

HB

24

<TARGET><BILL>HB 24</BILL><SUBJECT>HB
24</SUBJECT><COMM>HJUD30</COMM></TARGET>

Alaska Legislature

Representative Charisse Millett

Session:

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Juneau, AK 99801
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District 25

Version 30-LS0260\A

Sponsor Statement – HB 24

“An Act classifying U-47700 as a schedule 1A controlled substance; and providing for an effective date”

U-47700, also known by the street name “Pink” is a synthetic opioid responsible for the overdose deaths of at least 46 people nationwide since 2015. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services reports the drug is linked to three deaths here in Alaska. U-47700 can come in either powder form or tablets and is abused in the same manner as heroin and prescription opioids.

The US Drug Enforcement Division decided late last year that the substance was so dangerous it posed an immediate threat to public safety and classified U-47700 as a schedule 1 substance, a category of drugs that have no accepted medical use and pose an extremely high risk of abuse. Examples of other schedule 1 drugs include heroin and LSD. The DEA believes the drug is manufactured in illegal laboratories overseas, meaning its purity and quality are unknown and extremely dangerous to anyone that decides to use it. Samples of U-47700 have been found to be up to 800 percent more potent than heroin.

House Bill 24 lists U-47700 as a schedule 1 controlled substance in Alaska statutes (AS 11.71.140(c)) This will be an important tool for Alaska law enforcement officers and prosecutors to arrest and prosecute individuals using or distributing this dangerous drug and protect Alaskans from the latest form of highly addictive and potentially fatal synthetic heroin.

I respectfully ask all legislators to support the passage of this legislation as soon as possible.

Prepared by Jeff Turner on Thursday, January 19, 2017



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

**Department of
Health and Social Services**

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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January 19, 2016

Representative Charisse Millett
State Capitol Room 404
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Millett,

As Chief Medical Officer for the Department of Health and Social Services and a member of the Department of Law's Controlled Substances Advisory Committee, I would like to offer strong support for adding the drug U-47700 (sometimes known as "pink" or "pinkie") to schedule IA of Alaska Controlled Substances list. Under AS 11.71.140, schedule IA substances are deemed "to have the highest degree of danger or probable danger to a person or the public."

U-47700 is a synthetic opioid nearly eight times more potent than morphine and has been linked to numerous deaths nationwide. It has also been linked to the deaths of at least three Alaskans since November 2015. U-47700 has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for any medical use. U-47700 is sometimes mixed with other powerful drugs such as heroin and fentanyl. It can be easy to obtain, and is often purchased directly over the internet. Because this substance is both unregulated and very potent, a user is at serious risk of overdosing or suffering other adverse effects.

In response to this emerging public health threat, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) recently designated U-47700 as a schedule I controlled substance on the Federal Controlled Substances schedule, through emergency regulations. The Alaska Division of Public Health has notified the medical community and the public of the use and risks of U-47700 in Alaska in an *Epidemiology Bulletin* issued on November 7, 2016 (enclosed). However, the lack of state law on U-47700 leaves law enforcement with few tools to combat its continued distribution in Alaska. U-47700 poses a serious danger to Alaskans. By making this drug a schedule IA controlled substance, Alaska would be better positioned to address and mitigate the growing problem of opioid misuse.

Please feel free to contact me if I can provide additional information. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. C. Butler".

Jay C. Butler, MD, FAAP, FACP, FIDSA
Chief Medical Officer and Director, Division of Public Health



Department of Health and Social Services
Valerie J. Davidson, Commissioner

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Bulletin No. 28 November 7, 2016

Overview of Recent Synthetic Opioid Overdose Deaths

Introduction

In 2015, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued alerts concerning an increase in the number of fentanyl-related overdose deaths in multiple states, which was subsequently attributed to illicitly manufactured fentanyl (IMF) or “novel synthetic opioid” analogs.¹ These IMF analogs are commonly mixed with or sold as heroin. Depending on the type and manufacturing, IMFs can be many times more potent than prescription opioids. This *Bulletin* provides updated information about drug overdose deaths in Alaska due to heroin, fentanyl, and other synthetic opioids and presents four recent case reports of synthetic opioid overdoses.

Methods

The Alaska Violent Death Reporting System (AKVDRS) and the Alaska Bureau of Vital Statistics databases were queried to quantify the number of deaths due to heroin and synthetic opioid poisoning using the International Classification of Disease 10th Revision (ICD-10) Codes for drug poisoning and key words contained in text fields. Drug categories queried by ICD-10 codes included the following: 1) underlying causes for intentional, unintentional, and undetermined drug overdose (X40–44, X60–64, X85, and Y10–14), and 2) contributory causes for illicit drug overdose (T40.1 heroin, and T40.4 fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, other than methadone). Four of the cases were selected to highlight as case reports.

Results

From January 1, 2014 through September 15, 2016, 122 drug overdose deaths due to heroin and synthetic opioids were entered into the Alaska mortality database. Of the 122 drug overdose decedents, 78 (64%) were White, 15 (12%) were Asian/Pacific Islander, 4 (3%) were Alaska Native, and 4 (3%) were other races. The median age was 33 years (range: 18–73 years) and 71 (59%) were male. Most drug overdose deaths occurred in Anchorage/Mat-Su (61, 50%), followed by the Gulf Coast (19, 16%), and the Southeast (8, 7%).

Case Reports

- In November 2015, a young adult male was found unresponsive at his residence in the presence of recreational drug paraphernalia and a baggie of white powder. Initial postmortem toxicology testing was reported as negative. Additional testing indicated the presence of U-47700, a synthetic opioid
- In May 2016, a male in his 30s was found unresponsive at his residence and was transported to emergency department (ED), where he died. Postmortem toxicology indicated the presence of etizolam, an illicit benzodiazepine-like drug, and U-47700.
- In August 2016, three people in a small community were found unresponsive due to apparent drug overdoses; of which, one victim died. Postmortem toxicology testing indicated the presence of heroin and fentanyl.
- In September 2016, a young adult male was found unresponsive at his residence and pronounced dead by EMS. Postmortem toxicology indicated the presence of U-47700.

Discussion

Three of the confirmed drug overdose death case reports involved U-47700, an opioid analog characterized as a “novel psychoactive substance” (NPS). Numerous overdose deaths

nationwide have been caused by U-47700.² On September 7, 2016, the Drug Enforcement Administration issued a notice of intent to temporarily schedule U-47700 into schedule I pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the Controlled Substances Act.³ While popular media outlets have drawn considerable attention to the emerging health threats of synthetic narcotics (e.g., fentanyl), synthetic cannabinoids (e.g., spice), and cathinones (e.g., bath salts), many additional NPS have been developed and are circulating on the black markets, sometimes without the customer’s knowledge of what they are buying.⁴

Despite dedicated work to classify new synthetic opioids, many remain uncharacterized. Overdose deaths involving such uncategorized drugs are coded under a generic classification, “other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality.”⁵ When an overdose with an NPS is suspected, clinicians should consult with Alaska Poison Control Center (AKPCC) for the most current clinical information and with their reference laboratory for appropriate specimen collection. The Alaska State Public Health Laboratory (ASPHL) can provide additional analytical support for testing.

Table. Drug Overdose Deaths due to Heroin and Synthetic Opioids — Alaska, Jan. 1, 2014 through Sept. 15, 2016

Drug Overdose Categories	2014	2015	YTD* 2016	Total
Fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with no other drugs)	1	3	2	6
Fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with other drugs, excluding heroin)	13	11	4	28
Heroin (with no other drugs)	3	5	0	8
Heroin (with other drugs)	23	32	23	78
Heroin + fentanyl or synthetic opioids other than methadone (with no other drugs)	0	1	1	2
Total	40	52	30	122

*YTD = year to date (note: the number of deaths to date for 2016 will likely increase, as several pending cases are still under review)

Recommendations

1. Health care providers should keep informed of the new types of synthetic opioids emerging nationally and current guidelines on emergency naloxone administration for overdoses. In some cases, greater than expected or repeated doses of naloxone may be required for reversal.
2. Report opioid poisoning to the AKPCC at 800-222-1222.
3. For more information on heroin and opioids in Alaska, see: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/heroin-opioids/default.aspx>

References

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3. DEA. Schedules of Controlled Substances: Temporary Placement of U-47700 Into Schedule I. Available at: https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/fed_regs/rules/2016/fr0907.htm
4. CDC. Injury Prevention & Control: Opioid Overdose. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/opioids/index.html>
5. Section of Epidemiology *Bulletin*. “Drug Overdose Deaths in Alaska, 2009–2015.” No. 6, March 23, 2016. Available at: http://www.epi.alaska.gov/bulletins/docs/b2016_06.pdf

HEADQUARTERS NEWS

November 10, 2016
Contact: DEA Public Affairs
(202) 307-7977

DEA Schedules Deadly Synthetic Drug U-47700

46 confirmed deaths linked to dangerous opioid in '15 and '16 spark emergency action

NOV 10 (WASHINGTON) – Responding to the imminent threat to public health and safety, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) has placed U-47700 into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, effective on November 14th. Emergency scheduling of dangerous drugs such as U-47700 on a temporary basis is one of the most significant tools DEA can utilize to address the problems associated with deadly new street drugs.

DEA received reports of at least 46 confirmed fatalities associated with U-47700. 31 of those fatalities occurred in New York and 10 in North Carolina. From October 2015 to September 2016, DEA received 88 reports from State and local forensic laboratories of U-47700 submissions.

This scheduling action will last for 24 months, with a possible 12-month extension if DEA needs more data to determine whether it should be permanently scheduled.

U-47700 is a novel synthetic opioid, and its abuse parallels that of heroin, prescription opioids, and other novel opioids. Law enforcement agencies report seizures of the drug in powder form and counterfeit tablets that mimic pharmaceutical opioids. Abuse of the drug often happens unknowingly to the user, and is encountered as a single substance as well as in combination with other drugs such as heroin and fentanyl. Some bags are marked with stamped logos, imitating a heroin sale. In addition, the drug can be pressed into pill format and marketed as a wide variety of prescription opioids. Because substances like U-47700 are often manufactured in illicit labs overseas, the identity, purity, and quantity are unknown, creating a "Russian Roulette" scenario for any user.

DEA's Final Order is available for public viewing today in the Federal Register and outlines the purpose of the action and details the threats it poses to public health and safety. On Monday, November 14th, the Final Order will be published in the Federal Register and will take effect. Also included in Monday's Federal Register notice will be DEA's 3-factor analysis of the drug as required by the Controlled Substances Act, including DEA's analysis of U-47700, which includes the drug's chemical structure; history and current pattern of abuse; scope, duration and significance of abuse; and risk to the public health. Also included in DEA's evaluation are detailed charts of opioid receptors binding and functional results of U-47700, and all other supporting documentation.

The Final Order for public viewing in the Federal Register can be found [here](#).

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U-47700 (Pink)

Medically reviewed on Nov 28, 2016 by L. Anderson, PharmD

Common or street names: Pink, Pinky, U4

What is U-47700 or Pink?

U-47700, also known as "Pink", "Pinky", or "U4" on the streets, is a synthetic opioid pain medication developed as a dangerous designer drug. Since 2015, reports have surfaced of multiple deaths due to street use of U-47700 or "Pink". Importation into the U.S. is primarily from clandestine chemical labs in China.

U-47700 has been seized by law officials on the street in powder form and as tablets. Typically it appears as a white or light pinkish, chalky powder. It may be sold in glassine bags stamped with logos imitating heroin, in envelopes and inside knotted corners of plastic bags. In Ohio, authorities seized 500 pills resembling a manufacturer's **oxycodone** immediate-release tablets, but they were confirmed by chemical analysis to contain "Pink". U-47700 has also been identified and sold on the Internet misleadingly as a "research chemical" at roughly \$30 per gram.

Even small doses can be very toxic or even deadly. Labels on the products may state "not for human consumption" or "for research purposes only", probably in an effort to avoid legal detection. Fatalities due to U-47700 in the United States join the growing incidence of drug overdose deaths due to **prescription opioids** and other synthetic designer drugs like "spice" and "bath salts." The public using these street or Internet products can never know exactly what is in them, how much, or the degree of toxicity with use.

Extent of Pink (U-47700) Use and Health Hazards?

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) reported at least 46 deaths linked to use of U-47700 that occurred in 2015 and 2016. According to DEA, no other reports of U-47700 use in the U.S. were found prior to 2015.

Populations who abuse U-47700 seem to be similar to those who abuse heroin, prescription pain opioids, designer opioids, and other narcotic-type drugs. Use of this substance may also occur unknown to the user as it may be found in combination with other drugs of abuse bought on the streets, such as **heroin** or **fentanyl**. It has also been confiscated as a separate product, as well. Some illicit "Pink" products have been sold to mimic bags of heroin or prescription opioid tablets.

Those who abuse U-47700 may be at risk of addiction and substance abuse disorder, overdose and death, similar to abuse of other narcotic substances. Fatalities have been reported in New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin, North Carolina, with multiple reports from state and local forensics laboratories.

These illicit substances originate from overseas and the identity, purity, and quantity of substances in any one product purchased from the street may be unknown. A user may be told the product contains one substance, while in reality it could contain any dangerous chemical.

In July 2016, a toxicology **case report** was published in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* that detailed events in which fentanyl and U-47700 were being **sold misleadingly** as the prescription opioid pain medication **Norco** (acetaminophen and hydrocodone) on the streets of Northern and Central California. In one patient who presented to the emergency room, **naloxone (Narcan)** was administered which reversed respiratory depression and pinpoint pupils. After additional chemical analysis, it was found the "Norco" contained hydrocodone, fentanyl, and U-47700.

Reports indicated that Pink and prescription opioid fentanyl may have been contained in the **drug "cocktail"** that led to the death of pop star legend Prince in April 2016. In Utah, two 13-year old boys died in September 2016 reportedly **due to use of U-47700** purchased from the Internet.

What is the Pharmacology of Pink (U-47700)?

U-47700 ("Pink") is a novel synthetic opioid agonist with selective action at the mu-opioid receptor. The chemical designation is 3,4-dichloro-N-[2-dimethylamino)cyclohenyl]-N-methylbenzamide, and it was originally developed by chemists at Upjohn Pharmaceuticals in the 1970's as a potent pain reliever for use in surgery, cancer, or painful injuries. Although it was never commercially made available, the patent and chemical details remained available.

U-47700 has a similar chemical profile as morphine and other mu-opioid receptor agonists; however, it has been reported by the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) that Pink is "far more potent than morphine" -- possibly seven to eight times more potent. However, the strength of the product can never be assured, and may be much stronger, as it is a designer drug made in illegal labs.

What is the Legal Status of Pink (U-47700) in the United States?

On November 14, 2016, the **DEA placed U-47700**, as well as its related isomers, esters, ethers, and salts into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act due to an imminent hazard to public safety and health. Substances in schedule I have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision.

Temporary emergency scheduling of **dangerous illicit drugs** is one tool the DEA uses to help restrict potentially fatal and new street drugs. Scheduling will last at least 24 months, with a possible 12-month extension if the DEA needs more time to determine if the chemical should remain permanently in schedule I. According to the Federal Register, there are no current investigational or approved new drug applications for U-47700 which might hinder its placement in **Schedule I**. DEA's Final Order is available in the Federal Register with details on threats to public safety.

Prior to DEA's scheduling, several states had already outlawed the drug under emergency orders, including Florida, Ohio, Wyoming and Georgia.

What Are Pink (U-47700) Effects and Toxicity?

U-47700 or "Pink" is abused for its opioid and narcotic-like effects, and is swallowed, snorted or injected. It is one of many synthetic designer drugs. Effects as reported by users are similar to the effects of opioids, which might include:

- Euphoria and other psychoactive effects
- Sedation, relaxation, numbness
- Potent analgesia
- Severe, possibly fatal respiration depression
- Pinpoint pupils
- Constipation
- Itching
- Drug tolerance, addiction
- Seizures
- Psychosis
- Fatal overdose

Do Drug Tests Identify U-47700 Use?

Currently, U-47700 is not included in standard workplace drug screens in the U.S.; however, forensics or medical laboratory testing may identify U-47700 through analytical techniques such as mass spectrometry.

Bottom Line

U-47700, known on the streets as "Pink" or "U4", is a dangerous designer drug exported from illegal labs in China to the U.S. Its effects are of a strong opioid analgesic, and have been reported to be 7 to 8 times more potent than morphine. Authorities in many U.S. cities have reported that Pink is sold on the streets or over the Internet, often promoted as a prescription opioid like Norco, or as heroin. In fact, many of these products have contained the potent designer drug Pink, as well as fentanyl. U-47700 is now illegal in all forms, and the DEA has temporarily placed the substance into schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, pending further review, due to an imminent hazard to public safety and health.

Clusters of overdoses and deaths in U.S. cities were reported in 2015 and 2016 with Pink; some in children. According to one case report, the use of naloxone (Narcan) in an emergency setting reversed the effects of U-47700. Emergency physicians should contact their local poison control center, medical toxicologist or public health department in cases where there is a reasonable suspicion of ingestion of designer drugs to help protect the surrounding community. Special lab analysis may be needed to identify drugs like "Pink".

The public should be aware that drugs obtained on the street, even though they look like an authentic prescription medication, may be fake and deadly. Don't take any prescription drug - legal or otherwise - unless it is written for you by a doctor and is dispensed by a reliable pharmacy.

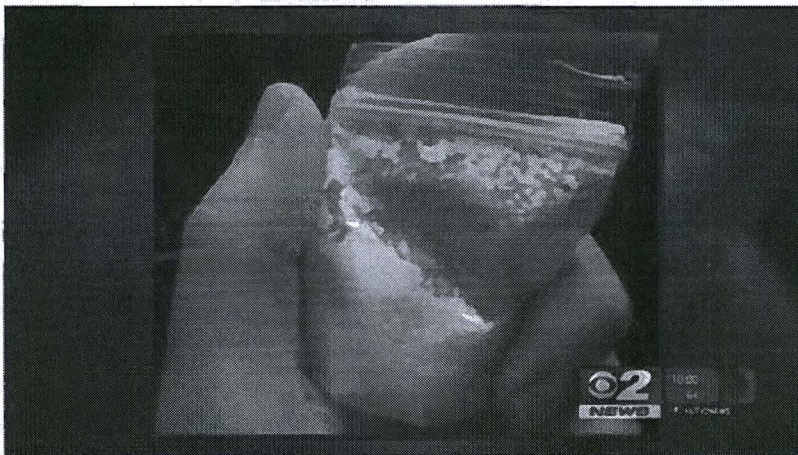
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CBS/AP / November 3, 2016, 7:45 PM

Police: 2 Utah 13-year-old boys died from dangerous new synthetic drug "pink"



A packet of the synthetic drug U-47700, known as "pink" or "pinky." / KUTV

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SALT LAKE CITY -- Toxicology tests confirm two 13-year-old boys in the Utah ski-resort town of Park City overdosed on a new synthetic drug that is available online and was also found at the estate of entertainer Prince after he died, police said Thursday.

Ryan Ainsworth and Grant Seaver died of acute intoxication of a drug called U-47700, sometimes known as "pink" or "pinky," Park City Police Chief Wade Carpenter said in a statement, citing results from the Utah Office of the Medical Examiner.

It's among a new generation of opioid drugs being synthesized in labs overseas and is too new as a recreational drug to be listed as illegal.

The drug got to Park City after other local teens ordered it from China, according to search warrants. One teenager has been charged with distribution of a controlled substance and reckless endangerment as police investigate a group of kids in the picturesque town known for hosting the Sundance Film Festival.

Synthetic drug surge

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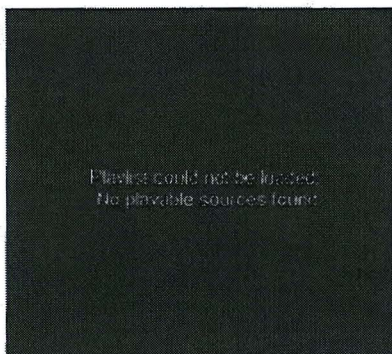


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The drug can be easily bought online for about \$40, Carpenter has said. Like many synthetic opioids, the exact effects of U-47700 are little understood and a small amount could be fatal, especially if it's laced with another drug, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The boys were found dead separately by their parents over two days in September, leaving few clues as to what killed them until investigators found conversations about U-47700 on their social media accounts, Carpenter has said.

Nearly eight times stronger than morphine, U-47700 has been connected with at least 50 deaths nationwide as the U.S. struggles with an epidemic of opioid use. It was found in pills at Prince's estate after the entertainer overdosed on another synthetic opioid, the painkiller fentanyl.

U-47700 was developed by a pharmaceutical manufacturer in the 1970s as a possible alternative to morphine. Now, chemists in places such as China and Eastern Europe can make it with recipes published in online patent records and old scientific journals.

The DEA has filed to have U-47700 listed as a banned substance, but that order hasn't gone into effect yet.

PCPD included the following information on pink in the press release, according to CBS affiliate KUTV:

WHAT TO LOOK FOR:

White powder

Can also come in liquid form; watch for dropper bottles and nasal inhalers
Unmarked "stealth" delivery boxes - in some cases, these may have handwritten labels

Boxes, vials or plastic baggies labeled "Not for Human Consumption" or "For Research Purposes Only"

Pay attention to any packages being shipped to your house, especially anything shipped from Asian countries

WHAT TO DO:

U-47700 is extremely toxic, even in small doses.

Exposure to U-47700 by inhalation or contact with skin can be fatal.

If you believe you have encountered the drug, contact your local law enforcement agency immediately.

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**Alaska Mental Health Board
Advisory Board on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
431 N. Franklin St. Suite 200
Juneau, Alaska, 99801**



January 25, 2017

Representative Charisse Millett
Alaska State Capitol, Room 404
Juneau, Alaska 99801

BY HAND-DELIVERY

Re: Letter of Support for HB 24

Representative Millett,

The Advisory Board on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Alaska Mental Health Board support the addition of the synthetic opioid U-47700 to the controlled substances schedule IA.

Deaths due to synthetic opioids and designer drugs have grown since 2015. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency noted the increase in deaths due to illicitly manufactured fentanyl and synthetic opioids in 2015, and then acted to regulate U-47700 by adding it to the federal controlled substances schedule I in November, 2016.

Of the opioid-related overdose deaths in Alaska since January 1, 2014, 29% involved fentanyl or synthetic opioids. The Division of Public Health reports that three of this deaths involved U-47700. Designer drugs like U-47700, like other opioids, pose a significant threat to the public health and safety of Alaskans. Acting to regulate U-47700 now, before greater impact occurs, is wise policymaking. The Boards appreciate your leadership in sponsoring HB 24.

Sincerely,

J. Kate Burkhart
Executive Director

cc: Philip Licht, Chairperson, ABADA
Charlene Tautfest, Chairperson, AMHB
Dr. Jay Butler, Chief Medical Office, DHSS



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**
GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Controlled Substances Advisory Committee

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Main: 907.269.6350
Fax: 907.269.7939

January 10, 2017

Honorable Bill Walker
Office of the Governor
PO Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Walker:

As you know, the Controlled Substances Advisory Committee (CSAC) is an advisory board made up of subject matter experts in the field of controlled substances. The CSAC is tasked, among other things, to advise your honor "of the need to add, delete, or reschedule controlled substances in the schedules in AS 11.71.140 – 11.71.190." The Committee consists of medical professionals, law enforcement personnel, and members of the public, all of whom have professional experience in the area of controlled substances. Over the past two years, the CSAC has met numerous times to discuss the various and widespread issues surrounding drugs in Alaska.

To that end, the CSAC has discussed and agreed that two particular substances need to be added to the Alaska controlled substance schedules. The first, commonly referred to as tramadol, is a narcotic-like pain medication that acts at the opioid receptors in the human brain in a manner similar to traditional opioids (such as morphine). Tramadol is habit-forming, has addictive properties, and is highly susceptible to abuse. The CSAC recommends that tramadol and its related substances be classified as a schedule IVA controlled substance. Under medical supervision tramadol serves a legitimate medical purpose – that is, it can be used to manage moderate to severe pain. In relation to Alaska's overall controlled substance scheme, tramadol would be appropriately scheduled as an IVA controlled substance.

The second controlled substance that needs to be classified under Alaska law is U-47700, commonly referred to as "Pink". U-47700 is a synthetic opioid, chemically identified as 3,4-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methylbenzamide, and is nearly eight times more potent than morphine and has been linked to numerous deaths nationwide. It has also been linked to the deaths of at least three Alaskans. There is currently no approved medical use for this substance and it has not been approved by the FDA for human consumption. U-47700 has been found in combination with other powerful drugs such as heroin and fentanyl. The substance is unregulated and poses a serious risk to overdose. In short, it is highly dangerous and an imminent hazard to public health and safety. In considering the factors of AS 11.71.120(c), the CSAC concluded that U-47700 should be classified as an IA controlled

substance. Law enforcement through-out the nation has seen an increase in the unauthorized distribution of U-47700. By codifying this substance within Alaska law, the state can begin tackling this growing problem.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. E. Henderson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert E. Henderson
Chief Assistant Attorney General
Chair, Controlled Substance Advisory Committee

cc: CSAC members (via email)

This Is U-47700, Once a Lab Experiment, Now a Killer Opioid

The synthetic drug, born of pharmaceutical research, has been co-opted by overseas laboratories to feed America's addiction—and evade U.S. law enforcement

By Jon Kamp and Arian Campo-Flores

PITTSBURGH—Ray and Christine Henney grew anxious when their 25-year-old son, R.J., didn't respond to text messages late one April night.

Mr. Henney drove to his son's apartment near the University of Pittsburgh, where R.J. studied chemistry, early the next morning. The front door was locked, so he climbed a fire escape and jimmied open R.J.'s third-floor window.

He found R.J.'s lifeless body slumped over a desk, face down on a laptop keyboard. Scattered nearby were several syringes and powdery substances. A toxicology test later found that R.J. died of a drug cocktail that included an obscure synthetic opioid called U-47700, a relic of 1970s pharmaceutical research that was never brought to market.

"It was crushing," the father says. "It was the saddest thing I ever saw."

It was also a legal gray area. The narcotics found in R.J.'s system included compounds so novel that the Drug Enforcement Administration didn't move to ban them until five months after his death.

In a high-stakes game of cat-and-mouse, overseas labs are churning out new synthetic drugs at a furious pace, often staying a step ahead of authorities and helping to fuel America's rampant opioid crisis.



R.J. Henney in family photos. PHOTO: JEFF SWENSEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs estimates that “new psychoactive substances”—a broad list that includes synthetic opioids—are emerging globally at an average rate of one a week. As with U-47700, rogue chemists sometimes piggyback on research by legitimate scientists that was abandoned before making it to the legal market.

“We’re seeing a whole unknown group of poisons being sold as potent opiate drugs or as heroin substitutes,” says James Hall, an epidemiologist at the Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities in Miami. Most are chemical spinoffs of the powerful painkiller fentanyl.

Synthetic opioids are often more deadly than other kinds of common designer drugs, such as artificial cannabinoids or stimulants known as bath salts. Some opioids have flared up before—fentanyl variants caused problems on the West Coast in the late 1970s and 1980s—and they are roaring back at a perilous time.

“What makes this more dangerous and more concerning is the already widespread abuse of opioids in the United States,” says Jill Head, supervisory chemist at the DEA. “It just adds to an already-saturated market.”

Heroin, painkillers and other opioids killed more than 28,000 people in the U.S. in 2014, the most recent year for which nationwide data is available, according to the

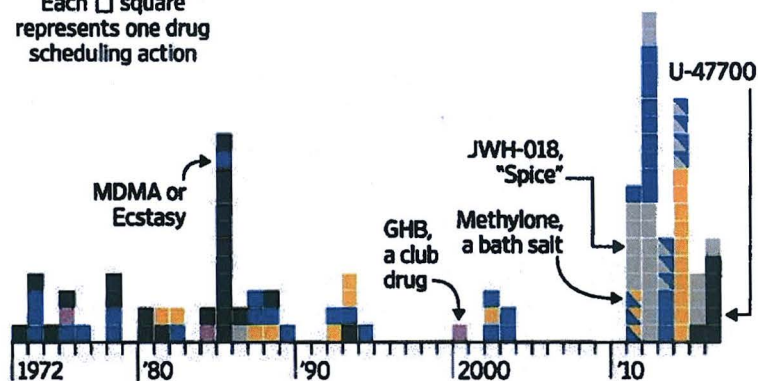
Dangerous Recipes

Drugs added to Schedule I, the most restrictive U.S. category, by the DEA and Congress since passage of the 1970 Controlled Substances Act

Scheduling actions by type of drug

■ Opioid ■ Depressant ■ Stimulant ■ Hallucinogen ■ Cannabinoid

Each □ square represents one drug scheduling action



Note: Drugs can fall under multiple categories; i.e. Methyldone is a stimulant and hallucinogen. Actions are in chronological order from top to bottom.

Source: WSJ analysis of Drug Enforcement Administration data and federal legislation
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data from many hard-hit states show the overdose problem, already at record levels, continues to worsen.

The designer opioids mainly come from Chinese labs, the DEA says, and many labs sell them openly in online drug bazaars. On online forums, people compare notes on their experiences using the synthetics. The web “really develops the

market for this stuff in the U.S.,” says Gary Tuggle, special agent in charge of the DEA’s Philadelphia division.

The U.S. surveillance system for these chemicals is a largely informal network of crime labs, medical examiners and law-enforcement authorities who share clues and alert each other when they find something new. It can be a laborious task, slowed in part by the challenge of finding something they didn’t know they were looking for.

The U.S. government—including Congress and the DEA—has added more than 100 drugs to Schedule I, the category for chemicals the DEA says don’t have a medical purpose and pose a significant abuse risk, since passing the Controlled Substances Act in 1970. This has long been largely reactive, fueled by drug producers intent on evading the law.

“That’s the challenge here for the DEA,” says Larry Cote, a former associate chief counsel in the DEA’s Diversion and Regulatory Litigation Section, who is now a

partner with law firm Quarles & Brady LLP. “The bad guys, I hate to say it, are smart. They always seem to be a step ahead of the regulators.”

The Opioid Crisis

Continuing coverage of how synthetic painkillers became a global menace



- ♦ [Hooked: One Family's Ordeal With Fentanyl](#)
- ♦ [The Chinese Connection Fueling America's Fentanyl Crisis](#)
- ♦ [For Small-Town Cops, Opioid Scourge Hits Close to Home](#)
- ♦ [The Pill Makers Next Door: How America's Opioid Crisis Is Spreading](#)
- ♦ [Tramadol: The Opioid Crisis for the Rest of the World](#)
- ♦ [This Is U-47700, Once a Lab Experiment, Now a Killer Opioid](#)
- ♦ [Fentanyl Billionaire Comes Under Fire as Death Toll Mounts From Prescription Opioids](#)
- ♦ [The Children of the Opioid Crisis](#)
- ♦ [Vermont's Radical Experiment to Break the Addiction Cycle](#)
- ♦ [The VA Hooked Veterans on Opioids, Then Failed Them Again](#)

At least six states specifically banned U-47700 before the DEA announced plans in September to make the drug illegal. DEA spokesman Rusty Payne said the agency's scheduling actions are subject to “exhaustive reviews,” which take time.

So far this year through September, NMS Labs, a major

private lab outside Philadelphia that works with states around the U.S., has tallied 105 overdose deaths related to U-47700 and 265 fatalities related to furanyl fentanyl—an analog, or chemical compound that is closely related to fentanyl—which also was detected in R.J. Henney’s blood. Axis Forensic Toxicology, a private lab firm in Indianapolis, has seen another 20 deaths linked to U-47700.

“It’s hard to keep track of what’s killing people,” says Karl Williams, chief medical examiner in Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh.

The DEA on Sept. 27 announced plans to put furanyl fentanyl on a list of controlled substances in coming weeks.

The U-47700-related fatalities span at least 31 states from Alaska to Utah to Florida. At least four users, including Mr. Henney, have died in the Pittsburgh area.

Christopher DeKleva was discovered dead in his Pittsburgh home in January by his mother. A toxicology test found the 28-year-old had ingested substances including U-47700 and 4-methoxy-butyryl fentanyl, a fentanyl analog that hasn’t been placed on the controlled-substances list.



Denny DeKleva goes through an album of photos of his son Christopher, who died in January. PHOTO: JEFF SWENSEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

His mother, Karen DeKleva Rebottini, a psychologist who was staying with him out of concern for his well-being, knew he was ordering drugs online. On the day he overdosed, she intercepted a package with markings suggesting it came from overseas. She tossed it out but fears he retrieved it.

“He would try to find the things that could get you high but were ‘legal,’ ” says his stepfather, Rick Rebottini. “When one became listed, he gave it up and went to another one.”

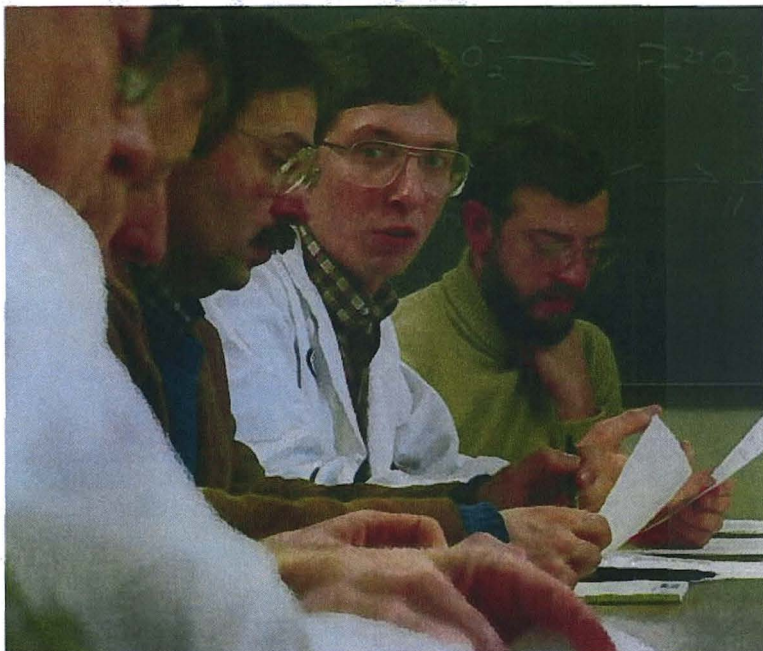
A U.S. and Chinese crackdown last year on a fentanyl variant known as acetyl fentanyl may have primed the market for other synthetic opioids, including U-47700. The DEA issued an order scheduling acetyl fentanyl in July 2015, and China added that drug and 115 other chemicals to a controlled-substances list three months later.

Angel Hao of Wuhan, China-based synthetics vendor Dharmachems said in an email to The Wall Street Journal that these moves boosted the popularity of both U-47700 and furanyl fentanyl.

The origins of U-47700 date to 1973, when Upjohn Co. asked its scientist Jacob Szmuszkovicz to create a drug with the pain-relieving power of morphine, but without the risk, according to a chapter he wrote for a 1999 book on drug research. Researchers wanted to find the Holy Grail that is elusive to this day: potent pain relievers that don't have dangerous side effects, such as addiction and a potentially fatal slowdown in breathing.

By about 1974, Dr. Szmuszkovicz created a chemical Upjohn dubbed U-47700 at a company lab in Kalamazoo, Mich. Researchers knew it was a morphine-like drug when it triggered erect tails in mice, a reaction known as a Straub tail, says Phil von Voigtlander, a retired Upjohn research director who worked on the project. Dr. Szmuszkovicz died in mid-October at age 92.

Another test, which involved shining a hot light on mice's tails to judge how long it took them to move, helped measure U-47700's potency, says Dr. von Voigtlander. He learned the compound worked on the same receptor as morphine with roughly 7.5 times the strength.



A 1984 Upjohn Co. annual report photo shows Phil von Voigtlander, far right, who worked on U-47700, and Jacob Szmuszkovicz, far left, who invented the chemical. *PHOTO: PFIZER*

Further rodent testing also revealed a downside. “Once we saw that it just caused tolerance and dependence like opioids and had opioid side effects, we thought, well, that’s just another morphine and that’s not what we’re looking for,” Dr. von Voigtlander says.

He calls U-47700 an important research steppingstone, and Upjohn patented the chemical. The company never tested U-47700 on people.

These kinds of pharmaceutical research efforts leave behind copious patents and scientific papers, which can serve as recipes for today’s enterprising chemists. Some researchers, such as Mr. Hall, the Miami epidemiologist, believe Chinese labs are scouring patent literature for new synthetic compounds to produce, before selling them.

“That’s the scary thing,” says Dr. von Voigtlander, who lamented that a company’s quest to develop a less-addictive painkiller instead created ammunition for abuse. “We tried vitally to produce alternatives.”

Foreign labs began making U-47700 and offering it for sale online by late 2014, according to a forum on the social-media website Reddit devoted to discussion of chemical vendors and frequented by drug users. Buyers can choose from an array of online vendors selling synthetic drugs, including opioids, dubbed “research chemicals.”

The websites typically carry warnings that the chemicals they sell are “not for human consumption”—an attempt to gain legal cover, authorities say—and that buyers are responsible for complying with their home countries’ laws.

Mr. Hao, from the China-based U-47700 vendor, wrote, “I don’t sell illegal products to U.S.” and “I sell for lab research only.” The DEA spokesman said the term “research chemical” “only exists to evade law-enforcement scrutiny.”

LS Research Chem Lab, a five-year-old company registered in Jiangsu province in China, recently offered U-47700 online for \$120 a gram, or \$290 for 10 grams. It promised fast shipment and offered various payment options, including PayPal. The company, as well as six others that list synthetic drugs for sale, didn’t respond to emails seeking comment.

Several people who claim they used U-47700 told The Wall Street Journal they were drawn to the drug because it was cheap, readily available and allowed them to avoid interacting with street dealers. One user estimated he would have to spend 15 times as much to get the same high from oxycodone, the narcotic prescription pill.

On message boards, users described snorting, injecting or “plugging” the drug in their anus. They lauded U-47700’s euphoric high, but complained it wears off fast and fuels near-obsessive cravings. Many recounted suffering nasal or rectal bleeding.

U-47700 began claiming lives in the U.S. by May 2015, when a 28-year-old man overdosed in Knox County, Tenn. The medical examiner there initially pegged his death to oxycodone, which was in his system. It took many more months to discover U-47700 was also there.

First, labs had to figure out what the drug was. NMS Labs detected U-47700 in November 2015 while testing blood samples from four different states at its facility outside Philadelphia.

“We actually found it by accident,” says Barry Logan, chief scientist there. U-47700 closely resembles a synthetic opioid called AH-7921—another research relic—which NMS had started watching for last year.

NMS, which is now rushing to create new tests to screen for 21 different designer opioids, eventually linked U-47700 to the Knox County case.

The Society of Forensic Toxicologists’ newsletter for March and April cited two 2015 deaths in Texas linked to the drug. Axis, the private lab in Indianapolis, saw its first case this spring, according to Kevin Shanks, a forensic toxicologist there. Growing worries triggered actions to outlaw the drug in states like Georgia and Idaho.

Ohio, a hotbed for opioid abuse and fatal overdoses, was among the first states to take action by placing U-47700 on its controlled-substances list in May. The move came a month after Douglas Rohde, a toxicologist in Lake County, confirmed that an overdose death from January involved U-47700, and a local news program aired a report about it. Authorities in nearby Lorain County also blamed a spate of springtime overdoses on the drug.

The DEA on April 18 told the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services it planned to make U-47700 a Schedule I drug on an emergency basis. A bulletin in May from the agency’s Philadelphia division cited R.J. Henney’s overdose, without naming him, while warning that deaths linked to the drug were on the rise. The bulletin included a picture of Mr. Henney’s head on his drug-strewn desk.

This spring, R.J. Henney showed his mother how he could access the darknet, a restricted part of the internet and a known drug market, she said. A drug shipment his parents later discovered arrived in what looked like a greeting card, with

calligraphy on the envelope. Another came in a cellophane-wrapped DVD case for “Lord of the Dance,” an Irish musical.



Ray, Christine and Megan Henney listen to a recording of R.J. Henney talking about helping an addict he met at a gas station. *PHOTO: JEFF SWENSEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*

His parents, Ray, a civil engineer, and Christine, a bank director, say he had been a bright child and insatiable reader, though he later struggled with clinical depression and borderline personality disorder. As a teen, he tried a raft of drugs, some illegal. By 2013, he was using heroin. They enrolled their son in treatment programs.

R.J. hated being an addict, and the impact his addiction had on his family, his parents say. A fluid writer, he was open about his struggles.

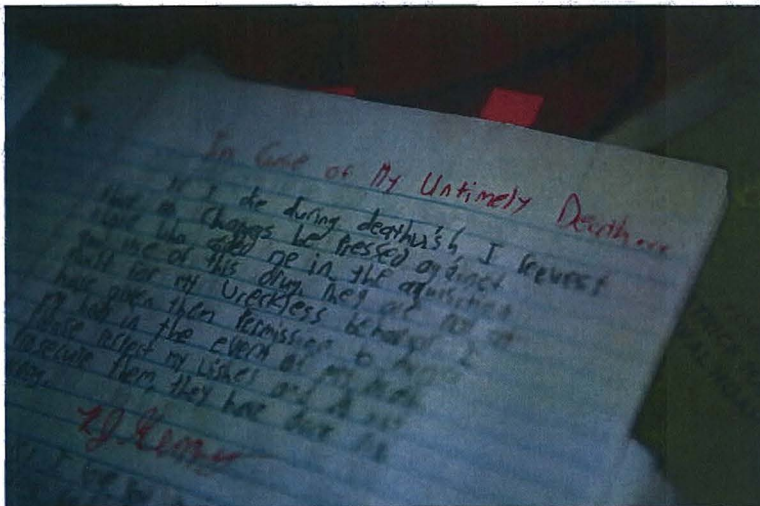
“Those you love begin to fall away, Replaced by a synthetic narcotic bouquet,” he wrote in one poem about addiction posted on Facebook.

On April 10, R.J. posted on the message board drugs-forum.com about his desire to inject fentanyl, which the medical examiner also found in his blood. Some members sought to dissuade him. “Worried about you,” one wrote. “These chems are more powerful. Seriously, don’t f—ing die.”

In an April 11 post, the day before his parents believe he overdosed, R.J. wrote, “I can’t get the needle out of my mind.” Later that night, he sent a text message to a

friend in Germany that his parents still have on his phone. "I made some really bad decisions man and just scared the f— out of myself," he wrote.

A week later, his father introduced himself on drugs-forum.com. "I found his posts looking at his computer after I found his body...dead from an accidental overdose," he wrote. "Such a tragic waste of a brilliant mind...I encourage anyone with addictions to get the help they need."



A will in R.J. Henney's notebook, found after his death. PHOTO: JEFF SWENSEN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

On Sept. 7, the DEA moved to add U-47700 to Schedule I. The agency spokesman noted that U-47700 is an analog of AH-7921, which the DEA scheduled in the spring. The DEA has the authority to treat analogs of controlled substances as illegal drugs.

Some people scrambled to stock up on the drug after the DEA's scheduling announcement, according to interviews with users and comments some users posted online. Others discussed potential alternatives, including more castoffs from Upjohn's research with similar "U" names.

Chinese labs "have a backup list a mile long," a 26-year-old former U-47700 user said in an interview, adding: "If [the DEA doesn't] think there are entire communities analyzing and making and testing new chemical structures every day, then they have no idea how our world works."

Write to Jon Kamp at jon.kamp@wsj.com and Arian Campo-Flores at arian.campo-flores@wsj.com

This Is U-47700, Once a Lab Experiment, Now a Killer Opioid

By JON KAMP and ARIAN CAMPO-FLORES

Nov. 4, 2016 10:24 a.m. ET



THE STATE
of **ALASKA**

GOVERNOR BILL WALKER

Department of Law

P.O. Box 110300
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Main: 907.465.3600
Fax: 907.465.2520

February 1, 2017

The Honorable Charisse Millett
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Rm 404
Juneau, AK 99801

Re: Support for HB 24

Dear Representative Millett:

The Department of Law would like to express its support for HB 24 which schedules U-47700 as a schedule IA controlled substance. HB 24 mirrors the actions that the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration took in November of 2016 when it scheduled this substance as a schedule I controlled substance.

In recent months, the dangerousness of U-47700 has become evident. U-47700 is a synthetic opioid which has no known medical utility and is several times more potent than morphine or fentanyl. Its previously unregulated status allowed the public to purchase it in large quantities and states across the nation have seen numerous overdoses due to this substance.

Scheduling U-47700 as a schedule IA controlled substance in Alaska will allow state law enforcement to stop those who are distributing the drug, and assist the medical community in identifying those who may be struggling with addictions to these substances.

U-47700 poses a serious danger to all Alaskans. The Department of Law thanks you for introducing this important piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Janna".

Janna Lindemuth
Attorney General

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB024-DHSS-PHA-1-23-17
Title: LIST U-47700 AS A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: (H) JUD

Department: Department of Health and Social Services
Appropriation: Public Health
Allocation: Public Health Administrative Services
OMB Component Number: 292

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? **No**
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable; initial version.

Prepared By: Jay C. Butler, MD, Chief Medical Officer/Director
Division: Public Health
Approved By: Shawnda O'Brien, Acting Asst. Commissioner
Agency: Health and Social Services

Phone: (907)269-6680
Date: 01/23/2017 08:00 AM
Date: 01/23/17

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 24

Analysis

HB024 version "A" adds the synthetic opioid U-47700 (commonly known as "pink") as a Schedule IA controlled substance under AS 11.71.140(c).

This bill has zero fiscal impact for the Department of Health and Social Services. The department provides ongoing public education to prevent and reduce opioid misuse and abuse. Informing the public of the dangers of U-47700 can be accomplished within budgeted resources and does not require an appropriation.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB024-DOC-IDO-01-28-17
Title: LIST U-47700 AS A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: (H) JUD

Department: Department of Corrections
Appropriation: Population Management
Allocation: Institution Director's Office
OMB Component Number: 1381

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: <u>April Wilkerson</u>	Phone: <u>(907)465-3460</u>
Division: <u>Administrative Services - Department of Corrections</u>	Date: <u>01/28/2017 05:00 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Dean Williams, Commissioner</u>	Date: <u>01/28/17</u>
Agency: <u>Department of Corrections</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 24

Analysis

This legislation adds U-47700 to Alaska's list of schedule IA substances and will also allow law enforcement to stop those who are distributing the substance. Violation of this section of statute is misconduct involving a controlled substance and could increase the number of offenders placed under the Department's custody.

Potential financial impacts to the Department could range anywhere from \$0.00 (no time served) to \$149.62 (per day) for each offender incarcerated under this legislation; however, there is not sufficient data at this time to determine the full impact to the prison population of this legislation.

The Department will continue to monitor the financial impacts of this legislation if passed.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB024-DPS-LAB-01-28-17
Title: LIST U-47700 AS A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: (H) JUD

Department: Department of Public Safety
Appropriation: Statewide Support
Allocation: Laboratory Services
OMB Component Number: 527

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: <u>Kelly Howell</u>	Phone: <u>(907)465-4336</u>
Division: <u>Administrative Services</u>	Date: <u>01/28/2017 10:00 AM</u>
Approved By: <u>Walt Monegan</u>	Date: <u>01/28/17</u>
Agency: <u>Public Safety</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

**STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. HB 24

Analysis

This legislation adds U-47700, a synthetic opioid, to the Schedule IA list of statutorily controlled substances.

The Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (crime lab) provides analysis of suspected controlled substances, issues reports, and provides expert testimony for the State of Alaska.

Passage of this legislation is not expected to result in a significant increase in the controlled substance analysis workload. Therefore, no fiscal impact on the Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory is anticipated.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB024-DPS-SDAEU-01-28-17
Title: LIST U-47700 AS A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: (H) JUD

Department: Department of Public Safety
Appropriation: Alaska State Troopers
Allocation: Statewide Drug and Alcohol Enforcement Unit
OMB Component Number: 2745

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Kelly Howell
Division: Administrative Services
Approved By: Walt Monegan
Agency: Public Safety

Phone: (907)465-4336
Date: 01/28/2017 10:00 AM
Date: 01/28/17

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 24

Analysis

This legislation adds U-47700, a synthetic opioid, to the Schedule IA list of statutorily controlled substances.

Passage of this legislation is not expected to significantly impact the enforcement efforts of the Alaska State Troopers. Therefore, a zero fiscal note is being submitted.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HB 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HB024-LAW-CRIM-01-27-17
Title: LIST U-47700 AS A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
Sponsor: MILLETT
Requester: (H) JUD

Department: Department of Law
Appropriation: Criminal Division
Allocation: Criminal Justice Litigation
OMB Component Number: 2202

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

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Division:	Administrative Services	Date:	01/26/2017 02:27 PM
Approved By:	Jahna Lindemuth, Attorney General	Date:	01/27/17
Agency:	Department of Law		

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 24

Analysis

This legislation schedules U-47700 as a IA controlled substance.

The Department of Law does not anticipate a fiscal impact.