Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 4/19/17 Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute Adopted 6/20/17 Fifth Edition Engrossed 6/27/17

Short Title: Re	vise Schedule of Controlled Substances.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
	March 27, 2017	
SYNTHETIC CANNABING MAKING CO SENTENCIN The General Asso SECT and Other Danger		NICS, SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES AND TASK FORCE ON
(14a)	The term "isomer" means, except as used in G.S. 90-89(c), G.S. 90-90(1)d., and G.S. 90-95(h)(3), used in G.S. 90-89(c) the term "isomer" means the geometric isomer. As used in G.S. 90-87(17)(d), G.S. 90-95(h)(3) the term "isomer" means the diastereoisomer. means any type of isomer, including or optical isomers, and stereoisomers.	the optical isomer. As optical, position, or G.S. 90-90(1)d., and optical isomer or
(17)	"Narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether indirectly by extraction from substances of vindependently by means of chemical synthesis, or extraction and chemical synthesis: a. Opium and opiate, Opium, opiate and opioid, and derivative, or preparation of opium or opiooid. b. Any salt, compound, isomer, derivative, or preparation of opium or opioid. b. Any salt, compound, isomer, derivative, or preparation of opium or opioid. c. Opium poppy and poppy straw.	vegetable origin, or by a combination of and any salt, compound, ate.opium, opiate, or paration thereof which any of the substances



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(18)	d. Cocaine and any salt, isomer, salts of isomers, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof, or coca leaves and any salt, isomer, salts of isomers, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves, or any salt, isomer, salts of isomers, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, except that the substances shall not include decocanized coca leaves or extraction of coca leaves, which extractions do not contain cocaine or ecgonine. "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or
(- /	addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of
	conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining
	liability. It does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled
	under G.S. 90-88, the dextrorotatory isomer of
	3-methoxy-n-methyl-morphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). It does
	include its racemic and levorotatory forms.
<u>(18a)</u>	"Opioid" means any synthetic narcotic drug having opiate-like activities but
	is not derived from opium.
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	ION 3. G.S. 90-89 reads as rewritten:
-	le I controlled substances.
	includes the controlled substances listed or to be listed by whatever official usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated. In determining that a
	vithin this schedule, the Commission shall find: a high potential for abuse, no
	I medical use in the United States, or a lack of accepted safety for use in
•	nedical supervision. The following controlled substances are included in this
schedule:	serious supervisions and tono sing controlled superious due metadod in this
(1)	Opiates Any of the following opiates, opiates or opioids, including the
· ,	isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless
	specifically excepted, or listed in another schedule, whenever the existence
	of such isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific
	chemical designation:
	a. Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl
	(N[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4/y-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacet amide).
	b. Acetylmethadol.
	c. Repealed by Session Laws 1987, c. 412, s. 2.
	d. Alpha-methylthiofentanyl

- Alpha-methylthiofentanyl d. (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl/y-4/y-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropana mide).
- Allylprodine. e.
- Alphacetylmethadol. Alphacetylmethadol f. levo-alphacetylmethadol, also known as levomethadyl acetate and LAAM).
- Alphameprodine. g.
- h. Alphamethadol.
- i. Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-(1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl) ethyl-4-piperidyl) propionalilide; 1(1-methyl-2-phenyl-ethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine).
- j. Benzethidine.
- Betacetylmethadol. k.

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	l.	Beta-hydroxfentanyl	
		(N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide	
	m.). Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl	
	111.	(N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-pheny	
		lpropanamide).	
	n	Betameprodine.	
	n.	Betamethadol.	
	0.	Betaprodine.	
	p.	Clonitazene.	
	q. r.	Dextromoramide.	
	s.	Diampromide.	
	t.	Diethylthiambutene.	
	u.	Difenoxin.	
	u. V.	Dimenoxadol.	
	v. W.	Dimepheptanol.	
	x.	Dimethylthiambutene.	
		Dioxaphetyl butyrate.	
	y. z.	Dipipanone.	
	aa.	Ethylmethylthiambutene.	
	bb.	Etnymetrymamoutene. Etonitazene.	
	cc.	Etoxeridine.	
	dd.	Furethidine.	
	ee.	Hydroxypethidine.	
	ff.	Ketobemidone.	
		Levomoramide.	
	gg. hh.	Levophenacylmorphan.	
	ii.	1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine (MPPP).	
	jj.	3-Methylfentanyl	
	JJ.	(N-[3-methyl-1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-Pi- peridyl]-N-Phenylpropanamid	
		e).	
	kk.	3-Methylthiofentanyl	
	KK.	(N-[(3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl/y-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanam	
		ide).	
	ll.	Morpheridine.	
	mm.	Noracymethadol.	
	nn.	Norlevorphanol.	
	00.	Normethadone.	
	pp.	Norpipanone.	
	qq.	Para-fluorofentanyl	
	44.	(N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phen-ethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide	
		(1) (1 Indotophenyi) 1) [1 (2 phen emyi) 1 piperiamyi] propanamae	
	rr.	Phenadoxone.	
	SS.	Phenampromide.	
	tt.	1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine (PEPAP).	
	uu.	Phenomorphan.	
	VV.	Phenoperidine.	
	ww.	Piritramide.	
	XX.	Proheptazine.	
	уу.	Properidine.	
	ZZ.	Propiram.	
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1		<u>g.</u>
2		N-(3-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-propana
3		mide (also known as 3-fluorofentanyl).
4		<u>h.</u>
5		N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenyltetrahydrofuran-2-carbox
6		amide (also known as tetrahydrofuran fentanyl).
7		<u>i.</u>
8		N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-methyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]
9		-propanamide (also known as 4-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, 4-FIBF).
10		j. N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-butanamide
11		(also known as 4-fluorobutyryl fentanyl, 4-FBF).
12	(2)	Opium derivatives. — Any of the following opium derivatives, including their
13	(2)	salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, or listed in
14		another schedule, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of
15		isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:
16		a. Acetorphine.
17		b. Acetyldihydrocodeine.
18		c. Benzylmorphine.
19		d. Codeine methylbromide.
20		e. Codeine-N-Oxide.
21		f. Cyprenorphine.
22		
23		g. Desomorphine.h. Dihydromorphine.
24		•
25 25		1 ' 1 '
26		3
27		• •
		√ 1
28		m. Methyldihydromorphine.
29 30		n. Morphine methylbromide.
31		o. Morphine methylsulfonate.
32		p. Morphine-N-Oxide.
		q. Myrophine.
33		r. Nicocodeine.
34		s. Nicomorphine.
35		t. Normorphine.
36		u. Pholcodine.
37		v. Thebacon.
38	(2)	w. Drotebanol.
39	(3)	<u>Hallucinogenic substances. – Any material, compound, mixture, or</u>
40		preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic
41		substances, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, unless
42		specifically excepted, or listed in another schedule, whenever the existence
43		of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific
44		chemical designation:
45		a. 3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
46		b. 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
47		c. 3, 4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA).
48		d. 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (also known as
49		N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, N-ethyl
50		MDA, MDE, and MDEA).

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1 2		isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is
3		possible within the specific chemical designation, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule:
4		a. Mecloqualone.
5		b. Methaqualone.
6		c. Gamma hydroxybutyric acid; Some other names: GHB,
7		gamma-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutanoic
8		acid; sodium oxybate; sodium oxybutyrate.
9		d. Etizolam.
10		<u>e.</u> <u>Flubromazepam.</u><u>f.</u> <u>Phenazepam.</u>
11		
12	(5)	Stimulants Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another
13		schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any
14		quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central
15		nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:
16		a. Aminorex. Some trade or other names: aminoxaphen;
17 18		2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline; or
19		4,5-dihydro-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine.b. Cathinone. Some trade or other names:
20		2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone, alpha-aminopropiophenone,
21		2-aminopropiophenone, and norephedrone.
22		c. Fenethylline.
23		d. Methcathinone. Some trade or other names:
24		2-(methylamino)- propiophenone,
25		alpha-(methylamino)propiophenone,
26		2-(methy- lamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-one,
27		alpha-N-methylamino- propiophenone, monomethylproprion,
28		ephedrone, N-methylcathinone, methylcathinone, AL-464, AL-422,
29		AL-463, and UR1432.
30		e. (+-)cis-4-methylaminorex
31		[(+-)cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine] (also known
32		as 2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline).
33		f. N,N-dimethylamphetamine. Some other names:
34 35		N,N,alpha-tri- methylbenzeneethaneamine;
36		N,N,alpha-trimethylphenethylamine. g. N-ethylamphetamine.
37		g. N-ethylamphetamine.h. 4-methylmethcathinone (also known as mephedrone).
38		i. 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (also known as MDPV).
39		j. <u>Substituted cathinones.</u> A compound, other than bupropion, that is
40		structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by
41		modification in any of the following ways: (i) by substitution in the
42		phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy,
43		haloalkyl, or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in
44		the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents; (ii) by
45		substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent; to any extent;
46		or (iii) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl
47		alkyl, dialkyl, benzyl, or methoxybenzyl groups or by inclusion of
48		the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
49		k. N-Benzylpiperazine.
50		<i>l.</i> 2,5 – Dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine.

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25T7-NBOMe (2C-T7-NBOMe)-2,5-dimethoxy-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-4-(p

ropylthio)-benzeneethanamine.

Synthetic cannabinoids. – Any quantity of any synthetic chemical compound that (i) is a cannabinoid receptor agonist and mimics the pharmacological effect of naturally occurring substances or (ii) has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is not listed as a controlled substance in Schedules I through V, and is not an FDA-approved drug. Synthetic cannabinoids include, but are not limited to, the substances listed in sub-subdivisions a. through p. of this subdivision and any substance that contains any quantity of their salts, isomers (whether optical, positional, or geometric), homologues, and salts of isomers and homologues, unless

1	_	cally excepted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers,
2		ogues, and salts of isomers and homologues is possible within the
3	_	c chemical designation. The following substances are examples of
4	synthet	tic cannabinoids and are not intended to be inclusive of the substances
5	include	ed in this Schedule:
6	<u>a.</u>	Naphthoylindoles. Any compound containing a
7		3-(1-naphthoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom
8		of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl,
9		cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or
10		2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in
11		the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the
12		naphthyl ring to any extent. Some trade or other names: JWH-015,
13		JWH-018, JWH-019, JWH-073, JWH-081, JWH-122, JWH-200,
14		JWH-210, JWH-398, AM-2201, and WIN 55-212.
15	<u>b.</u>	Naphthylmethylindoles. Any compound containing a
16	<u>o.</u>	1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane structure with substitution at the
17		nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
18		cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
19		
		1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group,
20		whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and
21		whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
22	<u>c.</u>	Naphthoylpyrroles. Any compound containing a
23		3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen
24		atom of the pyrrole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
25		cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
26		1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group,
27		whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent
28		and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
29		Another name: JWH-307.
30	<u>d.</u>	Naphthylmethylindenes. Any compound containing a
31		naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3-position of
32		the indene ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl,
33		cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or
34		2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in
35		the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the
36		naphthyl ring to any extent.
37	<u>e.</u>	Phenylacetylindoles. Any compound containing a
38	<u>u.</u>	3-phenylacetylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom
39		of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl,
40		cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or
41		2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in
42		the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the
43		phenyl ring to any extent and whether of not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. Some trade or other names: SR-18, RCS-8,
44		JWH-250, and JWH-203.
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	<u>f.</u>	Cyclohexylphenols. Any compound containing a
46		2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol structure with substitution at the
47		5-position of the phenolic ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl,
48		cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
49		1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group,
50		whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent. Some

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1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl,

tetrahydropyranylmethyl, benzyl, or halo benzyl group; and

1-(N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl,

1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl,

	- General responses	VOTON CHI CHI CHI
1		2. At the nitrogen of the carboxamide by a phenyl, benzyl,
2		naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl, or propionaldehyde group;
3		whether or not the compound is further modified to any extent in the
4		following ways: (i) substitution to the indole ring to any extent, (ii)
5		substitution to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl,
6		or propionaldehyde group to any extent, (iii) a nitrogen heterocyclic
7		analog of the indole ring, or (iv) a nitrogen heterocyclic analog of the
8		phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, or cyclopropyl ring. Substances
9		in this class include, but are not limited to: SDB-001 and STS-135.
10	<u>m.</u>	Indole carboxylic acids. Any compound structurally derived from
11		1H-indole-3-carboxylic acid or 1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid
12		substituted in both of the following ways:
13		1. At the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl,
14		cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl,
15		1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl,
16		1-(N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl,
17		1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl,
18		tetrahydropyranylmethyl, benzyl, or halo benzyl group; and
19		2. At the nitrogen of the carboxamide by a phenyl, benzyl,
20		naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl, or propionaldehyde group;
21		whether or not the compound is further modified to any
22		extent in the following ways: (i) substitution to the indole ring
23		to any extent, (ii) substitution to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl,
24		adamantyl, cyclopropyl, or propionaldehyde group to any
25		extent, (iii) a nitrogen heterocyclic analog of the indole ring,
26		or (iv) a nitrogen heterocyclic analog of the phenyl, benzyl,
27		naphthyl, adamantyl, or cyclopropyl ring. Substances in this
28		class include, but are not limited to: SDB-001 and STS-135.
29		whether or not the compound is further modified to any extent in the
30		following ways: (i) substitution to the indole ring to any extent, (ii)
31		substitution to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl,
32		or propionaldehyde group to any extent, (iii) a nitrogen heterocyclic
33		analog of the indole ring, or (iv) a nitrogen heterocyclic analog of the
34		phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, or cyclopropyl ring. Substances
35		in this class include, but are not limited to: PB-22 and fluoro-PB-22.
36	<u>n.</u>	Indazole carboxaldehydes. Any compound structurally derived from
37		1H-indazole-3-carboxaldehyde or 1H-indazole-2-carboxaldehyde
38		substituted in both of the following ways:
39		1. At the nitrogen atom of the indazole ring by an alkyl,
40		haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl,
41		cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl,
42		2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl,
43		1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl,
44		tetrahydropyranylmethyl, benzyl, or halo benzyl group; and
45		2. At the carbon of the carboxaldehyde by a phenyl, benzyl,
46		whether or not the compound is further modified to any extent in the
47		following ways: (i) substitution to the indazole ring to any extent, (ii)
48		substitution to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl,
49 50		or propionaldehyde group to any extent, (iii) a nitrogen heterocyclic
50		analog of the indazole ring, or (iv) a nitrogen heterocyclic analog of
51		the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, or cyclopropyl ring.

<u>0.</u>	Indazole carboxamides. Any compound structurally derive	
		<u>oxamide</u>
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	the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, or cyclopropy	_
	Substances in this class include, but are not limited to: A	KB-48,
	fluoro-AKB-48, APINCACA, AB-PINACA, AB-FUBI	INACA,
	ADB-FUBINACA, and ADB-PINACA.	
<u>p.</u>	Indazole carboxylic acids. Any compound structurally deriv	
		ic acid
	•	•
		<u>)methyl,</u>
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q.		em with
	a substituent on the nitrogen atom and bearing an ac	
	substituent at the 1, 2, or 3 position of the carbazole ring syste	em, with
	a linkage connecting the ring system to the substituent:	
	1. Where the linkage connecting the carbazole ring sy	stem to
	the substituent if its 1, 2, or 3 position is any of the following	llowing:
	Alkyl, Carbonyl, Ester, Thione, Thioester,	Amino,
	Alkylamino, Amido, or Alkylamido.	
	<u>2.</u> Where the substituent at the 1, 2, or 3 position	
	carbazole ring system, disregarding the linkage, is an	
	following groups: Naphthyl, Quinolinyl, Adamantyl,	
	Cycloalkyl (limited to cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycl	opentyl,
		IH-indazole-3-carboxamide or IH-indazole-2-carboxubstituted in both of the following ways: 1. At the nitrogen atom of the indazole ring by a haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalky excloalkylethyl, I-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, I-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl 1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl, tetrahydropyranylmethyl, benzyl, or halo benzyl group 2. At the nitrogen of the carboxamide by a phenyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropyl, or propionaldehyde whether or not the compound is further modified to any external following ways: (i) substitution to the indazole ring to any external following ways: (i) substitution to the indazole ring to any external following ways: (i) substitution to the indazole ring to any external following ways: (i) substitution to the indazole ring to any external following ways: (i) substitution to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropy Substances in this class include, but are not limited to: A fluoro-AKB-48. APINCACA. AB-PINACA. AB-FUBINACA, and ADB-FIVBINACA, and ADB-FIVBINACA, and ADB-FIVBINACA, and ADB-FIVBINACA, and ADB-FIVBINACA. p. Indazole carboxylic acids. Any compound structurally derive IH-indazole-3-carboxylic acids. Any compound structurally derive IH-indazole-3-carboxylic acids or IH-indazole-2-carboxyl substituted in both of the following ways: 1. At the nitrogen atom of the indazole ring by an haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalky cycloalkylethyl, I-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) 1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl, tetrahydropyranylmethyl, benzyl, or halo benzyl group of the carboxylic acid by a benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropy propionaldehyde group ito any extent, (ii) sub to the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropy propionaldehyde group to any extent, (ii) a heterocyclic analog of the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropy propionaldehyde group to any extent, (iii) a heterocyclic analog of the phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl, adamantyl, cyclopropy in adamantyl, or cyclopropyl ring. Q. Carbazoles, Any compound containing a

1 or cyclohexyl), Biphenyl, Alkylamido (limited to ethylamido, 2 propylamido, butanamido, pentamido), Benzyl, Carboxylic 3 Ester, Ether, Phenylpropylamido, or 4 Phenylpropylamino; whether or not further substituted in 5 either of the following ways: (i) the substituent at the 1, 2, or 3 position of the carbazole ring system, disregarding the 6 linkage, is further substituted to any extent (ii) further 7 8 substitution on the carbazole ring system to any extent. This 9 class includes, but is not limited to, the following: MDMB CHMCZCA, EG-018, and EG-2201. 10 11 Naphthoylnaphthalenes. Any compound structurally derived from <u>r.</u> naphthalene-1-yl-(naphthalene-1-yl) methanone with substitutions on 12 13 either of the naphthalene rings to any extent. Substances in this class 14 include, but are not limited to: CB-13." **SECTION 4.** G.S. 90-90 reads as rewritten: 15 16 "§ 90-90. Schedule II controlled substances. 17 This schedule includes the controlled substances listed or to be listed by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated. In determining that a 18 19 substance comes within this schedule, the Commission shall find: a high potential for abuse; 20 currently accepted medical use in the United States, or currently accepted medical use with 21 severe restrictions; and the abuse of the substance may lead to severe psychic or physical 22 dependence. The following controlled substances are included in this schedule: 23 Any of the following substances whether produced directly or indirectly by (1) 24 extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means 25 of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical 26 synthesis, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule: Opium and Opium, opiate, or opioid and any salt, compound, 27 derivative, or preparation of opium and opiate, excluding 28 29 apomorphine, nalbuphine, dextrorphan, naloxone, naltrexone and 30 nalmefene, and their respective salts, but including the following: 31 Raw opium. 1. 32 2. Opium extracts. 33 3. Opium fluid extracts. 34 4. Powdered opium. 35 5. Granulated opium. 36 6. Tincture of opium. 37 7. Codeine. 38 Ethylmorphine. 8. 39 9. Etorphine hydrochloride. 40 10. Hydrocodone. Any material, compound, mixture, preparation which contains any quantity of hydrocodone. 41 42 11. Hydromorphone. Metopon. 43 12. 44 Morphine. 13. 45 Oxycodone. 14. Oxymorphone. 46 15. 47 Thebaine. 16. 48 Dihydroetorphine. 17. Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is 49 b.

chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred

Tapentadol.

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SECTION 5. G.S. 90-91 reads as rewritten:

"§ 90-91. Schedule III controlled substances.

This schedule includes the controlled substances listed or to be listed by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated. In determining that a substance comes within this schedule, the Commission shall find: a potential for abuse less than the substances listed in Schedules I and II; currently accepted medical use in the United States; and abuse may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. The following controlled substances are included in this schedule:

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- (d) Any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing limited quantities of any of the following narcotic drugs, or any salts thereof unless specifically exempted or listed in another schedule:
 - 1. Not more than 1.80 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 1.80 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 four fold 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 1.80 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.
 - 9. Buprenorphine.

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- (k) Anabolic steroids. The term "anabolic steroid" means any drug or hormonal substance, chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone (other than estrogens, progestins, and corticosteroids) that promotes muscle growth, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Methandrostenolone,
 - 2. Stanozolol,
 - 3. Ethylestrenol,
 - 4. Nandrolone phenpropionate,
- 5. Nandrolone decanoate,
 - 6. Testosterone propionate,
 - 7. Chorionic gonadotropin,
- 51 8. Boldenone,

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31a. 19-nor-4,9(10)-androstadienedione (estra-4,9(10)-diene-3,17-dione), and

32. Any salt, ester, or isomer of a drug or substance described or listed in this subsection, if that salt, ester, or isomer promotes muscle growth. Except such term does not include (i) an 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 or (ii) chorionic gonadotropin when administered by injection for veterinary use by a licensed veterinarian or the veterinarian's designated agent. 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 this subsection.

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SECTION 6. G.S. 90-92 reads as rewritten:

"§ 90-92. Schedule IV controlled substances.

(a) This schedule includes the controlled substances listed or to be listed by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or trade name designated. In determining that a substance comes within this schedule, the Commission shall find: a low potential for abuse relative to the substances listed in Schedule III of this Article; currently accepted medical use in the United States; and limited physical or pyschological dependence relative to the substances listed in Schedule III of this Article. The following controlled substances are included in this schedule:

1	(1)	Depre	ssants. – Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another
2	(1)	-	ule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains
3			uantity of the following substances, including its salts, isomers, and
4			of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of
5			rs is possible within the specific chemical designation:
6		a.	Alprazolam.
7		a. b.	Barbital.
8			
9		c. d.	Bromazepam.
10			Caricoprodol
10		<u>d1.</u>	<u>Carisoprodol.</u> Chloral betaine.
12		e. f.	
13			Chlordiagenevide
13		g. h.	Chlordiazepoxide. Clobazam.
15		ii.	
16			Clorazepam.
17		j. k.	Cloriagenese
18			Clotiazepam. Cloxazolam.
18 19		l.	
20		m.	Delorazepam.
20		n.	Diazepam.
22		<u>n1.</u>	<u>Dichloralphenazone.</u> Estazolam.
23		0.	
23 24		p.	Ethchlorvynol. Ethinamate.
24 25		q.	
25 26		r.	Ethyl loflazepate.
20 27		S.	Fludiazepam.
28		t.	Fluoritrazepam.
28 29		u.	Flurazepam. Fospropol.
30		<u>u1.</u>	Repealed by Session Laws 2000, c. 140, s. 92.2(c).
31		v. w.	Halazepam.
32		w. X.	Haloxazolam.
33			Ketazolam.
34		у.	Loprazolam.
35		z. aa.	Lorazepam.
36		aa. bb.	Lormetazepam.
37		cc.	Mebutamate.
38		dd.	Medazepam.
39		ee.	Meprobamate.
40		ff.	Methohexital.
41			Methylphenobarbital (mephobarbital).
42		gg. hh.	Midazolam.
43		iii.	Nimetazepam.
44		jj.	Nitrazepam.
45		IJ∙ kk.	Nordiazepam.
46		ll.	Oxazepam.
40 47		mm.	Oxazepani. Oxazolam.
48		nn.	Paraldehyde.
49		00.	Petrichloral.
50			Phenobarbital.
51		pp.	Pinazepam.
<i>J</i> 1		qq.	i mazepam.

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be punished as a Class B1 felon, except that a person who commits second degree murder shall be punished as a Class B2 felon in either of the following circumstances:

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(2) The murder is one that was proximately caused by the unlawful distribution of opium or any opium, opiate, or opioid; any synthetic or natural salt, compound, derivative, or preparation of opium, or opiate, or opioid; cocaine in G.S. 90-90(1)d., or other substance described or methamphetamine, G.S. 90-90(1)d.; methamphetamine; or a depressant described in G.S. 90-92(a)(1), and the ingestion of such substance caused the death of the user.

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SECTION 10.(a) Creation. – There is established the Task Force on Sentencing Reforms for Opioid Drug Convictions. The Task Force shall have 22 members. The Attorney General, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Public Safety, Chief Deputy Secretary of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and Executive Director of the North Carolina Sentencing and Advisory Commission or their designees shall be ex officio members of the Task Force and shall serve with the same rights and privileges, including voting rights, as other members. Appointments to the Task Force shall be made as follows:

- The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint the following (1) members:
 - a. Two members of the House of Representatives.
 - A sitting or former superior court judge of the General Court of b.
 - c. A sitting or former district court judge of the General Court of Justice.
 - A person who is a substance abuse treatment and recovery d. professional.
 - A representative from the North Carolina Conference of District e. Attorneys.
 - f. A person who is a criminal defense attorney.
 - One member at large.
- The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint the following (2) members:
 - Two members of the Senate. a.
 - b. A sitting or former superior court judge of the General Court of
 - A sitting or former district court judge of the General Court of c. Justice.
 - d. A person who is a substance abuse and recovery professional.
 - A representative from the North Carolina of District Attorneys. e.
 - A person who is a criminal defense attorney. f.
 - One member at large. g.

SECTION 10.(b) Study. - The purpose of the Task Force shall be to study and review cases of inmates who are incarcerated solely for convictions of opioid drug offenses that require active sentences under structured sentencing; to consider how to identify inmates who would be able to successfully reintegrate into society; and to develop and consider options for modifying existing statutes. Specifically, the Task Force shall do all of the following:

- Study the advisability of reducing sentences imposed under structured (1) sentencing for opioid drug convictions based on the case facts and records of incarcerated inmates.
- Study the potential cost-savings and fiscal impact of an early release process (2) for inmates convicted of opioid drug offenses.
- Identify and consider sentencing options that will help restore the ability of (3) judges to use judgment, logic, and facts when imposing a sentence for a conviction of an opioid drug offense.
- Consider whether the mandatory sentences imposed under structured (4) sentencing for convictions of opioid drug offenses serve as a deterrent.
- Consider options such as reclassifying opioid drug offenses, allowing courts (5) to divert convicted offenders into treatment programs in lieu of imposing a sentence of active time in prison, increasing weight thresholds for trafficking

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in opioids or changing how quantities are measured, aligning minimum mandatory sentence lengths with those for most other drug offenses.

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- (6) Consider establishing a "pardon and parole board" that may recommend pardons and paroles for inmates convicted of opioid drug offenses.

 (7) Consider any other options the Task Force deems relevant to this study.

SECTION 10.(c) Cochairs; Quorum; Vacancies. – The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall designate one representative to serve as cochair, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall designate one senator to serve as cochair. A majority of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business. A vacancy on the Task Force shall be filled by the original appointing authority using the criteria set out in this act for the original appointment.

 SECTION 10.(d) Per Diem, Travel, and Expenses. – Members of the Task Force shall receive per diem and necessary travel and subsistence expenses in accordance with G.S. 120-3.1, 138-5, and 138-6, as applicable.

SECTION 10.(e) Powers. – The Task Force, while in the discharge of its official duties, may exercise all powers provided for under G.S. 120-19 and G.S. 120-19.1 through G.S. 120-19.4. The Task Force may meet at any time upon the call of the chair. The Committee may meet in the Legislative Building or in the Legislative Office Building.

SECTION 10.(f) Staffing. – The Legislative Services Commission, through the Legislative Services Officer, shall assign professional staff to assist the Task Force in its work. The Directors of Legislative Assistants of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall assign clerical staff to the Task Force and the expenses relating to the clerical employees shall be borne by the Task Force.

SECTION 10.(g) Report. – The Task Force shall submit an interim report to the 2017 General Assembly when it reconvenes in 2018. The Task Force shall submit a final report, including findings and legislative recommendations, to the 2019 General Assembly. The Task Force shall terminate upon filing its final report.

SECTION 11. G.S. 90-95 reads as rewritten:

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"§ 90-95. Violations; penalties.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (h) and (i) of this section, any person who violates G.S. 90-95(a)(1) with respect to:

(1) A controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II shall be punished as a Class H felon, except as follows: (i) the sale of a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II shall be punished as a Class G felony, and (ii) the manufacture of methamphetamine shall be punished as provided by subdivision (1a) of this subsection.

(1a) The manufacture of methamphetamine shall be punished as a Class C felony unless the offense was one of the following: packaging or repackaging methamphetamine, or labeling or relabeling the methamphetamine container. The offense of packaging or repackaging methamphetamine, or labeling or relabeling the methamphetamine container shall be punished as a Class H felony.

(2) A controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, V, or VI shall be punished as a Class I felon, except that the sale of a controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, V, or VI shall be punished as a Class H felon. The transfer of less than 5 grams of marijuana or less than 2.5 grams of a synthetic cannabinoid or any mixture containing such substance for no remuneration shall not constitute a delivery in violation of G.S. 90-95(a)(1).

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(d) Except as provided in subsections (h) and (i) of this section, any person who violates G.S. 90-95(a)(3) with respect to:

(4) A controlled substance classified in Schedule VI shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor, but any sentence of imprisonment imposed must be suspended and the judge may not require at the time of sentencing that the defendant serve a period of imprisonment as a special condition of probation. If the quantity of the controlled substance exceeds one-half of an ounce (avoirdupois) of marijuana 7 grams of a synthetic cannabinoid or any mixture containing such substance, or one-twentieth of an ounce (avoirdupois) of the extracted resin of marijuana, commonly known as hashish, the violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. If the quantity of the controlled substance exceeds one and one-half ounces (avoirdupois) of marijuana, 21 grams of a synthetic cannabinoid or any mixture containing such substance, or three-twentieths of an ounce (avoirdupois) of the extracted resin of marijuana, commonly known as hashish, or if the controlled substance consists of any quantity of synthetic tetrahydrocannabinols or tetrahydrocannabinols isolated from the resin of marijuana, the violation shall be punishable as a Class I felony.

SECTION 12. Sections 1-9 and 11 of this act become effective December 1, 2017, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date. The remainder of this act becomes effective when it becomes law.