Submitted by:

Chair of the Assembly at the

Request of the Mayor

Prepared by: For reading:

Dept. of Law November 8, 2011

CLERK'S OFFICE

AMENDED AND APPROVED

Date: 11-8-11

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA AO No. 2011-106(S)

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING ANCHORAGE MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.35 TO PROHIBIT THE MANUFACTURE, ASSEMBLY, DISTRIBUTION, MARKETING, SALE, USE OR POSSESSION OF SUBSTANCES CONTAINING CERTAIN CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING THOSE COMMONLY MARKETED AND SOLD AS "BATH SALTS", PLANT FOOD, INCENSE OR DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS AND WHICH INDUCE EFFECTS SIMILAR TO CERTAIN ILLEGAL DRUGS, TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OR POSSESSION OF PARAPHERNALIA RELATED TO THE USE OF THESE CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, TO PROVIDE PENALTIES, AND AMENDING SECTION 14.60.030 TO PROVIDE FOR CIVIL PENALTIES.

WHEREAS, the chemical compounds 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (methylone), 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV), 4-Methyl-N-methylcathinone (mephedrone), 3-Methoxymethcathinone, 3-Fluoromethcathinone, and 4-Fluoromethcathinone are psychoactive substances that, when introduced into the body, induce effects similar to illegal drugs;

WHEREAS, much like the marketing of Synthetic Cannabinoids (Spice/K2) as incense, these substances are commercially available and in some cases are being marketed as "bath salts" under names such as "Vanilla Sky", "Ivory Snow", "Bliss", "White Lightning", "Hurricane Charlie", and "Red Dove", and in other cases packaged or marketed as plant food, dietary supplements, insect repellent, potpourri or incense;

WHEREAS, some or all of the substances used to make "bath salts" are banned in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming and municipalities throughout the United States;

WHEREAS, on October 21 [September 8], 2011 the federal Drug Enforcement Agency issued a one year ban on [notice of intent, 76 FR 55616-01, to temporarily schedule] the three synthetic cathinones mephedrone, methylone and MDPV under Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act based on findings it is necessary to avoid imminent hazard to the public safety because they have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and lack accepted safety for use under medical supervision;

WHEREAS, Phenazepam is an unregulated benzodiazepine drug which, as with other benzodiazepines, in case of abrupt discontinuation following prolonged use,

can induce severe withdrawal symptoms including restlessness, anxiety, insomnia, seizures, convulsions and death:

WHEREAS, Benzylpiperazine (BZP) is a recreational drug with euphoric, stimulant properties. The effects produced by BZP are comparable to those produced by amphetamine. Adverse effects have been reported following its use including acute psychosis, renal toxicity, and seizures. Its sale is banned in a few countries, including Australia, New Zealand, the United States, the Republic of Ireland, the United Kingdom, and other parts of Europe;

WHEREAS, the abuse of these substances has been increasing and law enforcement and medical professionals have indicated bath salts, in particular, are becoming increasingly popular due to the misperception that they pose a seemingly safer alternative to illegal methods of getting "high" and can be obtained at convenience stores, pawnshops, and gas stations;

WHEREAS, users of these drugs report the effects are similar to cocaine, ecstasy or methamphetamine usage, including blurred vision, extremely elevated blood pressure, irregular heart rates, hallucinations, delusions, vomiting, suicidal thoughts, "highs", and disturbing side effects including feelings of excruciating pain, agitation and loss of control. Some abusers describe the effects as similar to methamphetamine, ecstasy, and cocaine, and have referred to bath salts as "complete crank" and "fake cocaine";

WHEREAS, some users experience severe reactions, resulting in unconsciousness, seizures, and hospitalization, and in some reported cases even death;

WHEREAS, products containing the substances are not tested by the Food and Drug Administration (U.S. Department of Agriculture) or other governmental regulatory agency for human consumption and contain chemicals detrimental and dangerous to the health and welfare of those ingesting them;

WHEREAS, representatives of businesses selling the substances indicate they are available to minors as well as adults;

WHEREAS, despite packaging warning purchasers that the products are not for human consumption, the warnings are not being heeded;

WHEREAS, Alaska Statutes do not currently regulate the sale, purchase, possession, or manufacture of these substances, but Senator Kevin Meyer intends to introduce legislation criminalizing these substances [or, if currently regulated, may not provide the resources to fully prosecute offenders];

WHEREAS, within the United States there is no currently sanctioned medicinal or other legitimate purpose for taking these substances; and

WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the Municipality to prohibit the manufacture, assembly, possession, use, sale, marketing, or offering for sale of these substances

within the boundaries of the Municipality to protect the health, safety and welfare of its citizens; now, therefore,

THE ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY ORDAINS:

<u>Section 1.</u> Anchorage Municipal Code chapter 8.35 is amended by adding a new section to read as follows:

8.35.110 Illegal synthetic compounds.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity to knowingly manufacture, assemble, distribute, dispense, sell, attempt to sell, give, trade, barter, transfer, or to otherwise furnish in a single transaction any product or combination of products containing [an amount in excess of 25 milligrams in the aggregate of any of the following substances]:
 - 1. Cathinone or substituted cathinones, including any compound, except bupropion or a compound listed in another schedule, structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways:
 - (a) substitution in the ring system to any extent (including alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkyl, or halide substituents), whether or not further substituted in the ring system by other substituents;
 - (b) substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent; or
 - (c) substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.[;]
 - 2. [By example,] Compounds such as:
 - (a) 4-Methyl-N-methylcathinone (Also known as Mephedrone), its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers;
 - (b) 3,4-Dimethylmethcathinone (Also known as 3,4-DMMC), its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers;
 - (c) 3-Fluoromethcathinone (Also known as 3-FMC) , its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers;
 - (d) 4-Fluoromethcathinone (Also known as Flephedrone), its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers:
 - (e) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (Also known as Methylone);
 - (f) 3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (Also known as MDPV)

, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers;

- (g) alpha-Pyrrolidinopentiophenone (Also known as alpha-PVP);
- (h) Naphthylpyrovalerone (Also known as Naphyrone);
- (i) beta-Keto-N-methylbenzodioxolylpropylamine (Also known as Butylone);
- (j) beta-Keto-N-methylbenzodioxolylpentanamine (Also known as Pentylone);
- (k) beta-Keto-Ethylbenzodioxolylbutanamine (Also known as Eutylone); and
- (I) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone (Also known as Ethylone);
- (m) methcathinone, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of optical isomers;
- 3. Benzodiazepines, including Phenazepam;
- 4. Benzylpiperazine (BZP); or
- 5. Any other derivatives, analogues, homologues, salts, isomers, or salts of isomers with substantially similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity as the substances described above.
- B. It shall be unlawful to knowingly manufacture, assemble, distribute, dispense, sell, attempt to sell, give, trade, barter, transfer, or to otherwise furnish in a single transaction any other equivalent compound, substance, or derivative, whether described as tobacco, herbs, incense, plant food, food, nutrient, dietary supplement, spice, bath salts or any blend thereof which is not regulated or approved for human consumption by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [in an amount in excess of 25 milligrams in the aggregate], and when introduced into the body, induces the effects substantially similar to that of a controlled substance, regardless of whether the substance is marketed for the purpose of human consumption.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity to manufacture, assemble, distribute, sell, market, display for sale, or offer for sale within the municipality products containing the substances prohibited by subsections A and B [in any amount]. It shall be unlawful to attempt the conduct prohibited by this subsection.
- D. It shall be unlawful to knowingly possess, attempt to possess, inject, ingest, insert rectally, burn, incinerate or ignite products containing substances prohibited by this section in the municipality. For purposes of this section, a person knowingly possesses such substances when the person knows the substance induces the effects described in this ordinance, regardless of whether the person knows whether the

chemical compounds described in subsection A are present in the product possessed.

- E. It shall be unlawful to possess, attempt to possess, inject, ingest, insert rectally, burn, incinerate or ignite products containing substances prohibited by this section in the municipality.
- F. A person or entity violating the provisions of subsections A, [er] B, or D shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.
- **G [F]**. A person or entity violating the provisions of subsection C shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation. For purposes of this subsection, each batch of a substance described in subsection A or B, or each day the person or entity engaged in the prohibited conduct, shall constitute a separate violation.
- **H[G]**. A person or entity violating the provisions of subsection **E [D]** shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed **\$500 [\$1,000]** for each violation. For purposes of this subsection, each separately packaged amount of a substance described in subsections A or B shall constitute a separate violation.
- As an alternative to the remedies, procedures and penalties provided in this title and section 1.45.010, a violation of subsection C. or **E [D]**. may be charged as a civil violation subject to and prosecuted in accordance with title 14, and in such case shall be punishable by a civil penalty in accordance with chapter 14.60.
- The criminal penalties and civil fines authorized by this section are not exclusive, and the municipality may seek any other remedies provided by law or equity, including injunctive relief, for repeated violations of this section.
- **K[J]**. It is not an offense under this section if the person or entity was acting at the direction of an authorized agent of the municipality or other authorized law enforcement agency to enforce or ensure compliance with this section.
- **L[K]**. Any product described in subsection A or B. found by or that comes in the possession of a police officer or a municipal official may be confiscated as contraband and destroyed in accordance with chapter 7.25 as such.
- **M[L]**. This section does not apply to drugs or substances lawfully prescribed or drugs or substances approved by the federal Food and Drug

Administration or drugs or substances otherwise specifically permitted by federal or state law.

N[M]. The use of the substances described in this section for bona fide research or educational purposes under lawful federal, state or local authority is exempt from the prohibitions of this section.

<u>Section 2.</u> Anchorage Municipal Code section 8.35.010 is hereby amended to read as follows (the remainder of the section is not affected and therefore not set out):

8.35.010 Definitions.

A. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Analogue means a chemical compound that is structurally similar to another but differs slightly in composition (as in the replacement of one atom by an atom of a different element or in the presence of a particular functional group).

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Drug paraphernalia means any items whose objective characteristics or objective manufacturer's design indicate that it is intended for use in the consumption, ingestion, inhalation, injection or other method of introduction of:

- 1. A controlled substance into the human body or to facilitate a violation of AS 11.71; or
- 2. A product containing illegal synthetic cannabinoids under section 8.35.100 or an illegal synthetic compound under section 8.35.110.

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Homologue means one of a series of compounds distinguished by addition of a CH₂ group in successive members.

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(AO No. 81-219; AO No. 98-59(S), § 1, 5-19-98; AO No. 2000-95, § 11, 10-16-00; AO No. 2010-87(S), § 2, 12-7-10)

<u>Section 3.</u> Anchorage Municipal Code section 14.60.030 is hereby amended to add to the fine schedule (the remainder of the schedule is not affected and therefore not set out):

14.60.030 Fine schedule.

Code Section	Offense	Penalty/Fine
***	***	***

37

38 39 40

8.35.110 C.	Manufacture, assemble,	\$5,000 for each separate
	distribute, sell, market,	<u>violation</u>
	display for sale, or offer for	
	sale any amount of an	
	illegal synthetic compound	
8.35.110 E[D].	Possession or use of	\$500 [\$1,000] for each
	illegal synthetic compound	separate violation
***	***	***

(AO No. 93-167(S-1), § 1, 4-13-94; AO No. 94-108, § 1, 10-5-94; AO No. 94-134, § 2, 9-8-94; AO No. 95-42, § 2, 3-23-95; AO No. 95-67(S), § 9, 7-1-95; AO No. 95-102, § 1, 4-26-95; AO No. 95-118, § 3, 9-1-95; AO No. 95-163(S), § 21, 8-8-95; AO No. 95-195(S-1), 1-1-96; AO No. 96-51(S-1), § 2, 8-1-96; AO No. 96-96(S-1), § 2, 2-1-97; AO No. 96-126(S), § 3, 10-1-96; AO No. 96-137(S), § 9, 1-2-97; AO No. 97-88, § 3, 6-3-97; AO No. 97-107, § 3, 11-17-97; AO No. 97-133(S), § 1, 11-11-97; AO No. 98-27(S-1), § 2, 11-11-97; AO No. 98-160, § 2, 12-8-98; AO No. 99-13(S), 2-9-99; AO No. 99-91(S), § 4, 7-13-99; AO No. 2000-64, § 1, 4-18-00; AO No. 2000-116(S), § 4, 7-18-00; AO No. 2000-127(S), § 2, 10-14-00; AO No. 2000-129(S), § 26, 11-21-00; AO No. 2001-48, § 1, 3-13-01; AO No. 2001-74(S), § 2, 4-17-01; AO No. 2001-4, § 2, 2-6-01; AO No. 2001-145(S-1), § 11, 12-11-01; AO No. 2003-68, § 1, 9-30-03; AO No. 2003-97, § 4, 9-30-03; AO No. 2003-117, § 2, 1-28-03; AO No. 2003-130, § 8, 10-7-03; AO No. 2003-152S, § 10, 1-1-04; AO No. 2004-1, § 2, 1-1-03; AO No. 2004-99, § 2, 6-22-04; AO No. 2004-100(S-1), § 6, 1-1-05; AO No. 2004-171, § 1, 1-11-05; AO No. 2005-160, § 9, 11-1-05; AO No. 2005-84(S), § 3, 1-1-06; AO No. 2005-185(S), § 35, 2-28-06; AO No. 2005-124(S-1A), § 33, 4-18-06; AO No. 2006-39, § 6, 4-11-06; AO No. 2006-54, § 1, 5-2-06; AO No. 2006-80, § 1, 6-6-06; AO No. 2007-50, § 4, 4-10-07; AO No. 2007-60, § 4, 11-1-07; AO No. 2007-70, § 3, 5-15-07; AO No. 2008-84(S), § 5, 7-15-08; AO No. 2009-61, § 3, 7-7-09; AO No. 2009-82, § 5, 7-7-09; AO No. 2009-40(S), § 3, 7-21-09; AO No. 2009-112, § 4, 10-13-09; AO No. 2009-122, § 2, 12-17-09; AO No. 2010-87(S), §3, 12-7-2010; AO No. 2011-46, § 4, 4-12-11; AO No. 2011-59, § 10, 5-24-11)

<u>Section 4.</u> This ordinance shall be effective <u>immediately upon passage and approval</u> 30 days from passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED by the Anchorage Assembly this ______ day of ______, 2011.

Chair of the Assembly

ATTEST:

Salar S. Survb Municipal Clerk