

Olds Plaza Building, 10th Floor Lansing, Michigan 48909 Phone: 517/373-6466

SCHEDULE I CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES: ADD FLUNITRAZEPAM

House Bill 6067 with committee amendment First Analysis (9-24-96)

Sponsor: Rep. Eric Bush Committee: Health Policy

THE APPARENT PROBLEM:

Flunitrazepam, produced under the trade name Rohypnol, is a potent hypno-sedative member of the class of drugs known as benzodiazapines. These drugs are sedative in nature (causing drowsiness, lightheadedness, dizziness, confusion, and vertigo), with Valium being the most commonly known member of this class. Rohypnol, however, is between 7 and 20 times stronger than Valium.

Because Flunitrazepam/Rohypnol is colorless, tasteless, and odorless and dissolves quickly in liquids, it has been been implicated in an increasing number of rapes across the country. In these cases the assailant has apparently used the drug to incapacitate the victim by placing a dose of it in the victim's drink. Once the drug has been ingested, particularly if mixed with alcohol, the victim, within 10 - 20 minutes, is effectively unable to resist the rapist's attack. As a result of this misuse of the drug, the drug has become known in some circles as the "date-rape drug."

In addition, *flunitrazepam*/Rohypnol has increased in popularity as a recreational drug because of its low cost (between \$1.50 and \$5.00) and its effect when combined with alcohol or other drugs.

Because of its potential for abuse as an aid to rapists, as well as its increasing misuse as an enhancement for alcohol or other drugs, it has been suggested that flunitrazepam/Rohypnol should be made a schedule I controlled substance and penalties for its possession, sale or manufacture should be increased.

THE CONTENT OF THE BILL:

House Bill 6067 would amend the Public Health Code to add a drug called *flunitrazepam*, a.k.a. Rohypnol, to the list of Schedule I controlled substances. Currently, the drug *flunitrazepam* is administratively classified as a

schedule IV drug. The bill would list *flunitrazepam* in a class of substances that have a depressant effect on the central nervous system and would include Rohypnol, methaqualone, Quaalude, and mecloqualone as trade or other names.

Schedule IV drugs are those that have a low potential for abuse or have a currently accepted medical use and as such carry lower penalties for the manufacture or possession with intent to deliver. Schedule I drugs, on the other hand, are those that have a high potential for abuse or have no approved medical use in the USA. The current punishment for manufacture or possession with intent to deliver a Schedule IV drug is up to four years imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$2,000. The bill would further provide a more severe penalty for manufacture or possession with intent to deliver of flunitrazepam than is currently provided for other Schedule I controlled substances. Under the bill, the penalty would be imprisonment for 10-15 years, a fine of up to \$20,000, or both. In addition, the bill would enhance the penalty for simple possession of flunitrazepam, making it punishable by imprisonment for 3 to 5 years, a fine of up to \$4,000, or both.

The bill would also remove the substance 2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-one, a.k.a. CAT, methcathinone, or ephedrone, from the list of hallucinogenic substances and place it in a new category for substances that have a stimulant effect on the central nervous system. Finally, the bill would also make some technical changes to make the references to certain drugs clearer by changing the manner in which they are listed.

MCL 333.7212

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

Fiscal information is not available.

ARGUMENTS:

For:

According to the Miami Poison Control Center, flunitrazepam/Rohypnol has been implicated in approximately 300 rapes in Florida during the first six months of this year. Because the drug causes anterograde amnesia (the user's memory of what occurred during the time he or she was under the drug's influence is clouded or non-existent), can easily be given to an unsuspecting victim, and effectively eliminates the potential victim's ability to resist, it is an ideal drug for a would be rapist to use on an intended victim. In addition, because the drug is cheap and is manufactured by a pharmaceutical company (thus making it safe in the eyes of many) it is also subject to misuse by people who take it as a recreational drug.

In any event, however the drug is being misused, this sort of activity is clearly the type of action that the laws of this state should attempt to prevent. Making flunitrazepam/Rohypnol a Schedule I controlled substance and increasing the penalties for possession, sale and/or manufacture of the drug will have a chilling effect on its misuse, both as a recreational drug and as a tool for would be rapists. The drug clearly meets the criteria for Schedule I, as it has a high (and increasingly higher) potential for abuse and has no medically accepted use in the United States.

Response:

According to Hoffmann-La Roche, the pharmaceutical company that produces flunitrazepam/Rohypnol, the drug does have legitimate medically accepted uses. Flunitrazepam/Rohypnol, since its introduction in 1971, has been licensed for use in 64 countries around the world. It is prescribed by physicians worldwide and used by more than a million people each day as a sedative for treatment of severe sleep disorders or as a pre-anesthetic for some patients prior to surgical or diagnostic procedures.

According to Hoffmann-La Roche, flunitrazepam/ Rohypnol has not been marketed in the United States, because at the time it was introduced the company felt that the U.S. market for this type of medication was already saturated with similar products, including one offered by Hoffmann-La Roche itself.

Against:

This legislation, by rescheduling one particular drug, will not help to prevent drug-aided rapes. While undoubtedly the use of any drug for the purpose of assisting rapists to overcome their victims is not to be tolerated, it is the behavior (using a drug to incapacitate someone and then to take advantage of that person sexually) that should be punished. Rescheduling flunitrazepam/Rohypnol is

hardly the best method sending the message that drugging someone and then raping them is not to be tolerated. A far more reasonable and probably more effective change in the law would be to significantly increase the punishments for using drugs to incapacitate and then rape someone. Whether a victim is overpowered by drugs or by physical force, the result is the same, as should be the punishment. Drugging someone for the purpose of taking sexual advantage of them (currently third degree criminal sexual conduct) should be punished as severely as is using violence to overcome a victim (first degree CSC).

Rescheduling this particular drug will merely lead to the use of other drugs with similar sedative effects for the same improper purpose. In fact, according to the testimony of the drug's manufacturer, there are several other drugs that could and are being used for the same purpose with similar effect (gamma hydroxy butyrate, for example). At the very least, a more careful examination should be made regarding what other drugs have the potential for such misuse so that they could be included in the bill as well.

Furthermore, the company that makes the drug is already attempting to make the drug less appealing as a rapist's tool by giving it a noticeable taste or odor, so as to limit its potential to be given to someone without their being aware of it. In addition, the company has attempted to prevent diversion of its product by decreasing its distribution to Mexico and Central America (apparently the lawful origin of much of the drug that enters the United States). As a result, potential rapists may already be turning to different drugs to subdue their victims.

POSITIONS:

The Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan supports the concept of the bill. (9-19-96)

Hoffmann-La Roche, a pharmaceutical company, opposes rescheduling *flunitrazepam*/Rohypnol as a Schedule I controlled substance. (9-20-96)

Analyst: W. Flory

[■]This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.