

Emerging Trends in Synthetic Drugs Workshop

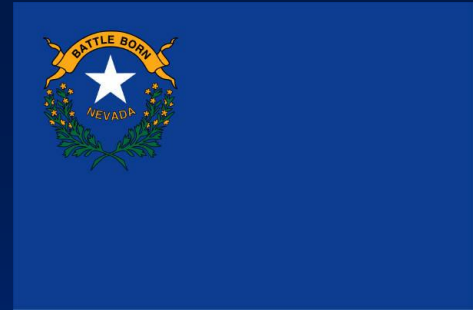
Southwestern US

May 1, 2013

Roger Schneider
Phoenix Police Department
Laboratory Services Bureau
Controlled Substances Section



Nevada



Sources:

Diane Machen, Washoe County Sheriff's Office, Forensic Science Division

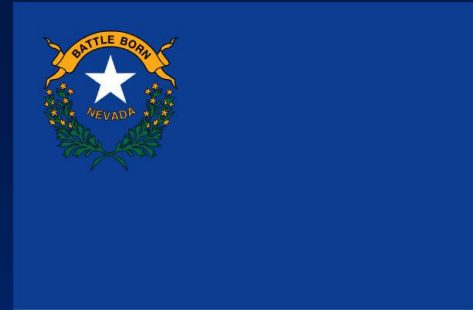
David Gouldthorpe, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Forensic Laboratory

Nevada



- Nevada generally follows the Federal CS Schedules with other emerging controlled substances added by definition via the Nevada State Board of Pharmacy from input provided by crime labs and others.
- Defined in the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapter 453 and the Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 453.

Nevada



- Nevada Analogue Statute
- ‘chemical structure substantially similar to...’ **AND** ‘stimulant, depressant, hallucinogenic effect... substantially similar’

Nevada



- Nevada Analogue Statute Use
 - Not being used
- Lack of prosecutorial resources. Large number of non-analogue cases vs. a small number of analogue cases
- Lack of reliable effect data

Nevada



- Nevada Emerging Controlled Substances
- Washoe County: 6-8 items per quarter in 2012. Items varied between synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones, and 2C related compounds.
- LVMPD: Emerging controlled substances are a small part of day-to-day business. Synthetic cannabinoids > substituted cathinones >> 2C related compounds.

Nevada



- Nevada Analytical Changes
- Washoe County and LVMPD are considering adding GC-IR to enhance controlled substance identification.

Utah



Source:

Jennifer McNair, Utah Department of Public Safety, Forensic Services Division

Utah



- Utah generally follows the Federal CS Schedules with other emerging controlled substances added by legislative action (Listed Controlled Substances; substituted cathinones and synthetic cannabinoids)
- Defined in the Utah Code, Title 58, Chapter 37.

Utah



- Utah Analogue Statute
 - a. 'chemical structure substantially similar to...' ;
 - b. 'stimulant, depressant, hallucinogenic effect... substantially similar'
- The word **AND** is not used between a. and b.

Utah



- Utah Analogue Statute Use
 - Routinely being used
- Synthetic cannabinoids (e.g. AM-694, AM-2201)
- Mixed trial outcomes

Utah



- Utah Emerging Controlled Substances
- Large number of synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones, and 2C compounds received in evidence.
- ~30% of the evidence submitted to the lab is emerging drugs.

Utah



- Utah Analytical Changes
- Utah DPS does not test marijuana. The lab trains local law enforcement agencies to identify marijuana.
- GC/MS Pilot Program – grant funds were used to purchase a portable GC/MS unit. FIDO's will screen suspected controlled substances by GC/MS and library search prior to submitting them to the lab.

Colorado



Source:

Barry Shearer, Colorado Bureau of Investigation,
Forensic Services Section



Colorado



- Colorado generally follows the Federal CS Schedules with other emerging controlled substances added by legislative action (e.g. cathinones, synthetic cannabinoid)
- Defined in the Colorado Revised Statutes, Chapter 18, Article 18.

Colorado



- Colorado Analogue Statute
- ‘chemical structure substantially similar to...’
AND ‘stimulant, depressant, hallucinogenic effect... substantially similar’

Colorado



- Colorado Analogue Statute Use
 - Routinely being used
- Synthetic cannabinoids

Colorado



- Colorado Emerging Controlled Substances
- Large number of synthetic cannabinoids and substituted cathinones received in evidence
- Limited number of 2C compounds received in evidence

New Mexico



Source:

New Mexico Department of Public Safety,
Forensic Laboratory Bureau, Controlled
Substances Unit

- Laura Hernandez
- Adam Wolff

New Mexico



- New Mexico generally follows the Federal CS Schedules with other emerging controlled substances added by definition via the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy from input provided by crime labs and others at public hearings.
- Defined in the New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 16, Chapter 19, Part 20.

New Mexico



- New Mexico Analogue Statue
- ‘chemical structure substantially similar to...’ **OR**
‘stimulant, depressant, hallucinogenic effect...
substantially similar’
 - synthetic cannabinoids defined by name (or analogues or homologues) e.g. AM-2201
 - synthetic cannabinoids defined by structural class e.g. naphthoylindoles with specific substitutions e.g. indole N substituted by haloalkyl

New Mexico



- New Mexico Analogue Statue
- Synthetic cannabinoids continued:
 - requires cannabinoid receptor binding activity. Which receptor is not specified.
- Substituted cathinones defined by name e.g. alpha-PVP

New Mexico



- New Mexico Analogue Statue Use
 - Not being used

New Mexico



- New Mexico Emerging Controlled Substances
- Synthetic cannabinoids>substituted cathinones>>2C related compounds.

Arizona



- Arizona does not follow the Federal CS Schedules.
- Three main drug categories:
 - Marijuana
 - Dangerous Drugs
 - Narcotic Drugs

Arizona



- Historically, no analogue statute.
- Defined in the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 13, Chapter 34. Emerging controlled substances added by legislative action.
- April 3, 2013 HB2327 signed into law
- Adds synthetic cannabinoids, substituted cathinones and 2C compounds by name.

Arizona



- HB2327 continued:
- Adds 'mimetic' substances
 - Cannabimimetic
 - Cathinomimetic
 - Methoxyphenethylamine mimetic
- ACMD-like language, but specific substitutions are not defined.

Arizona



- HB2327 continued:
- Not tied to effects
- Not tied to receptor activity
- No exclusions listed

Arizona



- HB2327 continued:
- Cannabimimetic example:
3-(NAPHTHOYL)INDOLE OR 3-(NAPHTHYLMETHANE)INDOLE BY SUBSTITUTION AT THE NITROGEN ATOM OF THE INDOLE RING, WHETHER OR NOT FURTHER SUBSTITUTED ON THE INDOLE RING TO ANY EXTENT, WHETHER OR NOT SUBSTITUTED ON THE NAPHTHOYL OR NAPHTHYL RING TO ANY EXTENT.

Arizona



- HB2327 continued:
- Cathinomimetic:

...DERIVED FROM CATHINONE, (2-AMINO-1-PHENYL-1-PROPANONE) BY ANY SUBSTITUTION AT THE PHENYL RING, ANY SUBSTITUTION AT THE 3 POSITION, ANY SUBSTITUTION AT THE NITROGEN ATOM OR ANY COMBINATION OF THE ABOVE SUBSTITUTIONS.

Arizona



- HB2327 link:
- www.azleg.gov
- Bills, Bill Info, HB2301 through 2350
- HB2327, Bill Versions: Show Versions, House Engrossed

Arizona



- Emerging controlled substances seen in evidence since early April 2013:
- PB-22 (QUPIC)
- Fluoro PB-22

Arizona



- Phoenix PD Analytical Changes
- Raman Pilot Program – grant funds were used to purchase a portable Raman spectrometer. FIDO's will screen suspected controlled substances by Raman.
- Maricopa County Attorney's Office will charge individuals based on FIDO's field identification.

Arizona



- Another approach to emerging controlled substances...
- Yavapai County
- Public Nuisance Lawsuit
- Filed against individuals and businesses selling 'Spice' and 'Bath Salts'
- Cites Federal analogue statute
- Cites burden imposed on law enforcement, public health system and public safety

Arizona



- Yavapai County: Public Nuisance Lawsuit
- “The acquisition, possession, sale and transfer of any and all synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, and their analogues, as defined by the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. § 801 et seq., (collectively referred to as "dangerous synthetic drugs"), is a Public Nuisance pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-2917.”

Arizona



- Yavapai County: Public Nuisance Lawsuit link
<http://www.yavapai.us/coatty/press-releases/court-pleadings-bath-salt-ban/>

Thank You

- NIST and DEA
- WCSO, LVMPD, Utah DPS, CBI, New Mexico DPS, Arizona DPS, Mesa PD
- Phoenix PD, Laboratory Services Bureau, Controlled Substances Section

