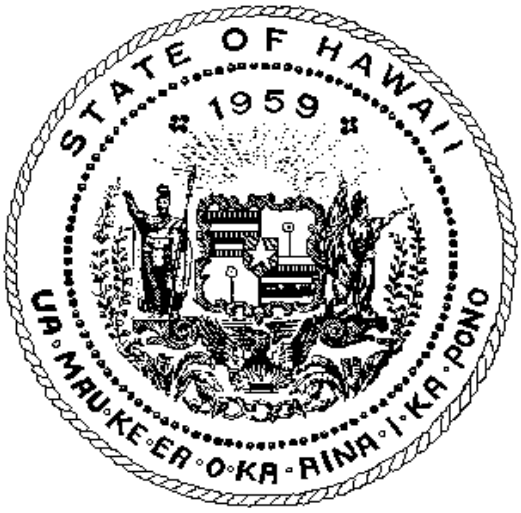

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

SECTION 329-11, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES
2016 ANNUAL REPORT
NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

DECEMBER 2016

CHAPTER 329-11 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

NOTICE OF FEDERAL SCHEDULING ACTIONS:

Chapter 329-11(d) of the Hawaii Revised Statutes states that if a substance is added, deleted or rescheduled under federal law then the Department of Public Safety ("Department") shall recommend to the Legislature that a corresponding change in Hawaii law be made. The following substances were scheduled by the Federal Government in 2016:

AH-7921

(3,4-dichloro-*N*-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers,salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers

On April 14, 2016, the Department was given notice that the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was placing AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-*N*-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, AH-7921. On May 6, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 6, 2016.

Butyryl fentanyl

N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that the DEA was temporarily placing N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbutyramide, also known as N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbutanamide, (butyryl fentanyl) its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into Schedule I of the CSA. This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, butyryl fentanyl. On May 18, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 18, 2016.

beta-hydroxythiofentanyl
N-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-*N*-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that the DEA was placing *N*-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-*N*-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: beta-hydroxythiofentanyl) its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into Schedule I of the CSA. This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, beta-hydroxythiofentanyl. On May 18, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(e) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 18, 2016.

Brivaracetam
((2S)-2-[(4R)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (other names: BRV; UCB–34714; Briviact) (including its salts)..

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that Brivaracetam ((2S)-2-[(4R)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (also referred to as BRV; UCB–34714; Briviact) (including its salts), was placed into Schedule V of the CSA by the DEA. This scheduling action is pursuant to the CSA and requires that such actions be made on the record after opportunity for a hearing through formal rulemaking. This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule II controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, dispense, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities with, or possess) or propose to handle Brivaracetam. The DEA placed an effective date of May 12, 2016 on this scheduling action. On September 6, 2016, The NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) of the HRS that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective October 31, 2016.

Thiafentanil
(4-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-(N-phenmethoxyacetamido)-1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]piperidine), including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers as possible.

On August 26, 2016 the Department was given notice that Thiafentanil (4-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-(Nphenmethoxyacetamido)-1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]piperidine), including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers as

possible, was placed into Schedule II of the CSA by the DEA. This scheduling action is pursuant to the CSA and requires that such actions be made on the record after opportunity for a hearing through formal rulemaking. This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule II controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, dispense, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities with, or possess) or propose to handle thiafentanil. The DEA placed an effective date of August 26, 2016 on this scheduling action. On September 30, 2016, The NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) of the HRS that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective October 31, 2016.

EMERGENCY SCHEDULING ACTIONS

Section 329-11(e), HRS authorizes the NED Administrator to make an emergency scheduling by placing a substance into schedules I, II, III, IV or V on a temporary basis, if the Administrator determines that such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard or the possibility of an imminent hazard to the health and safety of the public. The Department shall post a public notice thirty days prior to the effective date of the emergency scheduling action, at the state capitol, in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, and on the Department's website for public inspection. If a substance is added or rescheduled under this subsection, the control shall be temporary and, if the next regular session of the State Legislature has not enacted the corresponding changes in this chapter, the temporary designation of the added or rescheduled substance shall be nullified.

Furanyl Fentanyl

N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

Furanyl fentanyl is a synthetic opioid substance with no approval for medical use or human consumption in the United States. Furthermore this substance has been associated with drug overdose fatalities in 2015 and 2016. [1]

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS), is a national drug forensic laboratory reporting system that systematically collects results from drug chemistry analyses conducted by State and local forensic laboratories across the country. The first reported instance of furanyl fentanyl was in January 2016, however drug submissions testing positive for furanyl fentanyl showed an increased trend (with a total of 80 NFLIS submissions from January to July 2016).

During 2016, there have been reported cases of furanyl fentanyl submitted to law enforcement laboratories in Hawaii.

Furanyl fentanyl exhibits pharmalogical profiles similar to that of fentanyl and other μ-opioid receptor agonist. Seizures of furanyl fentanyl have been reported in powder form and it has been found in drug paraphernalia commonly associated with heroin use (spoons, bottle caps and syringes). The United States Drug

Enforcement Administration (DEA) is aware of at least nationwide 128 fatalities associated with furanyl fentanyl in 2015 and 2016. [1]

As of September 15, 2016, furanyl fentanyl has been placed into Schedule 1 in at least three other states; Virginia, Wisconsin and Louisiana.

On September 27, 2016, the Administrator of the DEA issued a 'notice of intent' to temporarily schedule the synthetic opioid, N-(1- phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide (furanyl fentanyl), into schedule I pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the Controlled Substances Act. That notice was based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this synthetic opioid into schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard. [1]

As of July 8, 2016 the Food and Drug Administration notified the DEA that there are currently no investigational new drug applications or approved new drug applications for furanyl fentanyl. [1]

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled this substance in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action was November 7, 2016.

[1]Federal Register 81(187): FR Doc 2016-23183.

5F-ADB

Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3, 3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers

5F-ADB (also known as 5F-MDMB-PINACA) is an indazole-based synthetic cannabinoid from the indazole 3-carboxamide family and is an analog of a fluorinated ADB-PINACA derivative in which the terminal amide has been replaced with a methyl ester.[1] ADB-PINACA is a schedule 1 synthetic cannabinoid (spice drug). 5F-ADB has been found in laboratory submissions of evidence in Hawaii during 2016. Synthetic cannabinoids, also known as "Spice Drugs" are man-made chemicals that are applied (often sprayed) onto plant material and marketed as a "legal" high.[2] Synthetic cannabinoids refer to a growing number of man-made, mind-altering chemicals that are either sprayed on dried, shredded plant material so they can be smoked or sold as liquids to be vaporized and inhaled in e-cigarettes and other devices.[3]
Synthetic cannabinoids laced on plant material were first reported in the U.S. in December 2008, when a shipment of "Spice" was seized and analyzed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in Dayton, Ohio.[2]

The effects of synthetic cannabinoids include severe agitation and anxiety, nausea, vomiting, tachycardia (fast, racing heartbeat), elevated blood pressure, tremors and seizures, hallucinations, dilated pupils, and suicidal and other harmful thoughts and/or actions.2

5F-ADB was first identified in November 2014, from postmortem samples taken from an individual who had died after using a product containing this substance. 5F-ADB was found in ten people who died from unexplained drug overdoses in Japan between September and December 2014. It was added to the Japanese banned drug list in December 2014.[4] 5F-ADB was also associated in the death of a Washington State man in March of 2016. It was also associated with over 30 driving under the influence cases in that State.[5] In 2016, a commercial bioanalytical toxicology laboratory in the United States reported that 5F-ADB newer synthetic compounds such as 5F-ADB are on the rise.[6] 5F-ADB is believed to be an extremely dangerous synthetic cannabinoid.[4]

In 2016, 5F-ADB was identified in several law enforcement submissions to forensic laboratories in Hawaii. In 2015, the State of Louisiana emergency scheduled 5F-ADB and placed it into Schedule I.[7] The NED is not aware of any currently accepted medical uses for 5F-ADB in the United States.

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. The Administrator has determined that due to reports of numerous fatalities and its discovery in Hawaii, that placing 5F-ADB into Schedule 1 of the HRS is necessary. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action is December 16, 2016.

[1] Cayman Chemical. 2016. Product Insert 5F-ADB.

[2] https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts (accessed 11-2016)

[3] National Institute of Drug Abuse. 2015. Drug Facts Synthetic Cannabinoids.

[4] Hasegawa, K et al. 2014. Forensic Toxicol. 33, 112-121.

[5] Peterson, B. and Glowacki. August 2016. Presentation IACP conference. http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/Synthetic_Cannabinoids_Impact_Driving.pdf (accessed 11-2016)

[6] NMS Labs. 2016. New Synthetic Cannabinoids are making your old tests obsolete.

[7] Louisiana-Declaration of Emergency 5F-ADB February 2015.

U-47700

3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700)

U-47700, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers is a synthetic opioid substance developed by a pharmaceutical company that was classified as a research chemical. It was never tested on humans and has no approval for medical use or human consumption in the United States.[1,3] U-47700 is 7.5 times more potent than morphine and parallels abuse trends of heroin and prescription opioid analgesics.[2,6] It has been associated with 105 drug overdose fatalities, spanning 31 states in 2015 and 2016. [1,2]

Seizures of U-47700 have been encountered in powder form and in counterfeit tablets that mimic pharmaceutical opioids. U-47700 has also been encountered in glassine bags, envelopes, and knotted corners of plastic bags, which demonstrates the abuse of this substance as a replacement for heroin or other opioids, either knowingly or unknowingly. U-47700 has been encountered as a single substance as well as in combination with other substances, including heroin, fentanyl, and furanyl fentanyl. [1]

As of September 15, 2016, at least four other states have placed U-47700 into schedule I: Louisiana, Idaho, Ohio and Florida.[4,5,6,7] On November 14, 2016, the Administrator of the DEA issued a 'Final Order' to temporarily schedule U-47700 opioid in schedule I.[1] U-47700 is a chemical analog of AH-7921, which was administratively placed into Schedule I in Hawaii pursuant to a federal scheduling action on May 6, 2016.

On November 14, 2016, the DEA issued a "Final Order" to place 3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700), into schedule I pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the Federal CSA. That notice was based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this synthetic opioid into schedule I of the Federal CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard. [1]

As of April 28, 2016 the United States Food and Drug Administration performed a review and found that there are currently no investigational new drug applications or approved new drug applications for U-47700. [1,3]

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. The NED Administrator has found that due to its widespread patterns of abuse across the nation, its high potential for abuse, and reports of numerous fatalities associated with this synthetic opioid that placing U-47700 into Schedule 1 of the HRS is necessary. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled 3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700) in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action is December 16, 2016.

[1]Federal Register 81(219) FR Doc. 2016-27357.

[2] Kamp, J and A Campo-Flores. Nov. 2016. This is U-47700, Once a lab experiment, now a killer opioid. Wall Street Journal (wsj.com accessed 11-09-16)

[3] Blau, Max. Nov 2016. CNN: This legal opioid is leaving a lethal trail in the US. (cnn.com accessed 11-09-16)

[4] Louisiana Register 2016-10-16 Volume 42 number 10.

[5]Idaho Board of Pharmacy (Docket 27-0101-1605)

[6]Ohio Executive Order (2016-01-K0

[7]Florida Press Release -2016-09-27. Attorney General Bondi Outlaws Deadly Synthetic Drug

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES AS THE RESULT OF FEDERAL 329-11(d) AND EMERGENCY 329-11(e) SCHEDULING ACTIONS:

Section 329-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide);

(2) Acetylmethadol;

(3) Allylprodine;

(4) Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM);

(5) Alphameprodine;

(6) Alphamethadol;

(7) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine);

(8) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);

(9) Benzethidine;

(10) Betacetylmethadol;

(11) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);

(12) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);

(13) Betameprodine;

(14) Betamethadol;

(15) Betaprodine;

(16) Clonitazene;

(17) Dextromoramide;

(18) Diampromide;

(19) Diethylthiambutene;

(20) Difenoxin;

(21) Dimenoxadol;

(22) Dimepheptanol;

(23) Dimethylthiambutene;

(24) Dioxaphetyl butyrate;

(25) Dipipanone;

(26) Ethylmethylthiambutene;

(27) Etonitazene;

(28) Etoxeridine;

(29) Furethidine;

(30) Hydroxypethidine;

(31) Ketobemidone;

(32) Levomoramide;

(33) Levophenacylmorphan;

(34) 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);

(35) 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);

(36) Morpheridine;

(37) MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine);

(38) Noracymethadol;

(39) Norlevorphanol;

(40) Normethadone;

(41) Norpipanone;

(42) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide;

(43) PEPAP (1-(-2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine;

(44) Phenadoxone;

(45) Phenampromide;

(46) Phenomorphan;

(47) Phenoperidine;

(48) Piritramide;

(49) Proheptazine;

(50) Properidine;

(51) Propiram;

(52) Racemoramide;

(53) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide);

(54) Tilidine;

(55) Trimeperidine;

(56) N-[1-benzyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (benzylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers;

(57) N-[1-(2-thienyl)methyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (thenylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers; [~~and~~]

(58) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide [~~,~~} (acetyl fentanyl)[,] its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers[~~.~~];

(59) AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-*N*-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers,salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers;

(60) *N*-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: Butyryl fentanyl);

(61) *N*-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-*N*-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: beta-hydroxythiofentanyl);

(62) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: Furanyl fentanyl). and;

(63) 3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700).”

SECTION 2. Section 329-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(g) Any of the following cannabinoids, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Tetrahydrocannabinols; meaning tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis (cannabis plant), as well as synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to those substances contained in the plant, such as the following: Delta 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers; Delta 6 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers; and Delta 3,4 cis or trans-tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers (since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions, are covered);

(2) Naphthoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl,cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;

(3) Naphthylmethylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl) methane structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;

(4) Naphthoylpyrroles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;

(5) Naphthylmethylindenes; meaning any compound containing a naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;

(6) Phenylacetylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-phenylacetylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;

(7) Cyclohexylphenols; meaning any compound containing a 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl) phenol structure with substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent;

(8) Benzoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(benzoyl) indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, aloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent; and

(9) 2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl) pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-napthalenylmethanone (another trade name is WIN 55,212-2);

(10) (6a,10a)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol (other trade names are: HU-210/HU-211);

(11) Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of

the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl, 1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl, or tetrahydropyranylmethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the tetramethylcyclopropyl ring to any extent.

(12) N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. (Other names: APINACA, AKB48);

(13) Quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: PB-22; QUPIC);

(14) Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: 5-fluoro-PB-22; 5F-PB-22);

(15) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-FUBINACA);

(16) N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: ADB-PINACA);

(17) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-CHMINACA);

(18) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-PINACA);

(19) [1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: THJ-2201);

(20) Methyl (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1 H-indazole-3-carbonyl)-L-valinate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: FUB-AMB);

(21) (S)-methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: 5-fluoro-AMB, 5-fluoro-AMP);

(22) N-(3s, 5s,7s)-adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AKB48 N-(5-fluoropentyl) analog, 5F-AKB48, APINACA 5-fluoropentyl analog, 5F-APINACA);

(23) N-adamantyl-1-fluoropentylindole-3-Carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: STS-135, 5F-APICA; 5-fluoro-APICA);

(24) Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: NM2201); ~~[and~~]

(25) N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: MAB-CHMINACA and ADB-CHMINACA)[~~.~~]; and

(26) Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers."

SECTION 3. Section 329-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes,is amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Alfentanil;

(2) Alphaprodine;

(3) Anileridine;

(4) Bezitramide;

(5) Bulk Dextropropoxyphene (nondosage form);

(6) Carfentanil;

(7) Dihydrocodeine;

(8) Diphenoxylate;

(9) Fentanyl;

(10) Isomethadone;

(11) Levo-alphacetylmethadol (LAAM);

(12) Levomethorphan;

(13) Levorphanol;

(14) Metazocine;

(15) Methadone;

(16) Methadone-Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl butane;

(17) Moramide-Intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenyl-propane-carboxylic acid;

(18) Pethidine (Meperidine);

(19) Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine;

(20) Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate;

(21) Pethidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid;

(22) Phenazocine;

(23) Piminodine;

(24) Racemethorphan;

(25) Racemorphan;

(26) Remifentanil;

(27) Sufentanil; [~~and~~]

(28) Tapentadol[~~.~~]; and

(29) Thiafentanil."

Section 329-22, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) Depressants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

(1) Lacosamide [(R)-2-acetoamido-N-benzyl-3-methoxy-propionamide], (Vimpat);[~~and~~]

(2) Pregabalin [(S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid][~~.~~]; and

(3) Brivaracetam ((2S)-2-[(4R)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (other names: BRV; UCB-34714; Briviact)."