


I MINA' TRENTA I UNO NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2011 (First) Regular Session

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Bill No. 78-31 (COR)

Introduced by:

B.J.F. Cruz 

**AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE CATHINONE
DERIVATIVES METHYENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE
AND METHYLMETHCATHINONE BY AMENDING
APPENDIX A (E) (4) OF CHAPTER 67 OF TITLE 9 OF
THE GUAM CODE ANNOTATED**

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent. *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds that methyenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV) and methylnmethcathinone (mephedrone) are often marketed as “bath salts” with names like Ivory Wave and Vanilla Sky. These products, when snorted, eaten or smoked, and are used as a legal substitute for cocaine or ecstasy. MDVP is a psychoactive drug with stimulant properties. It is reported that it has four times the potency of Ritalin. It is not FDA approved and is only a controlled, scheduled drug in some states. It is also known as MDPK, Magic, Super Coke and PV. In 2010, it was sold as a legal drug alternative and marketed in the United States as "bath salts" in gas stations and convenience stores, similar to the marketing for Spice and K2 as incense. MDPV was then going under the street names of Cloud 9, Ivory Wave, Ocean, Charge Plus, White Lightning, Scarface, Hurricane Charlie, Red Dove and White Dove. The effects

1 can last for six to eight hours. High doses have been observed to cause intense,
2 prolonged panic attacks in stimulant-intolerant users with reports of psychosis
3 from sleep withdrawal and dependence at higher doses. Extended binges have
4 caused significant withdrawal symptoms such as depression, lethargy, headache,
5 anxiety, lightheadedness, weakness, bruxism (teeth grinding, jaw clenching),
6 kidney pain, abdominal pain and bloodshot eyes. Mephedrone is the common
7 name for 4-methylmethcathinone. Mephedrone is a psychoactive substance which
8 is a cathinone derivative. Cathinone is a monoamine alkaloid found in the shrub
9 *Catha edulis*(khat) and is chemically similar to ephedrine and some amphetamines.
10 Cathinone derivatives are closely related to the phenethylamine family of
11 psychostimulants. Cathinone and its analogs are considered illegal drugs in the
12 United States. Mephedrone has been identified in 'ecstasy'-like tablets, but it is
13 also sold as a “legal high” - a legal alternative to amphetamine and cocaine.
14 Mephedrone is advertised as a research chemical, bath salts, for botanical research,
15 plant food, and plant feeder. Producers of these psychoactive substances — many
16 of them based overseas — package them with the label “not for human
17 consumption,” to escape FDA regulations. Therefore, *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds
18 that in order to protect Guam’s youth and its residents, it is necessary to prohibit
19 mephedrone and MDPV.

20 **Section 2.** Item (E) (4) of Appendix A of Chapter 67 of Title 9 of the Guam
21 Code Annotated is hereby *amended* to read as follows:

22 “(E) Material, compound, mixture or preparation containing any quantity of
23 the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system,
24 including their salts, isomers and salts of isomers:

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

27 (2) Cathinone (other names: 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone,

1 alpha-aminopropiophenone, 2-aminopropiophenone, and norephedrone);
2 (3) Fenethylamine;
3 (4) Methcathinone (other names: 2-(methylamino)- propiophenone:
4 alpha-(methylamino)propiophenone; 2-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-
5 one; alpha-N-methylaminopropiophenone; monomethylpropion; ephedrone;
6 N-methylcathinone; methylcathinone; AL-464; AL-422; AL-463 and
7 UR1432), its salts, optical isomers and salts of optical isomers);

8 methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV), 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone), and,
9 unless listed in another schedule, any compound other than bupropion that is
10 structurally derived from 2-Amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any
11 of the following ways:

12 (i) By substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl,
13 alkoxy, alkylendioxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further
14 substituted in the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents;

15 (ii) By substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;

16 (iii) By substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl
17 groups, or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.

18 (5) (+/-)-cis-4-methylaminorex (other name: (+/-)-cis-4,5- dihydro-4-
19 methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline);

20 (6) N-ethylamphetamine; and

21 (7) N,N-dimethylamphetamine (other name: N,N-
22 alphatrimethylphenethylamine).”