WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

2017 REGULAR SESSION

Introduced

House Bill 2071

BY DELEGATES BATES, ELLINGTON AND FLEISCHAUER

[Introduced February 8, 2017; Referred
to the Committee on Prevention and Treatment of
Substance Abuse then Health and Human Resources
then the Judiciary.]

A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new article designated §16-52-1, §16-52-2, §16-52-3 and §16-52-4; and to amend and reenact §60A-2-204 of said code, all relating to authorizing the medical use of pharmaceutical cannabis to treat certain medical conditions for which no other satisfactory alternative treatment option exists.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated §16-52-1, §16-52-2, §16-52-3 and §16-52-4; and that §60A-2-204 of said code, be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 16. PUBLIC HEALTH.

ARTICLE 52. COMPASSIONATE USE OF LOW DOSE THC.

§16-52-1. Legislative findings.

The purpose of this article is to legalize the use of cannabis-based pharmaceutical products that in the medical judgment of an attending physician, is an appropriate medical treatment for a person diagnosed with cancer or a disease, disorder or condition in which use of the cannabis based pharmaceutical product alleviates symptoms such as seizures, severe and persistent muscle spasm, and no other satisfactory alternative treatment option exists for the patient.

§16-52-2. Definitions.

As used in this article, the term:

(a) “Dispensing organization” means an organization approved by the department to dispense low-THC cannabis pursuant to this article;

(b) “Low-THC cannabis” means a plant of the genus Cannabis, the dried flowers of which contain 0.8 percent or less of tetrahydrocannabinol and more than ten percent of cannabidiol weight for weight; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; or any

compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant or its seeds or resin that is dispensed only from a dispensing organization;

(c) “Medical use” means administration of the ordered amount of low-THC cannabis. The term does not include the possession, use, or administration by smoking. The term also does not include the transfer of low-THC cannabis to a person other than the patient for whom it was ordered or the patient’s legal representative on behalf of the qualified patient;

(d) “Smoking” means burning or igniting a substance and inhaling the smoke. Smoking does not include the use of a vaporizer.

§16-52-3. Physician prescription authority.

A physician licensed under article three or fourteen, chapter thirty of this code who has examined and is treating a patient suffering from cancer or a physical medical condition that chronically produces symptoms such as seizures or severe and persistent muscle spasms may order for the patient’s medical use low-THC cannabis to treat such disease, disorder, or condition or to alleviate symptoms of such disease, disorder, or condition, if no other satisfactory alternative treatment options exist for that patient and all of the following conditions apply:

(1) The patient is a permanent resident of this state;

(2) The physician determines that the risks of ordering low-THC cannabis are reasonable in light of the potential benefit for that patient. If a patient is younger than eighteen years of age, a second physician must concur with this determination, and such determination must be documented in the patient’s medical record;

(3) The physician maintains a patient treatment plan that includes the dose, route of administration, planned duration, and monitoring of the patient’s symptoms and other indicators of tolerance or reaction to the low-THC cannabis;

(4) The physician obtains the voluntary informed consent of the patient or the patient’s legal guardian to treatment with low-THC cannabis after sufficiently explaining the current state of knowledge in the medical community of the effectiveness of treatment of the patient’s condition

with low-THC cannabis, the medically acceptable alternatives, and the potential risks and side effects; and

(5) The physician complies with any additional conditions or directives that are established by his or her licensing board or the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources.

§16-52-4. Duties of the Secretary.

The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Resources shall propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, necessary to effectuate the provisions of this article, including but not limited to:

(1) Establish any limitations, conditions or requirements on the dispensing of low-THC cannabis necessary to protect public health and prevent diversion of it for any unlawful purpose; and

(2) Authorizing and regulating dispensing organizations to ensure reasonable statewide accessibility and availability as necessary for patients that have been prescribed low-THC cannabis pursuant to this article.

CHAPTER 60A. UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.

ARTICLE 2. STANDARDS AND SCHEDULES.

§60A-2-204. Schedule I.

(a) Schedule I shall consist of the drugs and other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.

(b) Opiates. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, whenever the existence of such isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation (for purposes of subdivision (34) of this subsection only, the term isomer includes the optical and geometric isomers):

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

phenylacetamide);

(2) Acetylmethadol;

(3) Allylprodine;

(4) Alphacetylmethadol (except levoalphacetylmethadol also known as levo-alpha-acetylmethadol, 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-(B propanilido) piperidine);

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

(9) Benzethidine;

(10) Betacetylmethadol;

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

(12) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (other name: 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]--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.

(c) *Opium derivatives.* -- Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the following opium immediate derivatives, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Acetorphine;

(2) Acetyldihydrocodeine;

(3) Benzylmorphine;

(4) Codeine methylbromide;

(5) Codeine-N-Oxide;

(6) Cyprenorphine;

(7) Desomorphine;

(8) Dihydromorphine;

(9) Drotebanol;

(10) Etorphine (except HCl Salt);

(11) Heroin;

(12) Hydromorphinol;

(13) Methyldesorphine;

(14) Methyldihydromorphine;

(15) Morphine methylbromide;

(16) Morphine methylsulfonate;

(17) Morphine-N-Oxide;

(18) Myrophine;

(19) Nicocodeine;

(20) Nicomorphine;

(21) Normorphine;

(22) Pholcodine;

(23) Thebacon.

(d) *Hallucinogenic substances.* -- Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture or preparation, which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic substances, or which contains any of its salts, isomers and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation (for purposes of this subsection only, the term "isomer" includes the optical, position and geometric isomers):

(1) Alpha-ethyltryptamine; some trade or other names: etryptamine; Monase; alpha-ethy-1H-indole-3-ethanamine; 3-(2- aminobutyl) indole; alpha-ET; and AET;

(2) 4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxy-amphetamine; some trade or other names: 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-bromo- 2,5-DMA;

(3) 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine; some trade or other names: 2-(4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1-aminoethane; alpha- desmethyl DOB; 2C-B, Nexus;

(4)(A) N-(2-Methoxybenzyl)-4-bromo-2, 5-dimethoxyphenethylamine. The substance has the acronym 25B-NBOMe.

(B) 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine (25C-NBOMe).

(C) 2-(4-iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine (25I-NBOMe)

(5) 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine; some trade or other names: 2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 2,5-DMA;

(6) 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphet-amine; some trade or other names: DOET;

(7) 2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine (other name: 2C-T-7);

(8) 4-methoxyamphetamine; some trade or other names: 4-methoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; paramethoxyamphetamine; PMA;

(9) 5-methoxy-3, 4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine;

(10) 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-amphetamine; some trade and other names: 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; "DOM"; and "STP";

(11) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;

(12) 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA);

(13) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (also known as B ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4 (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, N-ethyl MDA, MDE, MDEA);

(14) N-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (also known as B hydroxy-alpha-methyl-3,4 (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, and B hydroxy MDA);

(15) 3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine;

(15) (16) 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DMT);

(17) Alpha-methyltryptamine (other name: AMT);

(18) Bufotenine; some trade and other names: 3-(beta-Dimethylaminoethyl)-5-hydroxyindole;3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl) -5-indolol; N, N-dimethylserotonin; 5-hydroxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine; mappine;

(19) Diethyltryptamine; sometrade and other names: N, N-Diethyltryptamine; DET;

(20) Dimethyltryptamine; some trade or other names: DMT;

(21) 5-Methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-DIPT);

(22) Ibogaine; some trade and other names: 7-Ethyl-6, 6 Beta, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13-octahydro-2-methoxy-6, 9-methano-5H- pyrido [1', 2': 1, 2] azepino [5,4-b] indole; Tabernanthe iboga;

(23) Lysergic acid diethylamide;

(24) Marihuana;

(25) Mescaline;

(26) Parahexyl-7374; some trade or other names: 3-Hexyl -1-hydroxy-7, 8, 9, 10-tetrahydro-6, 6, 9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran; Synhexyl;

(27) Peyote; meaning all parts of the plant presently classified botanically as Lophophora williamsii Lemaire, whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, any extract from any part of such plant, and every compound, manufacture, salts, immediate derivative, mixture or preparation of such plant, its seeds or extracts;

(28) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

(29) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;

(30) Psilocybin;

(31) Psilocyn;

(32) Tetrahydrocannabinols; synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. and/or synthetic substances, immediate derivatives and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity such as the following:

delta-1 Cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;

delta-6 Cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers;

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 covered.): *Provided*, That low-THC cannabis, as defined, distributed, and regulated pursuant to article fifty-two, chapter sixteen of this code, is not considered a schedule 1 drug pursuant to this section.

(33) Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine; some trade or other names: N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine, (1-phenylcyclohexyl) ethylamine, N-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) ethylamine, cyclohexamine, PCE;

(34) Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine; some trade or other names: 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)-pyrrolidine, PCPy, PHP;

(35) Thiophene analog of phencyclidine; some trade or other names: 1-[1-(2-thienyl)-cyclohexyl]-piperidine, 2-thienylanalog of phencyclidine; TPCP, TCP;

(36) 1[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]pyrroldine; some other names: TCPy.

(37) 4-methylmethcathinone (Mephedrone);

(38) 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV);

(39) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-E);

(40) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-D)

(41) 2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-C)

(42) 2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-I)

(43) 2-[4-(Ethylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-2)

(44) 2-[4-(Isopropylthio)-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl]ethanamine (2C-T-4)

(45) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (2C-H)

(46) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-nitro-phenyl)ethanamine (2C-N)

(47) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-

4-(n)-propylphenyl)ethanamine (2C-P)

(48) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-N-methylcathinone (Methylone)

(49)(2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propyltghiophenethylamine (2C-T-7, itsoptical isomers, salts and salts of isomers

(50) 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine some trade or other names: 5-methoxy-3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indole; 5-MeO-DMT(5-MeO-DMT)

(51) Alpha-methyltryptamine (other name: AMT)

(52) 5-methoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (other name: 5-MeO-DIPT)

(53) Synthetic Cannabinoids as follows:

(A) 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5- (2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol) {also known as CP

47,497 and homologues};

(B) rel-2-[(1S,3R)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl] -5-(2-methylnonan-2-yl)phenol {also known as CP 47,497-C8 homolog};

(C) [(6a*R*)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a, 7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol)] {also known as HU-210};

(D) (dexanabinol);

(6a*S*,10a*S*)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo

l[c]chromen-1-ol) {also known as HU-211};

(E) 1-Pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole {also known as JWH-018};

(F) 1-Butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole {also known as JWH-073};

(G) (2-methyl-1-propyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-napthalenyl-methanone {also known as JWH-015};

(H) (1-hexyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenyl-methanone {also known as JWH-019};

(I) [1-[2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl] -1H-indol-3-yl]-1-naphthalenyl-methanone {also known as JWH-200};

(J) 1-(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-ethanone {also known as JWH-250};

(K) 2-((1S,2S,5S)-5-hydroxy-2- (3-hydroxtpropyl)cyclohexyl) -5-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)phenol {also known as CP 55,940};

(L) (4-methyl-1-naphthalenyl) (1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl) -methanone {also known as JWH-122};

(M) (4-methyl-1-naphthalenyl) (1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl) -methanone {also known as JWH-398;

(N) (4-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone {also known as RCS-4};

(O) 1-(1-(2-cyclohexylethyl) -1H-indol-3-yl) -2-(2-methoxyphenyl) ethanone {also known as RCS-8};

(P) 1-pentyl-3-[1-(4-methoxynaphthoyl)]indole (JWH-081);

(Q) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (AM2201); and

(R) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole (AM694).

(54) Synthetic cannabinoids or any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances, including their analogues, congeners, homologues, isomers, salts and salts of analogues, congeners, homologues and isomers, as follows:

(A) CP 47,497 AND homologues, 2-[(1R,3S)-3-Hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(2-methyloctan-2-YL)phenol);

(B) HU-210, [(6AR,10AR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-Methyloctan-2-YL)-6A,7,10, 10A-tetrahydrobenzo[C] chromen-1-OL)];

(C) HU-211, (dexanabinol, (6AS,10AS)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-Dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-YL)-6A,7,10,10atetrahydrobenzo[C]chromen-1-OL);

(D) JWH-018, 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole;

(E) JWH-019, 1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole;

(F) JWH-073, 1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole;

(G) JWH-200, (1-(2-morpholin-4-ylethyl)indol-3-yl)- Naphthalen-1-ylmethanone;

(H) JWH-250, 1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole.]

(55) Synthetic cannabinoids including any material, compound, mixture or preparation that is not listed as a controlled substance in Schedule I through V, is not a federal Food and Drug Administration approved drug or used within legitimate and approved medical research and which contains any quantity of the following substances, their salts, isomers, whether optical positional or geometric, analogues, homologues and salts of isomers, analogues and homologues, unless specifically exempted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, analogues, homologues and salts of isomers, analogues and homologues if possible within the specific chemical designation:

(A) Tetrahydrocannabinols meaning tetrahydrocannabinols which are naturally contained in a plant of the genus cannabis as well as synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant or in the resinous extractives of cannabis or synthetic substances, derivatives and their isomers with analogous chemical structure and or pharmacological activity such as the following:

(i) DELTA-1 CIS OR trans tetrahydrocannabinol and their Optical isomers.

(ii) DELTA-6 CIS OR trans tetrahydrocannabinol and their optical isomers.

(iii) DELTA-3,4 CIS or their trans tetrahydrocannabinol and their optical isomers.

(B) Naphthoylindoles or any compound containing a 3-(-1- Napthoyl) indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. This shall include the following:

(i) JWH 015;

(ii) JWH 018;

(iii) JWH 019;

(iv) JWH 073;

(v) JWH 081;

(vi) JWH 122;

(vii) JWH 200;

(viii) JWH 210;

(ix) JWH 398;

(x) AM 2201;

(xi) WIN 55,212.

(56) Naphylmethylindoles or any compound containing a 1hindol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl) methane structure with a substition at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. This shall include, but not be limited to, JWH 175 and JWH 184.

(57) Naphthoylpyrroles or any compound containing a 3-(1- Naphthoyl) pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. This shall include, but not be limited to, JWH 147 and JWH 307.

(58) Naphthylmethylindenes or any compound containing a Naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3- Position of the indene ring whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent. This shall include, but not be limited to, JWH 176.

(59) Phenylacetylindoles or any compound containing a 3- Phenylacetylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. This shall include the following:

(A) RCS-8, SR-18 OR BTM-8;

(B) JWH 250;

(C) JWH 203;

(D) JWH 251;

(E) JWH 302.

(60) Cyclohexylphenols or any compound containing a 2-(3- hydroxycyclohexyl) phenol structure with a substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent. This shall include the following:

(A) CP 47,497 and its homologues and analogs;

(B) Cannabicyclohexanol;

(C) CP 55,940.

(61) Benzoylindoles or any compound containing a 3-(benzoyl) indole structure with substitution at the nitrogren atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent. This shall include

the following:

(A) AM 694;

(B) Pravadoline WIN 48,098;

(C) RCS 4;

(D) AM 679.

(62) [2,3-dihydro-5 methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo [1,2,3-DE]-1, 4-benzoxazin-6-YL]-1-napthalenymethanone. This shall include WIN 55,212-2.

(63) Dibenzopyrans or any compound containing a 11-hydroxydelta 8-tetrahydrocannabinol structure with substitution on the 3-pentyl group. This shall include HU-210, HU-211, JWH 051 and JWH 133.

(64) Adamantoylindoles or any compound containing a 3-(-1- Adamantoyl) indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the adamantoyl ring system to any extent. This shall include AM1248.

(65) Tetramethylcyclopropylindoles or any compound containing A 3-tetramethylcyclopropylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the tetramethylcyclopropyl ring to any extent. This shall include UR-144 and XLR-11.

(66) N-(1-Adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1h-indazole-3-carboxamide. This shall include AKB48.

(67) Any other synthetic chemical compound that is a Cannabinoid receptor type 1 agonist as demonstrated by binding studies and functional assays that is not listed in Schedules II, III, IV and V, not federal Food and Drug Administration approved drug or used within legitimate, approved medical research. Since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, any immediate precursor or immediate derivative of these substances shall be covered.

(68) Tryptamines:

(A) 5- methoxy- N- methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine (5-MeO-MiPT)

(B) 4-hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (4-HO-DiPT)

(C) 4-hydroxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine (4-HO-MiPT)

(D) 4-hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine (4-HO-MET)

(E) 4-acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine (4-AcO-DiPT)

(F) 5-methoxy-α-methyltryptamine (5-MeO-AMT)

(G) 4-methoxy-N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (4-MeO-DMT)

(H) 4-hydroxy Diethyltryptamine (4-HO-DET)

(I) 5- methoxy- N,N- diallyltryptamine (5-MeO-DALT)

(J) 4-acetoxy-N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (4-AcO DMT)

(K) 4-hydroxy Diethyltryptamine (4-HO-DET)

(e) *Depressants*. -- Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

(1) Mecloqualone;

(2) Methaqualone.

(f) *Stimulants.* -- Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers and salts of isomers:

(1) Aminorex; some other names: aminoxaphen; 2-amino-5- phenyl-2-oxazoline; or 4,5-dihydro-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine;

(2) Cathinone; some trade or other names: 2-amino-1-phenyl-1- propanone, alpha-aminopropiophenone, 2-aminopropiophenone and norephedrone;

(3) Fenethylline;

(4) Methcathinone, its immediate precursors and immediate derivatives, its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers; some other names: (2-(methylamino)-propiophenone; alpha-(methylamino)propiophenone; 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1- one; alpha---methylaminopropiophenone; monomethylpropion; 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone and/or mephedrone;3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MPVD); ephedrone; N-methylcathinone; methylcathinone; AL-464; AL-422; AL- 463 and UR1432;

(5) (+-) cis-4-methylaminorex; ((+-)cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl- 5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine);

(6) N-ethylamphetamine;

(7) N,N-dimethylamphetemine; also known as N,N-alpha- trimethyl-benzeneethanamine; N,N-alpha-trimethylphenethylamine.

(8) Alpha-pyrrolidinopentiophenone, also known as alpha-PVP, optical isomers, salts and salts of isomers.

(9) Substituted amphetamines:

(A) 2-Fluoroamphetamine

(B) 3-Fluoroamphetamine

(C) 4-Fluoroamphetamine

(D) 2-chloroamphetamine

(E) 3-chloroamphetamine

(F) 4-chloroamphetamine

(G) 2-Fluoromethamphetamine

(H) 3-Fluoromethamphetamine

(I) 4-Fluoromethamphetamine

(J) 4-chloromethamphetamine

(g) Temporary listing of substances subject to emergency scheduling. Any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances:

(1) N-[1-benzyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (benzylfentanyl), its optical isomers,

salts, and salts of isomers.

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

(3) N-benzylpiperazine, also known as BZP.

(h) The following controlled substances are included in Schedule I:

(1) Synthetic Cathinones or any compound, except bupropion or compounds listed under a different schedule, or compounds used within legitimate and approved medical research, structurally derived from 2- Aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with Monocyclic or fused polycyclic ring systems, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways:

(A) By substitution in the ring system to any extent with Alkyl, alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl or halide Substituents whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents.

(B) By substitution at the 3-position with an acyclic alkyl substituent.

(C) By substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl, dialkyl, benzyl or methoxybenzyl groups.

(D) By inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.

(2) Any other synthetic chemical compound that is a Cannabinoid receptor type 1 agonist as demonstrated by binding studies and functional assays that is not listed in Schedules II, III, IV and V, not federal Food and Drug Administration approved drug or used within legitimate, approved medical research.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to authorize the medical use of pharmaceutical cannabis to treat certain medical conditions for which no other satisfactory alternative treatment option exists.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.