

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Narcotics Enforcement Division
3375 Koapaka Street, Ste. D100
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

CATHY Y. ROSS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATION

JODIE F. MAESAKA-HIRATA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
CORRECTIONS

SHAWN H. TSUHA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
LAW ENFORCEMENT

No. Posted at the Office of
the Lieutenant Governor on
November 15, 2016

November 15, 2016

EMERGENCY CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE SCHEDULING ACTION

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

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

3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700) is a synthetic opioid substance developed by a pharmaceutical company that was classified as a research chemical. It was never tested on humans and has no approval for medical use or human consumption in the United States.^{1,3} U-47700 is 7.5 times more potent than morphine and parallels abuse trends of heroin and prescription opioid analgesics.^{2,6} It has been associated with 105 drug overdose fatalities, spanning 31 states in 2015 and 2016.^{1,2}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶Ohio Executive Order (2016-01-K0)

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

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

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

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

- (4) Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM);
- (5) Alphameprodine;
- (6) Alphamethadol;
- (7) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine);
- (8) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (9) Benzethidine;
- (10) Betacetylmethadol;
- (11) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (12) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (13) Betameprodine;
- (14) Betamethadol;
- (15) Betaprodine;
- (16) Clonitazene;
- (17) Dextromoramide;
- (18) Diampromide;
- (19) Diethylthiambutene;
- (20) Difenoxin;
- (21) Dimenoxadol;
- (22) Dimepheptanol;
- (23) Dimethylthiambutene;
- (24) Dioxaphetyl butyrate;
- (25) Dipipanone;
- (26) Ethylmethylthiambutene;
- (27) Etonitazene;
- (28) Etoxeridine;
- (29) Furethidine;
- (30) Hydroxypethidine;
- (31) Ketobemidone;
- (32) Levomoramide;
- (33) Levophenacilmorphan;
- (34) 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (35) 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (36) Morpheridine;
- (37) MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine);
- (38) Noracymethadol;
- (39) Norlevorphanol;
- (40) Normethadone;
- (41) Norpipanone;
- (42) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide);
- (43) PEPAP (1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine);
- (44) Phenadoxone;
- (45) Phenampromide;
- (46) Phenomorphan;
- (47) Phenoperidine;
- (48) Piritramide;
- (49) Proheptazine;
- (50) Properidine;
- (51) Propiram;

- (52) Racemoramide;
(53) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide);
(54) Tilidine;
(55) Trimeperidine;
(56) N-[1-benzyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (benzylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers;
(57) N-[1-(2-thienyl)methyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (thenylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers; [and]
(58) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide [,] (acetyl fentanyl), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers[.];
(59) AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers;

(NED administratively scheduled pursuant to Federal Scheduling Action:- effective June 6, 2016)

- (60) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: Butyryl fentanyl); (NED Emergency Scheduled effective June 6, 2016)

(NED administratively scheduled pursuant to Federal Scheduling Action:- effective June 18, 2016)

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

(NED administratively scheduled pursuant to Federal Scheduling Action:- effective June 18, 2016)

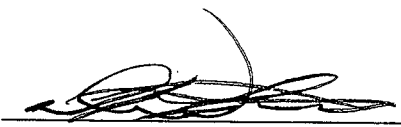
- (62) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: Furanyl fentanyl).” [and;]

(NED Emergency Schedule effective November 7, 2016)

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

(NED administratively scheduled pursuant to Federal Scheduling Action:- effective December 16, 2016)

This emergency controlled substance scheduling is done under the authority of the Administrator of the State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety, Narcotics Enforcement Division and shall take effect on December 16, 2016 as required under Section 329-11(e) Hawaii Revised Statutes.



David L. Thornton November 15, 2016
Administrator of the Narcotics Enforcement Division
State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety